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February 28, 2011

The Honorable Jerry Brown
Governor
State of California
State Capitol Building
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: Revised Realignment Proposal –CPOC Support in Concept

Dear Governor Brown:

The Chief Probation Officers of California would like to thank you and your administration for actively involving our leadership and others in an effort to refine your January proposal regarding the public safety realignment. As you know all of the major components of the proposal will have significant impact on our local communities and specifically probation's ability to serve them. As we have shared with you, and testified in the Legislature during the many budget hearings regarding this concept, there is a need to focus on the outcomes of the plan before one can draft the path in which to reach the agreed upon goals. We are confident that everyone involved is looking for ways to ensure community safety through the reduction of recidivism and holding those accountable that do not respond to interventions. These components have always been at the core of probation's mission.

The realignment will not only effect the populations identified in the realignment but our current local populations on probation and incarcerated in our local jails may be displaced in whole or in part. Both our jails and our adult probation caseloads exceeded capacity statewide. In order to ensure the realignment does not result in simply shifting state responsibility with dollars and expecting the same result, we must find a way to fashion a plan that meets each county's need to utilize the dollars more efficiently to address a new system with improved public safety outcomes. If we do not, we will face the consequences of a silent shift of the displaced local population that will go unaddressed because the amount of funding will be spent on trying to simply emulate the state system. We have expressed time and time again that would not be an acceptable outcome to this discussion.

Instead, CPOC urges you and the Legislature to empower counties to plan appropriately for this new system by utilizing the successful model currently in place – Penal Code 1230(b) -- The Community Corrections Partnership. This group is comprised of all the entities involved in the criminal justice system and will need to play a crucial role in designing appropriate sanctions, supervision, treatment and housing or the entire system.

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Encouraging planning will avoid political food fights over scarce resources locally while ensuring maximum local flexibility. Probation is uniquely positioned to lead this effort from our work in reducing the recidivism of felony probationers resulting in over 4,000 fewer prison commitments statewide in its first year of implementation. If appropriately funded, probation can play a key role in building on this momentum and assisting in the creation of a more robust local continuum of sanctions needed in the new environment contemplated. Such things should include, but not be limited to, intensive supervision, day reporting centers, use of risk and need assessments, substance abuse and mental health treatment, flash incarceration and other evidence based practices.

Starting from the premise that the current system is not providing our communities with the maximum safety deserved; and both the state and local fiscal health is in serious deficit, CPOC has been actively engaged at researching either alternatives or adjustments to the current proposal. Our review of the revised proposal shows promise and a real acknowledgment of many of the issues raised. CPOC did not ask for the realignment but it is our position that probation, if appropriately funded and adequately planned, can implement the proposal. Whether that is addressing local alternatives to incarceration or post release (jail or prison) supervision, probation is capable and in many cases performs those functions currently with similarly situated populations.

We do note that not all the details are before us but that in this extraordinary time we wish to match your efforts and provide you feedback based on the facts before us. We reserve the right to address concerns with you in an open dialogue as we go through the next several months, and indeed years, of implementation. However, at this time CPOC stands ready to support in concept the revised realignment as proposed February 25, 2011 if the following items are taken into consideration:

- The realignment must be constitutionally protected in line with the provisions outlined by CSAC.
- The law enforcement portion of the public safety realignment dollars must be protected from being raided to pay for other areas of realignment.
- The realignment structure must utilize the Community Corrections Partnership to put a plan into place to address the local jurisdiction for low level offenders, adult parole and parole violators.
- The state maintains a role in the juvenile justice system allowing probation to utilize DJJ without fiscal penalty.
- The funding of the juvenile realignment programs recently identified in the revised proposal continues to be allocated to probation
- Maximum flexibility should be afforded in addressing the timing of the transition of populations to ensure readiness at the local level.

Sincerely,

Linda Penner
CPOC President

Current Statutes Relating to Realignment Discussions

Penal Code 1229(b)
(d) “Evidence-based practices” refers to supervision policies, procedures, programs, and practices demonstrated by scientific research to reduce recidivism among individuals under probation, parole, or postrelease supervision.

Penal Code 1230. (a) Each county is hereby authorized to establish in each county treasury a Community Corrections Performance Incentives Fund (CCPIF), to receive all amounts allocated to that county for purposes of implementing this chapter.

(b) In any fiscal year for which a county receives moneys to be expended for the implementation of this chapter, the moneys, including any interest, shall be made available to the CPO of that county, within 30 days of the deposit of those moneys into the fund, for the implementation of the community corrections program authorized by this chapter.

(1) The community corrections program shall be developed and implemented by probation and advised by a local Community Corrections Partnership.

(2) The local Community Corrections Partnership shall be chaired by the CPO and comprised of the following membership:

(A) The presiding judge of the superior court, or his or her designee.

(B) A county supervisor or the chief administrative officer for the county.

(C) The district attorney.

(D) The public defender.

(E) The sheriff.

(F) A chief of police.

(G) The head of the county department of social services.

(H) The head of the county department of mental health.

(I) The head of the county department of employment.

(J) The head of the county alcohol and substance abuse programs.

(K) The head of the county office of education.

(L) A representative from a community-based organization with experience in successfully providing rehabilitative services to persons who have been convicted of a criminal offense.

(M) An individual who represents the interests of victims.

Penal Code 8050. This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the Community-Based Punishment Act of 1994.

8051. The Legislature hereby finds and declares as follows:

(a) Community-based punishment programs require a partnership between the state and local government to provide and expand the use

of intermediate sanctions for specifically targeted offender populations.

(b) Community-based programs must operate to punish offenders while at the same time providing opportunities to change behavior.

(c) Community-based punishment programs provide appropriate means of managing select offenders but should not be viewed as the only solution to prison overcrowding.

(d) Community-based punishment programs target prison-bound and jail-bound nonviolent offenders because this group poses the least risk to the public and is the most amenable to the individualized programming and services offered by community-based programs.

(e) Community-based punishment programs emphasize reducing local jail populations, thereby making jail space available for new commitments, parole violators, and probation violators who are now being sent to jail and nonviolent felons who have already been sent to prison for short periods of time.

(f) Community-based punishment programs must be financed from a consistent, reliable, and separate funding source.

(g) Community-based punishment programs should be expanded incrementally with a variety of pilot approaches tested to determine their effectiveness prior to expansion.

(h) In order to effectively utilize available resources, to ensure appropriate management of the local offender population, each county utilizing community-based punishment programs must implement a locally coordinated planning process.

(i) Since successful community-based punishment programs are dependent on the coordinated efforts of, and successful working relationships between, state and local agencies, the Board of Corrections is the logical state agency to coordinate community punishment efforts because of its extensive experience with collaborative state and local programs.

8052. As used in this chapter, the following definitions shall apply:

(a) "Board" means the Board of Corrections, unless otherwise indicated.

(b) "Chief correctional administrator" means the sheriff, chief probation officer, or director of the county department of corrections, who is designated by the board of supervisors to have administrative responsibility for county corrections operations and programs, including a community-based punishment program.

(c) "Community-based punishment" means a partnership between the state and a county or a collaboration of counties to manage and provide correctional services, especially those services considered to be intermediate sanctions at the local level of government for targeted, select offender populations pursuant to the community corrections plan of a county or a collaboration of counties.

(d) "Community-based punishment plan" means the proposal for a community-based punishment program promulgated by a county or a

collaboration of counties that has been developed by the chief correctional administrator, in cooperation with the district attorney, public defender, and other concerned community representatives designated by the board of supervisors, to address correctional needs in that county or collaboration of counties.

(e) "Intermediate sanctions" means punishment options and sanctions other than simple incarceration in prison or jail or traditional routine probation supervision. Intermediate sanctions may be provided by correctional agencies directly or through community-based public or private correctional service providers, and include, but are not limited to, the following:

(1) Short-term "shock" incarceration in either jail or prison, for a period of not more than 60 days.

(2) Incarceration in a "boot camp" facility.

(3) Intensive supervision.

(4) Home detention with electronic monitoring.

(5) Mandatory community service.

(6) Restorative justice programs such as mandatory victim restitution and victim-offender reconciliation.

(7) Work, training, or education in a furlough program pursuant to Section 1208.

(8) Work, in lieu of confinement, in a work release program pursuant to Section 4024.2.

(9) Day reporting.

(10) Mandatory residential or nonresidential substance abuse treatment programs established pursuant to Chapter 9.4 (commencing with Section 6240) of Title 7.

(11) Mandatory random drug testing.

(12) Mother-infant care programs.

(13) Community-based residential programs offering structure, supervision, drug treatment, alcohol treatment, literacy programming, employment counseling, psychological counseling, or any combination of these and other interventions.

(f) "Nonviolent offender" means a person who is not currently charged with a violent crime, as defined in Section 667.5, does not have a criminal record that includes a violent crime, meets the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) Model Classification System guidelines for classification as a nonviolent offender, and does not pose a risk to the community, as determined by the correctional administrator.

8060. This chapter shall be administered by the board. The board shall be responsible for ensuring that the policies and activities undertaken by state or local governmental units, or other organizations, in furtherance of the purposes of this chapter, are consistent with those purposes.

8061. The board, in collaboration with state, local, and community-based departments, agencies, and organizations shall do the

following:

(a) Describe the parameters of effective community-based punishment programs and the relationship between the state and local jurisdictions in meeting the purposes of this chapter.

(b) Develop and implement a process by which local jurisdictions are selected and can participate in pilot efforts initiated under this chapter.

(c) Develop and implement the process by which counties participating in accordance with this chapter annually submit their community-based punishment program proposals for approval, modification, or both.

(d) Design and implement a process for annually awarding funds to counties participating pursuant to this chapter to implement their community-based punishment program proposals, and administer and monitor the receipt, expenditure, and reporting of those funds by participating counties.

(e) Provide technical assistance and support to counties and community correctional administrators in determining whether to participate in community-based punishment programs, and in either developing or annually updating their punishment programs.

(f) Facilitate the sharing of information among counties and between county and state agencies relative to community-based punishment approaches and programs being initiated or already in existence, strengths and weaknesses of specific programs, specific offender groups appropriate for different programs, results of program evaluations and other data, and anecdotal material that may assist in addressing the purposes of this chapter.

(g) Adopt and periodically revise regulations necessary to implement this chapter.

(h) Design and provide for regular and rigorous evaluation of the community-based punishment programming undertaken pursuant to approved community-based punishment plans.

(i) Design and provide for analysis and evaluation of the pilot and any subsequent implementation of this chapter, with areas of analysis to include, at a minimum, the following:

(1) The relationship between the board and counties or collaborations of counties submitting county community-based punishment plans.

(2) The effectiveness of this chapter in encouraging the use of intermediate as well as traditional sanctions.

(3) The categories of offenders most suitable for specific intermediate sanctions, various aspects of community-based punishment programming, or both.

(4) The effectiveness of the programs implemented pursuant to this chapter in maintaining public safety.

(5) The cost-effectiveness of the programs implemented pursuant to this chapter.

(6) The effect of the programs implemented pursuant to this chapter on prison, jail, and Department of the Youth Authority populations.

(j) On January 1, 1997, and annually thereafter, the board shall,

upon request, provide the Legislature with a progress report on the status of the implementation of this chapter.

8080. Each county or collaboration of counties electing to operate a community-based punishment program under this chapter shall develop a community-based punishment plan describing the continuum of sanctions and services comprising its program. The plan shall be developed pursuant to guidelines established by the board and shall be updated annually or as determined by the board. The plan shall describe, at a minimum, the following:

(a) System design and administration, lines of authority, and responsible personnel, including, but not limited to, the chief correctional administrator and other relevant individuals.

(b) The extent and nature of citizen involvement in the development and promulgation of the community-based punishment plan, including, but not limited to, the following:

(1) Consultation with a citizens' advisory committee formed for the purpose of providing community input into the development and promulgation of a community-based punishment plan.

(2) Consultation with selected community leaders.

(3) Input derived from citizen testimony at public hearings or town hall meetings.

(c) The number and kind of offenders to participate in community-based punishment programs.

(d) Eligibility requirements.

(e) How offenders, including those coming from the courts and those who are probation and parole violators, are to be selected to participate.

(f) Community-based punishment program components, including, for example, which punishment options, intermediate sanctions, treatment options, or combinations are to be developed and used for which offenders.

(g) Responsibilities and relationships, including, but not limited to, the elements of community-based punishment programs that are administered by the sheriff's department, the probation department, or parole personnel, and when and how offenders are to be programmed.

(h) Criteria for transferring offenders from more restrictive to less restrictive sanctions.

(i) Criteria for disciplinary interventions, imposition of stricter sanctions, or return to prison or jail, when necessary.

(j) Anticipated costs and funding needs.

8090. Implementation of this chapter pursuant to Section 8060 is contingent upon the availability of funding. Funding for community-based punishment programs shall be administered by the board from funds appropriated by the Legislature. In addition to state funds appropriated in the annual Budget Act or other legislation, programs may be funded from a variety of sources, including, but not limited to, the following:

(a) Federal funds for community-based punishment programs.

(b) Private or corporate grants, or both.

(c) Service and administrative fees that may be charged to offenders who participate in community corrections programs, provided that no offender shall be denied entrance into a community-based punishment program solely for inability to pay fees.

(d) Income derived from community development corporations established as part of community-based punishment programs of a county or collaboration of counties, including, but not limited to, revenue generated by businesses owned and operated by community-based punishment programs, or by offender work programs, or by both, after the cost of operating and administering the business or work program has been paid.

(e) Other sources as may be identified as suitable for funding community corrections.

It is the intent of the Legislature that community corrections reduce the number of offenders who would be incarcerated in the state prison in the absence of a community-based punishment approach.

8091. (a) From the amount of money appropriated for purposes of this chapter to the board, the board shall allocate block grants to counties or collaborations of counties that have passed a community corrections resolution, have applied for funding, and have complied with the administrative process as prescribed by the board.

(b) Each county or collaboration of counties shall maintain a complete and accurate accounting of all funds received pursuant to this section. These funds shall be used only for community-based punishment programs as authorized by this chapter and shall be used only as permitted by the regulations and guidelines established by the board.

(c) Unexpended funds provided to counties shall be returned to the board and may be reallocated by the board.

8092. The board, in collaboration with its member and constituent agencies and departments, shall seek startup funding for community-based punishment planning and programming from public and private sources commencing as soon as practicable.

8093. The board shall monitor the expenditures and funds of participating counties and collaborations of counties to determine whether the funds are being expended in accordance with all the requirements of this chapter. If the board finds that a participating county or collaboration of counties is not acting in accordance with all of the requirements of this chapter, it shall notify the county or collaboration of counties regarding the points of noncompliance,

and the county or collaboration of counties shall have 60 days to explain or justify its actions in writing to the board. If the explanation is not satisfactory or if the point of noncompliance cannot be promptly cured in the opinion of the board, the board may issue a notice of noncompliance and may suspend payment of the funds to be allocated to the county or collaboration of counties under this chapter.

CPOC ADULT PROBATION BUSINESS MODEL

IMPROVING CRIMINAL JUSTICE OUTCOMES IN CALIFORNIA

CHIEF PROBATION OFFICERS OF CALIFORNIA

THE FUTURE OF ADULT PROBATION: A CPOC BUSINESS MODEL TO IMPROVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE OUTCOMES IN CALIFORNIA

Introduction

Welcome to the first business plan presented by the Chief Probation Officers of California (CPOC). The probation system in California in all but one county is overseen by a chief probation officer whose responsibility is the oversight of both adult and juvenile offenders that are involved in the criminal justice process at the local county level. This document represents only the adult component of the probation system.

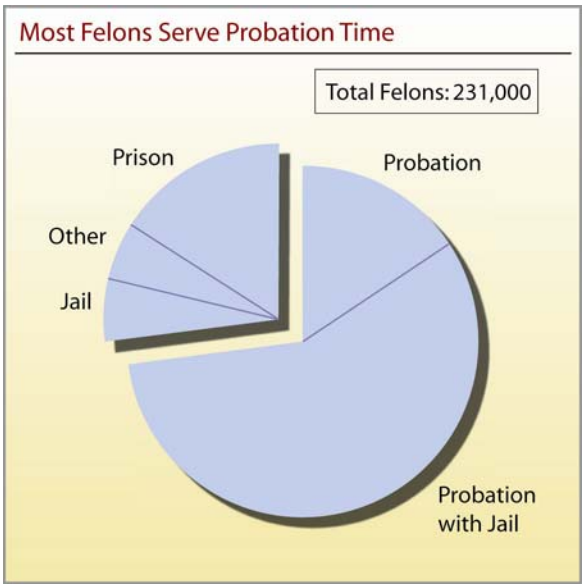
About CPOC

CPOC was established in 1960 as an association of county Chief Probation Officers meeting annually upon the call of the Director of the California Youth Authority. Orange County Probation Chief David R. McMillan served as the first President of CPOC. Sixteen years later, in 1976, incorporation of the association was accomplished under the guidance of Chief Margaret Grier, also from Orange County. The new by-laws were signed by all the Chiefs.

Over the past 49 years the association has evolved from a loose-knit forum discussing mutual issues in managing county juvenile facilities and supervising adult offenders, juvenile wards and dependents to a highly active, focused organization with full time executive staff and offices located across from the Capitol in Sacramento. An executive committee comprised of an executive director and six chief probation officers convenes five statewide and six regional meetings per year. In the past five years CPOC has taken a measured step towards increased visibility and active involvement in legislative matters affecting fiscal, policy, resources and standards for the effective delivery of probation programs. Recognizing the importance of measuring offender outcomes, CPOC has established a vision that incorporates evidence-based practices (EBP) to utilize risk driven supervision strategies and criminogenic needs driven treatment strategies to reduce recidivism.

What is Adult Probation?

"Probation is a judicially imposed suspension of sentence that attempts to monitor and rehabilitate offenders while they remain in the community under the supervision of the probation department.[1]"



Probation occupies a unique and central position in the justice system. It links the many diverse stakeholders, including: enforcement; the courts; prosecutors; defense attorneys; community-based organizations; mental health, drug & alcohol and other service providers; the community; the victim; and the probationer

Probation began in Massachusetts in 1841 as a means to provide a spectrum of punishment and rehabilitation services for offenders. Over time, the role of probation and the clients served by the system have evolved. Yet throughout its history, probation has retained as a core

[1] Administrative Office of the Court and California State Association of Counties (2003). *Probation Services Task Force: Final Report*, Administrative Office of the Courts, California.

function and priority the provision of accountability for law violations in the community. Although changes during the past 25 years have affected the system, probation continues to deliver critical, quality services without adequate resources. Probation provides numerous exemplary programs, many in partnerships with other county agencies, which set the stage for enhancing collaborations and maximizing resources.

Probation supervises criminal offenders within local communities using a balance of supervision techniques involving offender accountability, enforcement and rehabilitation to reduce recidivism. By using these techniques, probation officers intervene and reduce the need to utilize prison and parole resources managed by the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR). In California, probation is a separate and independent function from CDCR Parole.

Probation is the most commonly used sanction within the criminal justice process. As cited in the recent report published by the Legislative Analyst's Office, Achieving Better Outcomes with Adult Probation,[2] "…almost three-quarters of adult felon offenders convicted in California in 2007—those eligible for a sentence to state prison—were actually sentenced to probation or a combination of probation and jail." That reliance makes probation a unique and critical partner in the justice system.

"The actions of local agencies, particularly in the area of probation, affect state-level public safety programs. For example, an adult offender who fails on probation, either by violating the terms of probation or by committing a new crime, can be sent by the courts to state prison, where it now costs the state on average $49,000 per year to incarcerate that offender."[3]

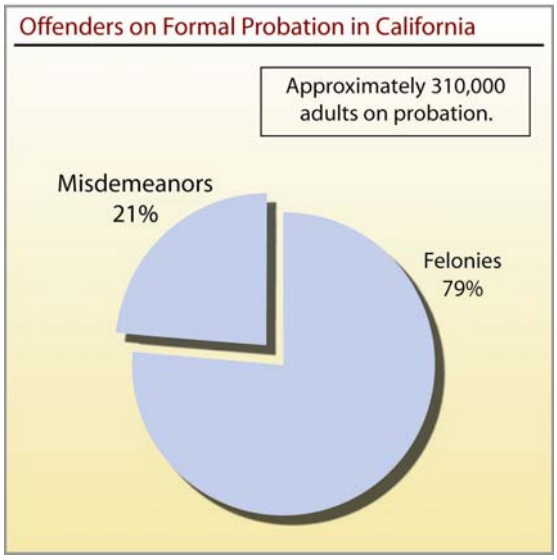
Using data driven methods, probation can achieve a high quality of results in the delivery of probation's statutory mandates, protection of the public through the reduction of recidivism among the probationers under its care.

