

SUMMARY ACTION MINUTES

REGULAR MEETING ORANGE COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP

Thursday, April 26, 2018, 2:00 P.M.



PROBATION DEPARTMENT
Training Room 5
1001 S. Grand Ave.
Santa Ana, California

STEVE SENTMAN, Chair
Chief Probation Officer

SANDRA HUTCHENS
Sheriff-Coroner

TONY RACKAUCKAS
District Attorney

TODD ELGIN
Chief of Police, Garden Grove

SHARON PETROSINO
Public Defender

ERIN WINGER, Acting
Health Care Agency

ATTENDANCE: Members Sentman, Winger, Davis (Alternate for Petrosino), Greenberg (Alternate for Hutchens), Gundy (Alternate for Rackauckas) and Whitman (Alternate for Elgin)

EXCUSED: Members Elgin, Hutchens, Petrosino and Rackauckas

COUNTY COUNSEL: Wendy Phillips, Deputy

CLERK OF THE PARTNERSHIP: Jamie Ross & Dora Guillen, Deputy Clerks

ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS: (Items 1 - 5)

1. Welcome and Introductions

2. Discussion and approval of recommendations for Local Law Enforcement funds

871234569 10 **APPROVED TIMELINE AS RECOMMENDED; CCP COORDINATOR TO RETURN TO
CCP EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON JULY 26, 2018, 2:00 P.M., REGULAR MEETING
WITH RECOMMENDATIONS**

SUMMARY ACTION MINUTES

3. Discussion and approval of Scope of Work for study by local universities for research focused on Orange County
981234567 10 **APPROVED AS AMENDED – DIRECTED CCP COORDINATOR TO UTILIZE RESEARCHERS FROM CCP WORKING GROUP TO REVIEW SCOPE OF WORK AND RETURN TO CCP EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON JULY 26, 2018, 2:00 P.M., REGULAR MEETING WITH RECOMMENDATIONS**
xxxx
4. Receive and file 1st Quarter 2018 Report
RECEIVED
5. Realignment Updates:
- CCP Coordinator
 - Probation
 - Sheriff
 - District Attorney
 - Public Defender
 - Courts
 - Health Care/Mental Health
 - Local Law Enforcement
 - Board of Supervisors
 - Social Services
 - OC Community Resources
 - OC Department of Education
 - Community-Based Organization (Representative)
 - Waymakers (Victims Representative)
- DISCUSSED**

SUMMARY ACTION MINUTES

PUBLIC & PARTNERSHIP COMMENTS:

PUBLIC COMMENTS: None

PARTNERSHIP COMMENTS: None

ADJOURNED: 2:41 P.M.

*** KEY ***

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- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Todd Elgin | A = Abstained |
| 2 Sandra Hutchens | X = Excused |
| 3 Sharon Petrosino | N = No |
| 4 Tony Rackauckas | P.O. = Partnership Order |
| 5 Steve Sentman | |
| 6 Erin Winger, Acting | |
| 7 Frank Davis (Alternate) | |
| 8 Stu Greenberg (Alternate) | |
| 9 Howard Gundy (Alternate) | |
| 10 Travis Whitman (Alternate) | |

(1st number = Moved by; 2nd number = Seconded by)

/s/ _____
STEVE SENTMAN
Chair

/s/ _____
Jamie Ross, Deputy
Clerk of the Partnership

**AB 109 WORKING GROUP
RECOMMENDATION to the OCCCCP Executive Committee
RE: Local Law Enforcement (Set Aside) Funding of \$200,000**

Background

- On July 28, 2016 the Orange County Community Corrections Partnership (OCCCCP) Executive Committee approved \$200,000 for Local Law Enforcement (LLE) projects.
- At the February 26, 2018 Special Meeting of the OCCCCP the CCP Coordinator was directed to return to the AB 109 Working Group to discuss the \$200,000 that was set aside for LLE and return to the OCCCCP with recommendations.

Discussion

On April 12, 2018 the AB 109 Working Group met and discussed different options for the disbursement and utilization of the \$200,000 LLE set aside funds. The AB 109 Working Group discussed:

1. Disbursement of the \$200,000 between all LLE applying the recently approved percentages used for the approved FY18/19 LLE allocations;
2. Dividing the \$200,000 into four (4) \$50,000 funding opportunities available to LLE to supplement established efforts to deal with the challenges faced by LLE when responding to the homeless population;
3. Request solicitations from LLE to fund projects that serve the AB 109 population with substance abuse treatment referrals; and
4. Request solicitations from LLE to fund projects up to \$100,000 that supplements existing or establishes new public safety efforts. Requests focused on: regional approach; systematic approach to substance abuse treatment referrals; or AB 109 population, are strongly encouraged.

Recommendation

The AB 109 Working Group discussed the above options and is recommending #4.

For the \$200,000 set aside Local Law Enforcement allocation, the AB 109 Working Group recommends 100% disbursement of available funds based on funding requests with no one award exceeding \$100,000 based on proposals submitted by the local law enforcement entities in Orange County (inclusive of the Sheriff's contract partners) to supplement existing or establish new efforts in public safety to meet department needs. Funding requests with a focus on a regional approach; or a systematic approach to substance abuse treatment referrals; or focus on the AB 109 population exclusively are strongly encouraged.

The AB 109 Working Group would review all of the funding requests and make recommendations of funding to the OCCCCP Executive Committee at the July 26, 2018 OCCCCP meeting.

If approved, a timeline has been developed and is also presented

**AB 109 WORKING GROUP
RECOMMENDATION to the OCCCP Executive Committee
RE: Local Law Enforcement (Set Aside) Funding of \$200,000**

Estimated Timeline

Week of April 30, 2018 – Send funding request Guideline and Request Form to all LLE with a submission due date of June 1st.

Week of June 11, 2018 – Convene the AB 109 Working Group to discuss funding requests received and identify entities requiring a presentation at the July 12, 2018.

Thursday, July 12, 2018 – AB 109 Working Group will hear requested presentations and determine recommendations for funding.

Thursday, July 26, 2018 – Present recommendations to the OCCCP Executive Committee for review and approval.

October 2018 - Approved funding requests to be included in the FY 2018-19 1st Quarterly Budget Report for Board consideration and approval.

Measuring Recidivism in Orange County Scope of Work

Discussion

On September 28, 2017, the Orange County Community Corrections Partnership (OCCCP) Executive Committee directed the CCP Coordinator to review the possible local universities for this research project.

On October 26, 2017, the OCCCP Executive Committee a summary showed only two Orange County local universities have the capability to evaluate complex criminal justice initiatives / programs. Upon which, the CCP Coordinator was further directed to draft a Scope of Work to be presented at the April 26, 2018 OCCCP meeting.

This document has been prepared to meet the OCCCP's directive for the April 26th meeting.

Background

In 2011, Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. signed Assembly Bill (AB) 109 and AB 117, historic legislation to address overcrowding in California's 33 prisons. The law, effective October 1, 2011 mandates that individuals sentenced to non-serious, non-violent or non-sex offenses serve their sentences in county jails instead of state prison. Realignment established the Postrelease Community Supervision (PCS) and Mandatory Supervision (MS) classifications of supervision and altered the parole revocation process placing more responsibility on local jurisdictions, gave local law enforcement the freedom to manage offenders in a more cost-effective manner, and charged the Community Corrections Partnerships with planning and implementing Realignment in each county. Additionally, effective July 1, 2013, parole violations are housed, prosecuted and tried locally.

On October 18, 2011, the Orange County Public Safety Realignment and Postrelease Community Supervision 2011 Implementation Plan was adopted by the Orange County Board of Supervisors (BOS). The policy initiative and the interventions strategies articulated in the Public Safety Realignment plan were intended to improve success rates of offenders under supervision resulting in less victimization, reduced recidivism and increased community safety.

Through the past six years of the AB 109 programming, the County has continued to follow the established implementation plan, however, has encountered challenges with the passing of Proposition 47 in November 2014. Although the participating agencies meet on a regular basis as part of the OCCCP to discuss challenges, successes, and innovative solutions, there has not been a formal assessment on the effectiveness of the implementation plan and the impact on recidivism in Orange County. Furthermore, there is not one central agency in the County that collects data and is able to determine recidivism rates.

