

PROBATION DEPARTMENT

"Protection, Service & Accountability"

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Juvenile Services Center and Juvenile Hall - SLO County Government Center ~ Attn: Probation JSC ~ 1050 Monterey Street ~ San Luis Obispo, CA 93408

James E. Salio
Chief Probation Officer



Community Corrections Partnership (CCP)

August 15, 2016, 3:00 p.m.

Probation Classroom

Jim Salio, Chair

MINUTES

Attendees:

Community Corrections Partnership Title (or designee) – Name

Chief Probation Officer – Jim Salio

The Presiding Judge of the Superior Court – Not available

A County Supervisor or CAO – Geoff O'Quest

The District Attorney – Dan Dow

DA Victim Witness – Diane McPartlan

Sheriff – George Clarkson for Sheriff Parkinson, Allison Ordille

The Public Defender – Not available

A Chief of Police – Not available

Department Head of County Employment – Not available

Behavioral Health – Star Graber

Drug and Alcohol Services – Star Graber

Department Head of Social Services – Not available

Health Agency – Penny Borenstein, Michelle Shoresman

The Head of the County Office of Education – Not available

Probation – Chief Deputy Robert Reyes, Rosana Ortiz, Amy Gilman, Wendy White, Virginia Collie

35th State Assembly Representative – not available

Senator Monning's Representative – not available

A representative from a community-based organization – not available

Beth O'Connor – SLOCAEC – SLOCUSD/Adult Education

Marci Powers – Anti-Gang Commission

I. Welcome and Introductions

The meeting was called to order at 3:04 pm.

II. Approval of Minutes

There was a motion made by Diana McPartlan and seconded by Robert Reyes to approve the minutes from July. All in favor, motion carried.

III. Public Comment

No public comment was presented.

IV. Program Updates

- **MIOCR and BHTCC**

No update.

- **Data Reporting: 4th Quarter of FY 15-16**

County Jail – Allison Ordille reported on the jail stats. The jail population has remained fairly stable in the mid-500 range. The realigned population comprises approximately 22% of the total jail population. The majority of the PRCS (post release community supervision) and 1170h population have LSI scores of medium high to high which reflects that they have high criminogenic needs. She reviewed by location the number of classes and workshops in the jail and there has been a drop between the 3rd and 4th quarters, most likely attributed to a lot of construction work going on at the jail and classes having to be canceled.

Probation - Robert Reyes reviewed Probation stats. Just under 10% of the total probation population is comprised of AB 109 realigned offenders but the number of these offenders has been increasing since last quarter. He looked at the FY 15-16 referral numbers from CDCR and found that about half of those cases were probationers that had failed a grant of probation and were sent back to state prison. The mandatory supervision population number has flattened out. 68% of the realigned probationers score out as high or medium high on risk level. Robert showed a breakdown of the 199 realigned probationers who scored medium or higher on the criminogenic factor for housing. Of the 73 clients that scored medium to high on housing, 11 were transient and 15 were in sober living environments. It is important to look at other factors with housing than just whether they are housed or not; for instance are they happy where they live, do they feel safe in their neighborhood; these other factors can affect their behavior in seeking other housing or in even attending treatment,.

Of the 101 closed cases in FY 2015-16, 31.7% of PRCS offenders' recidivated and 39.5% of the mandatory supervision offenders recidivated (had a new conviction during their period of probation supervision). Overall recidivism rates has been slightly decreasing between FY 2014-15 and FY 2015-16 with PRCS coming in at 33.7% and regular probation at 39.9%.

Drug and Alcohol - Star Graber reviewed quarter 4 stats for realigned clients. 70 total clients showed for the PROM (Post Release Offender Meeting) and 64 of those were new clients. 61 (95%) were assessed after PROM and of those, 59 entered some kind of treatment. The average number of days from PROM to treatment for all clinics was 4.42 days. Of those 59 new clients entering treatment in Qtr. 4, 29 received recovery residence services, 54 received individual or group treatment and 41 received case management services. 140 unduplicated clients received some type of services in Qtr. 4. Qtr. 4 discharge status with 52 discharges shows 30 (58%) being deemed successful, 16 (31%) completed/graduated, 14 (27%) had sufficient progress, 13 (25%) had insufficient progress and 9 (17%) were discharged to jail. The definition of successful discharge means completing all requirements of treatment and being clean and sober 90 days prior

to discharge.