Mission Critical Services in Adult Probation

CPOC is committed to three mission critical services that serve as guiding core principals in shaping policy and legislative agendas. Through concerted strategic planning, CPOC has established a vision of action steps taking national standards of research based practices that now make up CPOC's first business plan. We are proud to present the culmination of that work in this first publication of the 2009 CPOC Adult Probation Business Plan. Our many readers and stakeholders will now have a clear view into the value of local probation services.

Critical Service #1: Services to the Courts

When adult defendants are charged with law violations, probation conducts criminal investigations and provides information to the courts to assist in making sentencing decisions. Last year, 574 probation officers completed over 240,000 reports for the court, for an average of 420 per officer[4]. Included in this number were more than 122,000 pre-sentence investigation reports mandated by Section 1203 of the California Penal Code and over 20,000 post-sentence reports, including nearly 9,000 post-sentence reports for offenders sentenced to prison. Thousands of other reports prepared by probation officers for the courts include pre-plea reports, Proposition 36 (codified in Section 1210 of the California Penal Code) progress reports, restitution reports and probation violation reports.



[2] Taylor, M. (2009). *Achieving Better Outcomes For Adult Probationers*, California Legislative Analyst's Office.
[3] Taylor, M. (2009). *Achieving Better Outcomes For Adult Probationers*, California Legislative Analyst's Office.
[4] Unless otherwise noted, the probation statistics cited in this business plan are based on the data submitted by 45 of the 58 county probation departments to the FY 2008/2009 annual CPOC survey. Please refer to the CPOC website for additional statistics.

In addition, probation officers are often assigned to the courts to provide timely on-site assistance, facilitate the transmission of the reports and provide other information requested by the bench. At the end of last fiscal year, there were only 345 probation officers who provided this critical service to the courts statewide.

Critical Service #2: Supervision of Adult Offenders

Currently close to 310,000 adults are on formal probation in California. The large majority (79%) have been convicted of a felony offense. Just over 1,450 probation officers are available for supervising these offenders. Resources to effectively supervise these convicted criminal offenders have historically been woefully inadequate.

A fundamental principle of supervision supported by research is assessing both the offender's level of risk for re-offense and the risk posed to public safety. Those two factors are significant tools for probation officers to determine the type and level of supervision of the offender in the community. At present, over one-half of the California probation departments use a formal risk assessment tool specifically designed to accomplish this and assign supervision based on the offender's risk level.

Supervision by risk level typically falls on a continuum from minimal contact for the lowest-risk offenders, to increases in intensity as the offender's risk level increases up to intensive supervision and surveillance for the highest-risk offenders. The lower-risk probationers are supervised via administrative or banked caseloads, which primarily involve monitoring the probationer's progress through written or verbal self-report, periodic face-to-face contact and formal criminal record checks. Probationers posing a higher risk to the community are assigned to regular supervision where there is routine in-person contact between the officer and probationer, as well as referrals to services and frequent follow-up to monitor their progress. Supervision of probationers presenting the greatest risk to the community or those convicted of specific types of crimes is referred to as specialized supervision, and includes more of the supervision activities provided for regular caseloads with additional conditions associated with the probationer's crime and higher risk profile.

Due to limited resources, probation departments have been forced to prioritize the allocation of supervision services. As stated above, 50 percent of the counties have implemented risk and needs assessments to assist in determining the level of supervision. But limited financial resources is an additional factor that influences the level of supervision counties are able to provide and probation chiefs must establish criteria to ensure that the most serious offenders are supervised. As of June 2008, the distribution of adult probationers by supervision level was 52 percent in administrative or banked supervision, 24 percent under regular supervision, and 24 percent in specialized supervision. Over their probation supervision period, an offender can move either direction on the supervision and risk level continuum.

An investment in probation services that enables a department to deliver proven evidence-based practices is one of the best investments to combat recidivism. Probation has arguably the most potential to impact recidivism, given the fact that most felons are placed on probation and the time relationship of a probation term. While a law enforcement officer's role is typically at the point of arrest, and a prosecutor's role is typically swift, the probation officer is charged with the task to monitor behavior and develop a plan that reduces recidivism for three to five years for each offender.

While community supervision of adult offenders is essential to maintaining public safety, supervision, alone, does not prevent re-offense. The most effective way to reduce recidivism is to address criminogenic needs in higher risk offenders with treatment programs that have demonstrated effectiveness. This begins with utilizing a needs assessment to guide case planning and referral efforts and progresses to the probation officer functioning as case manager to support the offender

through treatment by monitoring engagement, continually enhancing motivation, preventing drop-out, and sanctioning when appropriate for failure to comply with treatment requirements.

Despite the necessity for treatment, funding restrictions prevent the provision of appropriate needs assessment, case planning, and treatment in many jurisdictions and for a large majority of the population for which it could be effective. Further limitations are evident throughout the state due to a lack of effective community resources and treatment programs available to meet the critical needs which are identified. Required programs are not only unavailable in many counties, but probation departments statewide lack the resources to effectively monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of those programs which do provide services to offenders[5].

Critical Service #3: Services to Victims

Probation provides services to victims in several different ways. When there are victims involved in a crime, probation seeks their statements and presents their needs and interests to the court as part of the investigation reports. If the offender is placed on formal probation, probation officers provide information to the victims, offer support services, collect restitution and make referrals to resources. Additionally, probation officers provide an increased level of safety to victims by monitoring the probationers' activities.

The most documented service to victims is the collection of restitution owed to victims. During fiscal year 2008/2009, 31 departments reported collecting $15.6 million in restitution from both adult and juvenile offenders on behalf of victims.

CPOC Strategic Planning

History

In early 2000, the Judicial Council and the California State Association of Counties mutually concluded a multidisciplinary task force was needed to examine probation services. Chief Justice Ronald George appointed an 18-member body composed of court, county and probation representatives in August. In 2003, the Probation Services Task Force report was issued and contained 18 recommendations. The principal findings cited probation as the linchpin of the criminal justice system and reported probation was sorely under funded with a patchwork funding model comprised of unstable short lived grants. Despite the fiscal disadvantage, probation had demonstrated the ability to provide exemplary programs. The task force recommendations in the forefront then, which remain valid today, were critical in shaping the direction for CPOC's strategic planning efforts that began shortly after the task force report was released. The key recommendations are:

- Probation must have stable and adequate funding to protect the public, hold offenders accountable, and deliver rehabilitation.
- Probation should incorporate measurable outcomes in developing goals and objectives.
- Probation departments should develop a common statewide language, delivery of services and comparisons across jurisdictions.
- Probation should develop assessment and classification systems and tools.
- Probation should establish a graduated continuum of services and sanctions

CPOC embarked on a strategic planning process in 2004 with technical assistance from the National Institute of Corrections. The first priority was to examine the growing body of research pertaining to proven practices in probation services. CPOC's vision emerged with crime reduction and prevention as core to its value and mission in public safety and the criminal justice system. Through the use of evidence-based practices probation outcomes could be established and measured. Probation officer interventions and

[5] Taylor, M. (2009). *Achieving Better Outcomes For Adult Probationers*, California Legislative Analyst's Office.

program resources could be focused on the cases with the highest risk for recidivism based on high criminogenic needs. Reducing criminogenic needs was quickly becoming the strategy to reduce risk of recidivism. This approach has gained national recognition as "what works" in probation. It is a simple equation. Reducing recividism enhances public safety. The "what works" boils down to eight principals for the effective management of offenders.

These evidence-based practices are well documented and currently are the basis for much discussion as counties, states, and the federal system seek to find solutions to the out of control cost of prisons and the failed efforts of many corrections systems. Enforcement of probation conditions without addressing the criminogenic reasons criminals commit crime results creates a revolving door of new and returning prisoners. CPOC is committed to seeking and implementing programs that will impact the revolving door through the use of these proven methods.

This first business plan reflects a clear vision, set of values and commitment to implementing effective probation practices. As a result, communities will be safer, offenders will be held accountable, programs will be tailored to address criminal thinking and behavior and crime reduction will be at the core of every effort undertaken. The business plan for California probation is ambitious! However, as resources are invested in probation as the "linchpin" in a successful criminal justice system, outcomes will improve. Affirming the value of investing in probation was included in the 2009 Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO) report on Achieving Better Outcomes for Adult Probation. It contained two recommendations that are consistent with CPOC's strategic planning and vision for the future. The LAO stressed the need to implement the best practices identified by experts as critical for reducing recidivism rates and the need to reduce revocations to state prison[6].

Through the strategic planning process, CPOC adopted the following initiatives aimed at achieving better outcomes in adult probation. The initiatives serve as a guide in developing statewide consistency and application of probation programs based upon the unique and diverse communities served by the 58 county probation departments.

CPOC Strategic Initiatives

1. Pursue legislative funding that provides incentivized funding for adult probation services
   Develop a legislative proposal whereby local probation agencies will receive state funding based on an incentivized formula tied to reductions in prison referrals.

   California is one of only two states where the primary funding for adult probation services comes exclusively from the county general funds and offender fees.

   In 2009, CPOC sponsored SB 678 which was enacted to infuse probation with a state funding source to address adult caseloads with evidence based practices. The ongoing stream of funding is intended to be from the savings to the state from reduced probation failures going to state prison.

2. Advance Evidence Based practices and outcomes in California Probation Departments, including: provide ongoing statewide outcome measures on crime reduction; and provide evidence that community corrections is a cost effective strategy by producing compelling outcome data to the legislature, public, and stakeholders.

   CPOC chartered a research team from county probation departments as a first step in developing a baseline of defendant information and data to build state wide outcomes.

3. Develop and promote a compelling brand and image of California Community Corrections
   Hire a marketing firm to develop a brand, image, logo, tag line, and media package with the expectation that all CPOC member agencies will promote it at every appropriate opportunity.

   In 2006, CPOC hired Randle Communications to educate the media and the public of probation's mission and CPOC's leadership regarding probation policy.

[6] Taylor, M. (2009). *Achieving Better Outcomes For Adult Probationers*, California Legislative Analyst's Office.

Sample Case Flow

Step 1:
Pretrial Release

Pretrial Release

Release on Own Recognizance

Conditional Release
- Treatment required
- GPS
- House arrest
- Supervision

Detention

Step 2:
Court Sentencing

Probation & Sentencing Report Ordered → **Victim Input Gathered**

Risk – Needs
(Used in Sentencing) → **Identifies:**
- Risk of re-offending
- Criminogenic needs tailored conditions of probation

Step 3:
Jail as Conditions of Probation

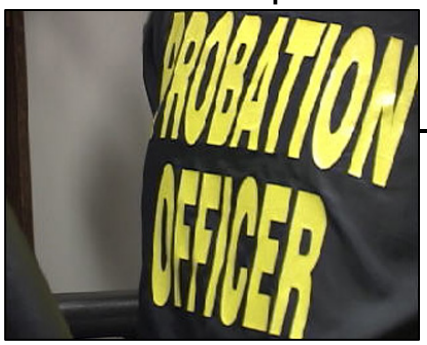
Serve Jail Sentence →
- Probation & Sheriff collaborate on probation re-entry
- Re-entry plan established
- In-custody program participation tailored to criminogenic needs
- Earned early release considerations established

↓

- Day reporting center
- Transitional housing
- Work furlough
- Community service

Release to Supervision

Step 4:
Formal Probation Supervision



Deputy Probation Officer received case
- Case reviewed
- Risk score - supervision level determined
- Criminogenic needs identified
- Begins case planning

↓

Victim Service Established
- Financial evaluation
- Restitution established

Step 5:
Probation Community Supervision

Risk Driven Supervision Level → High Risk → Active Supervision

- Low Risk → Administrative Supervision
- Medium Risk → Monitored Supervision

Public Safety
- Target higher risk probationers
- Target criminogenic needs

Focus on Long Term Sustained Recidivism Reduction
- Probationer engaged – Motivational Interviewing
- Cognitive Behavioral approach
- Target criminal thinking
- Target aggressive behavior
- Engage supportive structure & natural community
- Address drug use, employment, and housing

Step 6:
Probation Violations

Low Public Safety Risk

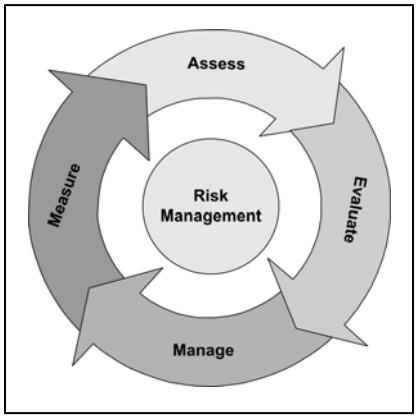
Return to Court
- Additional conditions
- Additional penalties
- Local custody

Administrative Sanctions
- Flash incarceration
- Community service
- GPS
- Day reporting
- Residential program

High Public Safety Risk

- Return to custody
- Probation violation filed
- Significant jail & reinstatement of probation
- Secured electronic confinement

Step 7:
Risk & Needs Reassessment



Measurement allows consistent feedback on outcomes

Continued High Risk Public Safety Concerns
- Supervision level high
- Engaging probationer
- Structured time and activities
- Accountable to progress
- Intensive interventions
- Monitor substance abuse

Reduced Risk to Public Safety
- Positive recidivism reduction indicators
- Improved family relations
- Reduced criminal thinking & criminal peers
- Increased law abiding, healthy activities and lifestyle
- Stable employment
- Completion of community service
- Positive outlook

Step 8:
Outcomes of Probation Supervision

- Reduced risk or recidivism
- Behavior & lifestyle changes
- Impact to victim reviewed & restitution paid
- Social support intact
- Extended tracking of probationer recidivism
- Measures sustained recidivism by probationers' reduction of crime

Introducing Evidence Based Principles

In 2008, the concept of using research based proven practices in probation was gaining interest in California. That year an article titled "Evidenced-Based Practice to Reduce Recidivism: Implications for State Judiciaries," authored by Roger Warren[7] in cooperation with The Crime and Justice Institute, National Institute of Corrections, and National Center for State Courts, was published. The article became the focus for the 2008 Summit for Judicial Leaders sponsored by the Administrative Office of the Courts and the Judicial Council held in Monterey, California. Over 200 participants attended the Summit including judges, court administrators, district attorneys, public defenders, probation chiefs and victim advocacy groups. These California justice system leaders were challenged by the two decades worth of data that has proven punishment, incarceration, and other sanctions alone do not reduce recidivism and, in fact can increase recidivism. The research data clearly revealed crime reduction and prevention was linked to offender recidivism. The skyrocketing cost of imprisonment has forced policy makers to find improved methods for achieving public safety goals through accountable and cost effective practices.

NIC Evidence-Based Principles in Community Corrections

1. Assess actuarial risk and needs.
2. Enhance intrinsic motivation.
3. Target interventions.
   a. Risk principle: Prioritize supervision and treatment resources for higher risk offenders.
   b. Need principle: Target interventions to criminogenic needs.
   c. Responsivity principle: Be responsive to temperament, learning style, motivation, culture, and gender when assigning programs.
   d. Dosage: Structure 40-70% of high-risk offenders' time for 3-9 months.
   e. Treatment: Integrate treatment into the full sentence sanction requirements.
4. Skill training with directed practice (use cognitive behavioral treatment methods).
5. Increase positive reinforcement.
6. Engage ongoing support in natural communities.
7. Measure relevant processes/practices.
8. Provide measurement feedback.

CPOC is prepared to lead county efforts toward applying these proven practices. In utilizing a continuum of interventions that incorporated evidence-based practices, probation officers working with the courts will be better equipped in: assessing probationer risk and needs; retooling conditions of probation; increasing offender accountability; and using graduated sanctions and incentives to promote positive offender change. The target outcome will be based on reducing recidivism.

Targeting efforts to achieve the greatest potential for recidivism reduction is the future of probation. The CPOC business plan provides a menu of evidence-based practices in adult probation that counties can use as a framework for strategic planning in their respective communities. The CPOC business plan is flexible for phased in implementation based upon budget and workforce resources and unique community needs.

Other key law makers in California have concluded using evidence-based practices in adult probation is an essential direction needed in order to reform public policy that will support probation services through stable funding, and increase the capacity for local justice system partners to address and improve offender outcomes. For example, legislative leadership in the Senate from Senators Mark Leno and John Benoit sponsored SB 678 establishing EBP for adult probation as a means to reduce recidivism and reduce unnecessary demands on prison beds. Senator Leno was quoted in the Los Angeles Times on August 13, 2009 on the subject of prison crowding. "If we can keep offenders successful in their probation, we…keep them from coming back to state prison, thereby lowering the inmate population and saving the state money." The Judicial Council and CPOC collaborated to launch a three year Risk Assessment Pilot Project in six counties to implement and evaluate the effectiveness of using offender risk and criminogenic needs information in probation sentencing.

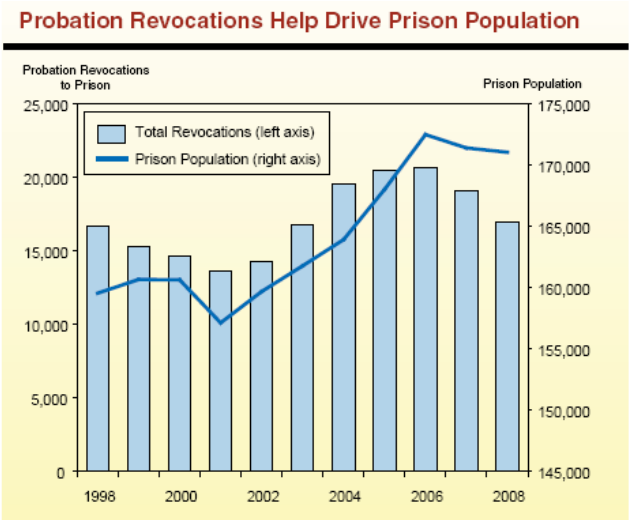
Using EBP in probation is not a “soft on crime” approach. Rather, it serves to identify the risk of re-offending, provide supervision intensity and interventions that effectively reduce recidivism, hold offenders accountable, and reduce the churning of offenders in and out of a very costly prison system.

[7] Roger Warren is a retired Superior Court Judge, Sacramento and served at the National Center for State Courts and is currently a Scholar in Residence for the Administrative Office of the Courts in California.

Probation Outcomes

Central to evidence-based corrections is the use of data to guide practices toward the most effective and efficient use of resources resulting in the best outcomes. When CPOC initiated strategic planning in 2005, one of their first priorities was to develop uniform data reporting guidelines about probation activities and more importantly probation outcomes. Since 2006, two CPOC-sponsored groups, the Probation Business Managers Association (PBMA) and the Probation Performance Measure Committee (PPMC) have worked to establish a statewide probation reporting structure in which there is consistency across all agencies in how probation fiscal and program information is reported

Over the last several years, the PPMC has taken on the more challenging task of developing standardized reporting on probation outcomes. A key outcome of interest is answering the question, "How many probationers terminate without committing a new crime while under supervision?" While this effort is still in the early stages, largely because departments vary widely in their capacity to gather and report common information on outcomes, 25 departments were able to provide data for this measure in the most recent survey. Based on these agencies' results, 73 percent of adult probationers terminated without having committed a new crime while on probation. CPOC remains committed to the continued development of a statewide probation outcome measurement system as one of its top three strategic initiatives.



Currently, limited information is available related to probation outcomes from statistics that probation departments and the court report to the state. As reported by the Department of Justice, in 2008, 202,869 offenders were removed from probation by the courts. Of that total, 45 percent were terminated and another 40 percent had probation revoked.[8] In many instances where probation is revoked the court will immediately reinstate it and probation supervision continues. However, for other probationers convicted of repeated violations and more serious crimes, the court sentences the offender to prison.