The County of Orange was part of a multi-county study from October 2011 to October 2015 as examined by the Public Policy Institute of California (PPIC). Although this report, published in August 2017, demonstrated the important changes in the composition of the California probation population overall, the results were not outlined at the county level.

Purpose

A key measurement of the impacts of the County's AB109 programs is the rate of recidivism. However, a clear consistent definition of recidivism has not been established. The Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) defines adult recidivism, "as a conviction of a new felony or misdemeanor committed within three years of release from custody or committed within three years of placement on supervision for a previous criminal conviction."

In June 2014, the BOS expanded the above definition to include, "or a sustained parole or probation violation of the underlying offense, or any new lawful arrest whether or not it leads to imprisonment in any penal institution. Recidivism also includes those who are sentenced to programs which are not considered a conviction under PC 1000 (drug diversion) and PC1210 (non-violent drug possession offense)."

Since the implementation of AB109, Orange County has evaluated data per the BSCC recidivism definition to meet mandated reporting requirements. The BSCC's definition does not preclude other measures of offender outcomes, such as, new arrest, return to custody, criminal filing, violation of supervision, and level of offense (felony or misdemeanor). In addition, the time intervals to measure recidivism rates can vary from one, two, or five years.

Each of the County's AB109 participating agencies (Court, Sheriff, Probation, District Attorney, Public Defender, and Health Care Agency) maintains separate database systems. In addition, every Local Law Enforcement agency has their own internal data collection systems. Each agency has a unique role in providing services and distinct set of rules and regulations governing the data. Given these limits of data sharing, the OCCCP is seeking an independent entity to evaluate the effectiveness of AB109 in Orange County.

The goals of the Committee include:

- Report on the progress of AB109 programs and an assessment made to the best practices as defined by research.
- Identify OCCCP agency program strengths.
- Current analysis of the AB109 target population and a prioritization of their needs and concerns, and the community as a whole.
- Evaluation of the impact of AB109 on local recidivism based on the legal definition provided by the Board of State and Community Corrections and the adopted County of Orange definition.
- Evaluation of the impact of individual program elements on local recidivism based on the legal definition provided by the Board of State and Community Corrections and the adopted County of Orange definition.
- Identify factors associated with differences and trends in recidivism rates system-wide.
- Identify areas for improvement in the Orange County criminal justice system as a whole.
- Report that provides accurate and relevant information to assist the Committee to align funding and programming with strategic plans and develop mitigation strategies for unmet needs.

Scope of Work

Realignment is in the seventh year in Orange County. To continue to meet the needs of the community as a whole and the AB109 population, the OCCCP requests a thorough evaluation of the impacts of the County's AB109 Public Safety Realignment programs to provide relevant and statistically valid information for the Committee to move forward on decisions regarding programming for future years to meet the evolving demands of the community. It is anticipated the evaluation would also include data collection and analysis and be used to establish an on-going evaluation framework that will provide consistent and

comparable data valuable to the stakeholders. The preferred evaluator is a local university with expertise in criminal justice research in the State of California, robust exposure in Orange County, and an understanding of the California Department of Justice (DOJ) data.

The scope of the evaluation will include both implementation and outcomes of strategies for corrections, community supervision, and treatment and intervention services.

The evaluation would at a minimum would provide:

- The local demographical characteristics of the AB109 population
- Criminal history and risk characteristics of the AB109 population
- A detailed analysis of services received by participants and frequency and availability of those services. Identifying any wait lists or delays in referrals for services.
- Factors associated with reductions in recidivism system-wide. This may include background, demographic factors or the combining of certain programming models.
- Factors associated with increases in recidivism rates system-wide. This may include background, demographic factors or the combining of certain programming models.
- An analysis of AB109 participants that recidivate and to what level compared to the initial offense(s).
- Comparison of the recidivism rate prior to the implementation of AB109 and based on the latest available data and an analysis of how that has changed over time. It is expected this analysis would cover the BSCC and County or Orange definitions of recidivism.

Evaluation Goals:

The specific measures of recidivism will be as follows:

- Rearrest
- Reconviction
- Reincarceration (prison or jail)

Recidivism data will be collected on both new offenses (new law violations) and for violations of parole or probation supervision (technical violations).

Data will also need to be stratified based on the following populations:

- Postrelease Community Supervision (PCS)
- Mandatory Supervision (MS)
- 1170h – Straight (no supervision)
- Felony Probation

Deliverables would include the following:

1. A detailed evaluation plan, including key evaluation questions, data collection protocols, methods of analysis, timelines and work plan responsibilities for completing evaluation tasks.
2. Complete data set including all data collected, entered, and analyzed as part of the study, a complete data dictionary of variables, and syntax used for analyses.
3. A minimum of one interim report and one final written report including a project summary, methodology, findings, challenges, recommendations and sustainment.

4. Updates to the OCCCCP Executive Committee at the quarterly OCCCCP meetings as requested by the Committee.

Requested Recommendations

1. Direct CCP Coordinator to move forward with the RFI/RFP process to solicit a vendor to conduct evaluation.
2. Direct CCP Coordinator to work with the AB 109 Working Group on the selection of vendor to be presented to the OCCCCP Executive Committee for approval



Public Safety Realignment in Orange County

1st Quarter 2018 Report

January - March

Prepared by:

Orange County Community Corrections Partnership



VISION STATEMENT

"Enhancing the quality of life of Orange County residents by promoting public safety, reducing recidivism and creating safer communities."

MISSION STATEMENT

The **Mission** of the Orange County Community Corrections Partnership is to enhance public safety by holding offenders accountable and reducing recidivism by utilizing fiscally responsible, quantifiable, evidenced based and promising practices that support victims and community restoration.



CRIMINAL JUSTICE REALIGNMENT

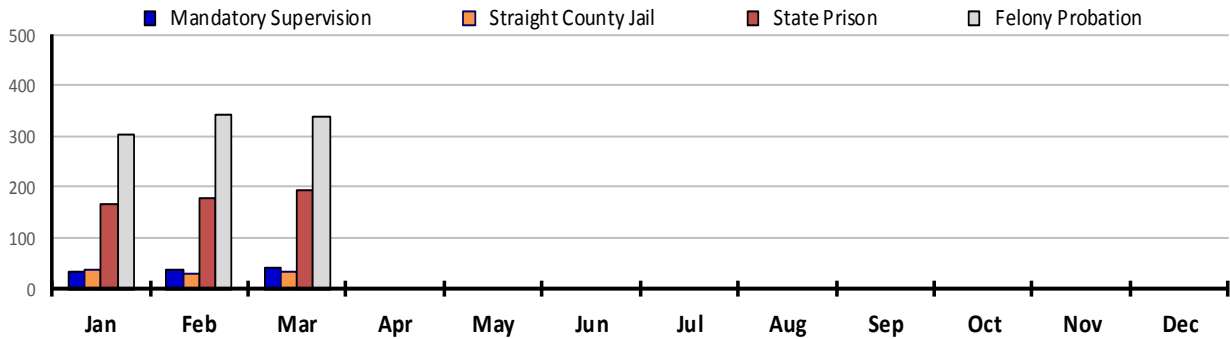
Felony Only

Calendar Year 2018

I. FILINGS

Measure	Monthly Average	CY 2018	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
			Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Felony Filings	883	2,649	917	805	927									

