JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA

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REPORT TO THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL

For business meeting on: October 27–28, 2016

Title
Trial Courts: *Recidivism Reduction Fund Court Grant Program: Annual Report, 2016*

Rules, Forms, Standards, or Statutes Affected
None

Submitted by
Judicial Council staff
Shelley Curran, Director
Criminal Justice Services

Agenda Item Type
Action Required

Date of Report
September 30, 2016

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Executive Summary

The Criminal Justice Services office recommends that the Judicial Council receive the *Recidivism Reduction Fund Court Grant Program: Annual Report, 2016*; direct the Administrative Director to submit this annual report to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee and the Department of Finance as mandated by the Budget Act of 2015 (Assem. Bill 93, Stats. 2015, ch. 10) and authorize staff to continue to work with the courts to ensure that program funding is effectively allocated and utilized to support the operation of trial court programs and practices known to reduce adult offender recidivism and enhance public safety as directed by the Legislature.

Recommendation

Staff to the Judicial Council, Criminal Justice Services office, recommends that the Judicial Council:

1. Receive the attached *Recidivism Reduction Fund Court Grant Program: Annual Report, 2016*, that documents the establishment of the Recidivism Reduction Fund (RRF) court grant

program, describes grant-related activities of the Judicial Council and the grantees, and provides preliminary information on program implementation;

2. Direct the Administrative Director to submit this report to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee (JLBC) and the Department of Finance (DOF) as mandated by the Budget Act of 2015 (Assem. Bill 93, Stats. 2015, ch.10); and,
3. Authorize staff to continue to work with the courts to most effectively use resources already allocated, provide supplemental funding to existing grantees[1] above their original grant awards, and seek possible project extension from the legislature and Department of Finance.

Previous Council Action

At its August 19, 2014, meeting, the Judicial Council's Executive and Planning Committee approved a timeline and procedures for staff of the council's Criminal Justice Services (CJS) office to administer the Recidivism Reduction Fund Court Grant Program, including the development and scoring of the responses submitted to the request for proposals (RFP), and recommendations to the Executive and Planning Committee and the Judicial Council for awarding of grants.

At the Judicial Council meeting on October 27, 2014, CJS staff presented an update to the Judicial Council on the feedback provided by external experts and stakeholders during the development of the RFP, the release of the RFP on September 15, 2014, the general funding methodology, and the proposal review process in anticipation of receiving proposal submissions by December 15, 2014.

On February 19, 2015, the Judicial Council approved the allocation of approximately $13.65 million from the RRF to 27 superior courts and voted to allow the courts that were not awarded funding through that allocation to submit revised proposals for review.

On May 19, 2015, the Senate Budget Committee allocated an additional $1.3 million of RRF money to this program. These additional funds enabled the Judicial Council to approve awards of approximately $1.73 million to five additional superior courts from the Recidivism Reduction Fund Court Grant Program at its June 25, 2015, meeting.

Rationale for Recommendation

As part of the Budget Act of 2014, the Legislature directed the Judicial Council to develop and administer a competitive grant program for trial courts that incorporates practices known to reduce adult offender recidivism. The council is required to submit an annual report to the JLBC and the DOF as mandated by the Budget Act of 2015 (Assem. Bill 93, Stats. 2015, ch. 10)).

[1] These supplements may result in awards that exceed original award amounts including larger grants to courts that received training and technical assistance grants, provided that the funding is within the original scope of the grant program.

The *Recidivism Reduction Fund Court Grant Program: Annual Report, 2016* documents the establishment of the RRF court grant program, describes grant-related activities of the Judicial Council and the grantees, and provides preliminary information on program implementation.

The Judicial Council's Recidivism Reduction Grant Program is an ambitious project that encourages collaboration among the grantee courts and justice system partners, and provides funding for 40 court programs. Approximately $6.8 million of the $15.43 million dollars awarded to the courts was expended by the end of fiscal year (FY) 2015–2016. The Judicial Council anticipates allocating at least $6.20 million in FY 2016–2017. At the courts' request, council staff will explore possible grant extension for any remaining funds that must be spent in FY 2016–2017. Approximately $800,000, part of the second round of funding authorized by the council at the June 2015 meeting, is available for use by the courts through the end of FY 2017–2018.

The implementation of the RRF program provides critical lessons for the local jurisdictions and the state in grant management, outcome measurement, and training and technical assistance for criminal justice programs. Achieving full program implementation for the grantee courts requires a significant commitment from multiple justice system partners, and ongoing assessment of program components. Many of the grantee courts have expressed a desire for additional funding past the current life of the RRF grant.

Implementation Requirements, Costs, and Operational Impacts

CJS staff will work with the Judicial Council's Accounting and Business Services unit to amend and finalize contracts with each funded court. The Judicial Council will reimburse the courts monthly for their qualified expenses based on submission of invoices and financial documentation, and contingent on the timely submission of all quarterly reports. Quarterly financial and program progress reports must be submitted along with quarterly data submissions. CJS will continue to compile information annually and report aggregate-level data generated by the awarded programs to the DOF and the JLBC as required in the Budget Act of 2015.

Attachments

1. *Recidivism Reduction Fund Court Grant Program: Annual Report, 2016*

RECIDIVISM REDUCTION FUND COURT GRANT PROGRAM: ANNUAL REPORT, 2016
Budget Act of 2015

October 2016

JUDICIAL COUNCIL
OF CALIFORNIA

OPERATIONS AND PROGRAMS DIVISION

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES

JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA

Hon. Tani G. Cantil-Sakauye
Chief Justice of California and
Chair of the Judicial Council

Mr. Martin Hoshino
Administrative Director
Judicial Council

Ms. Millicent Tidwell
Chief Operating Officer

OPERATIONS & PROGRAMS DIVISION

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES
Ms. Shelley Curran
Director and Primary Author of Report

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Executive Summary

As part of the Budget Acts of 2014 and 2015 (Sen. Bill 852, Stats 2014 ch. 25 and Assem. Bill 93, Stats. 2015 ch. 10, respectively) the Legislature allocated a total of $16.3 million from the Recidivism Reduction Fund (RRF) for a competitive grant program administered by the Judicial Council of California (Judicial Council). The funds are designated for courts to use in the administration and operation of programs and practices known to reduce offender recidivism and enhance public safety. The Budget Acts directed the Judicial Council to administer the program, establish performance-based outcome measures, and report annually to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee (JLBC) and the Department of Finance (DOF).[1] The current report, which is the second annual RRF report, provides information on the establishment of the RRF court grant program, documents grant-related activities of the Judicial Council and the grantees, and provides preliminary information on program implementation.

Judicial Council Activities

The Judicial Council awarded $15,314,146 in funding to 32 courts (12 pretrial release programs and 20 collaborative court programs)[2] in two funding phases. Grant awards range from approximately $130,000 to $600,000. The Judicial Council authorized development of a third phase for the RRF Court Grant program to provide funding to courts for training and technical assistance related to programs and practices known to reduce offender recidivism. Eight superior courts received training or technical assistance grants totaling approximately $120,000, with awards ranging from approximately $8,000 to $20,000. In addition to grant administration, Judicial Council staff identified outcome measures, developed and instituted robust data collection requirements, and provided training and technical assistance to the grantee courts.

Grantee Court Activities

Grantee courts were awarded funds to support pretrial release or collaborative justice court programs. Pretrial release programs are designed to reduce recidivism rates and the pretrial jail population by assessing a defendant's risk of failure to appear for court hearings and/or risk of committing a new crime if released from jail, providing this information to the court for pretrial release decisions, and establishing release conditions and/or supervision options for defendants who are released from secure custody during the pretrial phase of a case. Collaborative courts are designed to reduce criminal recidivism by addressing issues such as substance use disorder and mental health issues that may lead to criminal activities by combining intensive judicial supervision and collaboration among justice system partners with rehabilitation services.

[1] In addition, four years after the grants are awarded the Judicial Council shall provide a report to the JLBC and the DOF that addresses the effectiveness of the programs based on the reports of the established outcome measures and the impact of the moneys appropriated pursuant to this act to enhance public safety and improve offender outcomes.
[2] The Superior Court of San Luis Obispo County was awarded funding for a pretrial program, but opted out of further participation in the RRF in March 2016.

Both pretrial release and collaborative court programs require a substantial amount of coordination and cooperation among justice system partners. The majority of grantees report that the initial months of the program were devoted to planning activities including bringing partners together to define policies and procedures and establishing formal agreements. Although the collaboration efforts resulted in unanticipated delays in full program implementation in some instances, one of the major outgrowths of the RRF program has been that the courts report significant accomplishments in establishing or strengthening ongoing relationships with justice system partners.