According to records kept by the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, an average of approximately 19,000 probation violators are sent to state prison each year. These probationers make up approximately 40 percent of all annual new prison admissions from the courts."[9]

Description of Probation Process and Interventions

Throughout the state, counties are unique and different in their use of and ability to implement evidence-based practices and components of a continuum of interventions. Based on differing needs and available resources, by utilizing the evidence-based model approach as contained in this business plan, counties can identify and integrate pertinent elements from an array of nationally recognized evidence-based practices, allowing each county to best impact and reduce recidivism within their county.

With consistent funding, probation will realize better outcomes that in turn will reduce the impact to or need for additional resources at the state level. Per the Legislative Analyst's Office, "…the absence of a stable funding source for adult probation, and the lack of fiscal incentives to promote the best outcomes for public safety or efficiency, constitute major barriers to the promotion of successful probation practices."[10]

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[8] Criminal Justice Statistics Center (2009). Table: Adult Probation Active Caseloads on December 31, 2008 - Adults Placed on and Removed From Probation, January 1-December 31, 2008. California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center.

[9] Taylor, M. (2009). *Achieving Better Outcomes For Adult Probationers*, California Legislative Analyst's Office.

[10] Taylor, M. (2009). *Achieving Better Outcomes For Adult Probationers*, California Legislative Analyst's Office.

The preceding sample case flow on pages 6 and 7 illustrates the process that the adult probation system utilizes and the practices probation offers using an array of alternatives, services and modern risk assessments to determine the level and type of supervision, and intervention needed for individual offenders.

Next Steps for California's Community Corrections System

Building on the Chief Probation Officers of California's strategic initiative to advance evidence based practices and outcomes in California Probation Departments, the CPOC Adult Probation Business Model seeks to achieve four primary goals through the implementation of a more effective correctional management system of offenders in the community, specifically:

- To improve corrections outcomes, especially recidivism
- To reduce victimization
- To prevent harm
- To target funding toward interventions that bring the greatest returns

Given an environment involving highly competitive and limited resources, it is increasingly difficult to justify the expenditure and utilization of resources and strategies that are ambiguous or unknown in the ability to produce positive outcomes, or worse yet, proven to be counterproductive. One-size does not fit all in the area of corrections; incarceration cannot be the corrections system's only recourse. By integrating evidence based principles, the community corrections system can begin to set a base-line and ongoing statistical outcome measurements, which in turn can be used to create expectations involving deliverables and better accountability for improved recidivism reduction and public safety outcomes.

As a public safety system, community corrections is in a unique and effective position to assist in the reduction and prevention of victimization and/or harm to individuals and society by offenders within the system. Similar to the medical community's fundamental principle for emergency medical services of, "first do not harm," community corrections must be equally vigilant of the totality of its impact on the whole of society, victims and offenders alike. Focusing on the system's ethical commitment and responsibility to do good for the public, the Adult Probation Business Model creates an opportunity for enhanced checks and balances aimed at community protection, recidivism reduction and victims' assistance.

The final goal of creating a system that targets and directs funding toward statistically proven interventions and effective corrections strategies is a critical step. An effective corrections system is one that creates positive returns on taxpayers' investments while simultaneously increasing the level of confidence in the system to appropriately meet the diverse needs of the population it services.

Conclusion

The Chief Probation Officers of California have engaged in a unique and unprecedented effort to coalesce around a common vision to advance our profession. Advances in research and the development of evidence based practices and interventions has helped Probation Chief’s across the state develop a common script to lead probation for the future, which will result in improved public safety and fiscal outcomes at the state and county levels. These advances, combined with the strong and cohesive leadership among California Chiefs across the 59 California counties, has resulted in the business model summarized in this document.

Adult Probation is the “linchpin” in the handling of sentenced felons and many misdemeanants residing in California’s counties, linking diverse stakeholders, including: justice system and law enforcement professionals; victims and victim advocates; substance abuse and mental health treatment providers; educational institutions; and employment agencies. Probation Officers make sentencing recommendations to judges. Probation officers also provide services aimed to repair the harm caused by crime to victims and

the community by holding offenders accountable. Probation officers work with treatment professionals to deliver individualized interventions that rehabilitate offenders and build skills and competencies that make offenders less likely to repeat crime and more likely to become productive citizens.

Probation is the most commonly used sanction in the justice system with three quarters of all felons under the community supervision of a probation officer, in lieu of a maximum prison sentence. Probation is not only a cost effective alternative to prison, at a fraction of the $49,000 annual price of incarcerating one individual, it has greater potential to reduce recidivism by addressing the criminogenic risk factors associated with repeat offending. In recent years a growing body of research has informed probation practice on the best methods to reduce crime.

Unfortunately, in California, county probation departments are woefully under-funded, and while county probation delivers the best services possibly under these conditions, we are currently unable to fulfill the promise of maximum crime reduction for those individuals most at risk of committing subsequent crime in the community. Currently, an average of 19,000 probation violators are sent to prison each year, comprising forty percent of the annual admissions to prison from the courts.

The Chief Probation Officers in California have worked together to develop a strategic plan and proposal to improve probation outcomes. This plan includes a common set of proven strategies to make communities safer through targeted interventions that will reduce crime and reduce probation revocations that result in costly prison commitments.

While probation chiefs are optimistic about the future of probation and are encouraged by the recognition among legislators of the value of probation through the passing of Senate Bill 678, a cooperative and continuing effort between state and local government, along with dedicated funding stream is required in order to fully implement evidence based probation practices across California county probation departments. This front-end investment in local probation departments will ultimately save money currently spent in a costly, overloaded and largely ineffective prison and parole system, marked by parole failures and high recidivism rates. More importantly, public safety will be enhanced and a greater number of adult offenders will be redirected to productive futures free of crime.

Acknowledgements

The creation and publishing of the CPOC Adult Probation Business Model was a collaborative effort involving numerous individuals. CPOC would like to acknowledge and thank the following individuals for their significant involvement and contribution to the final product.

CPOC Business Plan Committee

Colleene Preciado ..... Chief Probation Officer, Orange County Probation
Don L. Meyer ..... Chief Probation Officer, Sacramento County Probation & CPOC President
Isabelle Voit ..... Chief Probation Officer, Solano County Probation & CPOC President-Elect
Donald Blevins ..... Chief Probation Officer, Alameda County Probation & CPOC Bay Region Chair
Scott MacDonald ..... Chief Probation Officer, Santa Cruz County Probation
Mike Kriletich ..... Chief Probation Officer, Calaveras County Probation
Marjorie Rist ..... Chief Probation Officer, Yolo County Probation
Sheralynn Freitas ..... Deputy Chief Probation Officer, Sonoma County Probation
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SB 678 IMPLEMENTATION GUIDE

On October 11, 2009, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger signed Senate Bill 678, the California Community Corrections Performance Incentives Act of 2009 which was authored by Senator Mark Leno and Senator John Benoit. This CPOC sponsored bill puts a process in place to secure a stable funding stream for probation through a performance-based system. The statute authorizes each county to establish a Community Corrections Performance Incentives Fund (CCPIF) and authorizes the state to annually allocate money into a State Corrections Performance Incentives Fund to be used for specified purposes relating to improving local probation supervision practices and capacities, as specified. This statute requires the Director of Finance, in consultation with the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, the Joint Legislative Budget Committee, the Chief Probation Officers of California, and the Administrative Office of the Courts, to calculate the amount of money to be appropriated from the state fund into a CCPIF. The statute further specifies that the calculation is based on costs avoided by the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation because of a reduction in the percentage of adult probationers sent to prison for a probation failure. Specifically, the more successful we are at the front end of the system by decreasing the rate of failure while on probation, the safer our communities and the less costly to the state system in prison commitments. The statute also requires each county using CCPIF funds to identify and track specific outcome-based measures, as specified, and report to the Administrative Office of the Courts on the effectiveness of the programs paid for by the CCPIF.

The statute gives probation broad discretion as to how to best implement evidence based practices in their county to meet the needs of their community and ultimately impact the state prison population. This guide is intended to assist in a Chief's planning process to expend the initial funds appropriated through the budget act as seed money to eventually leverage the most out of SB 678 new statutory provisions.

This guide is designed to assist Chief Probation Officers to develop effective programs, using principles of evidence based practices (EBP) in community corrections, that have a high likelihood of reducing recidivism rates of probationers resulting in a reduction in the number of commitments to prison for probation violations and improved public safety.

The guide identifies 13 questions that a Chief Probation Officer should consider in SB 678 program planning to ensure identifying the appropriate target population, proper training of staff and adherence to EBP principles. The questions are listed in order of importance with question one addressing the most critical part of program planning, question two the second most critical, etc. Beginning with question three, the EBP principle targeted is identified. It is suggested that funds would be best spent addressing the items at the top of the list and if resources are available, to continue down the list. There is one exception to the sequence—outcome measures (question 12). Outcome measurement is required as part of the bill; however, Chiefs may want to consider additional measurements beyond the mandates. This guide provides a "menu" of outcome measures that can be considered. Lastly, the guide provides resource information for each question, by CPOC region, with contact information. The resource information is intended to allow Chiefs to easily view what other counties have implemented or are in the process of implementing and if interested in obtaining more detailed information, to make contact with the person most knowledgeable about a specific county's efforts in each area.

QUESTIONS TO ASK

1. Have you identified the population where improved services are most likely to reduce prison commitments without compromising public safety?

IF ANSWER IS NO, RESOURCES THAT MAY BE HELPFUL (BY REGION)

North

Colusa: We will be using the STRONG. We will be reviewing our prison commitments for trends. **➔Contact Chief Steve Bordin, 530-458-0656**

Glenn: Yes. **➔Contact Chief Brandon Thompson, 530-934-6416, bthompson@countyofglenn.net**

Shasta: Yes. Those offenders with mental health issues, drug offenders, and 18-25 year olds. **➔Contact Chelsey Chappelle, Adult Division Director, 530-245-6245 or clchappelle@co.shasta.ca.us**

Sacramento

Amador: Analysis is currently in progress. **➔Contact Deron Brodehl, 209-223-6339**

Calaveras: Yes. 18-25. **➔Contact Chief Teri Hall, 209-754-6471**

El Dorado: Yes. **➔Contact Chief Joe Warchol, 530-621-5958**

Lake: We will be using a static risk assessment to identify risk level prior to implementing the STRONG. We will also be assessing our prior prison commitments to identify the types of violations that resulted in prison commitments. **➔Contact Paula Snyder, 707-262-4285, paulas@co.lake.ca.us**

Nevada: Doing a study of commitments. Most likely will be in the areas of VOP commits. **➔Contact Program Manager Mike Ertola, 530 265 1209, Michael.ertola@co.nevada.ca.us**

Placer: Yes. Typically 18 – 29. Property & drug. **➔Contact Probation Manager Nancy Huntley 916-543-7414**

Sacramento: Sacramento Probation is in the process of implementing a risk assessment tool that will identify high risk adult probationers. **➔Contact Supervising Probation Officer Rob Edmisten, 916-875-0043, EdmistenR@saccounty.net**

San Joaquin: Conducting analysis of 2005-2008 prison commitments on VOPs. We will be relying on the use of a validated adult risk assessment tool to determine the level of risk to reoffend. We are in the beginning stages of selecting a tool at this time. **➔Contact Asst. Deputy Chief Michael Martinez, (209) 468-9976**

Sutter: We are currently evaluating our past probation revocations, but believe the initial emphasis will be on low level offenders with substance abuse issues. **➔Contact Chief Odom, 530-822-7320. codom@co.sutter.ca.us**

Yolo: Analysis is currently in process. **➔Contact Adult Division Manager Jim Metzen, 530-406-5326**

Yuba: We will be using the STRONG, studies suggest the 18-25 age group. **➔Contact Program Manager Randy Moore, 530-749-7549**

Central

Fresno: The youthful offender within the 18-25 age range. ➔**Contact Rick Chavez, 550-488-3419 or Probation Services Manager Kirk Haynes, 559-452-2823.**
Kern: 18-25 years, created High Risk Unit and provide wrap around services.
Mariposa: Yes. 18-25. ➔**Contact Chief Gail Neal, 209-966-3612**
Merced: Analysis currently in progress. ➔**Contact Chief Brian Cooley, 209-385-7560**
Tulare: 18 to 25 year olds.
Bay
Solano: Completing an analysis of 2008 prison commitments. ➔**Contact Chief Isabelle Voit, 707-784-4803**
Mendocino: We expect to use our new risk assessment to help with this. ➔**Contact Chief Wesley Forman,707-463-5750**
Contra Costa: We are focusing on the 18-25 year old population. ➔**Contact Chief Deputy Nancy Valencia, 925-313-4199**
Marin: We are in the process of doing so. This will include reviewing prison commitments from previous 3 years and surveying high risk caseloads for highest incidence of criminogenic needs. ➔**Contact Kevin Lynch, 415-499-6620**
Alameda: Yes; ➔**Contact Chief Deputy Bonita Vinson, 510-268-7200**
Monterey: Completing an analysis of 2007/2008 prison commitments. ➔**Contact Division Director Todd Keating, 831-796-1221**
Napa: Probably 18-25 yr. olds. ➔**Contact Chief Mary Butler, 707-259-8115**
San Francisco: Focus on 18-25 yr olds who live in SF. ➔**Contact Chief Patrick Boyd, 415-553-1688**
Santa Clara: We have intensive and specialized caseloads to meet the needs of our high risk clients who are likely to receive a state prison commitment if found in violation of probation. We monitor these clients closely and offer services and interventions to help the offender change their behavior and address their issues relating to criminality. ➔**Contact Deputy Chief Karen Fletcher, 408-435-1635**
Santa Cruz: Yes. ➔**Contact Laura Garnette, Adult Division Director, 831-454-3377**
Sonoma: Data from CPOC survey – 10.5% of probationers were sent to prison due to violations, 63% for technical violations and 40% for new law violations. ➔**Contact Dep. Chief Sheralynn Freitas, 707-565-2732**
South
San Bernardino: Yes, medium risk to recidivate probationers. ➔**Contact Julie Hovis, Division Director I, 909-387-4211** jhovis@prob.sbcounty.gov
Los Angeles: Yes, last year our Adult Bureau implemented a caseload restructure to better align our work with that of Evidence Based Practices and to more effectively utilize our deputized resources. We have also decided to focus on the so called Emerging Adult (18-25) probation population, who based on statistics, represent approximately 10% of the population and commit approximately 30% of the crimes. We are also attempting to further validate our focus. We are in the process of running statistical data from our adult probation records to determine which caseload categories have the highest rate of state prison commitments and thereby warrant improved services to reduce prison commitments. Once we have interpreted all the data we will refine/enhance our focus in the development of an intervention program that we believe will have the greatest impact on state prison commitments without

jeopardizing public safety. ➔**Contact Lynne Duke 818-374-2001; lynne.duke@probation.lacounty.gov**

Orange: We plan to identify a target group of probationers (particularly, 18 to 25) that upon initial probation sentencing, present a profile of being at high-risk for terminating to prison. To help us define that group, we will be conducting an analysis of recent probationers who terminated to prison and compare their profiles to probationers terminating satisfactorily. ➔**Contact Jeff Corp, Director Program Division, 714-937-4502**

Santa Barbara: Aside from high risk offenders with gang terms and conditions and gang enhancements other high risk violent offenders are targeted. We are in the process of determining a potential additional target population for Evidence Based services, pending an assessment of the last 24 months of CDCR commitments. It should also be noted that the department is currently implementing an Evidence Based screening tool, Northpointe COMPAS, which will assist in ongoing identification of the appropriate target population. ➔**Contact DCPO Karen Wheeler 805 882-3675**

Imperial: Imperial County is planning to implement the 3-queston Proxy Screening tool from Hawaii to initially screen 2,800 adult cases. Cases in the medium high to high risk range will then be subject to a 3-4th generation risk assessment tool. The department is currently lining up presentations on the COMPAS, LSI-R, OST (Arizona), STRONG (assessements.com) and the Revised Wisconsin (Iowa, Orange Co, CA). Plans also include an analysis of previous revocations to prison using local Community College. ➔**Contact Chief Martin Krizay, mkrizay@co.imperial.ca.us**

San Diego: We are focusing on high risk offenders. ➔**Contact Natalie Pearl, Natalie.Pearl@sdcounty.ca.gov**

QUESTIONS TO ASK

2. Has your staff been trained in the basic principles of Evidence Based Practices (EBP)?

IF ANSWER IS NO, RESOURCES THAT MAY BE HELPFUL (BY REGION)

North

Colusa: Yes. **➔Contact Chief Steve Bordin, 530-458-0656**

Glenn: Yes. **➔Contact Chief Brandon Thompson, 530-934-6416, bthompson@countyofglenn.net**

Shasta: Yes. **➔Contact Chelsey Chappelle, Adult Division Director, 530-245-6245 or clchappelle@co.shasta.ca.us**

Sacramento

Amador: Yes **➔Contact Chief Bonini, 209-223-6229**

Calaveras: Yes. We have been on this path for over 3 years. **➔Contact Chief Teri Hall, 209-754-6471**

Nevada: No formal training. Will be scheduling this training year. **➔Contact Program Manager Mike Ertola, 530 265 1209, Michael.ertola@co.nevada.ca.us**

Placer: Most. Required of STC staff. **➔Contact Probation Manager Nancy Huntley 916-543-7414**

Sacramento: Yes. **➔Contact Supervising Probation Officer Rob Edmisten, 916-875-0043, EdmistenR@saccounty.net**

San Joaquin: Yes, all probation officers have been trained. **➔Contact Asst. Deputy Chief Michael Martinez, 209-468-9976**

Sutter: We started initial MI training last year. Some officers currently assigned to the adult unit came from the juvenile unit where staff has been fully trained in assessments and MI. **➔Contact Deputy Chief Paras-Topete, 530-822-7320, lparas@co.sutter.ca.us**

Yolo: Yes. **➔Contact Adult Division Manager Jim Metzen, 530-406-5326**

Yuba: Yes, very basic. **➔Contact Program Manager Randy Moore, 530-749-7549**

Central

Fresno: Only in juvenile institutions where all staff have been trained as facilitators in cognitive program "Thinking For a Change."

Kern: Yes. Matrix, ART, Journaling and Risk/Needs Assessment program.

Tulare: All juvenile staff have been trained; adult staff pending.

Bay

Solano: Mandated for all STC staff. **➔Contact Supervising DPO Jennifer Washington, 707-784-7623**

Alameda: Yes. **➔Contact Chief Deputy Bonita Vinson, 510-268-7200**

Contra Costa: Yes, we have been trained in the basics, but some understand better than others. **➔Contact Adult Manager Yvette McCollumn, 925-313-4154**

Marin: Yes. ➔**Contact Kevin Lynch, 415-499-6620**
Mendocino: Yes. ➔**Contact Chief Wesley Forman, 707-463-5750**
Monterey: STC staff has varying levels of training in the principles of EBP. ➔**Contact PSM Sonja Gattis, 831-755-3777**
Napa: Yes. ➔**Contact Chief Mary Butler, 707-259-8115**
San Francisco: We are examining options for comprehensive EBP training, and for the collection/analysis of outcome data. ➔**Contact Chief Patrick Boyd, 415-553-1688**
Santa Clara: We have not yet conducted department-wide training for all staff; however, some staff members have attended training in the basic principles. ➔**Contact Deputy Chief Karen Fletcher, 408-435-1635**
Santa Cruz: Yes. ➔**Contact Laura Garnette, Adult Division Director, 831-454-3377**
Sonoma: Provided to all staff in Adult Division; mandated as part of new officer training. ➔**Contact Deputy Chief Sheralynn Freitas, 707-565-2732**
South
San Bernardino: Yes, all staff several years ago, developing yearly update class. ➔**Contact Julie Hovis, Division Director I (909) 387-4211, jhovis@prob.sbcounty.gov**
Los Angeles: Yes, deputized staff assigned to the Day Reporting Center. For the remainder, we are in the process of training all Adult Field Services Bureau staff in Motivational Interviewing and Core Correctional Practices. This task should be completed by the end of January, 2010. We have offered training to all probation staff over the last two years in the basics of EBP, in an effort to prepare them for this change. ➔**Contact Lynne Duke 818-374-2001; lynne.duke@probation.lacounty.gov**
Orange: The department currently has a technical assistance grant from NIC for implementing EBP in community corrections, which has included educating and developing formal training of staff on EBP principles. This initiative was officially launched on May 30, 2008, but the Crime and Justice Institute had been providing informal assistance since fall 2007.

