

Santa Cruz County Probation Department

**Adult
Probation
Division
Annual
Report**

2016

The Adult Probation Division operates enhanced pretrial services, pre-sentence investigations for the criminal courts, and community supervision for formal probation and AB 109 offenders. In addition, the Division assists with case planning and re-entry services for local prison inmates (1170(h)); and provides contract oversight for AB 109 service providers, as well as other support services for probationers.

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Introduction:

The Adult Probation Division operates enhanced pretrial services, pre-sentence investigations for the criminal courts, and community supervision for formal probationers and AB 109 offenders. In addition, the Division assists with case planning and re-entry services for local prison inmates (1170(h)); and coordinates the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) and all work groups while providing -contract oversight for AB 109 service providers, as well as other support services for probationers.

Division Goal:

The Division is committed to research-based probation strategies to ensure public safety through the reduction of recidivism and victimization, and maximizing successful completion of supervision terms. This is accomplished through risk-based supervision; addressing issues that drive criminal behavior; consideration for custody alternatives; and providing services and interventions which are proven to reduce reoffending by matching the programs with individual needs. Furthermore, it is important that Probation is viewed as a strong alternative to incarceration and has the confidence of our criminal justice partners and the community as being a viable public safety option that reduces recidivism.

The Adult Probation Division has adopted the following key evidence-based supervision strategies to meet our goals, maximize resources, and be good financial stewards of public funds:

Key Supervision Strategies	Methods	How we are implementing strategies ...
1. Use empirically-based assessments to guide decisions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cap caseloads sizes • Ensure mastery of effective supervision practices techniques. • Focus coaching and training efforts on supervisors. • Acquire tools and skills. • Develop a CQI (continuous quality improvement) and coaching structure. • Alter policy and procedures as needed. 	Utilization of a risk/needs assessment tools: CAIS; ODARA; Static-99R. ¹
2. Focus on criminogenic needs (drivers of criminal behavior).		Continuous right-sizing of supervision caseloads (focusing on the higher risk and specialized populations).
3. Develop rapport/enhance intrinsic motivation.		Utilization of EPICS, ² Thinking for a Change, cognitive workbooks, and other Cognitive Behavioral Interventions; Re-entry Services.
4. Teach skills, role plays, and assign homework/skills practice.		Ongoing trainings to enhance evidence based skills, and increasing internal capacity with Training for Trainers.
5. Spend 20 minutes per session [with highest risk offenders].		Utilization of Rewards / Incentives grid, as well as a Violation Response grid.
6. Match programming (responsivity).		Continued Revision of Policies and Procedures.
7. Seek to achieve proper dosage [100-300 hours of programming for moderate to high risk cases].		Engagement in variety of technical
8. Redirect antisocial / criminal sentiments [as it occurs].		

¹ The Correctional Assessment and Intervention System (CAIS) identifies underlying reasons for criminal behavior; classifies offenders into risk level and supervision strategy groups; provides recommendations for specific supervision and communication techniques for each. The Ontario Domestic Abuse Risk Assessment (ODARA) is used to assess risk of future domestic assault, frequency, and severity of future assaults. The Static-99R is a tool used to assess the potential for sexual re-offending by male offenders.

² Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS) model is designed to use a combination of monitoring, referrals, and face-to-face interactions to provide the offenders with a sufficient “dosage” of treatment interventions, and make the best possible use of time to develop a collaborative working relationship.

		assistance and evaluation.
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Executive Summary

The summary table below outlines program activities in the Adult Division for Supervision:

Pretrial & Investigations	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Change From Prior Year
Pretrial Assessment Reports Completed	175 (1 st ½ only)	524	1,946	2,457	2,668	+ 9%
Pre-sentence Reports Completed	225	238	244	174	190	+ 9%

Supervision (Caseload totals on 12/31/2016)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Change From Prior Year
Total Active Supervision Caseload	2403	2507	2400	2186	1887	- 14%
Number of Individuals Sentenced to Local Prison (1170h)	79	76	85	39	58	+ 49%
Mandatory Supervision		37	49	55	36	- 35%
Post Release Community Supervision	92	101	120	151	158	+ 5%

Division Highlights from 2016

Pretrial Services achieved the highest number of PSA-Court reports since the 2014 implementation (more than 2,600 assessments in 2016, with an additional 300 progress reports submitted). The Decision Making Framework (DMF) modifications took effect, bringing it more in line with the national trends. The average daily population (ADP) under pretrial supervision experienced a surge to just over

Collaborative Courts –

- Behavioral Health Court (BHC) collaboration
- Veteran’s Court
- Domestic Violence Review Court

62 (up from 38 in 2015), with the ADP during the last quarter reaching into the seventies. Nearly 23,000 bed days were saved at the jail; a cost savings of more than two million dollars, based on \$89 per day (a savings exceeding \$2.6 million when utilizing the *Results First* updated costs of \$115 per day).