II. INITIAL SENTENCING



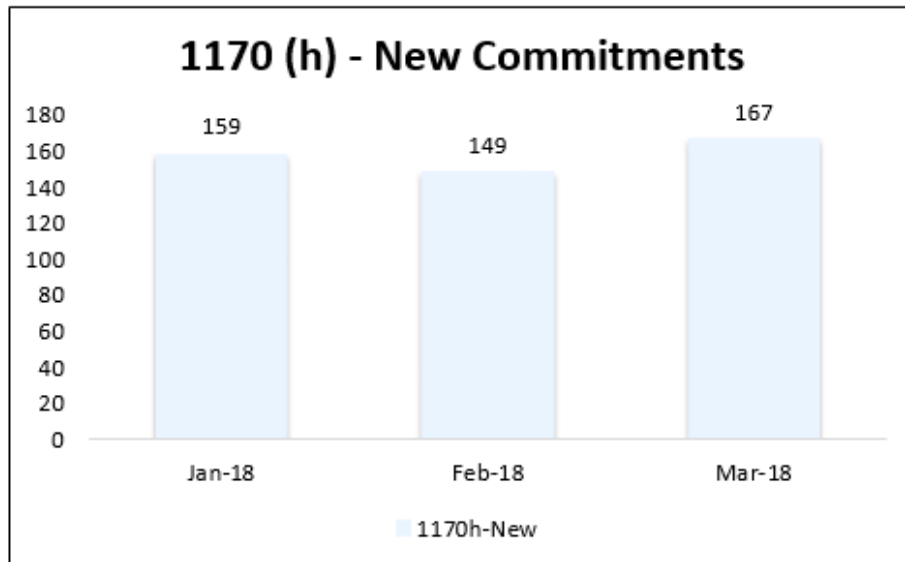
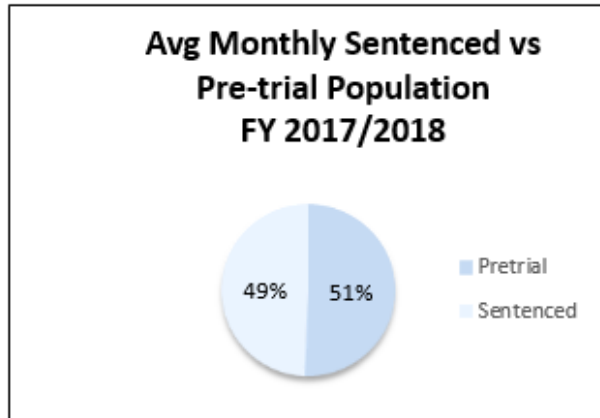
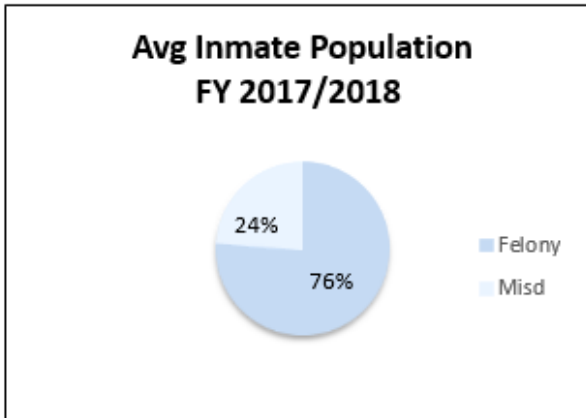
Sentencing Type	%	Month Avg	CY 2018	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
				Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
A. Mandatory Supervision ("split") <i>[PC§1170(h)(5)(b)]</i>	6%	37	111	34	36	41									
B. Straight County Jail <i>[PC§1170(h)(5)(a)]</i>	6%	33	98	37	29	32									
C. State Prison <i>(non PC§1170 eligible)</i>	31%	179	538	167	176	195									
D. Felony Probation <i>[PC§1203.1]</i>	57%	327	981	304	340	337									
E. TOTAL	100%	144	1,728	542	581	605	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

III. PETITIONS /COURT'S MOTIONS TO REVOKE/MODIFY

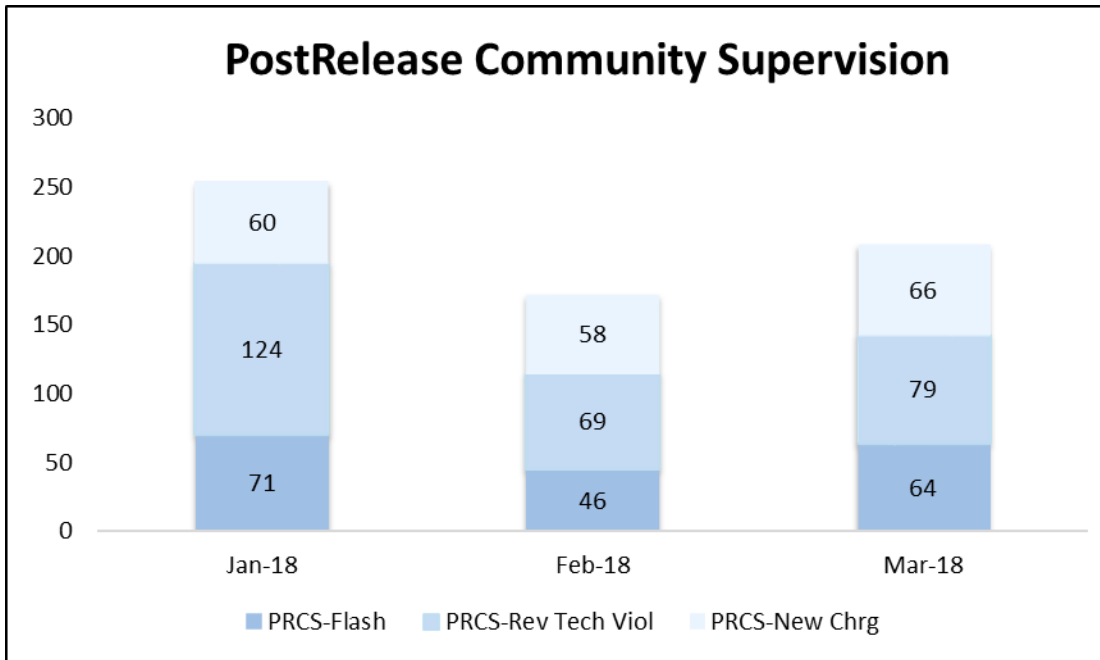
Petitions / Court's Motions	%	Month Avg	CY 2018	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
				Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
A. Mandatory Supervision ("split")	4%	37	111	37	33	41									
B. Postrelease Community Supv	19%	163	489	198	150	141									
C. Parole	6%	56	169	60	55	54									
D. Felony Probation	71%	156	1,868	705	560	603	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
o Petitions	35%	305	914	351	271	292									
o Court's Motion	36%	318	954	354	289	311									
E. TOTAL	100%	220	2,637	1,000	798	839	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	



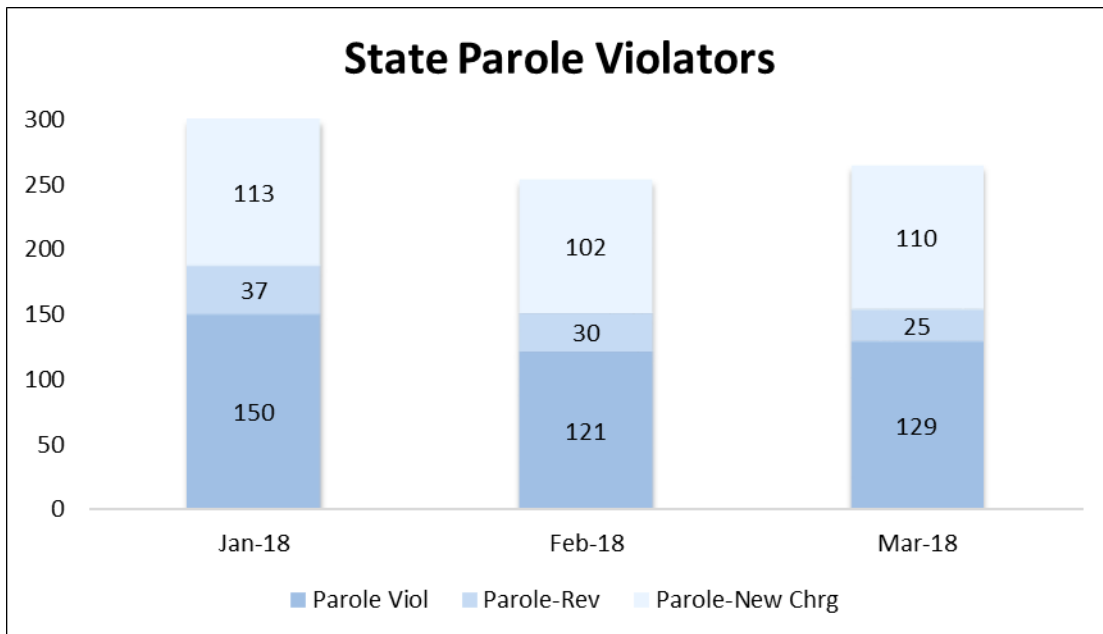
AVG Monthly PRCS Violators Booked	Mental Health Treatment			AVG Monthly Population of PC 1170(h)
140.00 per month	<i>Open Cases</i>	<i>New Cases</i>	<i>Rec. Psy. Drugs</i>	451.00 Serving an average of 189.17 days
Average Length of Stay 62.63	1676	440	819	
	<i>Sick Calls</i>	<i>Dr. Visits</i>	<i>Off Site Dr. Visits</i>	
	7756	6329	200	



- Total number of PC 1170 (h) offenders (non-violent, non-serious, non-sex offenders) sentenced to the Orange County Jails as a new commitment. Includes both straight and split sentences.