Specific training has included presentations from a variety of EBP experts including Chris Lowenkamp (University of Cincinnati), Bill Burrell (APPA, Temple University), and Crime and Justice Institute experts. We've involved all supervisors in these opportunities. Specific topics have included:

- "What Works"—a discussion of research and program meta-analysis that has identified the key 8 Criminogenic Risk elements, and program components to address those elements.
- Performance Measurement—a presentation by Bill Burrell about setting and measuring outcome targets.
- Leadership Academy
- Facilitative Leadership
- Project Management
- Infusion of EBP concepts in to Annual Training curriculum

- Participating in the BPOC revision that will incorporate EBP concepts and tools

➔Contact Mike Collins 714-667-7723

Santa Barbara: Institutions have been using the MAYSI for 5+ years and are trained in cognitive behavioral intervention (Samenow) and Aggression Replacement Training (ART®), which should ease the transition of this information to adult services. Field services staff received training in Motivational Interviewing in 2007. An introduction to EBP and a retraining in Motivational Interviewing was delivered to Adult Division personnel in Dec 2009, as a component of the implementation of a new EB Assessment Tool (COMPAS); additionally, 10 staff are scheduled to attend ART® training for trainers in the near future.**➔Contact DCPO Karen Wheeler 805 882-3675**

Imperial: Yes, Chief PO has provided stand-up presentations on EBP to management and line staff on multiple occasions. Assessments.com Project Manager for Juvenile PACT has made numerous formal and informal presentations on the eight principles to effective intervention. The Crime Justice Institute is scheduled to be in Imperial County September 29-30, 2009 to present EBP and strategic planning to all staff and a separate stakeholder meeting that includes judges, BOS, CEO, law enforcement, local attorneys and treatment providers. **➔Contact Chief Martin Krizay mkrizay@co.imperial.ca.us**

San Diego: To date all sworn field staff have been exposed to at least 4 hours of EBP training + additional training that is included in our assessment tool training (approximately 2 additional hours). **➔Contact Natalie Pearl, Natalie.Pearl@sdcounty.ca.gov**

QUESTIONS TO ASK **"Assess Actuarial Risk/Needs"**

3. Are you using a validated tool to assess risk/needs?

IF ANSWER IS NO, RESOURCES THAT MAY BE HELPFUL (BY REGION)

North

Colusa: We will be using the STRONG by the end of 2010. ➔**Contact Chief Steve Bordin, 530-458-0656**

Glenn: Yes—STRONG. Contact Chief Brandon Thompson, 530-934-6416, bthompson@countyofglenn.net

Shasta: Not currently. We are part of the Northern California Probation Consortium (NCPC) and the Implementation team for the STRONG risk/needs assessment tool (through Assessments.com) which begins meeting at the end of October. ➔**Contact Chelsey Chappelle, Adult Division Director, 530-245-6245 or clchappelle@co.shasta.ca.us**

Siskiyou: Not yet. Waiting for implementation of STRONG. ➔**Contact Chief Todd Heie, 530-841-4366**

Sacramento

Amador: Using same risk assessment tool as Placer County. ➔**Contact Deron Brodehl, 209-223-6339**

Calaveras: Yes, but in process of reevaluating our current tool. The tool is the ROPE (Repeat Offender Profile Evaluation – author Brad Bogue) We have a validated to our population Proxy tool. ➔**Contact Chief Teri Hall, 209-754-6471**

El Dorado: Yes – Risk only! (Require both risk/needs tool.) ➔**Contact Chief Joe Warchol, 530-621-5958**

Lake: Will be implementing the STRONG with NCPC. ➔**Contact Paula Snyder, 707-262-4285, paulas@co.lake.ca.us**

Nevada: No it is an old NIC assessment tool. ➔**Contact Program Manager Mike Ertola, 530 265 1209, Michael.ertola@co.nevada.ca.us**

Placer: Several. DRI-II for DUI. National Institute of Corrections (NIC) as mandated by PC 1203.016 (h) (3) for alternative sentencing. Wisconsin and SASSI for Adult and Juvenile. ➔**Contact Probation Manager Nancy Huntley 916-543-7414**

Sacramento: Sacramento Probation is in the process of implementing a static risk assessment tool. ➔**Contact Supervising Probation Officer Rob Edmisten, 916-875-0043, EdmistenR@saccounty.net**

San Joaquin: We are currently in the process of selecting a validated risk assessment tool to be used with our Adult population. ➔**Contact Asst. Deputy Chief Michael Martinez, (209) 468-9976**

Sutter: Wisconsin Risk Assessment has been in place since 1986. We will implement the STRONG this FY in coordination with NCPC. ➔**Contact Deputy Chief Paras-Topete, 530-822-7320, lparas@co.sutter.ca.us**

Yolo: Using a risk assessment, not a needs assessment (yet). Implemented the SRA portion of the STRONG. Pending implementation of the ONG (training still needed for staff). ➔**Contact Adult Division Manager Jim Metzen, 530-406-5326**

Yuba: Static-99 for sex offenders and will be using STRONG in future. ➔**Contact Program Manager Randy Moore, 530-749-7549**

Central

Fresno: Participating in regional collaborative to evaluate and purchase validated risk/needs assessment tool.

Kern: Yes. Adult: STRONG assessment tool. Juvenile: PACT assessment tool.

Merced: Yes. LSI-R, but participating in planning for a regional consortium for assessment tool which may change focus on which tool will be utilized. ➔**Contact Zach Robertson, 209-381-1377**

Tulare: Pending implementation of COMPASS. Currently assess risk on adult offenders utilizing the Proxy, as well as the Stat-99 on adult sex offenders.

Bay

Solano: LSI-R (SV) as proxy tool; LS-CMI for those not screened out to banked caseload with proxy. ➔**Contact Supervising DPO Jennifer Washington, 707-784-7623**

Alameda: Yes. The LS/CMI. ➔**Contact Chief Deputy Bonita Vinson, 510-268-7200**

Contra Costa: Yes, we are using the CAIS (NCCD) Assessment. ➔ **Contact Adult Manager Yvette McCollumn, 925-313-4154**

Marin: Yes, the LSCMI. ➔**Contact Kevin Lynch, 415-499-6620**

Mendocino: We intend to implement the STRONG in 2010. ➔**Contact Chief Wesley Forman, 707-463-5750**

Monterey: Assessments.com Static Risk Assessment (SRA) used to establish levels of supervision implemented in July of 2009. Plan to use the needs assessment STRONG on high risk offenders. ➔**Contact Division Director Todd Keating, 831-796-1221**

Napa: LSI-R as proxy tool; LS-CMI. Cases assigned by risk level with specialized caseloads for DV, Prop 36, gang and sex offenders. ➔**Contact Chief Mary Butler, 707-259-8115**

San Francisco: Yes, CAIS (NCCD), ➔**Contact Chief Patrick Boyd, 415-553-1688**

Santa Clara: Yes, Wisconsin Risk and Needs Assessment Tool. We are currently exploring a fourth generation assessment tool for our adult offenders. ➔**Contact Deputy Chief Karen Fletcher, 408-435-1635**

Santa Cruz: Yes for risk, no for needs. ➔**Contact Laura Garnette, Adult Division Director, 831-454-3377**

Sonoma: Adult Tool – Static Risk and Offender Needs Guide (STRONG) through Assessments.com. ➔**Contact Deputy Chief Sheralynn Freitas, 707-565-2732**

South

San Bernardino: Yes, Northpointe Compas. ➔**Contact Rick Arden 909-38- 5855**

Los Angeles: We have implemented the Level of Service/ Case Management Inventory for our high risk and specialized caseloads. This includes all High Risk, Testing High Risk, Family Violence, Adult Gang and Sex Registrant caseloads. We have recently completed our first inter-rater reliability evaluation of DPOs administering the assessment and are preparing a cadre of staff who can administer booster training for those deputies that have not demonstrated acceptable proficiency in administering the assessment. We hope to have the booster training complete in early to mid-2010. We are also planning the implementation of the Texas Christian University Drug Screen II drug use assessment for use with our narcotics testing population. We have recently completed training on the use of the Spousal Abuse Risk

Assessment for use by our Family Violence caseloads. ➔**Contact Lynne Duke 818-374-2001; lynne.duke@probation.lacounty.gov**
Orange: Yes, we use a version of the Wisconsin Risk & Needs that was validated in Orange County and is in the process of being revalidated currently. It is the foundation for establishing supervision level (see Q. 4), developing the case plan and monitoring progress while under supervision. ➔**Contact Shirley Hunt 714-569-2174**
Santa Barbara: The Adult Risk Screening Tool (ARIST) is completed on all new cases, both intakes and investigations. This assessment aids in determining whether a case will be assigned to a bank caseload (a score of 3 or lower) or be further assessed (a score of 4 or more). Additionally, COMPAS is in the implementation phase effective December 09; therefore, future risk assessments will be made at the investigative stage utilizing a validated risk/needs tool. ➔**Contact Lee Bethel, Adult Manager, 805-882-3753**
San Diego: Yes, on the adult side we are using COMPAS for all offenders + Static 99 for eligible sex offenders + SARA for DV offenders. ➔**Contact Natalie Pearl, Natalie.Pearl@sdcounty.ca.gov**

QUESTIONS TO ASK **"Target Interventions—Risk Principle"**

4. Are you providing supervision based on risk with priority given to higher risk offenders?

IF ANSWER IS NO, RESOURCES THAT MAY BE HELPFUL (BY REGION)

North

Colusa: Once we have implemented the STRONG we will begin supervising based on risk. ➔**Contact Chief Steve Bordin, 530-458-0656**
Glenn: Yes. ➔**Contact Chief Brandon Thompson, 530-934-6416, bthompson@countyofglenn.net**
Shasta: We are using the old Wisconsin model risk assessment that is part of our IJS 400 client data base. We utilize the risk score from that assessment when making decisions about level of supervision. The implementation of the STRONG will change how cases are assessed and assigned. ➔**Contact Chelsey Chappelle, Adult Division Director, 530-245-6245 or clchappelle@co.shasta.ca.us**

Sacramento

Amador: Yes. ➔**Contact Deron Brodehl, 209-223-6339**
Calaveras: Yes, but perfecting the process. ➔**Contact Chief Teri Hall, 209-754-6471**
El Dorado: Yes. ➔**Contact Chief Joe Warchol, 530-621-5958**
Lake: Will be doing this by December 2009. Contact Paula Snyder, 707-262-4285, paulas@co.lake.ca.us.
Nevada: Yes, however is outdated assessment tool and local override is used heavily. ➔**Contact Program Manager Mike Ertola, 530-265- 1209, Michael.ertola@co.nevada.ca.us**
Placer: Yes. ➔**Contact Probation Manager Nancy Huntley 916-543-7414**
Sacramento: Yes. ➔**Contact Supervising Probation Officer Rob Edmisten, 916-875-0043, EdmistenR@saccounty.net**
Sutter: Not as much as we should be. ➔**Contact Deputy Chief Paras-Topete, 530-822-7320, lparas@co.sutter.ca.us**
Yolo: Yes. For the cases that are supervised, we try to prioritize those who are high-risk. Only approximately ½ of the population has been assessed using the SRA. ➔**Contact Adult Division Manager Jim Metzen, 530-406-5326**

Central

Fresno: Without an assessment tool we provide specialized supervision to what we believe are high risk offenders, i.e. Gangs, Violent Offender, Child/Elder Abuse, Chronic Offenders, etc.
Kern: Yes. We evaluate each case for higher risk offenders. Once the assessment tool is fully implemented, the process will be evidence based.
Mariposa: Somewhat. Cases are assigned based on offense type.
Merced: Yes, provide supervision based on risk with focus on medium risk offenders. ➔**Contact Chris Bobbitt, 209-385-7560**
Tulare: Yes.

Bay

Solano: Case assignment policy available. ➔**Contact Probation Services Manager Kelley Baulwin-Johnson, 707-784-6531**

Alameda: Yes, in our current SB-81 pilot program. ➔**Contact Chief Deputy Bonita Vinson, 510-268-7200**

Contra Costa: Yes, we are currently doing this. ➔**Contact Adult Manager Yvette McCollumn, 925-313-4154**

Marin: Yes. ➔**Contact Kevin Lynch, 415-499-6620**

Mendocino: To some degree yes. But our new tool will make it easier. ➔**Contact Chief Wesley Forman, 707-463-5750**

Monterey: We have recently completed assessing all probationers with the SRA and are in the process of redistributing supervision caseloads according to risk. ➔**Contact Division Director Todd Keating, 831-796-1221**

Napa: Cases assigned by risk level with specialized caseloads for DV, Prop 36, gang and sex offenders. ➔**Contact Chief Mary Butler, 707-259-8115**

San Francisco: Supervision is based on case plan. ➔**Contact Chief Patrick Boyd, 415-553-1688**

Santa Clara: Yes, we dedicate more resources to higher risk clients. The level of supervision, reporting standards and services provided are determined through comprehensive risk and needs assessments. The most serious offenders that pose the greatest risk to the community are placed on intensive supervision and are monitored by specialized units based on crime factors and needs. Other levels of supervision Regular, Minimum and Banked. ➔**Contact Deputy Chief Karen Fletcher, 408-435-1635**

Santa Cruz: Yes. ➔**Contact Laura Garnette, Adult Division Director, 831-454-3377**

Sonoma: Presently redistributing workload based on offender's risk to reoffend with the supervision resources focused on moderate-high risk offenders. ➔**Contact Deputy Chief Sheralynn Freitas, 707-565-2732**

South

San Bernardino: Yes, high risk probationers receive enhanced supervision. ➔**Contact Julie Hovis, Division Director I (909) 387-4211 jhovis@prob.sbcounty.gov**

Los Angeles: Yes. We have restructured our narcotic testing caseloads and supervision caseloads so cases are assigned based on risk scores. We utilize the Modified Wisconsin to determine the level of supervision that is appropriate for the probationer. The assessments score is determined by factors such as age of first arrest or adjudication, substance abuse, gang membership, prior probation revocations and the nature of the current offence (serious or violent felony). We also have specialized caseloads that address specific types of criminal activity such as gang membership, domestic violence and sex crimes. These types of caseloads are supervised as the highest level of intensity. ➔**Contact Lynne Duke 818-374-2001; lynne.duke@probation.lacounty.gov**

Orange: Yes, for general probationers, only those adult probationers assessed as high-risk are actively supervised. Low-risk and medium-risk probationers are monitored at an admin or banked standards. The exceptions to this are probationers in the collaborative courts or under DV or SO specialized supervision. Due to the long-term use of our R/N assessment tool, officers are accustomed to risk associated case planning. Future goals include efforts to link risk assessment information more directly with case planning, focusing on Responsivity and higher potency Criminogenic needs. ➔**Contact Jeff Corp, Director Program Division , 714-937-4502**

Santa Barbara: Yes. The department now has only high risk, specialty, and bank caseloads, having discontinued "medium" level supervision due to budget reductions. A risk assessment has been utilized to determine level of supervision. Beginning December 2009, the validated tool COMPAS is being utilized for this purpose.➔**Contact DCPO Karen Wheeler 805 882-3675**
San Diego: Yes, we are currently realigning to provide high based supervision to adults and juveniles. ➔**Contact Natalie Pearl, Natalie.Pearl@sdcounty.ca.gov**

QUESTIONS TO ASK **"Enhance Intrinsic Motivation"**

5. Has your staff been trained in motivational interviewing? If so, how many hours and what type of training? Do you have policies and procedures involving MI? How are you monitoring the use of MI?

IF ANSWER IS NO, RESOURCES THAT MAY BE HELPFUL (BY REGION)

North

Colusa: The entire staff has received MI training. 16 hours each. No policies or procedures, no monitoring. ➔**Contact Chief Steve Bordin, 530-458-0656**

Glenn: Yes. ➔**Contact Chief Brandon Thompson, 530-934-6416, bthompson@countyofglenn.net**

Shasta: We had a small number of staff in the division trained in MI approximately 3 years ago but there has been no follow-up training since that time. MI is a component of the STRONG and all the officers in the division will be trained in MI when they learn the new assessment tool. ➔**Contact Chelsey Chappelle, Adult Division Director, 530-245-6245 or clchappelle@co.shasta.ca.us**

Sacramento

Amador: Some have been trained, 40 hour, risk and resiliency check up. No policy and/or procedure. ➔**Contact Chief Bonini, 209-223-6229**

Calaveras: Yes. Three trainings of 16 to 24 hours in the past three years. No finalized document on P&P. Supervisors have recorded and witnessed interviews. ➔**Contact Chief Teri Hall, 209-754-6471**

El Dorado: Entire field staff scheduled during next 6 months. (Training scheduled) ➔**Contact Chief Joe Warchol, 530-621-5958**

Nevada: Yes about 8 hours of MI training. No policy or procedure for MI use. No monitoring. ➔**Contact Program Manager Mike Ertola, 530 265 1209, Michael.ertola@co.nevada.ca.us**

Sacramento: Yes. All staff have been trained in a basic and advanced motivational interviewing course (8 hrs each). After a year, the Department evaluated the use of MI and found several issues with staff being able to bring MI concepts into practice. The Department has developed an MI implementation which includes site specific MI trainings, MI training focused on Supervisory staff, and an induction of MI into new staff training. The Department is in the process of developing a quality assurance protocol to monitor MI use and effectiveness. ➔**Contact Supervising Probation Officer Rob Edmisten, 916-875-0043, EdmistenR@saccounty.net**

San Joaquin: Yes, all probation officers throughout the Department attended 16 hours of Motivational Interviewing training. No, we do not have policies and procedures in place. We have MI liaisons to ensure staff are using their MI skills; however, we really need to strengthen this program. ➔**Contact Asst. Deputy Chief Michael Martinez, (209) 468-9976**

Sutter: A little more than half the department has been trained in MI. Juvenile staff completed 16 hours of MI and has completed a total of

16 hours of booster training. Booster training is being attempted in two hour sessions once a month. No policies and procedures. Monitor MI with the following: booster trainings, reinforce need/benefit in staff meetings; supervisor's role play routinely, refer to it in e-mails, model it for staff, etc. Able to gauge during role play or observed contacts whether they are using MI. Juvenile staff that transferred to the adult unit have carried these skills with them. Upcoming adult implementation of STRONG will follow this same method. ➔**Contact Supervisor Sam Leach, 530-822-7320, sleach@co.sutter.ca.us**

Yolo: Yes. They have had 14 hours of training. We do not have policies and procedures in place, and no monitoring is occurring. We are currently evaluating a more robust implementation and QA design for MI in the adult division. ➔**Contact Adult Division Manager Jim Metzen, 530-406-5326**

Yuba: Some, no policy and procedure. ➔**Contact Program Manager Randy Moore, 530-749-7549**

Central

Fresno: Eight staff has received 16 hours of MI training that was paid for through a grant with the Office of Traffic Safety. There are no policies in place at this time.

Kern: Yes. Some have received an 8 hour class and others a 16 hour class, and some have both. We have no policies regarding the use of MI, but the liaisons for the assessment are charged with monitoring staff's effectiveness in using it.

Merced: All adult staff have been trained. ➔**Contact Assistant Chief Chris Bobbitt, 209-385-7569**

Tulare: All juvenile staff has been trained; adult staff pending.