The **Investigations** Unit saw a more than 9% increase in pre-sentence and pre-plea reports from the previous year (190 up from 174).

Deputy Probation Officers (DPOs) provided **court coverage** for three felony court calendars, four days per week, weekly Behavioral Health Court, and monthly Veteran's Court. In March 2016, Domestic Violence (DV) review calendars were re-established in the two misdemeanor departments, with DPOs staffing court on Friday mornings, alternating between the two courtrooms. As the certifying body of DV Programs, our Department worked closely with providers to integrate evidence based curriculum into the statutorily mandatory program; brought training to local providers and DPOs; revived attendance and participation in, as well as hosted, Round Table discussions across the state. An additional DV officer mid-year allowed a modest reduction of moderate and high risk DV caseload sizes.

A Letter of Interest (LOI) process completed for **AB109 treatment funds**, led to Service Contracts which included service-specific outcome objectives, based on prior year data. Probation staff provide contract oversight for all AB 109 Service providers. Additional contracts include Probation Support Services (formerly WRAP) for non-AB109 clients; Community Options Court Referral for community service requirements; and BI, Inc. for electronic monitoring needs (for pretrial, as well as adult and juvenile supervision, detention alternatives). To improve service delivery Probation and the Sheriff's Department began piloting the Client Executive Summary (CES) with the 1170(h) population in the jail, a guiding document utilizing risk and need assessment to determine jail programming, re-entry planning, and community supervision case plans. The **intake** process and **case plans** also underwent revision to be more strategic.

Since the passing of 2014's **Prop 47**, nearly 1,000 cases (or more than 300 individuals) under formal supervision have been reduced or closed. The most significant impact being on administrative and lower risk/lower supervision caseloads (74%); 24% from the moderate or high caseloads, and about 2% from the highest risk or specialized caseloads. Even after resentencing, and with support of the Court, the department continues to supervise certain moderate and high risk cases when statutorily possible (generally determined by custody credit). Probation staff was actively involved in the planning of the Prop 47 Summit in January 2016 to education the public and service providers about Prop 47 relief, as well as linking individuals to a variety of record clearance resources. Since that time, record clearance clinics and outreach efforts continue to occur throughout the community, with support from all of the criminal justice partners.

Since 2011, 359 individuals have received local prison commitments per Penal Code **1170(h)**; 496 individuals have been release from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to **Post Release Community Supervision** (PRCS). At the close of 2016, there were 101 active 1170(h) cases (36 on Mandatory Supervision, the remainder serving their Straight custody sentence or the custody portion of their Split Sentence), and 158 PRCS.

Staffing

The Adult Division is comprised of 31 Deputy Probation Officer positions (DPO I/II), including several vacancies; seven supervisors (DPO III); three managers; four Probation Aides (PA); and one Group Supervisor (GS) assigned to direct supervision activities, including intake and transfers (1203.9 jurisdictional transfers and Interstate Compact). Four of the DPOs, one Supervisor, and one PA are dedicated to Pretrial Services.

Supervision Staff and Positions Allocated	# of Positions
Division Director	1
Assistant Division Directors	2
Supervising Deputy Probation Officer III	7
Deputy Probation Officer I/II	31
Group Supervisor	1
Probation Aides	4
Typist Clerks (including reception)	6

Despite the overall reduction in total Probation population during the last five years (a decrease of more than 20%, from 2403 to 1887), the need for smaller caseload to officer ratios continues to grow. One great contributor to the most significant drop in total population was the passing of Prop 47 in late 2014, due to both resentencing of offenders, and fewer new cases which fall under the modified statutes being placed on formal supervision. With the decriminalization of simple drug possession crimes and use, as well as lower level property crimes – strongly correlated with substance abuse - the landscape of the supervision population has changed. In recent years we have seen a growing pretrial population, increasing number of individuals released from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to local supervision, and greater emphasis on utilizing evidence based supervision strategies and resources on the highest risk and moderate risk offenders. The remaining individuals being placed on formal supervision are committing higher level of offenses, or are of specialized populations such as sex offenders, domestic violence, severely mentally ill (the majority of which are high risk and high need). Vacancies and staff leaves, in conjunction with the sizeable lower risk, but often high need, caseload continues to present challenges in responding to court orders (particularly program placement and transportation).