- Total number of Post-Release Community Supervision offenders booked on a 1) PC 3454(c) flash incarceration; 2) PC3455(a) – revoked for technical violation; and 3) for new charges.



- Total number of state parole violators booked on a 1) PC3056(a) parole violation only; 2) received jail time as a result of a parole revocation hearing; and 3) any new offense(s) including 1170(h) charges.



Orange County Public Defender's Office
Sharon Petrosino, Public Defender



In the first quarter of 2018, the Public Defender's office has continued to staff the Realignment client population with three regularly assigned attorneys, two resource service paralegals, an attorney clerk, and a staff specialist. In addition, non-dedicated staff assist with any investigation or clerical needs. Lawyers from the Writs & Appeals Unit are also available to assist lawyers in litigating important issues on behalf of Realignment clients.

In addition to handling the above matters, the Realignment team of attorneys have been active in filing Proposition 47 petitions to reduce felony convictions to misdemeanors. This quarter, **522** petitions were filed, with significant benefit to the clients. The team has also filed for dismissals and reductions of certain marijuana charges pursuant to Proposition 64 with a total of **41** petitions filed.

With respect to AB-109 specifically, the overall number of Postrelease Community Supervision (PCS), Mandatory Supervision (MS), and parole cases remained fairly steady. The number of contested hearings remained steady, as well.

Below are examples of the work completed by the Realignment Team for the 1st Quarter of 2018:

PCS Cases Opened	MS Cases Opened	Parole Cases Opened	Total Court Appearances (includes PCS, MS and Parole)	Contested Hearings
487	214	178	1569	24

The Public Defender's Office continues to assist in the reduction of recidivism. To this end, our two dedicated resource paralegals work closely with clients helping them acclimate in society after release from prison. The Public Defender resource paralegals continue to collaborate with OC Probation, the Division of Adult Parole Operations (DAPO) of the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR), Sheriff's Department (OCSD), and Health Care Agency (HCA). On a weekly basis, they visit the day reporting centers run by OC Probation and DAPO. In addition, they work with the OCSD on the re-entry program to further assist clients in connecting with services.

Again this quarter, our resource paralegals continue to assist our clients with the often arduous application process to obtain valid forms of identification, including driver's licenses, birth certificates, and immigration documents. They've also assisted with General Relief, food stamp benefits, and Medi-Cal for the clients. Our paralegals further help our clients with obtaining housing, sober living and drug treatment, and mental health resources. Our paralegals are specifically trained to assist our veteran clients obtain military assistance, as well.

Below is some information regarding the amount of work and types of services provided to the Realignment clients by our staff for the first quarter of 2018:

Client Jail Visits	Client Program Visits	Phone Calls (to/from clients)	Program and service referrals	Obtaining Valid Forms of Identification
27	39	490	75	121



Number of Petitions Filed

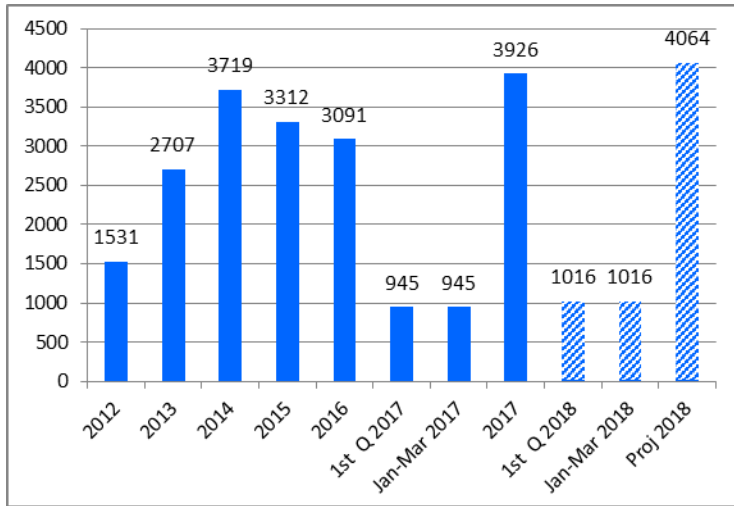
Filings	1st Q 2018
PCS Petitions Filings (Estimate)	608
Active PCS Defendants	68
Warrant PCS Defendants	283

Filings	1st Q 2018
MSV Petition Filings	181
Active MSV Defendants	81
Warrant MSV Defendants	305

Filings	1st Q 2018
Parole Petitions Filings (Estimate)	156
Active Parole Defendants	21
Warrant Parole Defendants	0

Set Court Proceedings

PCS Proceedings



Post Release Community Supervision proceedings were up 8% in the 1st quarter of 2018 as compared to the same time frame of last year.

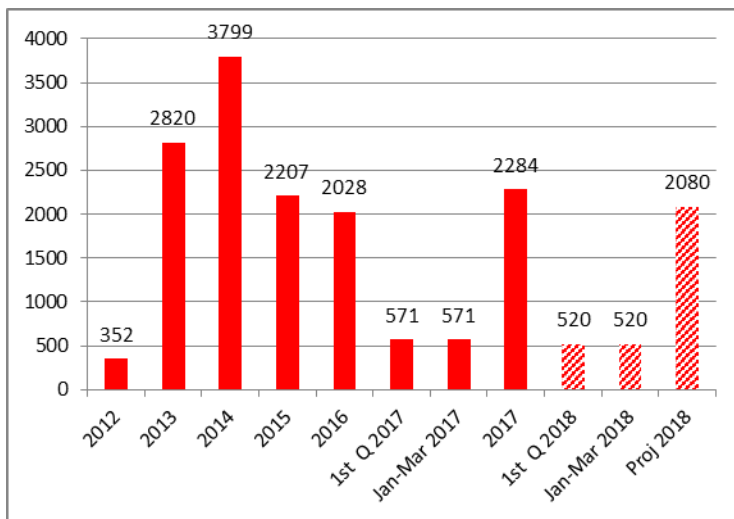
Current 2018 statistics for PCS proceedings indicate that the OCDA will appear in 4% more proceedings as 2017 statistics.

We are projected to appear in slightly more Post Release Community Supervision proceedings than our previous high in 2017.

Petition Dispositions	2014	2015*	2016*	1st Q 2017*	Jan-Mar 2017*	2017*	1st Q 2018*	Jan-Mar 2018*	2018*	Proj Annual % Change
Dismissed	131	150	156	40	40	118	29	29	116	-2%
Sustained No Time	483	517	651	202	202	858	227	227	908	6%
Sustained Serve Specified Time	1362	996	1143	335	335	1513	415	415	1660	10%
PRCS Terminated	96	179	4	1	1	9	3	3	12	33%
Total	2072	1842	1954	578	578	2498	674	674	2696	8%

* Dispositions and Petitions are still being updated.

MSV Proceedings



Mandatory Supervision Violation filings have decreased by 9% in the 1st quarter of 2018 as compared to the same time frame of last year.

Current 2018 statistics for MSV proceedings indicate that the OCDA will appear in 9% fewer proceedings than in 2017.

It seems we have reached a plateau in relation to filings, proceedings, and dispositions.