Bay

Marin: All staff have received at least some MI training. Most staff underwent a 40 hour intro course, and have taken refresher courses. We have 4 staff trained as MI instructors. We do not have policies and procedures related to use of MI, and we are not monitoring it. ➔**Contact Kevin Lynch, 415-499-6620**

Solano: Mandated courses as follows—MI Foundation Course (12 hours), MI Beyond the Basics (3.5 hours); MI Practice Drills (2.5 hours); MI Facilitating Change (3 hours). Policies/Procedures/Monitoring are being developed. ➔**Contact Supervising DPO Jennifer Washington, 707-784-7623**

Alameda: Yes, they have received 16 hours of training in MI. There are currently no procedures or policies regarding MI. We are monitoring the use of MI with quality control through the supervisors. ➔**Contact Chief Deputy Bonita Vinson, 510-268-7200**

Contra Costa: Yes, most of our staff have received 7 hours of training. We have no policies and do no monitoring of MI. ➔**Contact Adult Manager Yvette McCollumn, 925-313-4154**

Mendocino: Some have. Those who have not will get it during the implementation of the STRONG risk assessment. ➔**Contact Chief Wesley Forman, 707-463-5750**

Napa: Yes, all staff received 2 days of training. QA just starting. ➔**Contact Chief Mary Butler 707-259-8115**

San Francisco: All staff have been provided introductory MI training. ➔**Contact Chief Patrick Boyd, 415-553-1688**

Santa Cruz: Yes. ➔**Contact Laura Garnette, Adult Division Director, 831-454-3377**

Sonoma: All Adult Division staff trained in MI with booster sessions planned; mandatory for all new staff; select officer liaisons will coach and rate peers in MI skills beginning in 2010. ➔**Contact Deputy Chief Sheralynn Freitas, 707-565-2732**

South

San Bernardino: Yes- 40 hours, no policies regarding MI or monitoring. ➔**Contact Julie Hovis, Division Director I (909) 387-4211 jhovis@prob.sbcounty.gov**

Los Angeles: As indicated in question 2, we are currently training all Adult deputies in Motivational Interviewing (MI) and Core Correctional Practices (CCP). All Supervision and Investigation staff are receiving 20 hours of MI and CCP training. CCP identifies skills necessary to influence behavior. ➔**Contact Lynne Duke 818-374-2001; lynne.duke@probation.lacounty.gov**

Orange: Virtually all our DPOs have been trained in the use of MI techniques, although the wholesale implementation of MI as a system has been very difficult. We are more actively looking at MI as a series of components that can be used independently. Although we sacrifice the fidelity of the clinical model, our organizational culture directs us to this more pragmatic approach. Our officers are looking more toward an engagement model, focused on interactive communication and participatory goal setting as tools.

Related to MI: Recognizing the importance of the relationship between offender and probation officer, we have recently engaged in an Offender Survey to identify what is working and where we might improve from the perspective of the offenders. The survey results are being tabulated and information is forthcoming. ➔**Contact Mike Collins 714-667-7723**

Santa Barbara: Yes. In February 2007, field services officers attended a 16-hour module of Motivational Interviewing (138 staff attending). A new module of MI training was built into the implementation phase of Northpointe COMPAS, which took place in December 2009. The training unit monitored completion of the training, and quality assurance was built into the retraining process. SPOs and Seniors will monitor actual usage of the MI techniques; employee performance reviews will address this category to provide feedback and guidance to staff regarding their use of MI techniques. ➔**Contact DCPO Karen Wheeler 805-882-3675**

Imperial: Chief PO trained three years ago in Yuma County, AZ. Twenty-five (25) MI training slots are available targeting the juvenile division on October 28-29, 2009, as contracted with the roll-out of the PACT (Assessments.com). Business rules and quality control PACT workgroups are developing policies regarding MI. Anticipate using tapes of interviews to monitor fidelity. Also, sending 4-5 adult officers to Yuma County, Arizona for MI training on December 1-3, 2009. ➔**Contact Chief Martin Krizay, mkrizay@co.imperial.ca.us**

San Diego: Yes, we include MI training in both the adult and juvenile risk assessment tool training. No to the rest of the questions. ➔**Contact Natalie Pearl, Natalie.Pearl@sdcounty.ca.gov**

QUESTIONS TO ASK	"Target Interventions—Need Principle"
6. Do you require staff to develop meaningful case plans that target at least the top four criminogenic needs? Do you have supervision standards in place that support this casework?	

IF ANSWER IS NO, RESOURCES THAT MAY BE HELPFUL (BY REGION)

North

No or no information provided

Sacramento

Amador: Limited adult case plans but PSI and conditions of probation do address a plan. ➔**Contact Chief Bonini, 209-223-6229**

Calaveras: Yes (beginning case plan training was in April 09). Not yet. ➔**Contact Chief Teri Hall, 209-754-6471**

El Dorado: Yes. Yes. ➔**Contact Chief Joe Warchol, 530-621-5958**

Placer: Limited; supervision standards support this – e.g., Drug Court, Prop 36, High-Risk DUI, 273.5. ➔**Contact Probation Manager Dave Coughran 530-889-6759**

Sacramento: In the process of implementing this process through the use of a validated risk and needs assessment. ➔**Contact Supervising Probation Officer Rob Edmisten, 916-875-0043, EdmistenR@saccounty.net**

Sutter: Not established in the adult unit, but will be this FY. Work done on the juvenile side will assist with ease of implementation on the adult side. ➔**Contact Deputy Chief Paras-Topete, 530-822-7320**

Central

Fresno: We do develop case plans for our Targeted Case Management caseloads, but these plans do not center on criminogenic issues. The plans are geared toward medical/social needs.

Kern: Juvenile: Identifies the top 3 criminogenic needs. Adult: Will identify the top 3 criminogenic needs when assessment is implemented.

Tulare: Pending implementation of COMPASS. Supervision standards currently in place.

Bay

Marin: No, but this is a goal of ours ➔**Contact Kevin Lynch, 415-499-6620**

Alameda: Yes, to all of the above, in our SB-81 pilot program. ➔**Contact Chief Deputy Bonita Vinson, 510-268-7200**

Contra Costa: Yes, on our intensive supervision caseloads (grant requirements); however, we do not use them in our general supervision adult caseloads. ➔**Contact Adult Manager Yvette McCollumn, 925-313-4154**

Monterey: We do not currently develop case plans. Once we implement the STRONG we will develop case plans for high risk offenders. ➔**Contact Division Director Todd Keating, 831-796-1221**

Napa: Have not implemented case plans but are in the planning stages to do so. ➔**Contact Chief Mary Butler 707-259-8115**

San Francisco: We are beginning a pilot with the 18-25 age probationers to develop formal case plans based on the CAIS assessment. **➔Contact Chief Patrick Boyd, 415-553-1688**

Santa Clara: We have not yet implemented written case plans. However, we do have supervision standards for each level of supervision we offer. We initially assess clients within the first 30 days and then supervise clients based on their risk and need. The higher risk clients get maximum supervision and contact and the minimum level clients receive minimum supervision. We are able to target our intervention to clients who pose the greatest risk and/or need. **➔Contact Deputy Chief Karen Fletcher, 408-435-1635**

Sonoma: Targeted case plan training in February 2010 with plan to address top criminogenic needs. **➔Contact Deputy Chief Sheralynn Freitas, 707-565-2732**

South

San Bernardino: Case plans for specialized caseloads, mental health, drug court, yes supervision guidelines. **➔Contact Julie Hovis, Division Director I (909) 387-4211 jhovis@prob.sbcounty.gov**

Los Angeles: Deputies assigned to the DRC work to develop case plans base on court ordered conditions of probation and risk factors identified in the LS/CMI assessment, as well as information provided from other participants in the program, which includes the Department of Mental Health Services, the Department of Public Social Services, and the Alcohol and Drug Program Administration. The department is in the process of requiring deputies that supervise high risk and specialized caseloads to develop case plans base on court ordered conditions of probation and risk factors identified in the LS/CMI assessment. These officers also develop case planning as part of the Department's participation in the Targeted Case Management program. **➔Contact Lynne Duke 818-374-2001; lynne.duke@probation.lacounty.gov**

Orange: We have routinely linked case plan goals with assessed high risks/needs; however, not in a formal manner and not necessarily targeting the top four. At this point, we are introducing the concept and moving forward with continuing dialogue with supervisors and staff. Many supervisors are becoming more knowledgeable and initiating supervision standards supporting EBP casework guidelines. **➔Contact Mike Collins 714-667-7723**

Santa Barbara: The case planning component with developed milestones to measure performance will be integrated into the use of the COMPAS tool in March 2010, once staff have had an opportunity to become familiar with the use of the assessment tool. Lowest current adult caseload ratios for standard high risk offender caseloads is 1:70 and grant funded hybrid adult/juvenile gang caseloads are set at 1:40. **➔Contact DCPO Karen Wheeler 805 882-3675**

Imperial: Not established in adult or juvenile supervision at this time. Case planning is a part of the PACT roll-out in juvenile. No supervision standards in place in adult or juvenile, currently left to the officer's imagination/discretion. **➔Contact Chief Martin Krizay, mkrizay@co.imperial.ca.us**

San Diego: Yes, we have standards and We are in the process of improving requirements and the monitoring in this area. **➔Contact Natalie Pearl, Natalie.Pearl@sdcounty.ca.gov**

QUESTIONS TO ASK **"Target Interventions—Need Principle"**

7. Are there sufficient, appropriate interventions available in your county to meet assessed needs?
Specifically:

- Anti-social cognition
- Anti-social companions
- Anti-social personality (temperament)
- Family and/or marital
- Substance abuse
- Education
- Employment
- Leisure and/or recreation

IF ANSWER IS NO, RESOURCES THAT MAY BE HELPFUL (BY REGION)

North

Shasta: There are resources in all the areas listed to the left; however, they do not meet the needs of all the probationers we come into contact with. Over the next several months we will be reconnecting with the various agencies and resources to determine what is available, how to access the services for our clients, and what options for services/treatment need to be created. With the implementation of the STRONG we will be able to articulate what resources we need based upon the information provided by the risk/needs assessment.
➔Contact Chelsey Chappelle, Adult Division Director, 530-245-6245 or clchappelle@co.shasta.ca.us

Sacramento

El Dorado: Yes. (Resources available but assessment of resources tool needed.) **➔Contact Chief Joe Warchol, 530-621-5958**
Placer: To some degree, all. Less so for anti-social cognition, companions and personality; and employment. **➔Contact Probation Manager Dave Coughran 530-889-6759**
Sacramento: Yes. **➔Contact Supervising Probation Officer Rob Edmisten, 916-875-0043, EdmistenR@saccounty.net**

Central

Fresno: Education and Leisure/Recreation opportunities are sufficient. All other areas lack appropriate resources.
Kern: We have some programs in place, but not all needs can be addressed.
Merced: We currently contract with Behavioral Interventions for a Day Reporting Center which offers some of the needs listed. **➔Contact Assistant Chief Chris Bobbitt, 209-385-7569**
Tulare: Very limited in all anti-social interventions, as well as leisure/recreation

Bay

Marin: Many of our county's interventions are psycho-educational or psychodynamic; few of them are cognitive-behavioral. ➔**Contact Kevin Lynch, 415-499-6620**

Alameda: Yes to all, however while there is sufficient job training there are not enough jobs, and there probably are not enough leisure/recreation activities. All of our providers may not have been trained in EBP. ➔**Contact Chief Deputy Bonita Vinson, 510-268-7200**

Contra Costa: Not enough anti-social cognition interventions due to budget cuts; and not too many resources for leisure and/or recreation. ➔**Contact Adult Manager Yvette McCollumn, 925-313-4154**

Monterey: We currently have very few if any resources to address anti-social issues. We have substance abuse treatment, but no outcome studies have been conducted to assess their effectiveness. Employment services seem to be currently well funded. We are establishing a Day Reporting Center run by Behavioral Interventions (BI) to address assessed needs and use as a graduated sanction for technical violations of probation. ➔**Contact Division Director Todd Keating, 831-796-1221**

Napa: Yes. ➔**Contact Chief Mary Butler 707-259-8115**

San Francisco: We are working with the city's Transitional Age Youth project to identify available services and gaps. ➔**Contact Chief Patrick Boyd, 415-553-1688**

Santa Clara: Santa Clara clients are referred to services in the county for a variety of programs which offer interventions in the above areas. We work closely with Mental Health and Alcohol and Drug Services to provide many of the above services to clients. Also work with private programs that offer comprehensive services to clients. We do not contract with providers for Adult Services but currently refer clients to providers. ➔**Contact Deputy Chief Karen Fletcher, 408-435-1635**

Sonoma: No services targeting first 4 listed, Education and Leisure; limited substance abuse services with residential and outpatient waiting lists; very limited employment services. ➔**Contact Deputy Chief Sheralynn Freitas, 707-565-2732**

South

San Bernardino: Interventions are available however there is little funding to access services.

- Anti-social cognition-Yes
- Anti-social companions-Yes
- Anti-social personality (temperament) -No
- Family and/or marital-No
- Substance abuse-Yes
- Education-Yes
- Employment-Yes
- Leisure and/or recreation-No

➔**Contact Julie Hovis, Division Director I (909) 387-4211 jhovis@prob.sbcounty.gov**

Los Angeles: Specifically:

- Anti-social cognition – see below
- Anti-social companions – see below
- Anti-social personality (temperament) -see below
- Family and/or marital – see below
- Substance abuse – Yes, through the County Alcohol and Drug Program Administration.
- Education - Yes, through ROP, Community Adult Schools, Community College Districts.
- Employment - Yes (Workforce Investment Boards, Once-Stops Centers, LA Works, Homeboy Industries, etc)
- Leisure and/or recreation – see below

The Department has not yet completed an inventory of services available in the county. As part of the designed implementation of EBP, there are plans to evaluate programs and services to determine their adherence to evidence based guidelines. Because the Department does not contract with community based agencies, any evaluation and request to implement evidence based programs or services would be done on voluntary basis, unless funding for services could be secured. ➔**Contact Lynne Duke 818-374-2001; lynne.duke@probation.lacounty.gov**

Riverside:

* Anti-social cognition Need to explore-are services through mental health
* Anti-social companions Need to explore-are services through mental health
* Anti-social personality (temperament) Need to explore-are services through mental health
* Family and/or marital Need to explore
* Substance abuse Yes
* Education Need to explore-some services available
* Employment Need to explore
* Leisure and/or recreation Need to explore.

Orange: We work closer with DV service providers due to BIP monitor mandates. Unlike many other corrections systems, CA probation has limited capacity to establish fiduciary relationships with service providers, so limited impact on resource curriculum can be accomplished. We have, however, worked with a limited number of providers on broad spectrum program evaluation that encompasses considerations for these criminogenic needs. We have trained a limited number of staff in the use of the Correctional Program Assessment Inventory (CPAI) but have not formally utilized this intensive program review protocol due to limited resources.

We also have an in-house collaborative involving a variety of community representatives on improving employability, and will be offering training this year to our adult supervision DPOs. We are also actively engaged in the development of a Day Reporting Center for adults that will include educational, vocational and interventions on Criminal Thinking components. ➔**Contact Mike Collins 714-667-7723**

Santa Barbara:

- Anti-social cognition: Yes
- Anti-social companions: Yes
- Anti-social personality (temperament): Yes
- Family and/or marital: Yes
- Substance abuse: For the most part, some of these resources have recently been discontinued.
- Education Yes
- Employment Yes
- Leisure and/or recreation: Need to explore

➔Contact DCPO Karen Wheeler 805-882-3675

Imperial: Local Behavioral Health Department provides Aggression Replacement Therapy, Family Functional Therapy and a host of other interventions but staff and the court do not have much confidence in the delivery system and results. Anticipate training probation officers to deliver cognitive behavioral curriculums like Thinking for a Change, Crossroads (NCTI) or possibly MRT (Moral Reconation Therapy).

➔Contact Chief Martin Krizay, mkrizay@co.imperial.ca.us

San Diego: We are currently working on developing a community resource directory which will help us to answer this question more specifically. **➔Contact Natalie Pearl, Natalie.Pearl@sdcounty.ca.gov**

QUESTIONS TO ASK **"Skill Train with Directed Practice"**

8. Are you using cognitive behavioral interventions? If yes, are you evaluating the effectiveness of these programs?

IF ANSWER IS NO, RESOURCES THAT MAY BE HELPFUL (BY REGION)

North

Shasta: Not internally within the probation department but we refer our clients to outside treatment providers who focus on cognitive behavioral interventions. I also have two staff trained in the cognitive restructuring through NCI but due to lack of staffing they have not been able to conduct groups with the clients. ➔**Contact Chelsey Chappelle, Adult Division Director, 530-245-6245 or clchappelle@co.shasta.ca.us**

Siskiyou: Yes – We run groups using The Change Companies Interactive Journaling program. ➔**Contact Chief Todd Heie, 530-841-4366**

Sacramento

Calaveras: Yes. We have started a CBT program for medium/high risk adults. We have not completed the first group as of this date. ➔**Contact Chief Teri Hall, 209-754-6471**

El Dorado: Yes. No. (Evaluation tool needed.) Contact Chief Joe Warchol, 530-621-5958

Placer: Same as El Dorado. ➔**Contact Nancy Huntley (916) 543-7414**

Sutter: Limited on the adult side to MRT in Drug Court. CBT for Substance Abusing Adolescents is provided FT by two juvenile staff. This model will translate well for younger adults and there is a desire to expand the program to the adult population. ➔**Contact Chief Odom, 530-822-7320, codom@co.sutter.ca.us**

Central

Kern: Yes, programs like ART are in use. We have also contracted with an independent agency to evaluate and monitor our programs.

Merced: Yes, provided by the BI – Day Reporting Center. ➔**Contact Assistant Chief Chris Bobbitt, 209-385-7569**

Tulare: Pending.

Bay

Marin: Very limited use of C-B interventions ➔**Contact Kevin Lynch, 415-499-6620**

Solano: Crossroads Life Skills Group for some 18-25 year olds, facilitated by probation staff. Preparing to offer this course in county jail. Not evaluating effectiveness. ➔**Contact Probation Services Manager Kelley Baulwin-Johnson, 707-784-6531**

Alameda: Yes, as a part of our SB-81 pilot program. ➔**Contact Chief Deputy Bonita Vinson, 510-268-7200**

Contra Costa: Yes, with a few programs. ➔**Contact Adult Manager Yvette McCollumn, 925-313-4154**

Mendocino: Whenever possible and they are evaluated. ➔**Contact Chief Wesley Forman, 707-463-5750**

Monterey: Once the DRC is functional, we will be using cognitive behavioral interventions. BI will perform outcome measures and an

external evaluation will also be conducted. ➔**Contact Division Director Todd Keating, 831-796-1221**
Napa: Yes, QA just starting. ➔**Contact Chief Mary Butler 707-259-8115**
Santa Cruz: Yes. ➔**Contact Laura Garnette, Adult Division Director, 831-454-3377**
South
San Bernardino: Yes, Thinking for a Change, Cal State S.B. did an evaluation of program for us. ➔**Contact Julie Hovis, Division Director I (909) 387-4211 jhovis@prob.sbcounty.gov**
Los Angeles: As part of the AB191 grant, the Department is using the California Institute of Mental Health's Teaching Pro-social Skills with probationers assigned to the Day Reporting Center. This demonstration project began in November, 2008. It is the Department's goal to expand the implementation of TPS to other high risk, should additional funding become available. Currently, there is no information available on the effectiveness of the program. However, this will be tracked as part of the program data relayed to the Corrections and Standards Authority, which oversees the grant. ➔**Contact Lynne Duke 818-374-2001; lynne.duke@probation.lacounty.gov**
Orange: Increasing evidence of the importance of CBT is creating additional opportunities to promote delivery of these education and intervention tools. Several new training classes will be offered this year to field DPOs and supervisors focusing on CBT interventions. We have developed CBT in some juvenile institutional and day center programs (T4C, A.R.T.) and will continue to expand. ➔**Contact Mike Collins 714-667-7723**
Santa Barbara: Yes, UCSB is now evaluating our Batters Intervention Probation outcomes. Juvenile/Institutions Division outcomes for cognitive behavioral interventions are also measured including rate of re-offenses for Aggression Replacement Training graduates and rate of Juvenile Hall readmissions for Samenow's "Thinking Errors" curriculum participants. Similar measures will be implemented in Adult Division operations. ➔**Contact DCPO Karen Wheeler 805-882-3675**
Imperial: See #7

QUESTIONS TO ASK **"Target Interventions—Responsivity Principle"**

9. Do you have "intermediate/graduated sanctions" available to address probation violations that do not warrant prison time? If yes, is their use matched to the characteristics, learning style and abilities of the offender?