The Adult Division’s highest risk and specialized caseloads account for nearly 23% of the total Adult Division caseload (a slight increase predominantly due to AB109). On the opposite end of the spectrum, just under 20% of the adult caseload is supervised administratively with minimal oversight. Nearly half of the total adult caseload (42%) is assigned to a moderate/high general

Supervision Types (AB109 and Probation)	% of Population
Specialized Supervision – Higher Risk with Violence, Severely Mentally Ill, AB109, Sex Offenders	23%
General Supervision – Moderate / High Risk Domestic Violence – Moderate / High Risk	42%
General Supervision – Low / Moderate Risk Domestic Violence – Low Risk	8%
Administrative Caseloads	19%

supervision or Domestic Violence caseload (domestic violence accounts for approximately 1/3 of the total moderate/high risk offenders), with about eight percent assigned to low supervision on a general or domestic violence caseloads. As staffing allows, we continue to reduce our highest risk and moderate risk caseload sizes, yet as we move into 2017 more of the moderate risk offenders (particularly those with limited or no history of violence and weapons) will be moved down to lower levels of supervision.

Continuous Quality Improvement and Skill Building

The Adult Division is committed to the mastery of effective supervision practices techniques, and a focus on coaching and quality assurance to improve case management of our highest risk offenders in order to maximize our impact on recidivism.

Risk Assessments / Case Planning - In early 2015, the CAIS Power Users completed a refresher training to enhance their skills and by the end of the year had created a booster training class for all Adult Division Staff. In early 2016, all Adult officers and aides were required to attend the booster training sessions. Additional Power User training is scheduled for Spring 2017. To improve service delivery Probation and the Sheriff's Department began piloting the Client Executive Summary (CES) with the 1170(h) population in the jail, a guiding document utilizing risk and need assessment to determine jail programming, re-entry planning, and community supervision case plans. The population using the CES continues to expand, with the goal of utilizing on all cases. The **intake** process and **case plans** also underwent revision to be more strategic, by updated forms and processes. All clients under the supervision of probation (formal probation, PRCS, Mandatory Supervision) go through an intake process where their risk level is assessed. Based on risk level and case type, lower level case may be placed on Administrative Supervision, or they may receive a full assessment to identify criminogenic needs and receive appropriate referrals. The case plan is a living document meant to be utilized and updated throughout supervision to facilitate positive change and accountability.

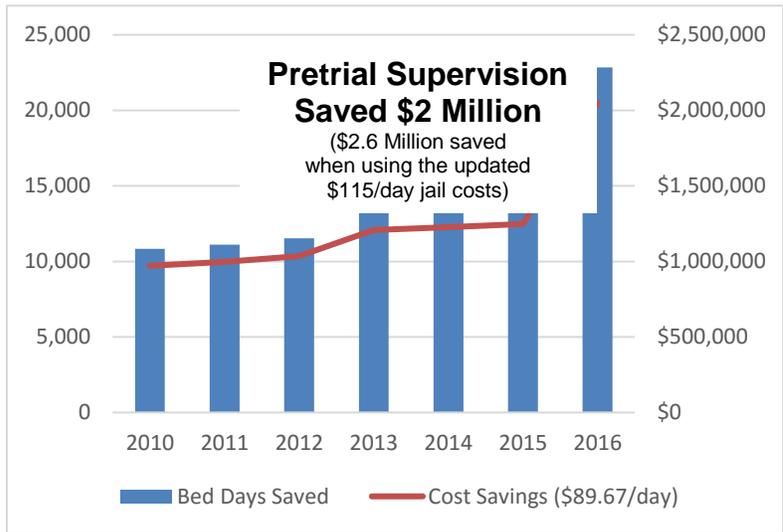
EPICS - Santa Cruz County collaborated with Sonoma and Humboldt Counties to partner with the University of Cincinnati to conduct a Training for Trainers of the EPICS model (Effective Practices in Community Supervision), in order to increase our internal capacity for training and fidelity in the most cost effective manner. These EPICS trainers provide support to all three Divisions. The first phase of the training for trainers was completed in April 2016. Thus far, the new trainers trained a dozen new staff throughout the year, and continue to participate in the certification process and coaching sessions for those staff into 2017. The plan in 2017 is to continue training supervisors to be more robust coaches for ongoing staff support.

Cognitive Behavioral Interventions - As a leader of Thinking for a Change (T4C) in the community and in the jail facilities, Adult Division staff run quarterly facilitator meetings with our community and criminal justice partners to maintain fidelity to the T4C curriculum. In 2016 the group expanded to include other cognitive behavioral interventions which may benefit the larger group of staff and providers.