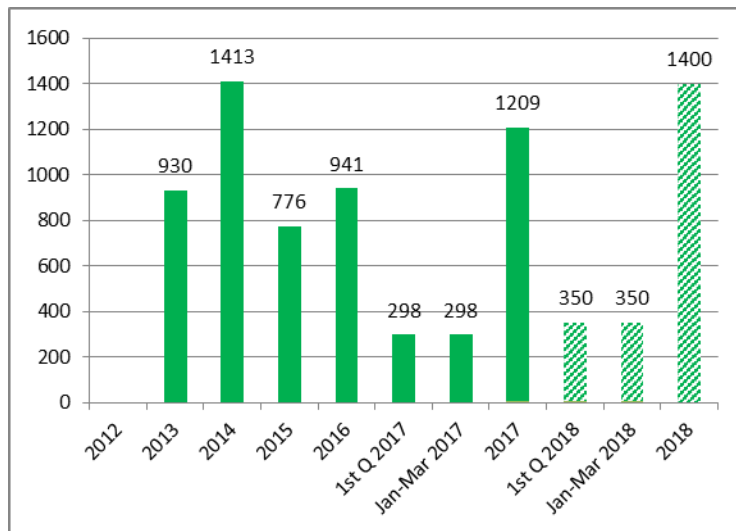


District Attorney Office
Tony Rackaukas, District Attorney



Petition Dispositions	2015*	2016*	1st Q 2017*	Jan-Mar 2017*	2017*	1st Q 2018*	Jan-Mar 2018*	2018*	Jan-Mar % Change	Proj Annual % Change
Dismissed	14	25	6	6	21	3	3	12	-50%	-43%
Sustained No Time	37	35	9	9	39	12	12	48	33%	23%
Sustained Serve Specified Time	412	496	120	120	513	120	120	480	0%	-6%
Sustained Returned for Remaining Term	186	194	43	43	205	54	54	216	26%	5%
MSV Terminated - Sentence Deemed Complete	62	38	19	19	57	7	7	28	-63%	-51%
Prop 47 Reduced Cases - MSV Terminated	127	6	1	1	3	3	3	12	200%	300%
Total	838	794	198	198	838	199	199	796	1%	-5%

Parole Proceedings



AB 109 required the OCDA to handle Parole Violations beginning in July of 2013.

The 1st quarter of 2018 saw an increase of 17% as compared to that same time frame in 2017.

Current 2018 statistics for Parole Violations indicate that the OCDA will appear in 16% more proceedings than in 2017.

Petition Dispositions	2015*	2016*	1st Q 2017*	Jan-Mar 2017*	2017*	1st Q 2018*	Jan-Mar 2018*	2018*	Proj Annual % Change
Dismissed	26	28	12	12	29	17	17	68	134%
Sustained No Time	4	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	n/a
Sustained Serve Specified Time	310	358	110	110	506	122	122	488	-4%
Terminated	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a
Total	345	387	123	123	538	139	139	556	3%

Data Sources

The Office of the District Attorney (OCDA) tracks filings for Mandatory Supervision Violations in the DA Complaint Management System (CMS). This includes cases that go to warrant. However, resources are not available to track all filings for Post Release Community or Parole Violations; therefore, these numbers can only be estimated. The OCDA does track all proceedings/hearings scheduled for these AB 109 Violations.

The Central Justice Center handles all the Post Release Community Supervision (PCS) Violations. The PCS proceedings are heard in C58 on Wednesdays. They are also heard in CJ1, when defendant is in custody. There exists a backlog of PCS Violations dating back to 2013. The OCDA continues to develop tracking procedures for PCS Violations. Cases are most often not entered into the OCDA's CMS until a hearing is set. Cases are updated as new hearings are scheduled and dispositions and sentences are being entered into CMS.

Mandatory Supervision Violations (MSV) are heard in all courts. MSV hearings are part of the data exchange with VISION and are included in the automated data exchange between the OCDA and the Courts. Cases are updated as new hearings are scheduled and dispositions and sentences are being entered into CMS.

Parole Violations are heard at the Central Justice Center. They are heard in CJ1 on Thursdays. Cases are only entered into the OCDA's CMS once a hearing is set. Cases are updated as new hearings are scheduled and dispositions and sentences are being entered into CMS. We are aware of a lag in 2016 of entering parole violations. We are working on correcting the issue.

OCDA Representative

Howard Gundy
Head of Court, Central Justice Center
714-834-7613 howard.gundy@ocda.ocgov.com

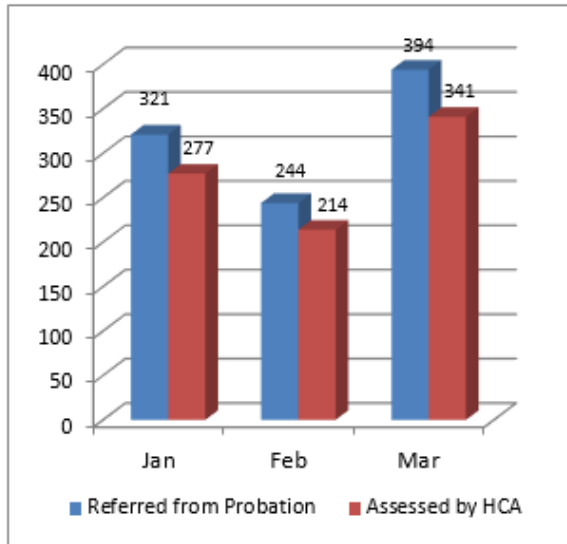
OCDA Data Expert

Katie J.B. Parsons, Ph.D.
Research Manager
714-623-0615 katie.parsons@ocda.ocgov.com

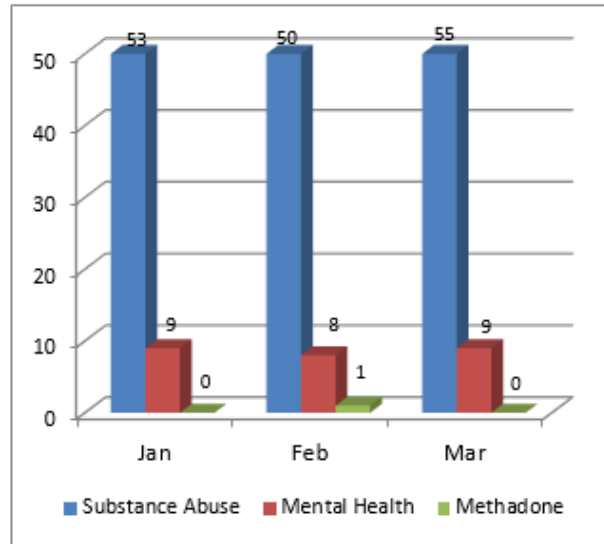


Referrals and Admissions

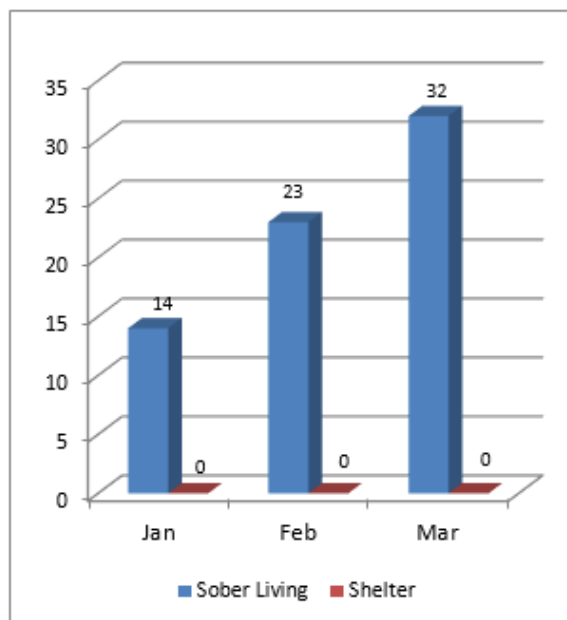
Probation Referrals & HCA Assessments



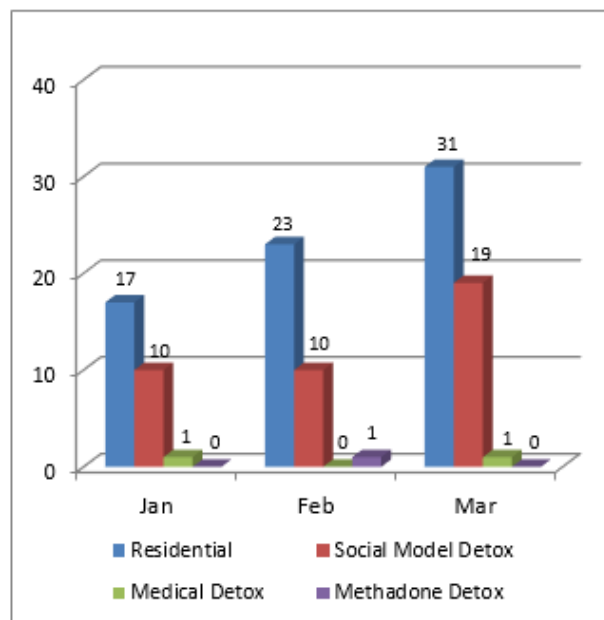
Admitted to Outpatient Treatment



Admitted to Housing



Admitted to Residential Treatment/Detox





Totals of AB 109 Clients referred and/or admitted to HCA Behavioral Health Services from January 2018 – March 2018