Conclusion and Next Steps

The Judicial Council's Recidivism Reduction Fund Grant Program is an ambitious project that encourages collaboration among the grantee courts and justice system partners. It provided funding for 40 court programs, many of which were new efforts that had never been implemented in their jurisdictions before. Approximately $6.8 million was expended by the end of fiscal year (FY) 2015–2016. The Judicial Council is allocating at least $6.20 million in FY 2016–2017 and is in discussion with the courts for allocating the remaining $1.25 million that must be spent without a program extension.[3] The Judicial Council will allocate the final $800,000 for use by the courts in FY 2017–2018.

The implementation of the RRF program provides critical lessons for the local jurisdictions and the state in grant management, outcome measurement, and training and technical assistance for criminal justice programs. Achieving full program implementation for the grantee courts requires a significant commitment from multiple justice system partners, and ongoing assessment of program components. Although many programs reported delays in implementation, they have all addressed the associated challenges and are now operational. It is anticipated that the final year of the program will provide valuable information that can be applied to other major recidivism reduction-related programs of this type.

[3] A program extension would allow the supplementation of existing RRF programs, as well as new practices. For example, grantees may adopt automated reminder systems for court hearings.

Introduction

The Budget Act of 2014 (Sen. Bill 852, Stats. 2014, ch. 25) appropriated $15 million from the Recidivism Reduction Fund (RRF) for a competitive grant program designed to support the administration and operation of trial court programs and practices known to reduce adult offender recidivism and enhance public safety. The act directed the Judicial Council to administer the program, establish performance-based outcome measures, and report annually to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee (JLBC) and the Department of Finance (DOF). The act also directed the Judicial Council to provide a report to the JLBC and DOF four years after the grants were awarded to address the effectiveness of the programs based on the established outcome measures and the impact of the moneys appropriated pursuant to this act to enhance public safety and improve offender outcomes. As charged by SB 852, the Judicial Council provided a preliminary report to the JLBC and the DOF in March 2015. (See Attachment A: 2015 Report on RRF Implementation Activities for more detail.) The 2015 report described the establishment of the RRF court grant program and the allocation of RRF funding. Subsequent to the first report, the Judicial Council received a second RRF allocation of $1.3 million, as authorized by the Budget Act of 2015 (Assem. Bill 93, Stats. 2015, ch. 10) that included the same provisions for administration, evaluation, and reporting as the first allocation.

This document, the second annual RRF report, provides further information on the establishment of the RRF court grant program (including both allocations); documents grant-related activities of the Judicial Council and the grantees; and provides preliminary information on program implementation.

The Judicial Council's RRF Court Grant Program

For over two decades, California's prison system faced many challenges with overcrowding and lawsuits related to the provision of health and mental health services in prison. The prison population increased from approximately 60,000 inmates in 1986 to an all-time high of 173,479 in 2006. In 2011, the United States Supreme Court upheld a lower court ruling requiring the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to reduce the population in its institutions to 137.5 percent of the system's design capacity.[4]

As part of the effort to reduce the prison population and recidivism, the Budget Act of 2014 established the RRF. The Legislature allocated funding from this source for a competitive grant program to be developed and administered by the Judicial Council. The funds were designated for courts to use in the administration and operation of programs and practices known to reduce offender recidivism and enhance public safety, including pretrial release programs, collaborative

[4] California Department of Finance (2016). *An Update to the Future of California Corrections.* Available at: *http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Blueprint-Update-2016/An-Update-to-the-Future-of-California-Corrections-January-2016.pdf* .

courts that serve moderate and high-risk adult offenders (hereafter referred to as collaborative courts), and court use of validated risk and needs assessment information.[5]

Judicial Council Grant Activities

Grant management

The Judicial Council developed and released an RRF request for proposals (RFP). Grant funds were intended to benefit as many courts as possible, and the RFP process was structured to encourage statewide geographic and program diversity with funding priority given to planning and implementation proposals for new programs. As a result, $15,314,146 in funding was allocated to 32 courts (12 pretrial release programs and 20 collaborative court programs)[6] in two funding phases. (See Attachment B: RRF Award Amounts for more detail.) Grant awards range from approximately $130,000 to $600,000.[7]

Some Year 2 funding remained unspent by the end of FY 2015–2016 because many of the grantees began implementation activities later than anticipated. Per procedure approved by the council, those dollars were pooled and offered to all grantees as a supplement to their existing Year 3 awards. Grantees were invited to identify specific program needs not already covered in their Year 3 budgets and to request the requisite funding with a detailed budget revision. Eighteen courts requested additional funding for a variety of purposes including software to improve data collection, additional treatment services, and team attendance at training events.

A third grant phase was developed to focus on planning, training and technical assistance. During the third phase, Judicial Council staff developed and released an RRF RFP intended to provide funding to courts for training and technical assistance (TA) related to programs and practices known to reduce offender recidivism. Eight superior courts submitted training and TA grant proposals and all eight were awarded funding totaling approximately $120,000. Grant awards supported training and TA for collaboration/partnership development, collaborative court practices, improved data collection, pretrial release practices, and risk and needs assessment. Phase 3 awards range from approximately $8,000 to $20,000. In total, across all three phases, $15,434,055 in funding was allocated to support programs and/or training and TA initiatives benefitting 35 counties. (A map illustrating all county awards is provided as Attachment C.) The Judicial Council received 5% of the RRF allocation to support program management, technical assistance, and evaluation activities.

Outcome measurement and data collection

The Budget Act of 2014 required that the Judicial Council establish performance-based outcome measures, collect and analyze data from grantees, and evaluate the program. To accomplish these

[5] No courts were awarded funding in the 'court use of validated risk and needs assessment information' category.
[6] The Superior Court of San Luis Obispo County was awarded funding for a pretrial program, but opted out of further participation in the RRF in March 2016.
[7] The contract period covers April 1, 2015, to April 30, 2017, for grantees awarded in the first phase and July 1, 2015, to April 30, 2017, for grantees awarded in the second phase.

tasks, Judicial Council staff, in collaboration with the trial courts, identified data elements and established data collection procedures for the secure and confidential transmission of data from the counties to the council.

To identify outcome measures and determine which data elements to collect from the courts, staff utilized information from national, state, and local experts in the field. Some of these experts included the National Institute of Corrections (NIC)—Pretrial Executives Network, the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), the National Center for State Courts (NCSC), the National Association of Drug Court Professionals (NADCP), and the Pretrial Justice Institute (PJI). Judicial Council staff also consulted the California Judges Benchguides, as well local criminal justice subject matter experts from superior courts and probation departments in the state to ensure that the data elements identified could be feasibly collected. The council convened a research advisory group, comprised of stakeholders from the grantee jurisdictions, to review the data elements, assist in the creation of standardized data definitions and protocols for the data collection, and provide feedback regarding data collection feasibility.

Training and Technical Assistance (TA)

Judicial Council staff, in partnership with judges and other subject matter experts, provide training and TA to the courts and their justice system partners through several different methods, including in-person trainings, Webinars, regular conference calls, and site visits. (See Attachment D: Judicial Council Detailed Activities for additional information on Judicial Council activities related to data collection and technical assistance.)

Grantee Project Activities

Pretrial release and collaborative court programs require a significant amount of coordination and cooperation between justice system partners in order to run effectively. The majority of grantees report that the initial months of the program were largely devoted to planning activities and establishing agreements with partner agencies. As such, some courts did not begin working directly with program participants for the first several months of the project; however, all programs reported on grant implementation activities, accomplishments, and challenges in the first nine months of data collection. The section below provides an overview of the programs, briefly summarizes the program reports, and provides preliminary descriptive data on the pretrial and collaborative courts programs.[8]

Pretrial Release Grantees

Program description

Pretrial release programs typically have three primary functions that include (1) gathering information for assessing defendant risk of failure to appear for court hearings and risk of committing a new crime if released during the pretrial phase of a case; (2) communicating

[8] Courts awarded funds in April 2015 were not required to report participant data and quarterly progress reports until July 1, 2015. Program-specific data included in this report encompass the July 1–March 31, 2016 reporting periods.

information about these risks to the court for consideration in pretrial detention/release decisions; and (3) providing information on release conditions and/or a range of supervision options for defendants who are released from secure custody during the pretrial phase of a case.

Pretrial release programs may use a variety of tools, including validated pretrial risk assessment instruments to gather relevant information for assessing defendant risk of failure to appear for court hearings and risk of committing a new crime, and may include pretrial supervision and monitoring based on risk level and type of risk. Risk-based assignment to a continuum of pretrial supervision options, with intensity of supervision matched to risk level, are designed to help assure that defendants return to court, maintain public safety, and conserve resources for the more intensive supervision of high-risk caseloads.