The Probation Department contracts annually with the Volunteer Center's Friends Outside Program for a number of one-on-one or small group services, including the Warrant Reduction Advocacy Project (WRAP), Cognitive Behavioral Workbook interventions to address a variety of criminogenic needs and life skills, and After Care services to non-AB109 clients.

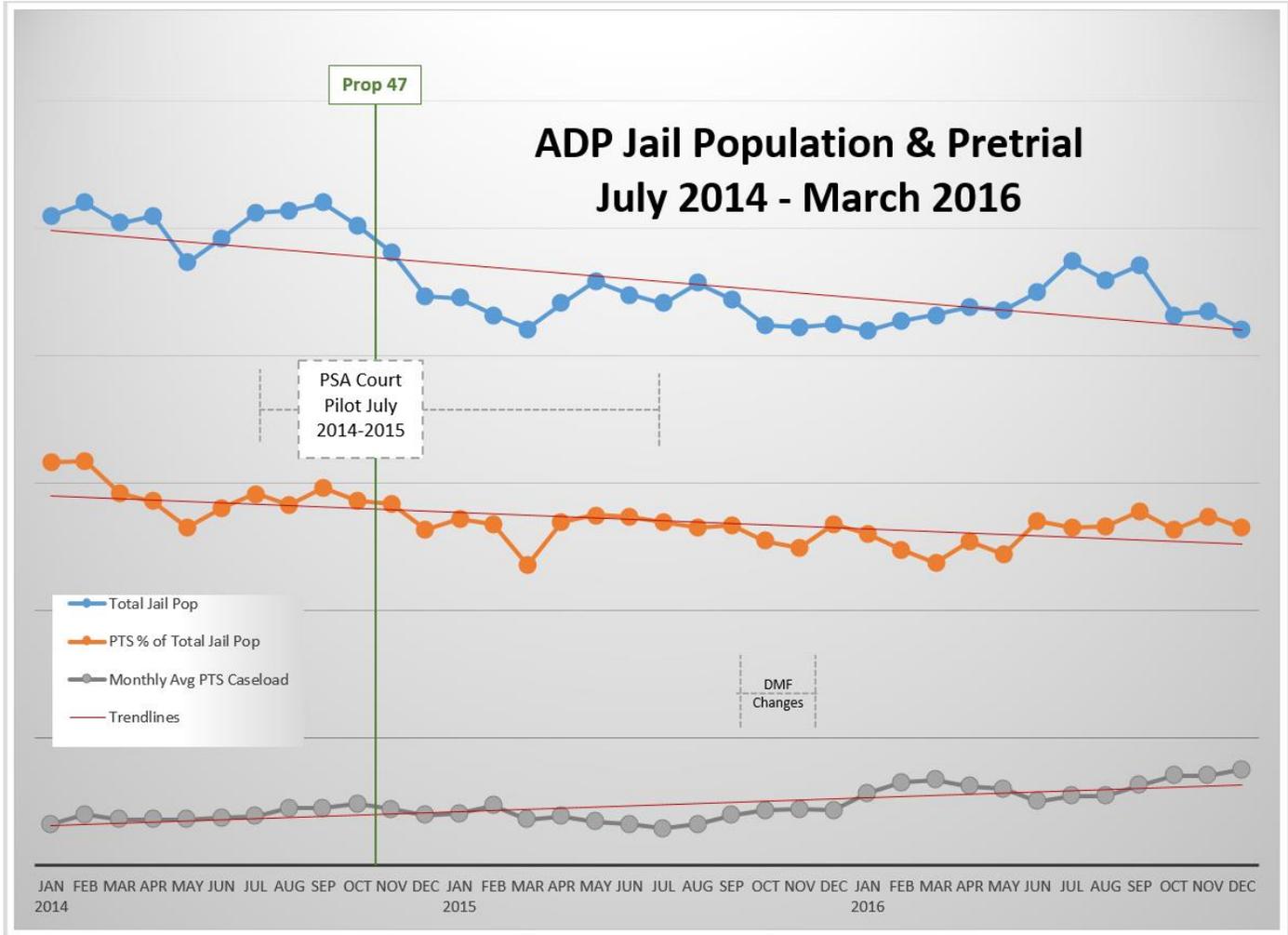
Pretrial and Custody Alternatives

The overall trend for incarcerated individuals is a declining population, particularly the last several years, and the pretrial population in the jail has followed suit. Based on monthly statistics released from the Santa Cruz County Sheriff's Office, the pretrial detainees accounted for about 60% of the total detention facilities population in 2015, and decreased slightly to 59% in 2016 (below the state average of 63%, as reported from the Board of State and Community Corrections). Alternatively, the average daily population under



pretrial supervision in the community has continued to increase over the last several years, and we anticipate that number to increase exponentially if bail reform continues on its current trajectory. Pretrial assessments provide a guide for balancing an individual's overall risk to fail to appear with risk to reoffend while in the community when making release decisions, as opposed to a money based system of posting bond based on current charges.