Referrals Jan-Mar 2018	Total	Admitted to Services Jan-Mar 2018	Total
Outpatient SUD Tx	303	Outpatient SUD Tx	158
Residential SUD Tx	96	Residential SUD Tx	71
Social Model Detox	48	Social Model Detox	39
Medical Detox	3	Medical Detox	2
Methadone Detox	2	Methadone Detox	1
Methadone Maintenance	1	Methadone Maintenance	1
Vivitrol	37	Vivitrol	18
Mental Health Outpatient	44	Mental Health Outpatient	26
Psychiatrist	20	Psychiatrist	20
Full Service Partnership (FSP)	5	Full Service Partnership (FSP)	2
Shelter Beds	0	Shelter Beds	0
Sober Living	83	Sober Living	69
Moral Reconciliation Therapy	7	Moral Reconciliation Therapy	4

Behavioral Health Services:

HCA continues to partner with Probation by providing behavioral health assessments, referrals and services. Of the referrals received from probation this quarter, 87% were assessed by HCA’s AB 109 screening team. A total of 832 assessments were conducted this quarter of which 649 referrals were made for services. 411 or 63% of referrals made resulted in admissions. When a participant does not enroll in services probation is notified and the AB 109 behavioral health team works with the probation officer and the client to engage into appropriate services.

Outpatient substance use treatment continues to be the most frequent treatment referral with 47% of referrals made for this service. 11% of the referrals were mental health referrals, 15% were residential substance use treatment, 13% were sober living, 8% were detox, and 6% Medication Assisted Treatment.

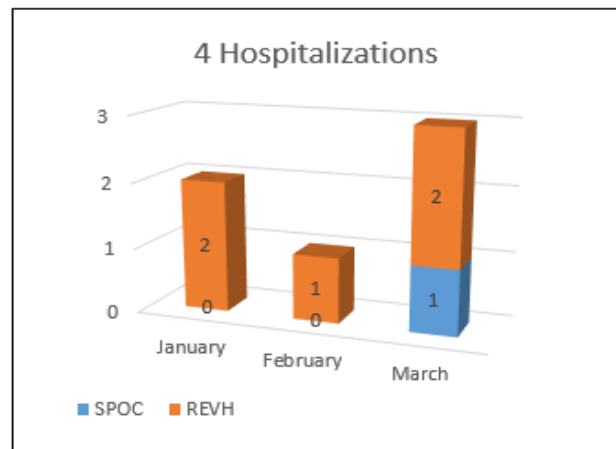
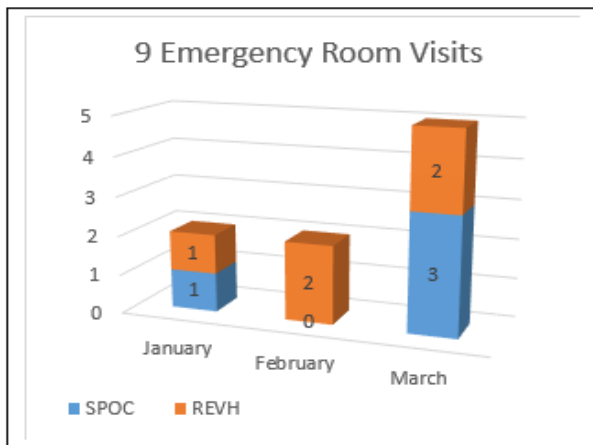
Residential Treatment Services continues to be the only service that is difficult to access. There is approximately a six to eight week wait time for AB 109 clients to enter residential treatment. Clients waiting for residential treatment are offered outpatient services, and a program is structured to meet the client’s treatment needs. If housing is an issue, clients are referred to sober living and are required to actively participate in outpatient services. To ensure a successful transition, clients are also offered Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT). 30% of the sober living referrals made were for short term stays pending residential treatment admission. 74% of the referrals made for residential treatment services did result in an admission.



Correctional Health Services:

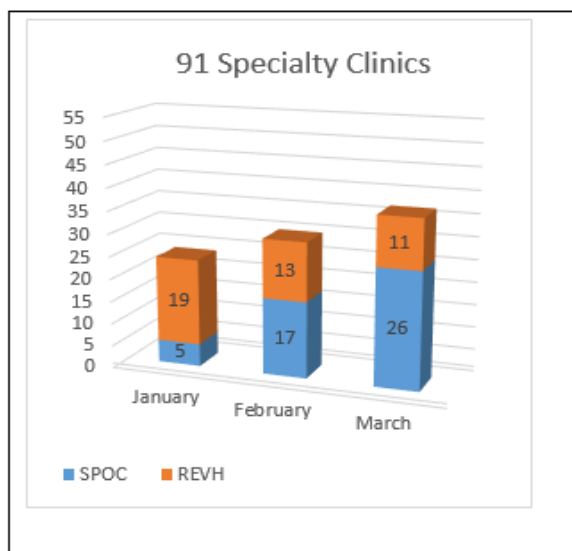
Partnering with BHS, Correctional Health staff administered Vivitrol to ten (10) inmates prior to their release. Coordinated follow-up is arranged for these individuals to receive additional injections post-release via BHS out-patient services.

Thirteen (13) AB 109 inmates were either hospitalized or treated in the Emergency Department. This is the same from the previous quarter reflecting thirteen (13) inmates.



All primary care physicians services are provided within the jail; however, when and AB 109 inmate needs specialty services, they are transported to specialty medical clinics off-site (such as, Cardiology, Nephrology, Oncology, OB, Surgery, etc.). There are currently nearly 26 specialty clinic services available with 91 clinic visits completed during the 1st quarter of 2018 for AB 109 inmates specifically. This equates to approximately 15% of specialty clinic services business—with only 11% of the total jail population being AB 109 status.

AB109 Type:	SPOC	REVH	Total Per Clinic
Total Number of Appointments	63	28	
Cardiology	4		4
Dialysis	37		37
Echo	2		2
Endocrine	1		1
ENT		1	1
Gastroenterology	3		3
General Surgery Clinic	2	3	5
Hematology/Oncology	1	3	4
Ophthalmology	1	1	2
OR- Surgery	2	3	5
Orthopedics	3	8	11
OT	1		1
PT	4		4
Pulmonary		1	1
Radiology	1	7	8
UTS	1		1
Vascular		1	1
			91

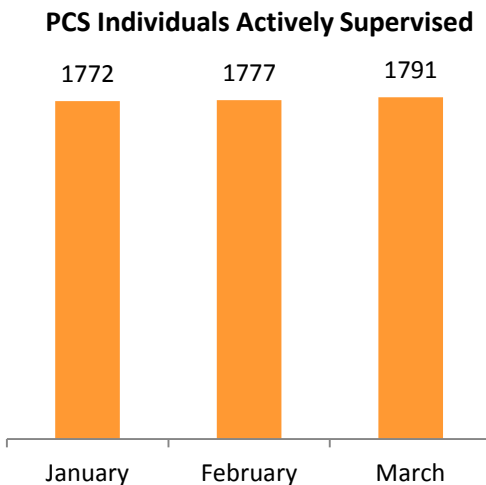


In-custody Correctional Health Services triages and screens every AB 109 inmate in the jail to determine their medical and mental health needs and subsequent treatment and medication plan. The volume of patients is reflected in the Sheriff's section of this report, as all in-custody inmates on the Sheriff's census are also managed by in-custody healthcare staff.