Pretrial release programs may incorporate other important program components including automated reminders of court dates, designated prosecutors to review new arrests before initial appearance in court for bail setting, defense attorney representation at bail hearings, electronic monitoring, needs assessment for defendants on supervised release, and periodic check-ins with pretrial release officers.

Eleven counties receive RRF funding for pretrial release programs. Grantees use award funds to implement new or expand existing pretrial release programs. (See Attachment E: Pretrial Release Programs for more detail.)

Grantee activities and accomplishments

During the initial reporting periods of the grant program, grantees engaged in a number of activities to either implement new programs or enhance existing programs. Grantees reported the following activities and accomplishments in their initial quarterly program reports:

- Developing detailed written program manuals, policies, and procedures documents in collaboration with justice system partners;
- Regularly meeting with justice system partners to discuss identified program goals and implementation activities;
- Assessing procedures and eligibility criteria to see how these impact the number of defendants approached for risk assessment interviews and/or the number of defendants considered for release;
- Exploring and/or implementing technology solutions designed to improve case management systems and address data sharing and accessibility;
- Issuing requests for proposals (RFP) for service providers, program evaluators, or technology vendors;
- Finalizing memorandums of understanding (MOU) between justice system partners or technology vendors;
- Hiring staff to fill new positions funded by the grant;
- Performing outreach and training to judges and justice system partners;
- Implementing screening/eligibility procedures;
- Implementing risk assessment tools;

- Implementing mental health needs assessments;
- Establishing and implementing data collection protocols;
- Expanding program eligibility criteria; and,
- Visiting established evidence-based pretrial release programs in other counties to learn from these counties and apply this knowledge to newly implemented programs.

Table 1. Pretrial Release Programs	
Reporting Period: 7/1/2015 to 3/31/2016	
Implemented Pretrial Risk Assessment (RA) Tool	100% of Grantees
Type of Assessment Tool Implemented	Correctional Assessment and Intervention System (CAIS): 1 Ohio Risk Assessment System (ORAS): 4 Virginia Pretrial Risk Assessment Instrument (VPRAI): 5 Locally validated risk assessment tool: 1
Total Number of Defendants Assessed	13,022 Defendants
Pretrial Program plan includes a supervised pretrial release component	82% of Grantees

Grantee challenges

Grantees reported a number of shared challenges during the first year of the RRF grant program. Most reported that the initial months of program implementation were focused on hiring new project staff and finalizing contracts and agreements, and to organizational changes and staff attrition. This is typical of similar programs with start-up activities. Several grantees reported lower than anticipated numbers of defendants released through the pretrial release program. In describing this challenge, grantees report that pretrial release programs were impacted by program eligibility, exclusionary criteria, and changes in offense level brought about by Proposition 47.[9]

As noted previously, the majority of the pretrial release grantees (nine of the 11 funded programs) are implementing new programs. Establishing a new pretrial release program requires close collaboration with all justice system partners, and new programs typically begin pretrial release initiatives with conservative eligibility and exclusionary criteria that could be expanded once outcomes are established. In explaining this challenge, grantees report that the passage of Prop. 47 resulted in increases in the number of misdemeanor defendants who are typically booked and cited and released from jail before program staff can approach and assess these defendants. Further, grantees also report that program release numbers are impacted by defendants who post bail before arraignment.

[9] On November 4, 2014, California voters passed Prop. 47, "The Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Act," which reduced certain property and drug offenses from felonies to misdemeanors. Although the long-term effect of the proposition on the criminal justice system is not yet clear, several grantees perceived an immediate impact locally.

Several grantees also reported challenges related to collecting and reporting required data for the RRF court grant program. In describing these challenges, grantees noted the substantial workload and time associated with collecting data from multiple agencies (e.g., sheriff's department, probation department, the court, and other community-based agencies), with creating data-sharing agreements to access and report data from multiple sources, and with linking up data identifiable at the person-level to court data identifiable at the case-level. In addition, grantees identify case management systems limitations which prevent grantees from capturing data using automated reports and instead require staff to use manual methods for collecting the required individual-level data. Grantees also reported that data collection efforts are influenced by existing efforts of the courts and justice system partners to implement new case management systems (CMS) and associated delays in the implementation of a new CMS.

In their efforts to implement new or expand existing pretrial release programs, grantees appear responsive to the challenges they have experienced—proactively addressing issues in collaboration with justice system partners. Further, many grantees report the importance of focusing on evidence-based practices, the development or revision of detailed written policy and procedure documents, an ongoing assessment of procedures and justice system partner perspectives about the program, and regular discussions with program stakeholders to brainstorm and identify effective strategies to overcome identified challenges.

Collaborative Court Grantees

Program description

Twenty counties are receiving RRF funding for collaborative court programs. Grantees are using award funds to implement and/or expand collaborative courts, with some grantees opting to both implement new programs and expand upon existing programs.

Funds are used to implement a total of eight new collaborative court programs: three Veterans Courts, two Mental Health Courts, one "Court to College" Court, one Domestic Violence Court, and one Driving Under the Influence (DUI) Court. Funds are also used to enhance 30 existing collaborative court programs: 10 Drug Courts, eight Mental Health Courts, four Veterans Courts, three Supervision/Violation Courts, one Domestic Violence Court, one Community Justice Court, one DUI Court, one Developmentally Disabled Court, and one Competency Restoration Court. Existing collaborative courts use RRF funding in a variety of ways to enhance their programs including: securing transitional housing beds for participants; contracting out for independent program evaluations; training and TA for evidence-based models such as trauma informed care, increasing program capacity through the hiring of additional case managers, expanding the number of court calendars in the week, and expanding program eligibility requirements. (See Attachment F: Collaborative Court Programs for more details.)

Adult criminal collaborative justice court programs (collaborative courts) combine intensive judicial supervision and collaboration among justice system partners with rehabilitation services to reduce recidivism and improve outcomes for moderate and high-risk offenders with significant

treatment needs. Although program models differ among court types and local jurisdictions, adult criminal collaborative courts are generally led by a judge and include an interdisciplinary team consisting of a defense attorney, a prosecutor, a representative from probation or parole, and treatment staff and/or case managers or other representatives specific to the particular court.

Collaborative court participants are typically assessed for their risk of recidivating and for their mental health issues, substance use disorder, and other treatment needs. Community supervision and treatment plans are created based on the information obtained from these assessments. Participants also attend regularly scheduled court sessions, usually one to four times a month, to discuss their adherence to individualized supervision/treatment plans and other program requirements. Graduated sanctions (e.g., admonishments, increased frequency of court sessions, and jail sanctions) are used to respond to noncompliant behaviors, and incentives (e.g., verbal praise, reduced frequency of court hearings, and transportation or food vouchers) are used to reward prosocial behaviors and encourage participants' progress.

Grantee activities and accomplishments

During the initial reporting period of the grant program, grantees engaged in a number of activities to either implement new programs or enhance existing programs. Grantees reported the following activities and accomplishments in their first three quarterly program reports:

- Writing and posting requests for proposals (RFP) for contracted treatment providers or program evaluators;
- Finalizing memorandums of understanding (MOU) between justice system partners involved in the program;
- Hiring for new positions funded by the grant;
- Conducting outreach and holding justice system partner meetings;
- Hosting and attending trainings for program staff and justice partners;
- Implementing and refining intake and referral procedures;
- Implementing risk assessment tools;
- Implementing mental health needs assessments;
- Establishing and implementing data collection protocols;
- Implementing a mentor/peer navigator program component;
- Implementing postprogram alumni support groups;
- Implementing an additional court calendar day in the week;
- Exploring different case management vendors;
- Expanding and improving supportive services offered to program participants;
- Ongoing program operations including case conference meetings, status hearings, and ongoing treatment and supervision activities; and,
- Holding graduation ceremonies.

Table 2. Collaborative Court Programs	
Reporting Period: 7/1/2015 to 3/31/2016	
Referred to Grant-Funded Programs	1,971 participant referrals
Entered into Grant-Funded Programs since program start	1,331 participants

Grantee challenges

As is typical for implementation of similar programs, grantees reported a number of shared challenges during the first months of the RRF grant program. For some, slower than anticipated implementation related to delays in hiring for new grant-funded positions, delays in finalizing subcontracts with treatment providers, and delays resulting from the need for the local county board of supervisors to approve MOUs between justice system partners.

Like pretrial release program grantees, collaborative courts (particularly drug court grantees) cited challenges related to Prop. 47. Courts reported decreases in referrals as many defendants chose not to commit to a lengthy drug court program for a misdemeanor offense that would result in minimal incarceration time. Grantees also reported challenges related to securing adequate treatment including a lack of local treatment capacity for participants with significant mental health needs, a lack of inpatient treatment facilities, a lack of sober living environments, and a lack of medically assisted detoxification facilities. Some grantees reported that local treatment capacity issues disproportionately impacted certain populations; for example, some localities have limited residential treatment beds for females. One program noted that the intensive medical needs of veterans in their programs could not be adequately addressed in their community.