The Santa Cruz County Probation Department currently utilizes the Public Safety Assessment-Court (PSA-Court). Initial findings from a partial validation in 2015 indicate the tool is accurately classifying the defendants and provided recommendations for modifications to the decision making framework, which were implemented fully in 2016. The Department worked with the Dr. VanNostrand and staff throughout 2016 to prepare data for a full validation of the tool. The analysis is expected to be completed in early to mid-2017.



Outcome Measures

The following Outcome Measures, Performance Measures and Mission Critical Data were adopted in 2012 and are measured annually in order to track our program’s effectiveness in meeting agency and justice system goals³:

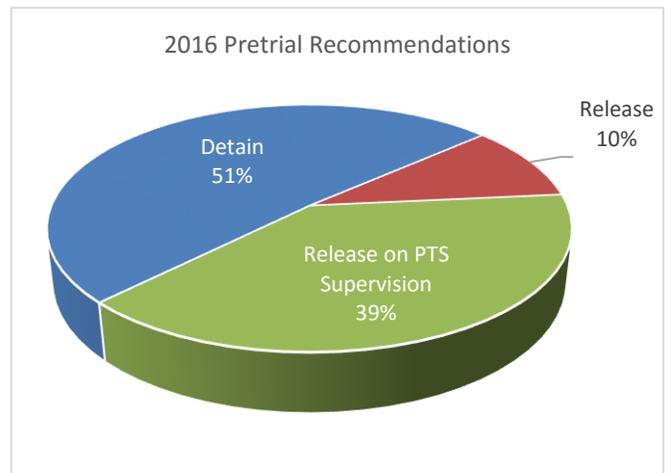
2016 Pretrial Reports and Supervision	Monthly Average	Annual Total	Bed Days Saved	Change From Prior Year
Pre-trial Reports Completed	222	2668		+ 8%
Average Monthly Caseload (ADP)*	62	355	22,832	+ 64%
Pre-arraignment releases**		64	128 - 320	- 31%
WRAP (warrants averted)***	3	38	1,520	+ 58%

*ADP During the year the Q1 = 63, Q2 = 57, Q3 = 57, Q4 = 72
 **Pre-arraignment releases typically save a minimum of two to five days of jail
 ***A study conducted by the Vera Institute of Justice in Santa Cruz County showed that, on average, probationers who were arrested on bench warrants issued for failing to maintain probation contact spent an average of 40 days in jail.

³ In 2011, the National Institute of Corrections published, “Measuring What Matters Outcome and Performance Measures for the Pretrial Services Field.” The publication recommended measures and data for pretrial service programs that would enable agencies to gauge more accurately their program’s effectiveness in meeting agency and justice system goals. The recommended outcomes measures and data elements are consistent with the mission and goals of our Department.

Recommendation Rate					
<i>The percentage of time pretrial staff follow risk assessment criteria when recommending release or detention versus making an override (including override to lower level) recommendation. The acceptable standard by Pretrial experts is considered to be between a 10-15%</i>					
Year	Total Recommendations	Conform	Override	Override %	Goal %
1 st Half 2012	175	106	69	39.4%	10-15%
2013	524	362	152	42.0%	10-15%
1 st Half 2014 (VPRAI)	649	456	192	29.6%	10-15%
2 nd Half 2014 (PSA-Court)	1297	1204	93	7.2%	10-15%
2015	2457	2166	291	11.8%	10-15%
2016	2,668	2,284	384	14.4%	10-15%

Pretrial release recommendations follow the *PSA-Court Decision Making Framework (DMF)*. The DMF guides staff on the various steps to follow in utilizing the PSA-Court to make a release recommendation based on current charge type, risk of new criminal activity, risk of failure to appear and risk of new violent criminal activity. In general, defendants who score low on their risk of failure to appear and risk of new criminal activity should be recommended for release without supervision. Moderate risk defendants should be recommended for supervised release and high risk defendants should be either detained or have a more structured supervised release such as electronic monitoring.