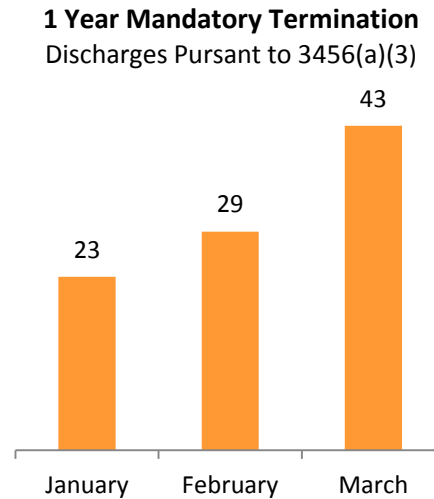


Since the inception of AB109 through March 31, 2018, OC Probation has supervised 7,547 former state prisoners.

Postrelease Community Supervision



Compared to the fourth quarter of 2017, there was a 4.5% increase in the number of actively supervised individuals in the first quarter of 2018.



PCS individuals without custodial sanctions are mandatorily discharged after one year. During the first quarter of 2018, 95 individuals were released on one-year mandatory terminations.

PCS Controlling Offense (All Felonies)	Person	Property	Drug	Weapons	Other
	11%	33%	33%	8%	13%

Local Law Enforcement Collaboration

The OC Probation Department continues to partner with Local Law Enforcement by providing dedicated Deputy Probation Officers at Anaheim Police Department, Santa Ana Police Department and the Orange County Sheriff's Department.

Mandatory Supervision

Individuals with MS Convictions from October 1, 2011 through March 31, 2018 = 3,537

Mandatory Supervision (MS) individuals are offenders sentenced under PC § 1170(h) who receive jail time followed by supervision. During the first quarter of 2018, 83 individuals were sentenced to MS. As of March 2018, OC Probation supervised 810 individuals, 446 are actively supervised while 364 individuals are on active warrant. In addition, 119 individuals were sentenced but are still in Orange County Jails – once released, OC Probation will supervise them.



Characteristics of 1,723 PCS Individuals	PCS Gender
88% are assessed as high risk to reoffend.	91% Males
94% have been supervised by Probation in the past.	
95% have had one or more prior Probation violations.	9% Females
85% had two or more prior Felony convictions.	

Community Supervision by AB109 Officers	
5,030 office visits were conducted with PCS and MS individuals	
DPOs completed 1,138 home visits during the first quarter of 2018	
895 resource referrals were made to community-based services, such as, employment, housing, education, and health care based upon needs assessment	1,796 search and seizures were performed
DPOs made 204 arrests	

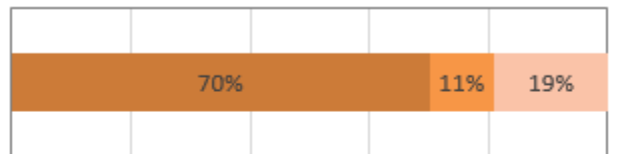
Day Reporting Center (DRC)

173 Program Referrals*		105 Program Entries*		107 Program Discharges*	
Referral Reason (%)		Risk Level at Entry (%)		Phase at Exit 1-3 (%)	
Benefit to Participant	56%	High	65%	1	83%
Sanction	10%	Medium	16%	2	9%
Both	7%	Low	3%	3	6%
Unknown	27%	Not Assessed	16%	Intake/Orientation	2%

* Includes West County DRC which opened 9/25/2017

Type of Discharges

During this quarter, 107 individuals exited from the DRC. Of the 20 satisfactory discharges, 4 completed all three phases, 12 obtained full-time employment, and 4 reached their mandatory discharge date.



- Incomplete/Unsatisfactory, n = 75
- Other (Treatment Referral)/Other (No Fault), n = 12
- Satisfactory, n = 20

Seventy-five exited unsatisfactorily due to non-compliant behavior – i.e. non-attendance, absconded supervision, tested dirty, received custodial sanctions, committed law and other violations. Finally, 12 individuals exited no-fault, the majority of whom were referred to other treatment (residential drug treatment; medical/mental health treatment) services more suited to their needs.



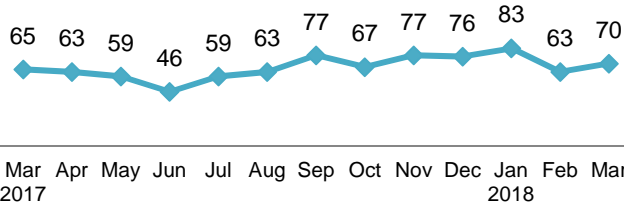
AB109 Monthly Stats March 2018

Postrelease Community Supervision (PCS)

Releases from Prison*

from 10/1/11 - 3/31/18 = 7,547

2018 YTD = 216
2018 Monthly Avg = 72
2017 Monthly Avg = 66



Currently Supervised:

Actively Supervised	1791
On Active Warrant (includes 364 ICE warrants)	804
Total	2595

Completions:

1 Yr Mandatory Termination	2895
Other Discharges/Transfers	2057
Total	4952

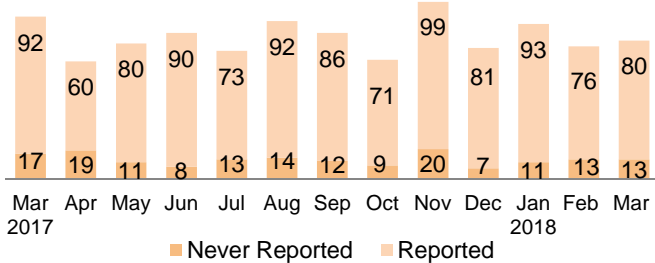
*Based on CDCR's projected release dates and are subject to change. Numbers reflect the most current release date information.

Warrants

2018 YTD = 286

2018 Monthly Avg = 95

39.22% of individuals had at least one warrant issued since 10/1/2011.

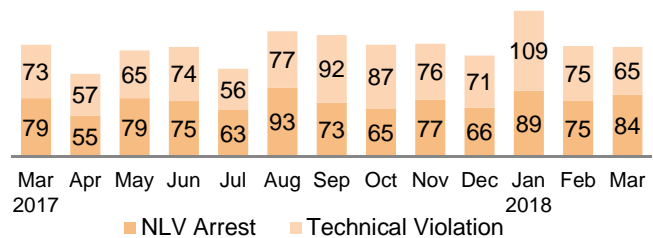


Revocations

2018 YTD = 497

2018 Monthly Avg = 166

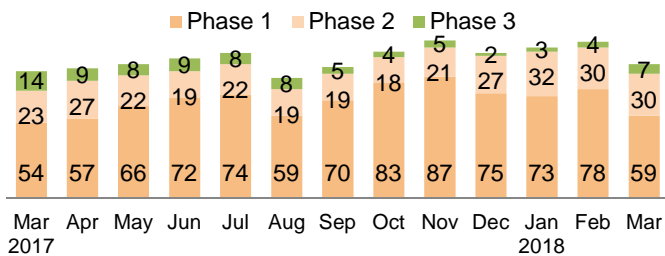
44.71% of individuals had at least one revocation issued since 10/1/2011.



Day Reporting Center Participants

2018 Monthly Avg = 105

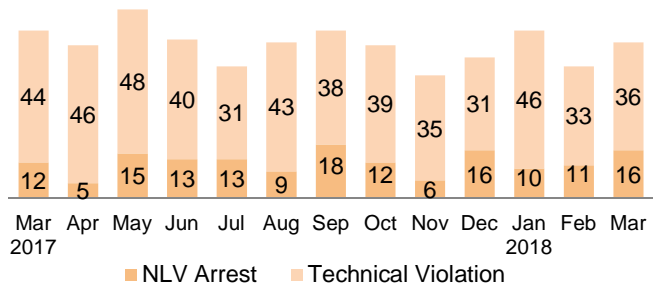
2018 Monthly Avg: (AB109 = 43, GenSup = 62)



Flash Incarcerations

2018 Monthly Avg = 51

2017 Monthly Avg = 50

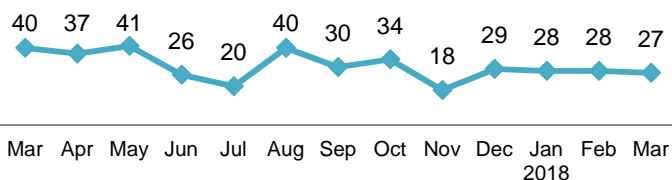


Mandatory Supervision (MS)

Individuals with MS Convictions

from 10/1/11 - 3/31/18 = 3,537

2018 YTD = 83
2018 Monthly Avg = 28
2017 Monthly Avg = 32



Currently Supervised:

Actively Supervised (Released from Jail)	446
On Active Warrant as of March 31, 2018	364
Total	810

Awaiting Supervision:

Sentenced (still in custody)	119
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Completions:

MS Case Terminated/Expired/Other	2608
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Fact sheet: Proposition 47 and Crime

UCI School of Social Ecology

Proposition 47 has been blamed for rising crime in California since it took effect in 2014, yet no research has evaluated this claim. Using a novel method of policy analysis to compare crime rates in California pre- and post-Proposition 47, our findings suggest that the blame is misplaced.