Several grantees reported challenges related to collecting required data for the RRF court grant program. In describing these challenges, grantees noted the substantial workload associated with collecting data from multiple agencies (e.g., probation department, county mental health department, court, etc.) or they referenced case management systems limitations which prevent grantees from capturing data using automated reports and instead require staff to use manual methods for collecting the required individual-level data. Courts and/or justice system partners in some RRF jurisdictions are transitioning to new case management systems which make it challenging for grantees to assess data collection capacities and implement data collection and reporting protocols. Grantees also reported initial challenges in coming to a mutual understanding among justice system partners regarding confidentiality, sharing client information, and compliance federal and state confidentiality and privacy regulations such as the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA).

In general, grantees appear responsive to program implementation and enhancement challenges—proactively addressing issues in collaboration with justice system partners. Further, many grantees reported looking to evidence-based practices, internal program evaluation

outcomes, and discussions with program stakeholders to brainstorm and identify effective strategies to overcome identified challenges.

Training and Technical Assistance Grantees

After initial court grant program awards were made in 2015, an additional $120,000 in funding remained in the RRF. This funding was designated for training and TA projects. The Superior Courts of Alameda, Fresno, Inyo, Monterey, Plumas, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, and Santa Clara Counties ultimately received funding for training and TA related to programs and practices known to reduce adult offender recidivism and enhance public safety. Grant awards supported training and TA for partnership development, collaborative court practices, improved data collection, pretrial release practices, and risk and needs assessment. The funding for these grantees was shorter term, spanning from November 1, 2015, to June 30, 2016. Given the nature of these projects, grantees receiving this funding were not required to collect or report individual level data, but rather report on what types of training and TA activities they carried out. (See Attachment G: Grantee Training and Technical Assistance Programs for more details.)

Conclusion and Next Steps

The Judicial Council's Recidivism Reduction Grant Program is an ambitious project that encourages collaboration among the grantee courts and justice system partners, and provided funding for 40 court programs. Approximately $6.8 million was expended by the end of FY 2015–2016.The Judicial Council anticipates allocating at least $6.20 million in FY 2016–2017 and is in discussion with the courts for allocating the remaining $1.25 million that must be spent during FY 2015–2016 without a program extension. The Judicial Council will allocate the final $800,000 for use by the courts in FY 2017–2018.

The implementation of the RRF program provides critical lessons for the local jurisdictions and the state in grant management, outcome measurement, and training and technical assistance for criminal justice programs. Achieving full program implementation for the grantee courts requires a significant commitment from multiple justice system partners, and ongoing assessment of program components.

Although many programs reported typical delays in implementation, they have all addressed the associated challenges and are now completely operational. Judicial Council staff will continue with training, outreach, technical assistance, and data collection and evaluation activities in the final year of the project. RRF funded projects will provide valuable information that can be applied to other major recidivism reduction-related programs of this type.

Attachments

Attachment A: 2015 Report on RRF Implementation Activities

Attachment B: RRF Award Amounts

Attachment C: RRF Map

Attachment D: Judicial Council Detailed Activities

Attachment E: Pretrial Release Programs

Attachment F: Collaborative Court Programs

Attachment G: Grantee Training and Technical Assistance Programs

Attachment A: 2015 Report on RRF Implementation Activities

JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA

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TANI G. CANTIL-SAKAUYE
Chief Justice of California
Chair of the Judicial Council

MARTIN HOSHINO
Administrative Director

March 4, 2015

Hon. Mark Leno, Chair
Senate Budget and Fiscal Review Committee
State Capitol, Room 5100
Sacramento, California 95814

Hon. Shirley N. Weber
Chair, Assembly Budget Committee
State Capitol, Room 6026
Sacramento, California 95814

Hon. Loni Hancock, Chair
Senate Budget Subcommittee 5 on Corrections,
Public Safety and the Judiciary
State Capitol, Room 2082
Sacramento, California 95814

Hon. Reginald B. Jones-Sawyer, Sr., Chair
Assembly Subcommittee No. 5 on Public Safety
State Capitol, Room 4126
Sacramento, California 95814

Mr. Michael Cohen
Director, Department of Finance
915 L Street
Sacramento, California 95814

Re: Recidivism Reduction Fund Court Grant Program

Dear Senators Leno and Hancock, Assembly Members Weber and Jones-Sawyer, and Mr. Cohen:

At its February 19, 2015, meeting, the Judicial Council of California voted to allocate approximately $13.654 million to 27 superior courts under the Recidivism Reduction Fund

(RRF) Court Grant Program. I write to provide you with an update and to inform you of the next steps the Judicial Council and its staff will take to implement this important program.

The Budget Act of 2014 (Sen. Bill 852; Stats. 2014, ch. 25) appropriated $15 million from the RRF for a competitive grant program to be developed and administered by the Judicial Council with the intent to support the administration and operation of trial court programs and practices known to reduce adult offender recidivism and enhance public safety. Five percent of the funds were directed to the Judicial Council for the administration and evaluation of this program. The remaining $14.25 million was to be distributed to the trial courts for the operation of collaborative courts for adult offenders and pretrial programs, and for court use of risk and needs assessments.

Judicial Council staff developed and released a request for proposals (RFP) on September 15, 2015, and proposals were due on December 15. Grant funds were intended to be awarded to as many courts as possible, with the condition that each grant would provide beneficial services and satisfy the overall goals of the RRF Court Grant Program as outlined in the budget bill language. The RFP process was structured to encourage statewide geographical and program diversity, and funding priority was given to planning and implementation proposals for new programs.

Thirty-eight grant proposals were received from 33 trial courts. Of these, 27 court programs—10 pretrial and 17 collaborative court programs—were awarded funding, representing a tentative total of $13.654 million in grant awards. Grants range from $134,000 to $600,000. The contract period is from April 1, 2015 through April 30, 2017.

The Judicial Council further authorized its staff to develop a second phase of this process to allocate the total remaining funds of approximately $600,000 to $650,000. During this phase, which will commence immediately, the six courts (Colusa, Lassen, Los Angeles, Placer, San Luis Obispo, and Stanislaus) that did not meet the minimum 65-point requirement for funding in Phase 1 may submit revised proposals for review by Judicial Council staff and possible funding. The maximum grant to any court in Phase 2 is $528,000. In Phase 1, these six courts requested a total of $4.48 million; we anticipate total Phase 2 funding requests of up to $2.764 million since each court may resubmit a proposal for only one program type.

Should any funds remain after Phase 2 awards are allocated by the Judicial Council at its June 2015 meeting, small grants of $10,000–$20,000 would be made available to all trial courts for planning, training, or technical assistance related to court programs known to reduce adult offender recidivism.

Finally, 88 individuals from 21 counties participated in the 2015 California Pretrial Summit on February 17 and 18 as part of the RRF Court Grant Program. The summit included an

appearance by the Chief Justice and served as an opportunity to convene judges, court executive officers, and criminal justice partners to explore court processes and the role of pretrial programs, recent research on risk assessments and pretrial release, various program models, and justice partner coordination.

Attached please find a description of the various programs awarded funding under the RRF Court Grant Program and the award amounts.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me or Shelley Curran, Senior Manager in the Judicial Council's Criminal Justice Services office, Shelley.Curran@jud.ca.gov or 415-865-4013.

Sincerely,

Martin Hoshino
Administrative Director, Judicial Council

MH/SC/bjw
cc: Diane Cummins, Special Advisor to the Governor on Realignment
June Clark, Deputy Legislative Secretary, Governor's Office
Julie Salley-Gray, Consultant, Senate Budget and Fiscal Review Committee
Alison Anderson, Chief Counsel, Senate Public Safety Committee
Marvin Deon, Consultant, Assembly Budget Committee
Gregory Pagan, Chief Counsel, Assembly Committee on Public Safety
Chris Ryan, Program Budget Manager, Department of Finance
Curtis L. Child, Chief Operating Officer, Judicial Council
Cory T. Jasperson, Director, Judicial Council Governmental Affairs
Shelley Curran, Senior Manager, Judicial Council Criminal Justice Services

ATTACHMENT B: RRF Award Amounts

Judicial Council of California
Criminal Justice Services
Summary of Recidivism Reduction Fund Court Grant Program Funding
April 1, 2015 – April 30, 2017

PROGRAM TYPE: PRETRIAL		
No.	**County**	**Award Amount**
1	Alameda	$592,270
2	El Dorado	$600,000
3	Fresno	$599,482
4	Imperial	$378,041
5	Lassen	$320,211
6	Monterey	$338,754
7	Orange	$600,000
8	San Luis Obispo[1]	$260,391
9	Shasta	$600,000
10	Solano	$301,853
11	Sonoma	$599,991
12	Yuba	$293,686
	TOTAL	**$5,484,679**