Star also reviewed the overall trends for realigned clients from FY 2011-12 to FY 2015-16. Caseload numbers have started to level out in FY 2013-14 year onward. Successful discharge status has increased over the number of unsuccessful discharges, and she attributes this to having full staffing and ongoing relationships being established between clients and staff.

D&A/Jail Services: The number of clients served in custody has been steadily climbing over the four quarters of FY 15-16. 108 unduplicated clients were served, with 62 (52%) receiving individual services, 93 (86%) receiving group services and 21 (19%) receiving case management services. Penny Borenstein thought it would be helpful to know what the drug of choice is for this population.

V. Treasurer's Report

Wendy White presented the treasurer's report. Through June 30, 2016 we have expended 88% of the budgeted money in the offender housing area, 90% in the offender supervision area and 98% in the offender treatment area. Through the end of last fiscal year we did not expend all the allocation, so it was rolled into surplus. We now have almost three million dollars in unallocated funds so we will be looking at ways to spend down that amount on programs and services.

VI. Adult Education in Jail Programs Update

Beth O'Connor from Cuesta College reviewed the Adult Education in Jail Programs SLOCAEC (San Luis Obispo County Adult Education Consortium) and CCP Partnership. 72 consortiums have been created throughout the state to look at providing high quality education in jail and a re-entry re-education framework for Adult Education. Several challenges occur in providing an effective ABE/ASE (adult basic and secondary education) program in the correctional facility including limited funding, instructor resources, classroom space, class size, jail constraints on times for classes, and inmate access to classes. SLOCAEC can provide funding, teachers and staff, evaluation and advising, education and career planning, curriculum, testing services, tech/computers and data collection/analysis. CCP/Jail programming provides accessibility, clients/students, space/classroom, technology support, consistency and data collection/analysis. Cuesta can provide education services in a Career Pathways context to the inmate. An instructor conducts an initial assessment by looking at transcripts, using CASAS (comprehensive adult student assessment systems) and career/education interest/experience surveys. Then an individual education/career plan is created i.e. do they need a high school diploma or to take the HiSET (High School Equivalency Test). They then look at career pathways and other education and training opportunities in such areas as soft skills, trade specific math and English, computer skills and resume building.

For inmates transitioning to the outside, the same instructors at the jail are hired as advisors at Cuesta to be the first point of contact for the released inmate and the same programs exist outside in community based education and are located from Nipomo to Paso Robles. Finally, additional partnerships with AJCC (American Job Centers of California) CTE (Career Technical Education) and local industry are in place. Any and all inmates can be served through this program. Steps needed for sustainability and success include having an

ongoing process of collecting data and using it for program improvement, a process for mobilizing and maintaining support from partners and involving them in planning for the future, and most importantly this program depends on the effectiveness of the education services provided and how well supported students are, as they transition through the correctional system.

VII. CCP Budget Augmentation Request (BAR) time line

It is once again time to start submitting any BARS for CCP funding. If you already have a program being funded, you do not need to re submit a BAR. If you are proposing a new program, adding staff, opening another treatment center for example, then please submit a BAR for FY 2017-18. These are due to Treasurer Wendy White on October 24th. Thereafter they will be reviewed by the fiscal staff. The meeting on November 21st will be an Executive Committee member meeting only. so they can vote on the BARS.

Star Graber suggested the CCP discuss the future vision or direction of the partnership in terms of where we want to go, what are potential issues and problem areas that we see, methods for discussion of any issues with programming, expansion, etc. Star mentioned the integrated database for instance; we need to talk about what those needs are, possible technical equipment costs, etc. Robert Reyes said he would be happy to arrange a meeting of the 2nds to discuss before the September meeting. A suggestion was also made to look at what other counties have done.

VIII. Topics for Next Month

Future vision or direction for CCP partnership.

Meeting was adjourned at 4:35 p.m.

*Respectfully submitted,
Virginia Collie, Secretary*