IF ANSWER IS NO, RESOURCES THAT MAY BE HELPFUL (BY REGION)

North

Colusa: Yes and No. ➔**Contact Chief Steve Bordin, 530-458-0656**

Glenn: Yes. ➔**Contact Chief Brandon Thompson, 530-934-6416, bthompson@countyofglenn.net**

Shasta: Yes. We use alternatives such as work program, NA/AA meetings, counseling, and education/employment referrals. This is an area that needs to be improved and is lacking due to money and available resources. Again, with the implementation of the STRONG we will be able to articulate what resources we need based upon the information provided by the risk/needs assessment. ➔**Contact Chelsey Chappelle, Adult Division Director, 530-245-6245 or clchappelle@co.shasta.ca.us**

Siskiyou: Electronic Monitoring. ➔**Contact Chief Todd Heie, 530-841-4366**

Sacramento

Amador: Yes. ➔**Contact Deron Brodehl, 209-223-6339**

Calaveras: In progress. ➔**Contact Chief Teri Hall, 209-754-6471**

El Dorado: Yes. Yes. ➔**Contact Chief Joe Warchol, 530-621-5958**

Lake: Yes, although they need to be more defined and encouraged. ➔**Contact Paula Snyder, 707-262-4285, paulas@co.lake.ca.us**

Nevada: Yes. Part B: No formal match up. ➔**Contact Program Manager Mike Ertola, 530 265 1209, Michael.ertola@co.nevada.ca.us**

Placer: Yes, to some degree. We are aggressively instituting a comprehensive Alternative Sentencing Program and expanding the use of non-court involved interventions. ➔**Contact Probation Manager Dave McManus 530-889-7924**

Sacramento: Yes. No. ➔**Contact Supervising Probation Officer Rob Edmisten, 916-875-0043, EdmistenR@saccounty.net**

San Joaquin: We do have a strict graduated sanctions program for our domestic violence offenders. For other violations of probation, we have general guidelines but they need to be refined. ➔**Contact Asst. Deputy Chief Michael Martinez, (209) 468-9976**

Sutter: Graduated sanctions are used only in regards to jail sanctions or residential TX, with the exception of Drug Court where many more alternatives are available. No, we do not match sanctions to characteristics, etc. ➔**Contact Deputy Chief Paras-Topete, 530-822-7320, lparas@co.sutter.ca.us**

Yolo: We have some available, but not enough, and responsivity is not considered at all (yet). ➔**Contact Adult Division Manager Jim Metzen, 530-406-5326**

Yuba: Yes. Yes. ➔**Contact Program Manager Randy Moore, 530-749-7549**

Central

Fresno: Post Conviction Drug Court utilizes graduated sanctions, which is part of the Drug Court model. This is the only formalized use of this type of process within the adult division.

Kern: Yes, we use graduated sanctions in both the juvenile and adult divisions and we are looking to add additional resources.

Merced: Yes, through the Day Reporting Center, but currently developing and identifying additional resources. ➔**Contact Assistant Chief Chris Bobbitt, 209-385-7569**

Tulare: Formalized only with respect to Drug Court, Prop 36 Court and Mental Health Court and not tailored to offender characteristics/learning style/ability.

Bay

Contra Costa: Yes. ➔**Contact Adult Manager Yvette McCollumn, 925-313-4154**

Marin: Some, but need more. ➔**Contact Kevin Lynch, 415-499-6620**

Monterey: Our primary graduated sanctions are NA/AA, increased drug testing/appointments with PO, and jail. The DRC will be utilized as a graduated sanction as well. ➔**Contact Division Director Todd Keating, 831-796-1221**

Napa: Yes. ➔**Contact Chief Mary Butler, 707-259-8115**

Santa Clara: We work with our clients to address issues of violation and give them the opportunity to get into compliance prior to initiating a violation of Probation. We also attempt to address many minor violations through the use of regular Court reviews. We have reviews for DV, Mental Health, Drug Court and Prop 36 cases, where many of these issues are addressed. We also have a Restitution Calendar for clients who are in violation for non-payment where a plan for payment is sought and the case is monitored. We also use graduated sanctions in our recommendations to the court. ➔**Contact Deputy Chief Karen Fletcher, 408-435-1635**

South

Los Angeles: Yes. As part of the Day Reporting Center demonstration project, there is a system of graduated sanctions being used that includes additional counseling or group meeting and longer involvement in the program. As part of the restructuring of the adult supervision caseloads, there is a plan build into the final implementation that allows for the movement of probationers to caseloads with higher levels of supervision if the probationer failed to meet the requirements for supervision at a lower level. The Department maintains the Probation Adult Alternative Work Service (P.A.A.W.S.) program, which utilizes work service in the community as an alternative to county detention. There are also plans to explore further sanctions such as referrals for electronic monitoring (house arrest). ➔**Contact Lynne Duke 818-374-2001; lynne.duke@probation.lacounty.gov**

Orange: Officers have historically used a variety of graduated sanctions informally and on an individual basis. We are currently working closely with external stakeholders and with staff in order to develop a continuum of formalized "swift and certain" interventions as well as incentives for positive progress. ➔**Contact Jeff Corp, Director Program Division 714-937-4502**

Santa Barbara: SB has a variety of sanctions our officers can recommend based on the needs of the defendant such as drug/alcohol treatment, community work service or increased reporting requirements. The Adult Division is also developing a Probation Reporting and

Resource Center pilot program to enhance these options. This program is scheduled to open in the north county in January 2010, and SB 678 seed monies will be utilized to fund a similar program for south county, with a target date to begin programming on some level by March 2010, and open full programming in July 2010, when the planned site becomes fully available. ➔**Contact DCPO Karen Wheeler 805-882-3675**

QUESTIONS TO ASK **"Increase Positive Reinforcement"**

10. Are you providing positive reinforcement to probationers?

IF ANSWER IS NO, RESOURCES THAT MAY BE HELPFUL (BY REGION)

North

Colusa: Some positive feedback, mostly sanctions and accountability. ➔**Contact Chief Steve Bordin, 530-458-0656**

Glenn: Yes. Contact Chief Brandon Thompson, 530-934-6416, bthompson@countyofglenn.net

Shasta: As a whole this is an area we are lacking in however, we do have some specialized caseloads that deal with high-risk DUI and drug offenders that focus on positive reinforcement as part of their designated programs. ➔**Contact Chelsey Chappelle, Adult Division Director, 530-245-6245 or clchappelle@co.shasta.ca.us**

Siskiyou: Yes. ➔**Contact Chief Todd Heie, 530-841-4366**

Sacramento

Amador: Yes. ➔**Contact Deron Brodehl, 209-223-6339**

Calaveras: Yes but not at the level we would like. ➔**Contact Chief Teri Hall, 209-754-6471**

El Dorado: Yes. ➔**Contact Chief Joe Warchol, 530-621-5958**

Lake: On an individual basis by Probation Officers. ➔**Contact Paula Snyder, 707-262-4285, paulas@co.lake.ca.us**

Nevada: Very little. System is still heavily based in sanction rather than reward. ➔**Contact Program Manager Mike Ertola, 530 265 1209, Michael.ertola@co.nevada.ca.us**

Placer: Yes, even well before they are probationers. Our PO's are in the jail – OR/Bail/Pretrial release programs. Food Services Certificates & culinary training – probation runs the Kitchen Services in Placer. Half-time termination of probation if all conditions met - no risk. ➔**Contact Probation Manager Dave Coughran 530-889-6759**

Sacramento: Probation Officers have been trained in effective intervention through the use of EBP principals. For example, four positive reinforcements for every negative statement. ➔Contact **Supervising Probation Officer Rob Edmisten, 916-875-0043, EdmistenR@saccounty.net**

San Joaquin: I would say it is somewhat limited and we do not have a formal reinforcement program. We use verbal praise, reduced supervision if in compliance for a period of time and will request to have their cases amended to informal probation if all terms and conditions of probation have been satisfied. ➔**Contact Asst. Deputy Chief Michael Martinez, 209-468-9976**

Yolo: Yes, and we could do more. ➔**Contact Adult Division Manager Jim Metzen, 530-406-5326**
Yuba: Yes, and individual basis by probation officer. ➔**Contact Program Manager Randy Moore, 530-749-7549**
Central
Fresno: Positive reinforcement is always utilized by officer as long as the probationer is conforming to the terms of probation.
Kern: Yes, we use positive feedback, enrichment activities and special privileges and awards when appropriate.
Merced: Yes, but resources are limited.
Tulare: A work in progress.
Bay
Solano: Very little—primarily in Drug Court and Prop 36. ➔**Contact Chief Isabelle Voit, 707-784-4803**
Alameda: Yes, we hold cognitive group graduation ceremonies and have stipends for completion of program components through community based organizations. ➔**Contact Chief Deputy Bonita Vinson, 510-268-7200**
Contra Costa: Yes, particularly in our specialty caseloads (DV, Prop 36, Drug Courts). ➔**Contact Adult Manager Yvette McCollumn, 925-313-4154**
Marin: Yes, but it is neither monitored nor institutionalized. It likely varies greatly DPO to DPO. ➔**Contact Kevin Lynch, 415-499-6620**
Monterey: We try to build on individuals' strengths and accomplishments while enforcing directives of the Court. ➔**Contact Division Director Todd Keating, 831-796-1221**
Napa: Only for those in our community corrections service center. ➔**Contact Chief Mary Butler 707-259-8115**
Santa Clara: We offer positive reinforcement for clients who complete Drug Treatment Court and Prop 36 programs by offering earlier termination from Probation and also by reducing or eliminating some or all of their fees. We also recommend in some cases, that Formal Probation be modified to Court Probation. We also have Graduation Ceremonies for completions of drug programs. ➔**Contact Deputy Chief Karen Fletcher, 408-435-1635**
Santa Cruz: Yes, for those who participate in our Thinking For a Change and Impact Probation classes. ➔**Contact Laura Garnette, Adult Division Director, 831-454-3377**
Sonoma: Very few incentives, primarily in specialty courts (i.e. DV, DUI). ➔**Contact Deputy Chief Sheralynn Freitas, 707-565-2732**
South
San Bernardino: Seldom
Los Angeles: Yes, at the DRC. ➔**Contact Lynne Duke 818-374-2001; lynne.duke@probation.lacounty.gov**
Orange: Collaborative Courts have the highest awareness in this area. We have educated staff on the importance of positive incentives. Individual style and techniques seem to drive use of these approaches.
Two areas of development:

a) linking Incentives to discussions of Sanctions matrices and including the opportunities to employ incentives (see above)
b) Earned Early Release—using release from custody and stepped-down supervision as motivational enhancements

➔**Contact Mike Collins 714-667-7723**
Santa Barbara: Other than positive verbal reinforcement for compliance, no, with the possible exception that certain misdemeanors may be converted to court probation upon completion of programming and/or restitution. The plan is to creatively increase positive reinforcement options as the department phases in more detailed case planning with established milestones. ➔**Contact DCPO Karen Wheeler 805-882-3675**
Imperial: I believe Probation Officers try to give affirmations to probationers, but they are not in the needed proportion compared to sanctions. ➔**Contact Chief Martin Krizay, mkrizay@co.imperial.ca.us**
San Diego: In an ad hoc rather than a systematic manner. ➔**Contact Natalie Pearl, Natalie.Pearl@sdcounty.ca.gov**

QUESTIONS TO ASK	"Engage Ongoing Support in Natural Communities"
11. Is your staff engaging support for each probationer in his/her community?	

IF ANSWER IS NO, RESOURCES THAT MAY BE HELPFUL (BY REGION)

North

Colusa: Only on a limited basis. ➔**Contact Chief Steve Bordin, 530-458-0656**

Glenn: Yes. ➔**Contact Chief Brandon Thompson, 530-934-6416, bthompson@countyofglenn.net**

Shasta: Due to extremely high caseload sizes this is another area where we fall short. The officers are making referrals to other agencies to assist in developing a support system but internally there has been little effort to provide a support system outside of the probation department. This is an area where we would like to focus on with our local CBO's and the faith-based community to explore options for our clients. ➔**Contact Chelsey Chappelle, Adult Division Director, 530-245-6245 or clchappelle@co.shasta.ca.us**

Sacramento

Amador: Not all cases. Supervision staff cut to minimum levels. Contact Deron Brodehl, 209-223-6339

Calaveras: Yes. Individually and we have done community involvement through First5 and our behavioral health department. ➔**Contact Chief Teri Hall, 209-754-6471**

El Dorado: Yes. ➔**Contact Chief Joe Warchol, 530-621-5958**

Lake: On an individual basis. ➔**Contact Paula Snyder, 707-262-4285, paulas@co.lake.ca.us**

Nevada: Yes. ➔**Contact Program Manager Mike Ertola, 530 265 1209, Michael.ertola@co.nevada.ca.us**

Placer: Not comprehensively. With family, employer, treatment providers – yes. ➔**Contact Probation Manager Nancy Huntley 916-543-7414**

Sacramento: The Department has developed resources in the community for offenders to receive evidence based treatment which is assessable and takes responsibility into account. ➔**Contact Supervising Probation Officer Rob Edmisten, 916-875-0043, EdmistenR@saccounty.net**

Yolo: Not with all cases. With such a dearth of supervision staff, there is no where near the support that is necessary. In the few cases that are supervised on small caseloads, then support is provided. ➔**Contact Adult Division Manager Jim Metzen, 530-406-5326**

San Joaquin: Not as much as they should. ➔**Contact Asst. Deputy Chief Michael Martinez, 209-468-9976**

Yuba: Yes. ➔**Contact Program Manager Randy Moore, 530-749-7549**

Central

Fresno: Support beyond the structure of the probationers' family is highly unlikely.

Kern: Yes, we have numerous resources in the community, educational and vocational services, mentoring, and educational field trips.

Merced: Limited, as able to do so.
Tulare: Level of support varies based on level of supervision.
Bay
Marin: Yes, but it is neither monitored nor institutionalized. It likely varies greatly DPO to DPO. ➔**Contact Kevin Lynch, 415-499-6620**
Alameda: Yes. ➔**Contact Chief Deputy Bonita Vinson, 510-268-7200**
Monterey: We maintain as many collateral contacts as we can who may have a positive influence on a probationer. ➔**Contact Division Director Todd Keating, 831-796-1221**
Napa: Limited. ➔**Contact Chief Mary Butler 707-259-8115**
San Francisco: We are working with the City's Transitional Age Youth. ➔**Contact Chief Patrick Boyd, 415-553-1688**
Santa Clara: Many of our Mental Health and Drug Treatment clients are offered support through a peer group, advocate and/or sponsor. We have not engaged support for each of our probationers but they are offered in some of our specialty caseloads. ➔**Contact Deputy Chief Karen Fletcher, 408-435-1635**
Santa Cruz: Only those on intensive caseloads. ➔**Contact Laura Garnette, Adult Division Director, 831-454-3377**
Sonoma: Very limited community engagement; this will be a future focus as we implement EBP. ➔**Contact Deputy Chief Sheralynn Freitas, 707-565-2732**
South
San Bernardino: Seldom
Los Angeles: Not at this time. The department is exploring efforts to develop connections and support for adult probationer in the community. This may be accomplished through agreements with local Community and Faith Based Organizations. ➔**Contact Lynne Duke 818-374-2001; lynne.duke@probation.lacounty.gov**
Santa Barbara: Yes, to the degree resources are available; however, due to diminished resources and the demands of specialty courts, the neighborhood supervision strategy was shelved. There are limited Mental health resources and the number of drug detox beds is insufficient. The strategy will be to work toward cultivating more accessible and affordable community resources as a component of the Probation Reporting and Resource Center. ➔**Contact DCPO Karen Wheeler 805-882-3675**
Imperial: Yes, I believe they do, but focus is still too narrow on offenders, especially with adults. Juvenile PO's do a better job working with families, schools and other support systems. ➔**Contact Chief Martin Krizay, mkrizay@co.imperial.ca.us**
San Diego: Again in an Ad hoc rather than a systematic manner. ➔**Contact Natalie Pearl, Natalie.Pearl@sdcounty.ca.gov**

QUESTIONS TO ASK **"Measure Relevant Processes/Practices"**

12. Are you measuring outcomes?

Minimum required by SB 678 (See Appendix A for definitions):

- The % of persons on felony probation who are being supervised in accordance with EBP
- The % of state moneys expended for programs that are evidence-based, and a descriptive list of all programs that are evidence-based
- Specification of supervision policies, procedures, programs, and practices that were eliminated
- The % of persons on felony probation who successfully complete the period of probation

Other measurements to consider:

- Reduce recidivism as measured by felony convictions from initial placement on probation, tracking for three years.
- Increase employment rates for offenders on probation.
- Increase the rate of participation in treatment programs for offenders on probation.
- Increase the percentage of victim restitution collected.
- Percent of newly sentenced probationers who had a risk and needs assessment administered during a specific period.
- Percent of probationers who had a change in their risk score during a specific period.
- Percent of medium and high-risk probationers who had a case plan developed during a specific period.
- Percent of probationers revoked to jail for technical violations during a specific period.
- Percent of directly supervised high risk probationers who successfully completed treatment during a specific period.
- Percent of directly supervised high risk probationers with substance abuse needs who were referred to treatment during a specific period.
- Percent of directly supervised medium risk probationers who successfully completed treatment during a specific period.
- Percent of directly supervised medium risk probationers with substance abuse needs who were referred to treatment during a specific period.
- Percent of directly supervised probationers who were not convicted of a new felony offense during a specific period.

IF ANSWER IS NO, RESOURCES THAT MAY BE HELPFUL (BY REGION)

North

Colusa: No, No, No, and No. ➔**Contact Chief Steve Bordin, 530-458-0656**

Shasta: We track the successful/unsuccessful completion of program referrals, fluctuation in caseload size, commitments to CDCR, as well

as the successful/unsuccessful termination of probation. With the implementation of the STRONG we will be able to track additional information such as effectiveness of program referrals, the need for additional or different resources, and target underserved populations with information available in the risk/needs assessment database. ➔**Contact Chelsey Chappelle, Adult Division Director, 530-245-6245 or clchappelle@co.shasta.ca.us**

Sacramento

Amador: No, No, No, Yes. ➔**Contact Deron Brodehl, 209-223-6339**

Calaveras: Yes for the first bullet, just getting going on the others. ➔**Contact Chief Teri Hall, 209-754-6471**

El Dorado: ▪Yes. ▪No. ▪ No. ▪ Yes. (Will need additional resources to evaluate EBP funding & specifications.) ➔**Contact Chief Joe Warchol, 530-621-5958**

Placer: Currently, only % successfully completing probation. ➔**Contact Probation Manager Nancy Huntley 916-543-7414**

Sutter: Not measuring EBP participants or money, as current availability is too limited except for juveniles. Not sure how to answer bullet #3. Other than Prop 36 and Drug Court, we have no adult programs currently. We have a rough figure for the number of probationers who successfully complete probation. ➔**Contact Chief Odom, 530-822-7320, codom@co.sutter.ca.us**

Yolo: 1. Not yet, but working on the case management system to do so, 2. Not yet, 3. Not yet, 4. Yes ➔**Contact Adult Division Manager Jim Metzen, 530-406-5326**

Yuba: No, No, No, Yes, only small % successfully complete probation. ➔**Contact Program Manager Randy Moore, 530-749-7549**

Central

Fresno: Only in grant funded programs, and then only minimally. We will obviously be building these types of outcome measures into our SB 678 protocols.

Kern: We will track all required outcomes, although some measured outcomes are already being recorded and measured.

Tulare: Pending, Pending, Pending, Yes.