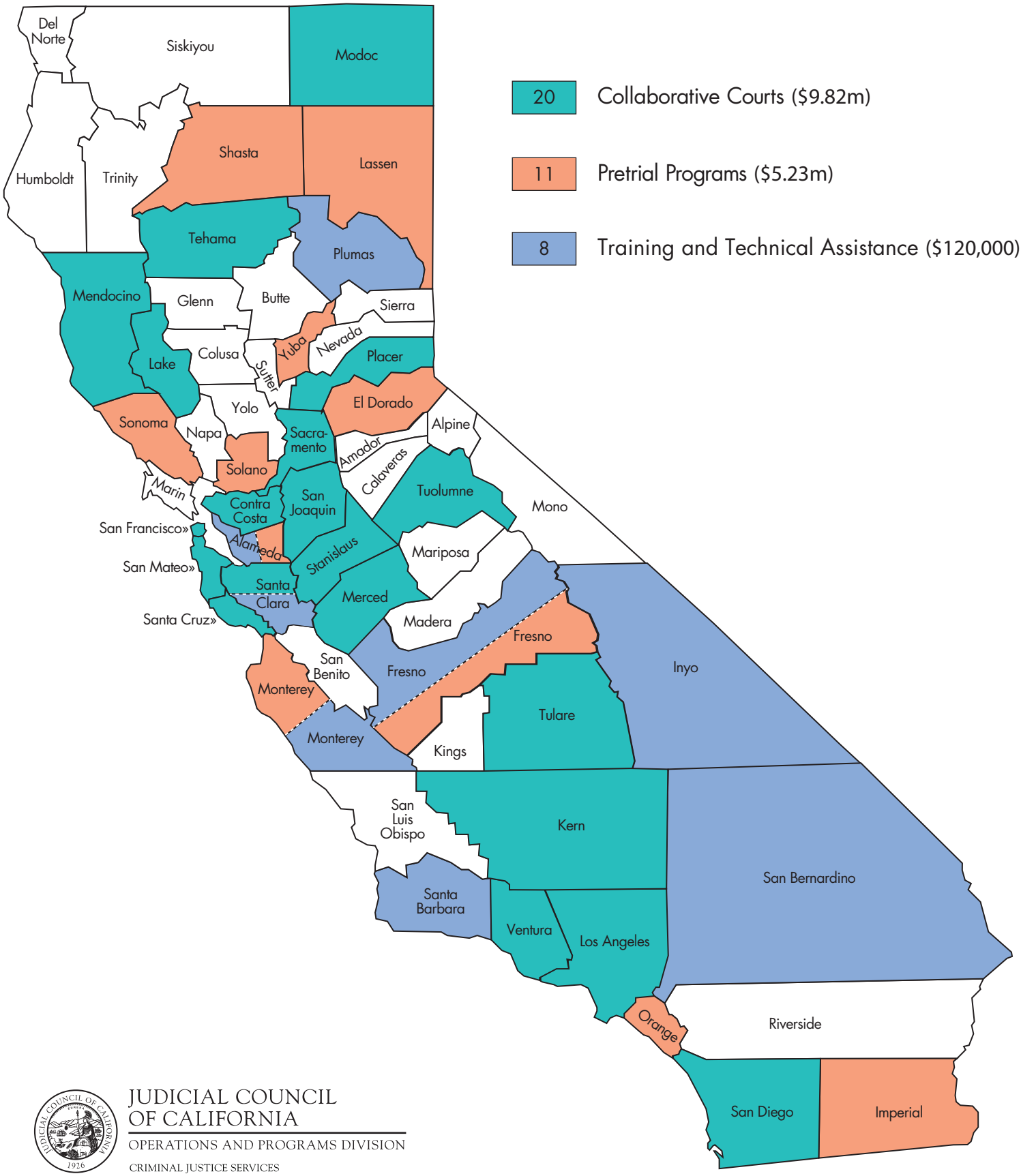
[1] San Luis Obispo withdrew from the program in March of 2016 and will not be utilizing their award.

PROGRAM TYPE: TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE		
No.	**County**	**Award Amount**
1	Alameda	$20,000
2	Fresno	$8,260
3	Inyo	$8,929
4	Monterey	$20,000
5	Plumas	$15,849
6	San Bernardino	$15,427
7	Santa Barbara	$15,719
8	Santa Clara	$15,725
	TOTAL	**$119,909**

PROGRAM TYPE: COLLABORATIVE COURTS		
No.	**County**	**Award Amount**
1	Contra Costa	$562,630
2	Kern	$600,000
3	Lake	$439,613
4	Los Angeles	$417,970
5	Mendocino	$508,376
6	Merced	$582,877
7	Modoc	$342,021
8	Placer	$214,666
9	Sacramento	$594,877
10	San Diego	$600,000
11	San Francisco	$597,937
12	San Joaquin	$567,729
13	San Mateo	$600,000
14	Santa Clara	$600,000
15	Santa Cruz	$591,008
16	Stanislaus	$509,225
17	Tehama	$599,912
18	Tulare	$594,850
19	Tuolumne	$130,542
20	Ventura	$175,234
	TOTAL	**$9,829,467**

Attachment C: RRF Map

2015–2017 RECIDIVISM REDUCTION FUND GRANTEES



JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA
OPERATIONS AND PROGRAMS DIVISION
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES

03/23/2016

Attachment D: Judicial Council Detailed Activities

This attachment provides detailed information on the data collection, training, and technical assistance Judicial Council staff provided to RRF grantees to support their programs.

Program Administration

The Judicial Council is responsible for administering all aspects of the RRF program, including:

- Development of the Requests for Proposals (RFP) and execution of a proposal review process;
- Establishment of performance-based outcome measures;
- Creation of funding allocation recommendations to the Judicial Council;
- Collection and analysis of data from the grantees;
- Technical assistance to grantees; and
- Reporting to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee and Department of Finance on the establishment and operation of the grantee programs, and the effectiveness of these programs based on reported outcome measures.

Data Collection Activities

RRF grantees with established programs began collecting program data on July 1, 2015. Grantees are required to report data to CJS on a quarterly basis. In addition to quantitative data, RRF grantees also report qualitative data on program operations and policies (e.g., eligibility criteria, referral and admission processes, validated assessment tools utilized, program termination and completion criteria, program phases, etc.). A more detailed description of the data collected for pretrial release programs and collaborative courts is provided below.

Pretrial Release Data

The pretrial release data elements are designed to capture both aggregate- and individual-level data on the funded programs. Aggregate data include county jail population data on average daily population and the number of sentenced and unsentenced detainees. Individual-level data captures information reported from various sources (e.g., sheriff's departments, probation departments, superior courts, and other community-based entities) and includes the following types of information:

- Participant demographic characteristics such as race, age, ethnicity, and gender;
- Bookings into jail;
- Risk assessments administered;
- Risk level;
- Releases from jail during the pretrial phase of a case;
- Type of pretrial release;
- Calendared court hearings;
- Appearance rate for those released during the pretrial phase of a case;
- New law violations (for which charges are filed) that occur while on pretrial release; and
- Outcomes of pretrial release (successful or unsuccessful terminations).

Collaborative Court Data

The collaborative court data elements are designed to capture individual-level data on participants in the funded programs. Individual-level data captures information reported from various sources (e.g., probation departments, superior courts, county departments of behavioral health, and community-based treatment providers) and includes the following types of information:

- Participant demographic characteristics such as race, ethnicity, gender, age, housing, education, and employment status;
- Risk and needs assessment information including risk level and substance use disorders or mental health issues identified;
- Program noncompliance measures such as jail sanctions, charges, and convictions;
- Collaborative court outcomes including sobriety measures; mental health and substance use disorder treatment utilization; and changes in education, employment, and housing statuses; and
- Recidivism outcomes (new charges and new convictions).

Data Collection Process

CJS established data collection procedures for the secure and confidential transmission of data from grantees to the Judicial Council. As part of this process, CJS developed data collection tools for grantees to help facilitate the collection and reporting of consistent data. To protect data confidentiality, CJS developed procedures for the secure transmission of data from grantees to the Judicial Council. Grantees are required to use the council's secure file transfer protocol (FTP) site when reporting data. In addition, grantees are required to incorporate procedures to preserve the confidentiality of private persons, including assigning unique study identification numbers to individuals in reported data sets and name-stripping data files submitted to the council. These procedures are consistent with Title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations (28 C.F.R. part 22, §§ 22.21–22.22), which address procedural requirements designed to preserve the confidentiality of personally identifiable information. Furthermore, project findings and reports prepared by CJS for dissemination will not contain information which can reasonably be expected to be identifiable to a private person except as authorized under 28 Code of Federal Regulations part 22.22. All data will be analyzed and reported in the aggregate.