Appearance Rate						
<i>The percentage of supervised defendants who make all scheduled court appearances.</i>						
Supervised Pretrial	2012	2013	1 st Half 2014 (VPRAI)	2 nd Half 2014 (PSA-Court)	2015	2016
Appearance Rate	92.0%	90.3%	94.2%	91.8%	88.8%	88.2%
Goal	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%

In 2016, 88.2% of the individuals released to pretrial supervision appeared for court, which is comparable to the previous year and exceeded our goal. Following a 47% increase in the number of individuals released to pretrial supervision (from 241 to 355), this is quite significant. Similar to the previous year, more than 75% of defendants released to pretrial supervision pre-arraignment in 2016 appeared for court (43 of 57). An additional seven defendants released pre-arraignment had no charges filed by the District Attorney’s Office.

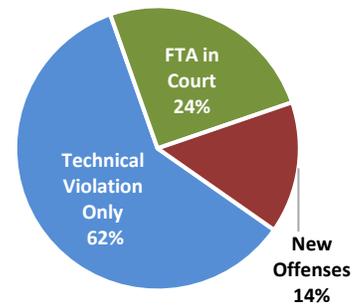
Safety Rate						
<i>The percentage of supervised defendants who were not charged with a new offense during their period of pretrial supervision.</i>						
Supervised Pretrial	2012	2013	1 st Half 2014 (VPRAI)	2 nd Half 2014 (PSA-Court)	2015	2016
Safety Rate	92.5%	90.7%	93.4%	91%	95.9%	93%
Goal		95%	95%	95%	95%	95%

In 2016, 93% of defendants released to pretrial supervision completed their period of pretrial supervision with no new offenses. Of the 25 individuals who were rearrested for a new offense, only five of them (or 1.4% of the total supervised pretrial population) were arrested for new “violent” offenses. After modifications to the Decision making framework in late 2015 from a more conservative to a moderate approach, and a growing population released to pretrial supervision, a slight decline in safety rate was to be expected (down 3% from 2015 to 2016). While we have made improvements, the low re-offense rate and very low new violent criminal activity indicates that we should continue to work with our criminal justice partners explore how we can take a greater risk for release to balance goals of improving long-term outcomes with public safety.

Success Rate							
<i>The % of released defendants who were not revoked for technical violations due to condition violations, and who appeared for all scheduled court appearances, and remained arrest free during pretrial supervision.</i>							
Supervised Pretrial	2011	2012	2013	1 st Half 2014 (VPRAI)	2 nd Half 2014 (PSA-Court)	2015	2016
Success Rate	76.1%	65.7%	63.6%	51.2%	58.2%	55.6%	50.1%
Goal			70%	70%	70%	70%	70%

The rate of defendants released to pretrial supervision during 2016 who were not revoked, **and** appeared for all scheduled court appearances, **and** remained arrest free was just over 50% (178 of 355). While the overall success rate dropped nearly 10%, the actual number under supervision rose more than 47%. When examining “success” rates, you need to look at defendants who “successfully” completed pretrial supervision by appearing at all their court hearing as well as those defendants who were held “accountable” for not complying with the term of pretrial release and were returned to custody pending disposition. Many of the technical violations are substance abuse related, as well as failure to report as directed. We did expect a greater number of technical violations as the Decision making framework became less conservative. In 2017 we will be pursuing a violating response matrix in order to prevent the unnecessary re-incarceration of those individuals who are “unsuccessful” based on technical violation only, yet do not commit a new offense pending adjudication (as previously indicated new offense rates are very low).

Unsuccessful Completions By Type



Concurrence (Effectiveness) Rate				
<i>The ratio of court released and detained defendants compared to pretrial's submitted recommendations for release and detention.</i>				
2016	Released	Detained	Recommendation Followed	Change From Prior Year
Recommended for Release	342	368	48%	+ 2.4%
Recommended for Detention	168	710	81%	- 4%
Recommendation Followed (Total)			66 %	- 2%
GOAL			75%	

In 2016, concurrence rates for release recommendations showed a slight increase (2.4%) from the previous year, while the total concurrence rate (66%) decreased nearly 2%. As the Decision making matrix became more moderate, the Court as a whole continues to take a more conservative release decisions, as they are more likely to follow a recommendation for detention (81% of the time) than a recommendation for release.

AB109: Public Safety Realignment

The Adult Division is responsible for the implementation of the 2011 Public Safety Realignment Act (AB 109), which redistributed the responsibility for certain offenders from the State to counties.