Bay

Alameda: Yes to all; SB81 pilot program in fourth point. ➔**Contact Chief Deputy Bonita Vinson, 510-268-7200**

Marin: Yes. We track the rate of successful completion of probation and are working to create mechanism for tracking recidivism, both while on probation and 3 years after completion. ➔**Contact Kevin Lynch, 415-499-6620**

Napa: Just starting. We do track number of probationers who successfully complete probation. And we track programs. ➔**Contact Chief Mary Butler 707-259-8115**

Santa Clara: Yes, we measure the % of persons on felony probation who are supervised on each level of supervision and the % of clients on each specialized caseload. We do not receive any state moneys for any adult program at this time. We have not eliminated any programs. Yes, we measure the % of persons on felony probation who are successful. Contact Deputy Chief Karen Fletcher, 408-435-1635

Sonoma: We do not currently have services that would qualify supervision as EBP; recidivism data not reliable. Twenty-four percent of total terminations were convictions for new law BD). ➔**Contact Deputy Chief Sheralynn Freitas, 707-565-2732**

South
San Bernardino: Yes-recidivism rates, prison commitments. ➔**Contact Julie Hovis, Division Director I (909) 387-4211 jhovis@prob.sbcounty.gov**
Los Angeles: We are in the process of developing the means of collecting information on outcomes. Our current data collection systems must be updated in order to gather and organize the information needed to accurately measure Evidence Based outcomes. **Minimum required by SB 678:**

- The % of persons on felony probation who are being supervised in accordance with EBP

76%: With the exception of specialized caseloads, Proposition 36 and PC1000 cases, all other caseloads in the Department have taken the initial step of determining assignment and level of supervision according to risk. Assignment to specialized caseloads, which include Sex Registrants, Family Violence, and the Adult Gang caseload, are assign based on additional criteria such as the charge, court ordered conditions of probation, circumstances of the arrest, and/or legal requirements. The probationers assigned to these caseloads are of all risk levels. The sizes of specialized caseloads are reduced to allow for more intensive supervision of probationers assigned to these units. Prop 36 and PC1000 cases have always been assigned to separate caseloads, regardless of risk score.

- The % of state moneys expended for programs that are evidence-based, and a descriptive list of all programs that are evidence-based

$1.6 Million: The only state money that is currently being expended on evidence based programs is the money allocated under AB191. The total amount is $5 million over three years. The figure indicated above is an average over the three year if the grant.

- Specification of supervision policies, procedures, programs, and practices that were eliminated :

The Probation Department eliminated the policy of testing all probationers with random narcotics testing orders, from the court, at the same rate. The rate of testing is now determined by the probationer's risk level. In the coming months the Department will be implementing an assessment tool to assist in determining the overall need for testing. This will eliminate those probationers that use illicit substance as a result of criminal behavior or associations from testing caseloads. The goal is to allow testing officers more time to concentrate on the supervision of those probationers in serious need of treatment services.

- The % of persons on felony probation who successfully complete the period of probation

Yes: As part of the Dashboard Project and the DRC demonstration project, the Department is developing the means of tracking information such as the number of probationers that successfully complete probation. The Dashboard will allow the DPO to monitor the progress of

probationers assigned to his caseload, as well as track the percentage of probationers that complete their grant successfully. ➔**Contact Lynne Duke 818-374-2001; lynne.duke@probation.lacounty.gov**

Orange: Yes, we have a set of standard outcomes that are being reported on a regular basis including % of probationers terminating without a new law violation. (Other outcomes focus on employment, court services, victim assistance and employees.) We are rapidly moving toward this goal from several attack points—

a) A development committee is working on establishing meaningful and measurable program goals, focused on engagement and risk reduction.
b) We are exploring other programs that look at resource usage (bed days, risk reduction, recidivism) and discussing how these measurements may be used.
c) We are linking IT support to promote transparency of these measurements.

➔**Contact Mike Collins 714-667-7723**

Santa Barbara: While we have the ability to measure % of successful completion of probation at this time, new outcome measures will be established in order to assure SB 678 compliance. Santa Barbara County Probation IMPACT data system has the capacity to meet and exceed SB678 requirements. ➔**Contact DCPO Karen Wheeler 805-882-3675**

Imperial: Data/performance measure workgroup is currently developing a whole laundry list of data requirements and performance measures for all operations of the department. ➔**Contact Chief Martin Krizay, mkrizay@co.imperial.ca.us**

San Diego: Yes, we have department wide performance measures. ➔**Contact Natalie Pearl, Natalie.Pearl@sdcounty.ca.gov**

QUESTIONS TO ASK **"Provide Measurement Feedback"**

13. Are you providing outcome measurement feedback to probationers and staff?

IF ANSWER IS NO, RESOURCES THAT MAY BE HELPFUL (BY REGION)

North

Shasta: There is some caseload specific discussion regarding outcome measures but currently we are lacking the appropriate database to report such information. We look forward to having a lot more information to share with the staff with the implementation of the STRONG. **➔Contact Chelsey Chappelle, Adult Division Director, 530-245-6245 or clchappelle@co.shasta.ca.us**

Sacramento

Amador: Yes, to staff. **➔Contact Deron Brodehl, 209-223-6339**

Calaveras: Yes to staff and we will to offenders through a community report of some sort. **➔Contact Chief Teri Hall, 209-754-6471**

Placer: Same as Calaveras. **➔Contact Probation Manager Nancy Huntley 916-543-7414**

Central

Kern: Depending on the program, we involve the client, parents, staff and community partners. This is done in our juvenile programs. At this current time, we do not share information to our adult clients.

Tulare: To staff only and limited. Refining evaluative process for expansion.

Bay

Marin: Not on a routine basis **➔Contact Kevin Lynch, 415-499-6620**

Alameda: Yes, in our SB 81 pilot program. **➔Contact Chief Deputy Bonita Vinson, 510-268-7200**

Contra Costa: Yes, with the use of our assessment tool. **➔Contact Adult Manager Yvette McCollumn, 925-313-4154**

Monterey: We have provided outcome measurement feedback to probationers and staff in Treatment Court caseloads such as Drug Court and Prop 36, but not general caseloads. **➔Contact Division Director Todd Keating, 831-796-1221**

Santa Clara: We do provide outcome feedback to staff in terms of monthly statistical reports and annual reports. However, we have not yet made any reports available to probationers. **➔Contact Deputy Chief Karen Fletcher, 408-435-1635**

Santa Cruz: Specified cases only. **➔Contact Laura Garnette, Adult Division Director, 831-454-3377**

Sonoma: Data will be available after aggregate data is collected over the next 6 months using new assessment tool and will be shared with staff on regular basis. **➔Contact Deputy Chief Sheralynn Freitas, 707-565-2732**

South

San Bernardino: Staff Only. **➔Contact Julie Hovis, Division Director I (909) 387-4211 jhovis@prob.sbcounty.gov**

Orange: The outcome feedback to probationers primarily occurs on an individual basis, specific to their own outcomes. To this point,

feedback to staff on outcomes is at the department level (QAS occurs more at the individual officer level.) However, we are currently working on developing "transparency" in this area that would make outcome information available and visible at every level from individual all the way up to department, including unit, division, etc. (NOTE: The department-level outcomes are posted for the public at least once a year on the probation internet site.) We are ensuring that proper feedback mechanisms are built in to program design as we move forward. We have recently revised the performance evaluation system to incorporate performance competencies directly related to desired abilities and characteristics. ➔**Contact Jeff Corp, Director Program Division, 714-937-4502**

Santa Barbara: Only to staff at this time but new County Reoccurring Performance Measure system will be web based and includes limited public access. The department also periodically surveys clients as to their opinion of services delivered as well as their overall experience with the department and their assigned officer, so there may be an opportunity to provide information to clients in this manner. ➔**Contact DCPO Karen Wheeler 805-882-3675**

San Diego: Yes through performance measures + management reports to staff – not to probationers at this time. ➔**Contact Natalie Pearl, Natalie.Pearl@sdcounty.ca.gov**

APPENDIX A
RECOMMENDED DEFINITIONS: SB 678 PERFORMANCE OUTCOME MEASURES

Section 1231(c) PC– Evaluation of effectiveness of the CCPIF programs- (Mandated minimum measures)

Recommendations Prepared by CPOC Probation Performance Measure Committee (PPMC)[1]

Foundation for Recommendations:

- For each mandated outcome, develop "core" statewide operational definitions that all departments report.
  - Additionally, each county should develop local, county-specific measures for each performance outcome
- Statewide "core" definitions must be at the most basic level, i.e., measure definition that majority/all probation departments can report on immediately to a measure that all could collect data and report on in 3 years.
- Definition must be meaningful both in terms of the SB678 legislative intent and how probation functions.

678 PERFORMANCE OUTCOME	RECOMMENDED STATEWIDE CORE DEFINITION OF MEASURE
% of persons on felony probation who are supervised in accordance with EBP EBP = *Supervision policies, procedures, programs and practices demonstrated by scientific research to reduce recidivism among individuals under probation, parole, or post release supervision.* [Section 1228(d)]	***RECOMMENDATION:*** ***Definition is based on local probation department capacity to report in Year 1, Year 2, Year 3, etc.*** • # of felony probationers assessed for risk level using an objective/validated risk assessment tool – May include a proxy brief assessment if it is an objective, validated tool • # of felony probationers being supervised based on risk level (determined by an objective, validated risk/needs assessment), i.e., assessed high-risk receive most intensive supervision & resources with step-down gradations to assessed low risk = minimal supervision & least resources. – May need a sub-measure for specialized caseloads if specific risk assessment tool applied to identify "high-risk" (i.e., static 99 for S.O.) • # of felony probationers supervised on high risk caseloads who have a completed assessment and a case plan (Long-term Goal for the report definition of this measure) • # of felony probationers supervised on high risk caseloads with a case plan that targets the probationer's top 1 to 3 criminogenic needs as identified in the objective assessment **GENERAL QUESTIONS/ISSUES TO RESOLVE** • What is the "denominator" for computing these measures? – Snapshot of all felony probationers as of June 30th? – Use "eligible" for probation (pre-sentence: remove prison stips. & persons not eligible for probation) • Are there situations where the measure is 100% (i.e., in OC, all new probationers are assessed)? – May still be useful until all departments have implemented an assessment tool • How to treat specialized caseloads -- Collaborative courts (adult drug court, DUI, mental health, etc.) and Prop 36 where general risk may be medium, even low, but resources and supervision could match high-risk levels? Consider by another measure of "EBP" i.e., research evidence to show reduced recidivism for program?

678 PERFORMANCE OUTCOME	RECOMMENDED STATEWIDE CORE DEFINITION OF MEASURE
% of persons on felony probation who successfully complete the period of probation	***RECOMMENDATION:*** ***Define in the broadest sense*** • **Successfully completed** = all felony probationers terminating from probation minus No Fault and Unsuccessful terminators *(per definitions below)* **Probation Term(Revocation) categories:** • No fault terminations; probationer terminates by – 1203.9 transfer out – Deceased • Unsuccessful: felony probationers terminating from probation by – Revocation/termination to prison – Revocation/termination with local jail time – Revocation/other (Cal. Rehab Center, Patton State Hospital, etc.) • **Successfully completed** – all other felony probationers terminating from probation – i.e., total felony probationers terminating minus no fault terminations minus unsuccessful terminations/revocations. **QUESTIONS/ISSUES TO RESOLVE** • Should an additional sub-definition be added to the measure, i.e., successful terminations with new law violations versus no new law violations? – # of successful terminations with no felony new law violations while under probation supervision (or…any new law violations)
% of state money expended for programs that are evidence based and a descriptive list of those programs.	***RECOMMENDATION:*** ***Define "program" in the broadest sense to include practices as well as formal programs.*** • County 678 $$ spent on implementing evidence-based programming and practices during reporting period • "Evidence-based" refers to programs and practices that have research results showing reduced recidivism. • Broad definition would include funding to support assessment and case planning tools (purchase, validation, etc.), training related to proven practices (i.e. motivational interviewing, T4C, CBT, FFT, etc.), and other practices that may meet the EBP standard (i.e., mentoring, EBP resource directory development, etc.) **GENERAL QUESTIONS/ISSUES TO RESOLVE** • What is the "evidence-based" standard?" How does a program reach an EBP standard? – Program modality has research evidence behind it? (use of assessment tools, CBT, FFT…) How much research evidence is sufficient? (i.e., one study? Cited by "experts"?)

Specification of supervision policies, procedures, programs and practices that were eliminated	***RECOMMENDATION:*** ***Is this a performance measure? Or is it a descriptive measure that is applicable only during the first several funding years?*** • Report of "non-ebp" practices and programs removed/eliminated during the report year, i.e., Supervision of offenders by offense replaced with supervision assigned by risk level **GENERAL QUESTIONS/ISSUES TO RESOLVE** • What's the ongoing measure after the first year(s)?

[1] These recommendations are the product of a CPOC Southern Region Probation Performance Measure Committee conference call held on 10.23.09. The following individuals participated in the conference call:

Imperial County:	Pete Salgado
Orange County:	Shirley Hunt, Jeff Corp
San Bernardino County:	Anesa Cronin, Eric Raley, Cory Woods, Lindsay McHenry
San Diego County:	Natalie Pearl
Santa Barbara County:	Karen Wheeler
Ventura County:	Pat Neil

California Community Corrections Performance Incentive Act of 2009

(Senate Bill 678)

Preliminary County Funding Report

For
Senate Budget and Fiscal Review
Assembly Budget Committee
Legislative Analyst Office

By
Department of Finance
January 3, 2011

California Community Corrections Performance Incentive Act of 2009

(Senate Bill 678)

Background

Probation is a judicially imposed suspension of sentence that attempts to supervise, treat, and rehabilitate offenders while they remain in the community under the supervision of the county probation department. Unfortunately, approximately 40 percent of California's new admissions to state prison are felony offenders who have failed on probation supervision.

In an effort to stem the flow of felony probationers being sent to state prison, the legislature approved two distinct measures aimed at improving felon probationer outcomes. First, the Budget Act of 2009 included a $45 million appropriation of federal Edward Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) funds that was distributed to all 58 California county probation departments. This funding is being used by counties to provide evidence-based supervision, programs, or services to adult felon probationers.

The objective of the JAG funding was to provide immediate funding to county probation departments to jumpstart development of evidence-based probation supervision practices in order to improve felony probation performance and reduce the likelihood that these probationers will commit new crimes or other violations and be sent to state prison.

County probation departments were allowed determine what specific evidence-based practices, including, but not limited to, risk/needs assessment, use of graduated sanctions, and provision of cognitive behavioral therapy, fit their county needs. County allocations of the JAG stimulus funding were calculated based on each county's population of adults 18 to 25 years of age, the population most likely to be affected by the program.

Second, the California Community Corrections Performance Incentive Act of 2009 (SB 678) builds upon the initial allocation of JAG funding by establishing a system of performance-based funding that will share state General Fund savings with county probation departments when they demonstrate success in reducing the number of adult felony probationers going to state prison because of committing new crimes or violating the terms of probation.

This measure is designed to help lower California's prison admissions by reducing criminal behavior, and thus relieve prison overcrowding and save public funds. Prior to the passage of SB 678, the state had not previously funded services for adult probationers.

How SB 678 works

SB 678 creates a State Community Corrections Performance Incentives Fund and authorizes the state to annually allocate money from this fund into a Community Corrections Performance Incentives Fund (CCPIF) established by each county.

Each county must use the funding placed into their CCPIF to establish a local community corrections program. These local programs must be targeted towards felony probationers and the funding should be used for specified purposes related to improving local probation supervision practices. Each county is also required to identify and track outcome-based measures and report their plans and progress to the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC).

Based on a jurisdiction's success, measured in the reduction of felony probationers who are sent to prison, the state will share a portion of savings achieved at the state level with those jurisdictions that are successful at reducing the number of felony probationers committed to state prison.

At the end of every calendar year, the California Department of Finance (Finance) is required to determine the statewide and county specific felony probation failure rates. Using a baseline felony probation failure rate of the years 2006-2008, Finance will then calculate the amount of savings to be provided to each county. Each County's probation failure rate will be recalculated annually and counties will receive their funding in quarterly installments.

An evaluation and report will be made to the Legislature regarding the effectiveness of this program and its impact on improving public safety. This program sunsets January 1, 2015 unless it is reauthorized by the Legislature.

Estimated County Payments for 2011-12

SB 678 requires the Governor's Budget to include an estimate of the total probation failure reduction incentive payments to be provided to counties in the upcoming fiscal year. To date we estimate the total amount of cost avoidance to the state as a result of a reduction in the number of felony probationers being sent to state prison is $118.367 million General Fund. Of this amount, we estimate payments to the counties will total approximately $55.230 million (please see Attachment I for a county by county overview of each county's estimated payment, type of payment, baseline and current felony probation revocation rate, and the number of offenders successfully prevented from coming to state prison). This initial estimate is based on the first two quarters of data from the 2010 calendar year and as such, it will be adjusted, as necessary, to reflect the addition of data for quarters 3 and 4 of calendar year 2010 during the May Revision.

The estimated level of cost avoidance to the state represents a significant reduction in the number of offenders coming to state prison. Specifically, of the $118.367 million in estimated cost avoidance, approximately $102.171 million was avoided in CDCR's Division of Adult Institutions, while $16.196 million was avoided in CDCR's Division of Adult Operations and Board of Parole Hearings. The cost avoidance within the DAI has resulted in a population reduction of approximately 4,079 offenders.

Quality/Accuracy of Data Provided/Used

Numerous data sources were collected and reviewed during this initial implementation period. Most of the data collected was either self reported by the counties or came from CDCR. We note that to the extent that the data gathered to make the calculations for county payments is not of sufficient type or quality, SB 678 authorizes the DOF to estimate county payments utilizing a methodology that is consistent with the intent of the measure.

Overall, an adequate amount of data has been collected. The AOC provided training on data collection with the counties and while the self reporting of data by the counties can be seen as a potential major flaw, it was the best option available at this time. We do want to point out that the majority of the data collected by the counties was used in the calculation of the county payments. However, there were some counties that either couldn't collect the necessary baseline or current population data or presented data that significantly varied from CDCR's admissions data. As such, DOF, exercising our authority, made various adjustments to some counties data to account for the significant difference in conflicting data between those counties and CDCR or due to the absence of data itself.