Training and Technical Assistance

CJS staff, in partnership with judges and other subject matter experts, provides training and technical assistance (TA) to the courts and their justice system partners through several different methods, including in-person trainings, Webinars, regular conference calls, and site visits.

Site Visits

From October 2015 through July 2016, CJS staff conducted 12 site visits to RRF grantees: Alameda, Contra Costa, El Dorado, Fresno, Monterey, Orange, Sacramento, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Solano, Sonoma, and Yuba. Site visits typically include interviews with judges, program staff, and justice system partners, and focus on program procedures, data collection, and grant administration. These site visits provide an opportunity for CJS staff to learn more about

program implementation and processes and to observe applicable courtroom calendars and various aspects of the pretrial release programs and collaborative courts.

Site visits also provide an opportunity for the grantees courts and their justice system partners to share information about accomplishments and challenges. During these visits, CJS staff provided technical assistance focused on grant management and data collection procedures. In particular, several of the pretrial release grantees requested TA regarding challenges associated with collecting the required booking and release data from jails. CJS research staff successfully worked with court and justice system partners in the grantee jurisdictions to discuss these challenges and develop specific solutions for capturing the required data.

In-Person Trainings

Pretrial Release Programs: The Judicial Council hosted a two-day pretrial summit in San Francisco on February 17–18, 2015. This summit covered evidence-based practices, risk assessment tools, legal considerations for pretrial release, and an overview of the RRF contracts and grant administration. Eighty-eight individuals from 21 counties participated in this event. The summit included an appearance by the Chief Justice and served as an opportunity to convene judges, court executive officers, and justice system partners to explore court processes and the role of pretrial release programs, recent research findings on risk assessments and pretrial release initiatives, various program models, and justice system partner coordination.

A second pretrial summit was held on November 16, 2015, in Sacramento to include the Phase 2 pretrial release grantees and other courts wanting additional education. Seventy-six participants from 17 counties participated in this training opportunity. Similar to the first pretrial summit, this event covered evidence-based practices, risk assessment tools, legal considerations for pretrial release, and grant administration and data collection.

Collaborative Court Programs: On December 4, 2015, a day-long summit was held for the collaborative court grantees as a postconference event in conjunction with the Judicial Council's Beyond the Bench conference in Anaheim, California. This summit, "Courts, Community Engagement, and Innovative Practices in a Changing Landscape," was open to RRF grantees as well as others interested in collaborative courts and innovative programs designed to decrease recidivism. One hundred six people representing 26 counties attended. Summit workshop topics included the following:

- Innovative Practices in Criminal Justice and Mental Health;
- Risk, Needs, and the Misdemeanor Population;
- Jail Reduction and Public Safety; and
- Legitimacy, Race, and Procedural Justice.

In addition, the Beyond the Bench conference that preceded the one-day summit featured other workshops of interest that were available for RRF grantees including:

- How Pretrial Release Programs Are Keeping Families Connected;
- Lessons Learned from Veterans Courts;
- Women in the Military: Unique Issues Confronting Female Active Service Members;

- Special Issues Affecting Military Families; and
- Court to College: a Collaborative Court Approach to Providing Offenders Access to Education.

Webinars

In February and May of 2015, CJS staff hosted Webinars to provide an overview of the RRF contracts, grant administration, and data collection requirements. These interactive Webinars provided an overview of the RRF project goals and objectives, described grant reporting requirements, presented a summary of the data collection requirements, and provided grantees with an opportunity to ask questions of staff and discuss their program implementation processes. Representatives from all of the grantee jurisdictions attended one of the Webinars, and several grantees opted to attend both sessions.

Conference Calls

Judicial Officer Conference Calls: CJS staff facilitates quarterly conference calls for judges participating in the pretrial release and the collaborative court programs. These calls are moderated by Judge Richard Couzens (Ret.) and provide a forum for judges to discuss and ask questions about program procedures, legal issues, justice system partner roles and responsibilities, and related matters.

Data Collection Conference Calls: CJS research staff host regular conference calls with the RRF grantees to provide technical assistance on data elements and data collection procedures, ensure that data definitions are standardized, and discuss the feasibility of the RRF data collection requirements. Nine conference calls were conducted. These calls provided a forum for grantees to share strategies for overcoming data-related challenges and to discuss ideas for grantee-initiated revisions to data collection elements.

Attachment E: Pretrial Release Programs

This attachment provides a brief description of the key data elements of the pretrial release programs; full data analysis is ongoing. CJS staff are reviewing submissions, cleaning and compiling data, and also providing data collection TA through site visits and conference calls to troubleshoot any data collection challenges and resolve reporting issues. The information below reflects data collected from 7/1/2015 to 3/31/2016.

Alameda County

Program start date: 7/1/2015

Pretrial Risk Assessment Tool: Ohio Risk Assessment System (ORAS), administered by the court's Pretrial Services (PTS) unit

Program Elements: Risk assessment is administered at the defendant's arraignment and the pretrial release decision is made at the next subsequent hearing. This program is a pilot program in one courthouse; an effort to build upon the existing court PTS unit. The court plans to include supervised pretrial release performed by community-based organization(s).

El Dorado County

Program start date: 7/1/2015

Pretrial Risk Assessment Tool: Virginia Pretrial Risk Assessment Instrument (VPRAI), administered by the probation department

Program Elements: The defendants' pretrial release decisions are made at arraignment. The program includes supervised pretrial release and treatment plans and services provided by community partners.

Fresno County

Start Date: 7/1/2015

Pretrial Risk Assessment Tool: VPRAI, administered by the probation department

Program Elements: The Superior Court of Fresno County's RRF grant is being used to design and implement a pretrial data dashboard to enable the sharing of data related to risk levels and release status between agencies. The program is a pilot in one of six felony courtrooms in which probation administers pretrial risk assessment and the judge makes pretrial release decisions at arraignment.

Imperial County

Start Date: 2/2015

Pretrial Risk Assessment Tool: Correctional Assessment and Intervention System (CAIS), administered by the sheriff's office

Program Elements: The pretrial release decision is made at the defendant's release/detention hearing. Three correctional clerks from the sheriff's office are certified to perform risk assessments using a locally developed tool based on the CAIS.

Lassen County

Start Date: 3/2016

Pretrial Risk Assessment Tool: ORAS, administered by the probation department

Program Elements: Pretrial release decisions are made at the defendant's arraignment. The grant funds a pretrial services officer assigned by the probation department. The program includes supervised pretrial release, supervision of which is provided by the probation department.

Monterey County

Start Date: 7/1/2015

Pretrial Risk Assessment Tool: VPRAI, administered by the probation department

Program Elements: The grant-funded program is a collaboration with multiple justice system partners to develop a program using baseline jail population data to make data-informed decisions about program structure and evolution.

Orange County

Start Date: 2/3/2016

Pretrial Risk Assessment Tool: VPRAI, administered by the court

Program Elements: Assessments are conducted by pretrial service officers, court employees assigned to jail, and the Central Justice Center (CJC). Release decisions are made at defendants' arraignments. The program includes supervised release, with supervision provided by the probation department.

Shasta County

Start Date: 7/1/2015

Pretrial Risk Assessment Tool: VPRAI, administered by the probation department

Program Elements: The program focuses on peak jail booking times; Friday through Monday each week. Grant funds have gone towards a system for electronic communication of pretrial release recommendations between the probation department and the judge via computer tablets. Defendants' pretrial releases occur pre- and postarraignment. The program includes supervised pretrial release and provides treatment referrals on pretrial release.

Solano County

Start Date: 7/1/2015

Pretrial Risk Assessment Tool: ORAS, administered by the probation department

Program Elements: Pretrial release decisions are made at arraignment. The program includes supervised pretrial release, provided by the probation department, and treatment services may be provided as a condition of release.

Sonoma County

Start Date: 1/6/2015

Pretrial Risk Assessment Tool: Sonoma Pretrial Risk Assessment Tool (SPRAT), a locally developed instrument, administered by the sheriff's office

Program Elements: A pretrial deputy (assigned to the sheriff's office) in the jail assesses eligible defendants at booking. Pretrial release is determined at first court appearance. The program includes four pretrial release supervision levels: court reminders, basic supervision, moderate supervision, and enhanced supervision.

Yuba County

Start Date: 7/1/2015

Pretrial Risk Assessment Tool: ORAS, administered by the probation department

Program Elements: Pretrial release decisions are made dependent on risk assessment and offense severity. Releases occur both prearraignment and at arraignment, and include supervised pretrial release.