Locally Sentenced (1170h):⁴

In collaboration with the Sheriff’s Office, Probation has dedicated officers to conduct risk and needs assessments on 1170(h) inmates, and assist with referrals / case management during the incarceration, reentry, and community supervision stages of their sentence. As of December 31, 2016, there were 101 active 1170(h) cases (with 36 of those in the community under Mandatory Supervision). In general, local prison sentences have declined since the passing of Prop 47, yet 2016 did see an increase from the previous year. Approximately two-thirds were either serving a straight sentence or the custody portion of their split sentence, yet some of those individuals may have also been in the community being supervised by the Sheriff’s Custody Alternatives Program (CAP). Substantial modifications in jail programming and the Sheriff’s CAP have had significant impacts on actual time served in the jail, as there is a growing emphasis on balancing accountability with programming and re-entry back into the community.

Individuals Receiving Local Prison 1170(h) Sentences October 2011 – December 2016: 362	
Total “Straight” Sentences since 2011	49%
<i>2016 “Straight” Sentences</i>	<i>38%</i>
Total “Split” Sentences since 2011	51%
<i>2016 “Split” Sentences</i>	<i>62%</i>

⁴ **1170(h):** *Non-serious, non-violent, non-sex offense felons without current or prior serious felonies now serve prison commitments in local jail.⁴ The “straight” sentences are custody only, and “split” sentences have a community supervision component following jail time called Mandatory Supervision (which is similar to formal probation supervision).*

Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS):⁵

As of December 31, 2016, there were 158 active PRCS offenders on AB109 caseloads, with an additional 13 who were deported or released to Immigration and

Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) October 2011 – December 2015	
Total Individuals Released to Santa Cruz	522
Total completions / discharges	332

Customs Enforcement (ICE). The majority of new PRCS clients are returning from state prison after serving a commitment for drug and property related crimes, and have a lengthy history of drug use. We received approximately four individuals who were released from CDCR after serving sentences in excess of 10 years (one after serving a 20 year sentence).

Based on new cases reported to the Probation Department since 2011, approximately 240 AB109 offenders (1170(h) = 106 and PRCS = 134) have been convicted of a new felony or misdemeanor offense in this county. The majority of new crimes continue to be drug and property related, however, there is a small percentage of persons or weapons offenses.

AB109 Service Provider Network:

During FY15/16, the Probation Department released a request for letters of interest/request for qualifications for providing treatment and intervention services to the AB109 population, with new contracts to begin July 1, 2016. Service areas include: programs addressing criminal thinking, behavior and identity; substance use disorder treatment and recovery maintenance; workforce and job placement services; educational programming; mental health care; family involvement; housing support; reentry planning and community support; and community education and engagement. A total of thirteen organizations were selected by a community review panel.

During the first nine months of FY16/17, AB109 providers delivered a total of 23,428 hours of service (down just slightly from the previous year) and 6,410 bed nights of housing (down nearly 42%) to 2,120 individuals (some duplicated during that period), including those sentenced and supervised under AB109 as well as others who participated in services while in custody or who were at risk of becoming AB109 offenders.

AB109 services continue to make use of support from the Results First initiative and technical assistance from George Mason University to implement research-based practices to fidelity in order to have the greatest impact on recidivism. In addition, during FY15/16 the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) approved a competitive contract⁶ for external evaluation services. Feedback and recommendations have been provided and began implementation during the evaluation process, which is set to be completed in 2017.

The Adult Division has facilitated on-going work groups and meetings with staff from Corrections and community-based agencies to better coordinate in-custody assessment, services, and linkage to services in the community for more successful reentry following release from jail and prison. This cross-jurisdictional approach is intended to reduce service gaps and duplication, and will improve system responsiveness and public safety outcomes, both for AB109 and for

⁵ **PRCS:** Realignment transferred to counties the responsibility for supervising felons (formerly called parolees) upon their release from state prison for non-serious, non-violent, non-sex offenses. Re-entry planning begins while the offender is incarcerated in prison and aids in the process of transitioning home.

⁶ In early 2016, the contract was awarded to Resource Development Associates, an Oakland-based firm that has been involved in the evaluation of AB109 implementation and outcomes for multiple Bay Area counties. Activities include the development of an evaluation plan, as assessment of current data collection and analysis capacity, and a quantitative assessment of outcomes based on the collective impact of all elements of local AB109 implementation.

individuals throughout the local criminal justice system.

Grants and Technical Assistance/Research Projects

The Division has secured technical assistance, program and research grants to assist in implementing criminal justice reform and to assist in maximizing resources and benefits from justice and public dollars.

Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI): For the last five years, the County has received funding and technical assistance from the Bureau of Justice Assistance to implement the JRI model, including in-depth, system-wide data analysis, development of priorities for system improvement, and funding to initiate and assess cost-effective, sustainable practices to produce better public safety outcomes. On September 15, 2015, the Probation Department was notified that our County was selected to receive \$349,058 in continuation funding through September 30, 2018. This funding continues to support 0.75 FTE of a full time Pretrial Probation Officer; 0.10 FTE of a full time Administrative Aide; and officer safety equipment. In addition, JRI funding will partially support an automated telephone court notification system (implemented September 2015), an expansion of the Volunteer Center's WRAP program to focus on offenders at high risk for failure to appear in court, and an external evaluator to update the local system-wide data analysis, as well as to assess effectiveness and cost-benefit of JRI strategies.

Pew-MacArthur Results First Initiative: Santa Cruz County continued to work with staff from the Pew-MacArthur Results First initiative during FY15, including implementing a new and most sophisticated analytical tool for assessing the economic impact of selected criminal justice interventions. Results First analyses were embedded in the selection of new AB109 services and providers, establishing a priority on implementing research-based programs to fidelity and interventions with a proven benefit/cost ratio. The Sheriff's Department has also used Results First to guide in-custody service planning, as well as updated average costs per day for inmates. In addition, the Probation Department has begun planning to extend the Results First model to the Juvenile Division, and Adult Division staff are providing guidance for planning and implementing this initiative.

MIOCR: In partnership with the Sheriff's office and Health Services Agency (HSA), Santa Cruz County received \$950,000 from the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) Mentally Ill Offender Crime Reduction Act (MIOCR). The funds are dispersed over three years to expand the Santa Cruz Counties Mentally Ill Offender Continuum of Care model already established and require matching funds and services by multiple community stakeholders. Probation specifically received \$100,000 to fund one DPO FTE to expand Mental Health Supervision, and a small pool of funds (\$8,500) to expand electronic monitoring of mentally ill defendants at the pretrial stage. In December 2015 the MIOCR Pretrial Electronic monitoring pilot project began with a limited number of cases in collaboration CIT. The referral process for potential cases comes directly from either CIT or Pretrial staff. These cases are jointly reviewed for suitability in the pilot project. Once approved, a recommendation is made to the Court for release. If authorized by the court, the defendant is provided with County Mental health services through CIT and housed at a mental health residential treatment facility, or other suitable placement, rather than remaining in the jail. The defendant is placed on an electronic monitor and is supervised by pretrial services staff while pending Court. During 2016, the MIOCR/EMP program served 12 cases, with a jail bed day savings of 453 days (a cost savings of more than \$52,000 based on \$115 per day jail costs).

Proud Parenting Program (PPP): Santa Cruz County Probation Department, in partnership with

Encompass Community Services' (Encompass) PAPÁS Supporting Fatherhood Involvement and Co-Parenting program (PAPÁS) completed a second year of a three year grant, \$119,285 per year from the BSCC to address recidivism and the intergenerational cycle of criminal justice involvement by working with young Latino fathers in the criminal justice and/or child-welfare systems. Through evidence-based parent education/support and Cognitive Behavioral Treatment groups, the Santa Cruz County Proud Parenting Program (SCCPPP) works to tap into this population's highest stated intrinsic motivation to change - that of positively affecting the future of their children. During each of the three years, a majority of the PPP funds (84% – 87%) are for contracted services through Encompass to support the delivery of direct services to the target population and expand existing resources; 0.5 FTE of the Probation Adult Division Director to oversee grant activities, as well as 5%-10% for an outside evaluation of the project. The Proud Parenting award also led to PAPÁS receiving a significantly larger federal grant to expand services to parents across multiple counties, and extends beyond the life of this BSCC grant.

Future Goals

As the Department strives to use data, evaluation, and research to make strategic funding and programming decisions, our Division looks towards the following goals for 2017:

Enhance pretrial services by establishing administrative sanctions for technical violations to avoid unnecessary incarceration; complete the full validation study of the Public Safety Assessment-Court (PSA-Court) tool; pilot the use of the Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment (ODARA) in conjunction with the PSA-Court to improve victim safety as early as possible.

Expand the use of risk based / assessment based sentencing through increased presentence investigation reports; expand the use of the ODARA and trauma history into investigations. Apply evidence-based supervision strategies when making referrals, supporting behavior change, and accountability. This includes increasing the early integration of the Client Executive Summary (CES) to create a smoother transition along the continuum of services. We are also committed to exploring paths of sustainability for expiring grants.