-Charis Kubrin (professor of criminology, law and society) and Bradley Bartos (Ph.D. student in criminology, law and society)

California's Proposition 47, approved by voters in 2014, reclassified certain nonviolent drug offenses from felonies to misdemeanors. It also required a variety of property crimes involving less than \$950 of stolen or damaged property to be sentenced as misdemeanors.

The goal was to lower prison populations by reducing low-level drug and property crimes from felonies to misdemeanors, while also allowing incarcerated individuals to petition for re-sentencing.

There has been no systematic analysis of Proposition 47's impact on statewide crime rates following its implementation – **until now.**

2015 VIOLENT AND PROPERTY CRIME RATES IN CALIFORNIA:

We compared California's 2015 crime rates to those of a manufactured control group called "synthetic California."

Our findings suggest Proposition 47 **is not responsible** for increases in homicide, rape, aggravated assault or robbery (see Figure 1).

While our findings appear to show that larceny and motor vehicle thefts increased following Proposition 47's enactment (see Figure 2), **these findings don't hold up to additional testing.**

SYNTHETIC CONTROL GROUP STUDY DESIGN:

We constructed a synthetic control group to approximate California crime rates had Proposition 47 not been enacted. This "synthetic California" was a weighted combination of other US states' crime rates that closely matched California's for 44 years from 1970 to 2014. None of the states that comprise Synthetic California enacted Proposition 47 in 2014, so the difference between its 2015 crime rates and California's 2015 crime rates reflects the impact of Proposition 47.



*This fact sheet is based on a forthcoming study in the journal *Criminology & Public Policy* by researchers at the University of California, Irvine's School of Social Ecology. Co-author Charis Kubrin, professor of criminology, law and society, has studied crime trends for 20 years, while co-author Bradley Bartos, Ph.D. student in criminology, law and society, has co-authored a leading text on the synthetic control method. The data source was state-level Uniform Crime Report Part 1 offense frequencies from 1970 to 2015.*

Contact Charis Kubrin at ckubrin@uci.edu. For more information, visit socialecology.uci.edu.

Figure 1. Synthetic control group estimates for violent offenses

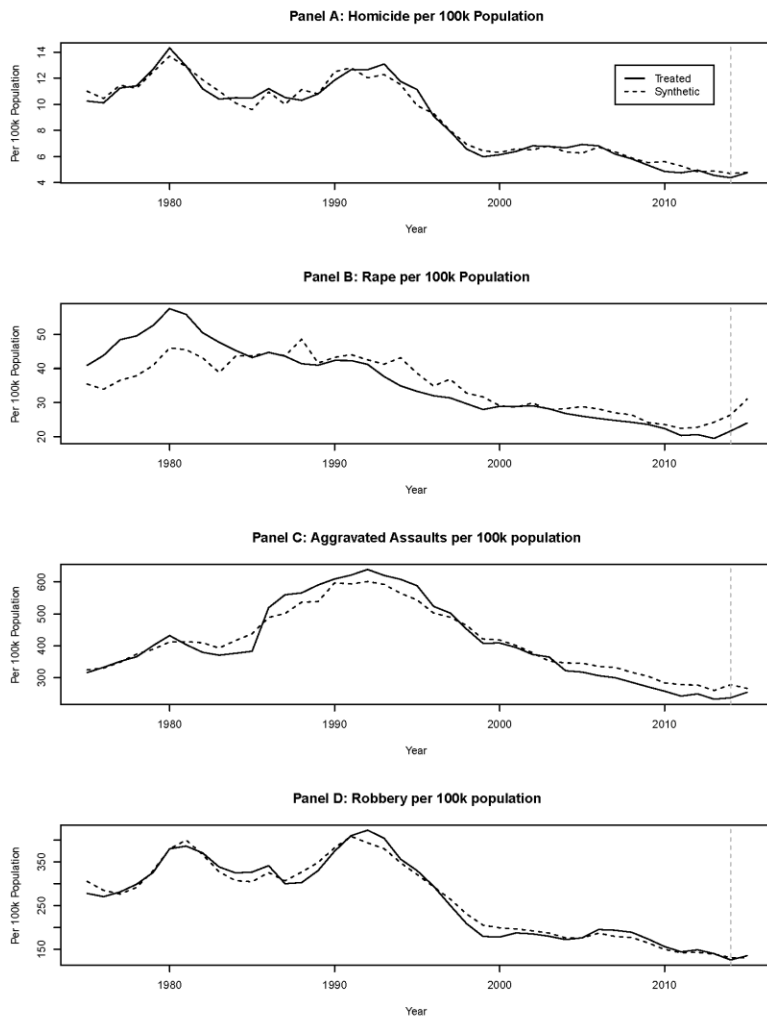
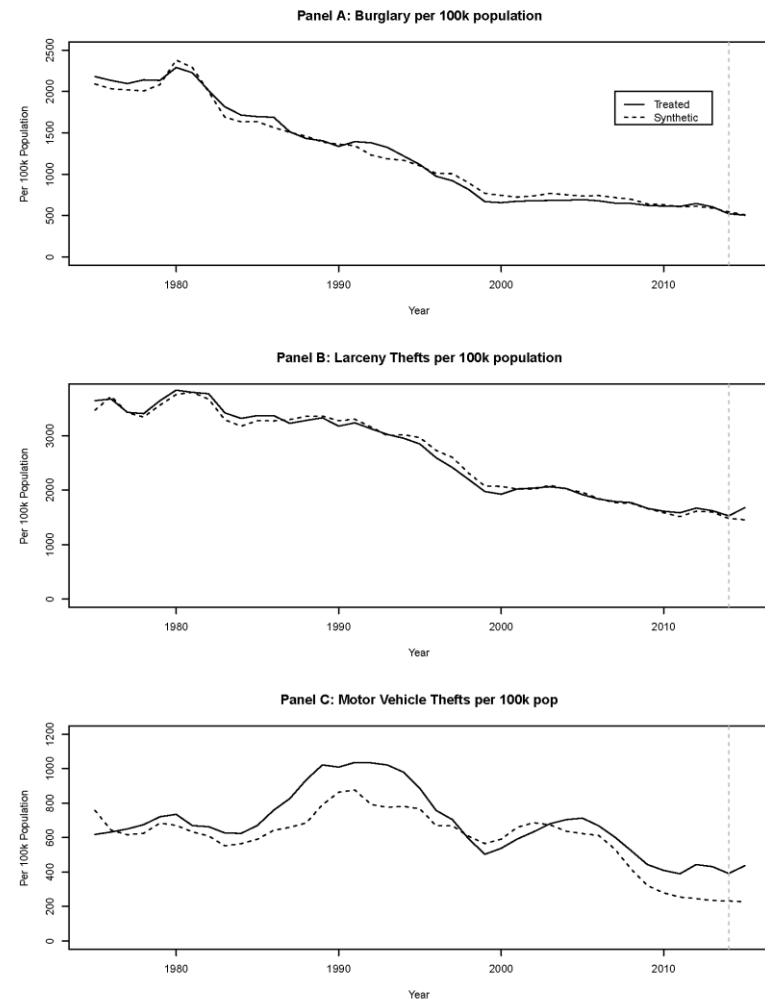


Figure 2. Synthetic control group estimates for property offenses



Homicide, rape, assault, robbery and burglary trends for treated (actual) California and synthetic California closely matched each other after Proposition 47 was implemented, suggesting the measure is not to blame for increases in those crime types. Property crime trends appear to show Proposition 47 caused an increase in larceny and motor vehicle thefts, but these findings do not withstand sensitivity and robustness testing.