Attachment F: Collaborative Court Programs

This attachment provides a brief description of the key data elements and preliminary caseload information on the collaborative court programs; full data analysis is ongoing. CJS staff are reviewing submissions, cleaning and compiling data, and also providing data collection technical assistance through site visits and conference calls to troubleshoot any data collection challenges and resolve reporting issues. The information below reflects data collected from 7/1/2015 to 3/31/2016.

Contra Costa County

Program type(s): Domestic Violence Intensive Support Program (new)

Program start date: 2/19/2016

Preliminary data:

- 45 referrals
- 25 program entries
- 2 program exits (0 Successful, 0 Unsuccessful, 2 Other[1])

Program elements: The goal of the Domestic Violence Intensive Support Program (DVISP) is to reduce recidivism among individuals convicted of felony and/or misdemeanor domestic violence offenses who have been assessed to be at medium to high risk of reoffending. To achieve these goals the court is collaborating with the district attorney, public defender, probation, and public and community agencies.

Kern County

Program type(s): Mental Health Court (new)

Program start date: 9/3/2015

Preliminary data:

- 59 referrals
- 17 program entries
- 1 program exits (0 Successful, 1 Unsuccessful)

Program elements: The goal of the mental health court is to identify persons in the criminal justice system whose mental health issues have contributed to their criminal behavior, with eligibility determined as soon as possible after criminal charges are filed. Persons eligible for the mental health court are offered a wide array of services including mental health and substance use disorder treatment, and case management including facilitation of applications for housing, public benefits, and transportation.

[1] Other exits include cases that were disposed under Proposition 47 and cases that were transferred out of county.

Lake County

Program type(s): Veterans Treatment Court (new)

Program start date: 9/9/2015

Preliminary data:

- 8 referrals
- 2 program entries
- 0 program exits

Program elements: The Veterans Treatment Court is a voluntary program for veterans with criminal charges. Cases are referred by judicial officers in the outlying courts under Penal Code section 1170.9 for an eligibility hearing. Treatment includes weekly individual and group counseling, drug and alcohol testing, and if applicable, mental health treatment, and regular attendance at recovery support/self-help meetings. Referrals for vocational training, education, and/or job placement services are provided.

Los Angeles County

Program type(s): "Court to College" Program (new)

Program start date: 10/26/2015

Preliminary data: The program began operations towards the end of the data collection period.

- Referral data not available
- 35 program entries
- 1 program exit (0 Successful, 1 Unsuccessful)

Program elements: The Court to College program is a collaboration between the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, Cerritos Community College (CCC), Los Angeles Probation Department (LAPD), Los Angeles District Attorney, Los Angeles Public Defender, and the California Department of Justice's Division of Recidivism Reduction and Re-Entry (DR3). The program's central feature is to focus its participants on an educational track: obtaining a high school diploma or a GED while attending a training/academic program at CCC. Participants must be from the Southeast Judicial District and be between the ages of 18 and 25. Supportive services include intensive probation supervision and substance use disorder treatment services, ongoing court monitoring, and judicial interaction with participants.

Mendocino County

Program type(s): Adult Drug Court (existing)

Program start date: 7/1/2015

Preliminary data:

- 7 referrals (18 additional participants were already enrolled in the program as of 7/1/2015)
- 24 program entries
- 9 program exits[2] (3 Successful, 5 Unsuccessful, 1 Other)

Program elements: The adult drug court program is for Mendocino residents with criminal charges who have underlying substance use disorder issues. The program consists of six phases that are a minimum of 14 weeks. In addition to substance use disorder treatment, participants are also required to perform a minimum of 488 hours of community service. The program uses sanctions that are graduated, therapeutic, and positive. Incentives are utilized to recognize and bolster the success of the participant.

Merced County

Program type(s): Mental Health Treatment Court and Re-Entry Program (existing)

Program start date: 7/1/2015

Preliminary data:

- 35 referrals (Fifteen additional participants were already enrolled in the program as of 7/1/2015.)
- 33 program entries
- 13 program exits (5 Successful, 6 Unsuccessful, 2 Other)

Program elements: The Mental Health Treatment Court and Re-Entry Program focuses on medium- and high-risk offenders on postrelease community supervision (PRCS), mandatory supervision, and felony probation who have an Axis I mental health disorder and agree to participate in required counseling and treatment.

[2] Note that the program exits for existing collaborative court programs and will include exits of individuals who may have entered prior to the grant-funded portion of the program, and are not a subset of the number of program entries.

Modoc County

Program type(s): Adult Drug Treatment Court (existing)

Program start date: 7/1/2015

Preliminary data:

- 6 referrals (Seven additional participants were already enrolled in the program as of 7/1/2015.)
- 6 program entries
- 3 program exits (0 Successful, 2 Unsuccessful, 1 Other)

Program elements: The Adult Drug Treatment Court focuses on alcohol or drug charges or other charges where there was involvement of alcohol and/or drugs in the commission of the offense. The program is designed to last 18 months with three phases and six months of aftercare. The treatment team includes the judge (chair), defense attorney, district attorney, coordinator, chief probation officer, substance use disorder counselors, a mental health counselor, and an employment specialist.

Placer County

Program type(s): Drug Court, Proposition 36 Drug Court, Veterans Court, and Mental Health Court (all existing)

Program start date: 7/1/2015

Preliminary data:

- 102 referrals (142 additional participants were already enrolled in the program as of 7/1/2015)
- 76 program entries
- 74 program exits (20 Successful, 44 Unsuccessful, and 10 Other)

Program elements: Placer's drug courts are alternative sentencing programs for substance use-disorder related criminal charges. The programs are designed for participants who are high need and high risk and are on formal probation. Placer's veterans court is a four-phase program for veterans whose criminal charges or convictions are related to their military service. Placer's mental health court is a three-phase program for individuals with a diagnosis of a psychotic disorder, bipolar disorder, or other psychiatric disorder that qualifies the participant for long-term disability.

Sacramento County

Program type(s): Co-Occurring Mental Health Court (new)

Program start date: 1/13/2016

Preliminary data:

- 12 referrals
- 12 program entries
- 0 program exits

Program elements: The Co-Occurring Mental Health Court is a collaboration between the Superior Court of Sacramento County, the Public Defender's Office (PD), the District Attorney's Office (DA), the Sacramento County Department of Health and Human Services, (Division of Behavioral Health Services), the Probation Department's Adult Community Corrections Division, and Alcohol and Drug Services, and is designed to serve defendants who have a serious mental health issues along with a co-occurring substance use disorder.

San Diego County

Program type(s): Veterans Treatment Court (new), Mandatory Supervision Program (existing), and Reentry Court (existing)

Program start date: 7/1/2015

Preliminary data:

- 504 referrals (592 additional participants were already enrolled in the program as of 7/1/2015.)
- 450 program entries
- 349 program exits (107 Successful, 207 Unsuccessful, 35 Other)

Program elements: San Diego's Veterans Treatment Court targets moderate- to high-risk offenders who are eligible for relief under Penal Code section 1170.9 (offense must stem from military-service related trauma, traumatic brain injury, substance use disorder, or mental health issues). The program has three phases including an additional aftercare component. San Diego's Mandatory Supervision Program is a three-phase collaborative court program for offenders who have been sentenced under Penal Code section 1170(h)(5)(B) and have entered the postrelease phase of their sentence. San Diego's Reentry Court serves high-risk felony offenders under parole, mandatory supervision, or postrelease community supervision who are either facing a new felony conviction or a revocation of their terms of supervision. Participants must be assessed as having a substance use disorder, mental health issues, or both (co-occurring). The program aims to link participants to appropriate treatment services, including but not limited to mental health issues, substance use disorder, housing, employment training, and prosocial skills.

San Francisco County

Program type(s): Transitional housing component for participants in Behavioral Health Court, Adult Drug Court, Intensive Supervision Court, and Community Justice Center (all existing)

Program start date: 7/1/2015

Preliminary data:

- 58 referrals (Five individuals were already enrolled in the program as of 7/1/2015.)
- 28 program entries
- 13 program exits (7 Successful, 6 Unsuccessful)

Program elements: San Francisco is using the funds to support transitional housing for high-risk/high-need homeless and marginally housed clients, most of whom have co-occurring conditions, who are participating in one of the collaborative court programs listed above. The Tenderloin Housing Clinic (THC) will block housing units for a maximum of 12 months in order to provide supported transitional housing to 80 collaborative court clients. Participants will work with a THC housing specialist to plan for permanent housing once the participant finishes the supportive housing program in addition to receiving court-affiliated case management and social service support.

San Joaquin County

Program type(s): DUI Court and Adult Drug Court (both existing)

Program start date: 7/1/2015

Preliminary data:

- 329 referrals (609 additional participants were already enrolled in the program as of 7/1/2015.)
- 362 program entries
- 319 program exits (264 Successful, 45 Unsuccessful, 10 Other)

Program elements: San Joaquin's DUI Court is a multitrack system of court supervision in high-risk DUI cases for repeat DUI offenders whose previous DUI was within 10 years of the current case. Track 1 is for program participants with little or no addiction issues who are likely reoffending because of a previous lack of accountability. Track 2 is for program participants whose reoffending revolves around alcoholism or substance use disorder as determined by a licensed substance use disorder counselor. The Adult Drug Court is a three-phase program that targets individuals charged with misdemeanor or felony offenses for which a jail or prison sentence will be imposed. The program provides intensive court monitoring so that participants can achieve total abstinence from drugs and alcohol, and become productive and responsible members of society.

San Mateo County

Program type(s): Bridges Substance Abuse Treatment Court, Pathways Mental Health Court, Drug Court, Veterans Treatment Court (all existing)

Program start date: 7/1/2015

Preliminary data:

- 60 referrals (146 additional participants were already enrolled in the program as of 7/1/2015.)
- 58 program entries
- 4 program exits (0 Successful, 2 Unsuccessful, 2 Other)

Program elements: Information not available.

Santa Clara County

Program type(s): Drug Treatment Court, Mental Health Treatment Court, Veteran's Drug Treatment Court, Parolee Reentry Court (PRC), Developmentally Disabled (DD Court) and Competency Restoration Court (all existing programs).

Program start date: 7/1/2015

Preliminary data:

- 35 referrals
- 34 program entries
- 1 program exit (Successful)

Program elements: The Santa Clara collaborative justice court programs listed above are using funds to create a housing component that will serve the highest-risk participants who are dually diagnosed with mental health and substance use disorders with a high need for treatment and services. The housing component utilizes a Housing First model and is a 30–90 day program that provides additional treatment, case management, and other social services.

Santa Cruz County

Program type(s): Mental Health Court (existing)

Program start date: 7/1/2015

Preliminary data:

- 50 referrals (Thirty-five additional participants were already enrolled in the program as of 7/1/2015.)
- 16 program entries
- 11 program exits (6 Successful, 3 Unsuccessful, 2 Other)

Program elements: Santa Cruz's Mental Health Court is a supportive postadjudication review court designed to improve offender treatment outcomes, reduce recidivism, respond to public safety and victims' rights concerns, and effectively utilize public resources. The program is for individuals on specialized mental health probation supervision caseloads who agree to participate in the program. The Mental Health Court is a collaboration between the Superior Court of Santa Cruz County, probation, mental health professionals, the district attorney, defense counsel, and law enforcement.

Stanislaus County

Program type(s): Veterans Court (new)

Program start date: 2/29/2016

Preliminary data:

- 15 referrals
- 13 program entries
- 0 program exits

Program elements: Stanislaus' veterans court is a collaborative justice court for veterans with a service-related mental health problem. In order to be eligible the criminal offense must have resulted from a mental health problem, and the offense must be eligible for probation. Program components include full-service options at the local Veterans Services Clinic, the Veterans Administration, and the county Behavioral Health Services Agency.

Tehama County

Program type(s): Mental Health Court (existing)

Program start date: 7/1/2015

Preliminary data:

- 22 referrals (Eleven additional participants were already enrolled in the program as of 7/1/2015.)
- 14 program entries
- 5 program exits (3 Successful, 1 Unsuccessful, 1 Other)

Program elements: Tehama's mental health court is a four-phase program and targets specific outcomes related to increases in mental health functioning, successful community reintegration, and lower recidivism. Participants must be moderate to high risk for recidivating and must have a serious and persistent mental health disorder which is the primary motivating factor in the person's involvement with the criminal justice system. There may be a dual diagnosis of chemical dependency though the substance use disorder is not the primary diagnosis.

Tulare County

Program type(s): Domestic Violence Court and DUI Court (both new)

Program start date: 7/6/2015 (Domestic Violence Court) and 7/13/2015 (DUI Court)

Preliminary data:

- 103 referrals (Three additional participants were already enrolled in the program as of 7/1/2015.)
- 98 program entries
- 21 program exits (0 Successful, 21 Unsuccessful)

Program elements: Tulare's domestic violence court is a three-phased program that requires completion of a 52-week Batterer's Treatment Program. The program is incentivized by the provision of job training/job placement in Phase 3 and the ability to reduce the term of probation from three years to 18 months upon successful completion of batterer's treatment and the payment of victim restitution. The DUI court is a three-phased program that requires completion of a 12-, 18-, or 24-month Driving Under the Influence Program. The program is incentivized by the provision of job training/job placement in Phase 3 and the ability to reduce the term of probation from five years to three years upon successful completion of the designated DUI program and the payment of victim restitution.

Tuolumne County

Program type(s): Adult Drug Court (existing)

Program start date: 7/1/2015

Preliminary data:

- 22 referrals (Twenty-six additional participants were already enrolled in the program as of 7/1/2015.)
- 16 program entries
- 20 program exits (8 Successful, 12 Unsuccessful)

Program elements: Tuolumne's adult drug court program is for offenders with criminal offenses that are related to drug addiction. The program provides outpatient groups, requires 12-step meeting attendance, frequent and random drug testing, and weekly or twice-monthly court hearings. The program also addresses issues of housing, mental health needs, employment, and education.

Ventura County

Program type(s): Mental Health Court and Veterans Court (both existing)

Program start date: 7/1/2015

Preliminary data:

- 185 referrals (Forty-five additional participants were already enrolled in the program as of 7/1/2015.)
- 79 program entries

- 44 program exits (19 Successful, 18 Unsuccessful, 7 Other)

Program elements: Ventura's veterans court is for veterans of U.S. military service that have been honorably discharged or in some cases have general/other than honorable discharges and are suspected of having sexual trauma, traumatic brain injury, posttraumatic stress disorder, substance use disorder, or mental health problems stemming from service. The treatment services provided for veterans include residential care, intensive outpatient treatment, medically supervised care, psychiatric treatment, cognitive behavioral psychotherapy, drug and alcohol testing, drug and alcohol therapy, and veteran peer support groups that enhance the veteran's social and occupational functioning. Ventura's mental health court is for adult mentally ill offenders who have a primary Axis I, DSM-IV diagnosis (e.g., schizophrenia, schizoaffective disorder, bipolar disorder, etc.). Those determined to have a co-occurring substance use disorder diagnosis, in addition to the other Axis I diagnoses are also eligible. This program provides specialized substance use disorder counseling, general psychotherapy, group therapy, case management services, and psychiatric medication.

Attachment G: Grantee Training and Technical Assistance Programs

Eight courts were awarded training and technical assistance grants with a contract period from November 1, 2015, to June 30, 2016. A description of the projects is provided below.

Regional Training Events

Grantees used their awards for a variety of training and TA related to recidivism reduction. The Superior Courts of Monterey and San Bernardino Counties choose to host multicounty regional trainings that focused on veterans treatment courts and drug courts, respectively. Through these regional events, courts from an additional 11 counties were able to participate in and benefit from the training and peer mentorship.

Local Training Events

Other trainings held by individual counties enabled local courts and their partners to learn in-depth about the research behind pretrial programs. The trainings gave grantees an opportunity to collaborate as a team, gain insights on best practices from other counties, and assist the teams in determining if their local processes aligned with currently established evidence-based best practices.

Technical Assistance from Consultants

Grantees also used RRF funding to engage subject matter experts to assist the court and its justice system partners with developing necessary risk and needs assessment tools, setting up data collection systems, codifying case management standards and procedures, engaging nationally and state-recognized speakers for trainings, and preparing intercounty agreements. For example, the Superior Court of Plumas County used its grant award for the planning and implementation of a pretrial release program, including the development of new judicial forms for pretrial release and an electronic database for the risk assessment tool. In another instance, the Superior Court of Alameda County created a case management manual to provide drug court managers with the tool that can be used to guide the case managers to complete their jobs in alignment with currently established, evidence-based best practices and to provide training on the manual to caseworkers.

The Superior Courts of Fresno and Inyo Counties used grant awards to send teams to observe and learn from other courts that have successfully implemented processes related to reentry, veterans' treatment courts, and the use of assessment tools with adult drug court populations.

Training Attendance

Lastly, the Superior Courts of Fresno, Inyo, Monterey, Plumas, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, and Santa Clara Counties used RRF funding to send judicial officers and court staff to the Judicial Council's Pretrial Summit and the Beyond the Bench Conference, and/or attend educational events by the National Association of Drug Court Professionals (NADCP) or the National Highway Traffic Safety Association (NHTSA).

As a result of the training and TA grants, courts strengthened local partnerships, developed a network of fellow courts with similar programs, produced tangible work products, and implemented work processes that will assist them in the ongoing development of their recidivism reduction programs.