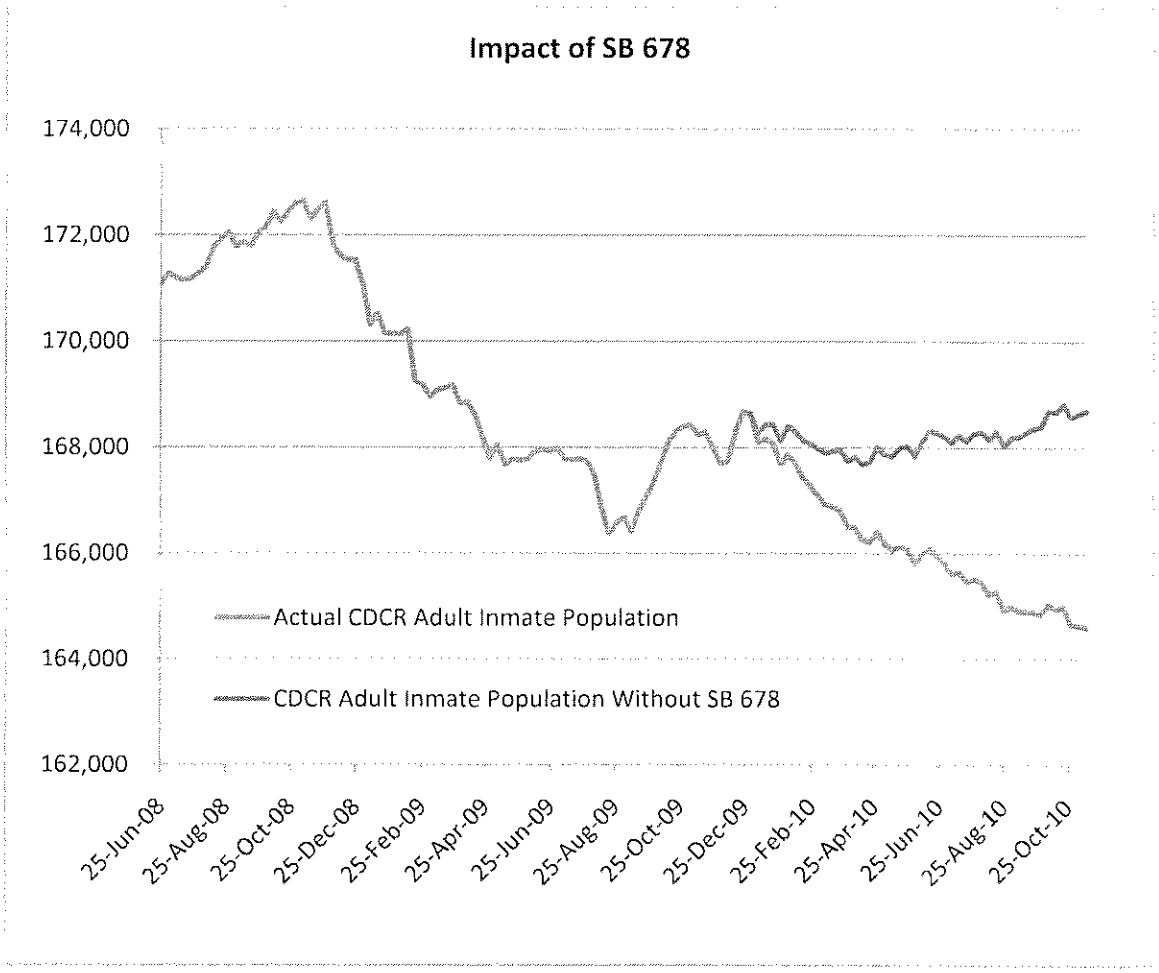
CDCR Impact Review & Reasonableness of Award Amount Assessment

Payments to counties can only be made if there is a measurable decrease in the number of felony probationers sent to state prison. One way to analyze whether SB 678 has had an impact on CDCR, and whether the estimated level of county payments mentioned above is reasonable, is to look at CDCR's overall population and the trends that have been occurring. For instance, when looking at CDCR's population on a statewide level, CDCR's adult inmate population stood at 168,316 when SB 678 was chaptered back in October of 2009. As of the 2011-12 Governor's Budget, CDCR's projected population at the end of 2011-12 is 164,147. This is 4,169 lower, which equates to a 2.48 percent decline in the overall population.

Unfortunately, reviewing the change in CDCR's overall population only provides a gauge of success. What is doesn't do is allow one to measure the specific impact of SB 678 on CDCR, as other measures, including non-revocable parole and enhanced credit earnings for inmates, enacted at the same time as SB 678, have had an impact on CDCR's overall population count. Therefore, we must begin to look at information related to New Admissions (NA), as this is where felony probationers sent to prison would be captured within CDCR's data.

Last year the CDCR was projecting the total number of NAs into prison to be approximately 46,679. As of the 2011-12 Governor's Budget, CDCR is projecting the number of NAs into prison to be 43,802, which is 3,398 lower than last year (7.28 percent decline). This is a significant decline in the number new felons committed to state prison. Moreover, once changes in the average sentence length for NAs into prison have been taken into account (average sentence length for NAs into prison has increased from 51.8 months to 53.5 months), it becomes clear that the actual reduction in the number of NAs into state prison is likely higher than that demonstrated by the straight calculation of the difference between the two projections periods. This is due to the fact that the number resulting from the calculation of the difference between the two projection periods (3,398) would have been eroded downward due to longer projected sentences. This is the situation one would expect to occur if fewer low level offenders (i.e. felony probationers) are coming to prison, as the convictions for more serious crimes would begin to trend the average sentence length upward.

The graph below shows CDCR's population over the last few years and demonstrates the impact that SB 678 has had on CDCR's population.



Barring any other data that may get presented to Finance, and would cause us to have to reevaluate our current assessment, we would conclude for now that the level of estimated payments to the counties correctly corresponds to the reductions in CDCR's population over the reviewed time period (2009-10 through 2011-12). As such, it is fair to say that SB 678, and specifically the efforts underway within California's probation departments to stem the flow of felony probationers into state prison, is having a positive impact on the state's prison population.

Trailer Bill Language

Clean-up Trailer Bill Language is needed to address a few issues that have come to light since the passage of SB 678 (please see Attachment II for proposed TBL). These amendments do the following:

- Clarifies that funding in the State Community Corrections Performance Incentive Fund comes from a transfer from the General Fund.
- Requires the State Controller Office (Controller) to distribute the funding in the State Community Corrections Performance Incentive Fund to each county's Community Corrections Performance Incentive Fund in the manner prescribed by Finance.
- Clarifies that the baseline probation failure rate shall be calculated utilizing a weighted average and must include felony probation population and felony probation revocation data from 2006 to 2008.

It was determined that the first two of the proposed amendments are needed in order to facilitate the payments to the counties in the most efficient manner and to satisfy funding source concerns raised by the Controller. The last amendment is needed in order to address an abnormal population count year that is showing up in the baseline calculation for the counties.

Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC)

SB 678 allows the legislature to allocate up to 3 percent of the funds annually deposited into the state Community Corrections Performance Incentives Fund for use by the AOC for the costs of administering this program. In addition, to their normal administrative functions, we recommend the Legislature direct the AOC to select a statistically significant random sample of counties to audit for the purposes of verifying the accuracy of their figures and the methodology they are using to report their figures to the AOC and Finance. Because these audits should be conducted in the counties, a significant increase in staff workload and travel time for the AOC will likely materialize. However, we feel that these audits are imperative as we move forward with SB 678 in order to help to eliminate any potential self reporting biases and ensure data integrity and accuracy. Therefore, to help fund these activities, as well as the AOC's normal administrative costs, we estimate that a full 3 percent of the funds deposited into the state account ($1.776 million) be directed to the AOC.

Attachment I

County Information

Community Corrections Performance Incentive Act of 2009

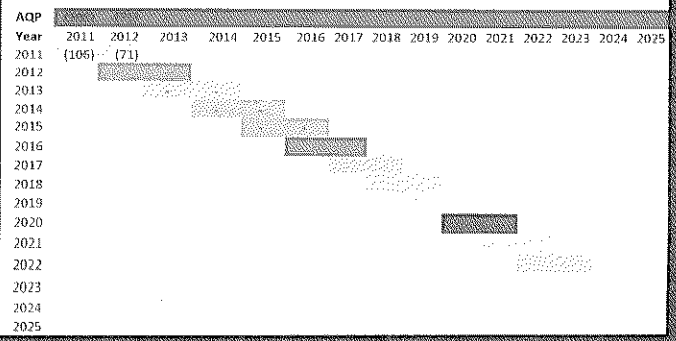
County	High Performance Eligible	High Performance Award Amount	Tier Payment Award Amount	Tier Payment High Performance Grant No Payment	Finalized Payment Amount to County	ADP Avoidance
California		5,995,271	53,269,508		55,335,394	4,085
Alameda	No	-	-	No Payment	-	-
Alpine	Yes	1,488	2,703	Tier Payment	2,703	0
Amador	No	-	-	No Payment	-	-
Butte	No	-	648,367	Tier Payment	648,367	55
Calaveras	No	-	214,270	Tier Payment	214,270	16
Colusa	No	-	-	No Payment	-	-
Contra Costa	Yes	1,278,195	-	High Performance Grant	1,278,195	-
Del Norte	No	-	191,394	Tier Payment	191,394	14
El Dorado	Yes	207,209	595,483	Tier Payment	595,483	45
Fresno	No	-	3,613,151	Tier Payment	3,613,151	274
Glenn	Yes	42,697	152,115	Tier Payment	152,115	12
Humboldt	No	-	296,703	Tier Payment	296,703	22
Imperial	No	-	98,582	Tier Payment	98,582	7
Inyo	No	-	-	No Payment	-	-
Kern	No	-	401,566	Tier Payment	401,566	30
Kings	No	-	1,371,793	Tier Payment	1,371,793	104
Lake	No	-	179,245	Tier Payment	179,245	14
Lassen	Yes	62,507	247,666	Tier Payment	247,666	19
Los Angeles	No	-	12,181,451	Tier Payment	12,181,451	922
Madera	Yes	171,128	1,169,287	Tier Payment	1,169,287	89
Marin	Yes	261,571	92,102	High Performance Grant	261,571	7
Mariposa	No	-	-	No Payment	-	-
Mendocino	Yes	116,859	23,053	High Performance Grant	116,859	2
Merced	No	-	364,282	Tier Payment	364,282	28
Modoc	Yes	14,055	24,689	Tier Payment	24,689	2
Mono	Yes	17,317	190,441	Tier Payment	190,441	14
Monterey	No	-	-	No Payment	-	-
Napa	Yes	160,110	73,009	High Performance Grant	160,110	6
Nevada	Yes	114,920	19,124	High Performance Grant	114,920	1
Orange	No	-	6,194,368	Tier Payment	6,194,368	469
Placer	No	-	540,143	Tier Payment	540,143	41
Plumas	Yes	27,227	463,658	Tier Payment	463,658	35
Riverside	Yes	3,088,622	9,337,911	Tier Payment	9,337,911	707
Sacramento	No	-	2,403,962	Tier Payment	2,403,962	205
San Benito	No	-	-	No Payment	-	-
San Bernardino	No	-	1,976,061	Tier Payment	1,976,061	168
San Diego	No	-	2,121,122	Tier Payment	2,121,122	161
San Francisco	No	-	417,989	Tier Payment	417,989	32
San Joaquin	No	-	-	No Payment	-	-
San Luis Obispo	No	-	-	No Payment	-	-
San Mateo	No	-	-	No Payment	-	-
Santa Barbara	No	-	1,692,862	Tier Payment	1,692,862	128
Santa Clara	No	-	-	No Payment	-	-
Santa Cruz	Yes	341,518	-	High Performance Grant	341,518	-
Shasta	No	-	106,781	Tier Payment	106,781	9
Sierra	No	-	-	No Payment	-	-
Siskiyou	No	-	86,775	Tier Payment	86,775	7
Solano	No	-	-	No Payment	-	-
Sonoma	No	-	629,162	Tier Payment	629,162	48
Stanislaus	No	-	-	No Payment	-	-
Sutter	No	-	368,290	Tier Payment	368,290	31
Tehama	No	-	233,864	Tier Payment	233,864	18
Trinity	Yes	18,599	272,358	Tier Payment	272,358	21
Tulare	No	-	1,450,041	Tier Payment	1,450,041	110
Tuolumne	Yes	71,248	400,123	Tier Payment	400,123	30
Ventura	No	-	1,141,760	Tier Payment	1,141,760	86
Yolo	No	-	1,281,798	Tier Payment	1,281,798	97
Yuba	No	-	-	No Payment	-	-

Baseline Statewide Probation Revocation Rate:	6.77%
State Cost Avoidance Per ADP:	29,353
Total Deposit into State Fund:	59,264,779
Amount Distributed to Counties After Payment Decision:	55,335,394
AOC Administrative Costs Est.:	1,777,943
Total Expenditure Level:	57,005,835
Funding Not Distributed:	2,177,822

Alameda County

Statewide Felony Probation Rate: 6.77%
State Cost Avoidance Per ADP: $ 29,353

County - Generated Population Avoidance w/in CDCR



Summary Information

Year	Award Amt	High Perform or Tier	Prob Rev Rate	CDCR POP Avoidance
2011	-	N/A	4.26%	(106)
2012	-	N/A	0.00%	(71)
2013	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2014	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2015	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025				
Totals:	-			

2011-12

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	W/AVG
Population Counts:	18,459	18,748	18,724	18,716
Probationers to Prison:	829	736	599	638
Probation Failure Rate:	4.49%	3.93%	3.20%	3.41%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts:	12,547	12,120	-	-	12,334
Probationers to Prison:	122	141	-	-	526
Probation Failure Rate:					4.26%

Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population			12,334
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:			3.41%
Expected Admissions to Prison:			420
Actual Admissions to Prison:			526
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:			(106)
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):			20
2011 AQP Payment:			
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):	0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):	8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):			Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):			No
Tier Incentive Payment:			
High Performance Payment Deposit:			-
High Performance Eligibility Range:	0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:			No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:			-

2012-13

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	AVG
Population Counts	18,459	18,748	18,724	18,716
Probationers to Prison	829	736	599	638
Probation Failure Rate	4.49%	3.93%	3.20%	3.41%

Current Calculation

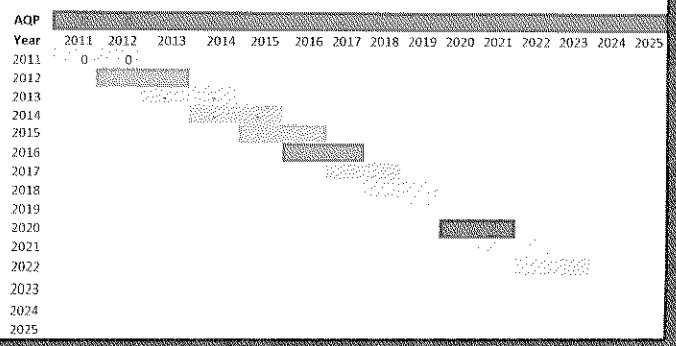
	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts	-	-	-	-	-
Probationers to Prison	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate					0.00%

Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:			-
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:			3.41%
Expected Admissions to Prison:			-
Actual Admissions to Prison:			-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:			-
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):			20
2012 AQP Payment			
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):	0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):	8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):			Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):			No
Tier Incentive Payment:			
High Performance Payment Deposit:			-
High Performance Eligibility Range:	0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:			No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:			

Alpine County

Statewide Felony Probation Rate: 6.77%
State Cost Avoidance Per ADP: $ 29,353

County - Generated Population Avoidance w/in CDCR



Summary Information

Year	Award Amt	High Perform or Tier	Prob Rev Rate	CDCR POP Avoidance
2011	2,703	Tier Payment	0.00%	0
2012	1,825	Tier Payment	0.00%	0
2013	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2014	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2015	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025				
Totals:	4,528			

2011-12

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	W/AVG
Population Counts:	37	39	36	37
Probationers to Prison:	-	1	-	0
Probation Failure Rate:	0.00%	2.56%	0.00%	0.55%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts:	36	39	-	-	38
Probationers to Prison:	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate:					0.00%

Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:			38
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:			0.55%
Expected Admissions to Prison:			0
Actual Admissions to Prison:			-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:			0
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):			20
2011 AQP Payment:			
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):	0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR)	8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings).			Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings)			No
Tier Incentive Payment.			2,703
High Performance Payment Deposit:			300
High Performance Eligibility Range.	0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:			Yes
High Performance Grant Est. Payment.			1,488

2012-13

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	AVG
Population Counts	37	39	36	37
Probationers to Prison	-	1	-	0
Probation Failure Rate	0.00%	2.56%	0.00%	0.55%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts	-	-	-	-	-
Probationers to Prison	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate					0.00%

Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:			-
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:			0.55%
Expected Admissions to Prison:			-
Actual Admissions to Prison:			-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:			-
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):			20
2012 AQP Payment			
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):	0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR).	8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):			Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):			No
Tier Incentive Payment:			1,825
High Performance Payment Deposit:			203
High Performance Eligibility Range:	0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:			No
High Performance Grant Est Payment:			

Amador County

Statewide Felony Probation Rate: 6.77%
State Cost Avoidance Per ADP: $ 29,353

County - Generated Population Avoidance w/in CDCR

AQP Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2011	(27)	(18)													
2012															
2013															
2014															
2015															
2016															
2017															
2018															
2019															
2020															
2021															
2022															
2023															
2024															
2025															

Summary Information

Year	Award Amt	High Perform or Tier	Prob Rev Rate	CDCR POP Avoidance
2011	-	N/A	9.80%	(27)
2012	-	N/A	0.00%	(18)
2013	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2014	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2015	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025				
Totals	-			

2011-12

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	W/AVG
Population Counts:	613	652	486	526
Probationers to Prison:	34	26	18	20
Probation Failure Rate:	5.55%	3.99%	3.70%	3.88%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts:	450	448	-	-	449
Probationers to Prison:	15	7	-	-	44
Probation Failure Rate:					9.80%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					449
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					3.88%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					17
Actual Admissions to Prison					44
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					(27)
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2011 AQP Payment:					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					No
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					Yes
Tier Incentive Payment:					
High Performance Payment Deposit:					-
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					-

2012-13

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	AVG
Population Counts	613	652	486	526
Probationers to Prison	34	26	18	20
Probation Failure Rate	5.55%	3.99%	3.70%	3.88%

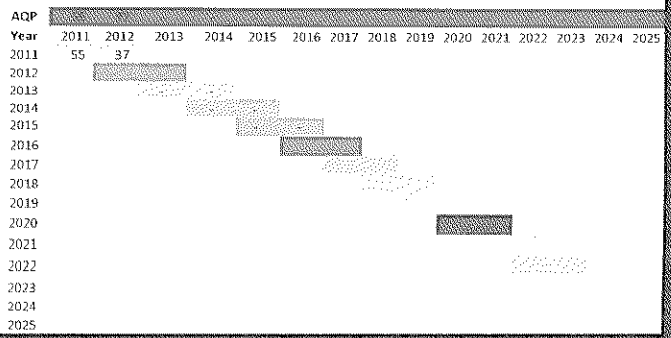
Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts	-	-	-	-	-
Probationers to Prison	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate					0.00%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					-
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					3.88%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					-
Actual Admissions to Prison:					-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					-
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2012 AQP Payment					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					
High Performance Payment Deposit:					-
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					

Butte County

Statewide Felony Probation Rate: 6.77%
State Cost Avoidance Per ADP: $ 29,353

County - Generated Population Avoidance w/in CDCR



Summary Information

Year	Award Amt	High Perform or Tier	Prob Rev Rate	CDCR POP Avoidance
2011	648,367	Tier Payment	13.42%	55
2012	492,354	Tier Payment	0.00%	37
2013	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2014	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2015	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025				
Totals:	1,140,721			

2011-12

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	W/AVG
Population Counts:	1,592	1,608	1,650	1,639
Probationers to Prison:	293	318	260	273
Probation Failure Rate:	18.40%	19.78%	15.76%	16.67%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts:	1,696	1,701	-	-	1,699
Probationers to Prison:	43	71	-	-	228
Probation Failure Rate:					13.42%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					1,699
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					16.67%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					283
Actual Admissions to Prison:					228
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					55
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2011 AQP Payment:					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					No
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					Yes
Tier Incentive Payment:					648,367
High Performance Payment Deposit:					81,046
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					-

2012-13

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	AVG
Population Counts	1,592	1,608	1,650	1,639
Probationers to Prison	293	318	260	273
Probation Failure Rate	18.40%	19.78%	15.76%	16.67%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts	-	-	-	-	-
Probationers to Prison	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate					0.00%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					-
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					16.67%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					-
Actual Admissions to Prison:					-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2012 AQP Payment					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					492,354
High Performance Payment Deposit:					54,706
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					

Calaveras County

Statewide Felony Probation Rate: 6.77%
State Cost Avoidance Per ADP: $ 29,353

County - Generated Population Avoidance w/in CDCR

AQP Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2011	16	11													
2012															
2013															
2014															
2015															
2016															
2017															
2018															
2019															
2020															
2021															
2022															
2023															
2024															
2025															

Summary Information

Year	Award Amt	High Perform or Tier	Prob Rev Rate	CDCR POP Avoidance
2011	214,270	Tier Payment	6.65%	16
2012	144,633	Tier Payment	0.00%	11
2013	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2014	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2015	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025				
Totals:	358,903			

2011-12

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	W/AVG
Population Counts:	423	480	526	512
Probationers to Prison:	-	55	59	55
Probation Failure Rate:	0.00%	11.46%	11.22%	10.80%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts:	384	398	-	-	391
Probationers to Prison:	6	7	-	-	26
Probation Failure Rate:					6.65%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					391
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					10.80%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					42
Actual Admissions to Prison:					26
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					16
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2011 AQP Payment:					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					214,270
High Performance Payment Deposit:					23,808
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					-

2012-13

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	AVG
Population Counts	423	480	526	512
Probationers to Prison	-	55	59	55
Probation Failure Rate	0.00%	11.46%	11.22%	10.80%

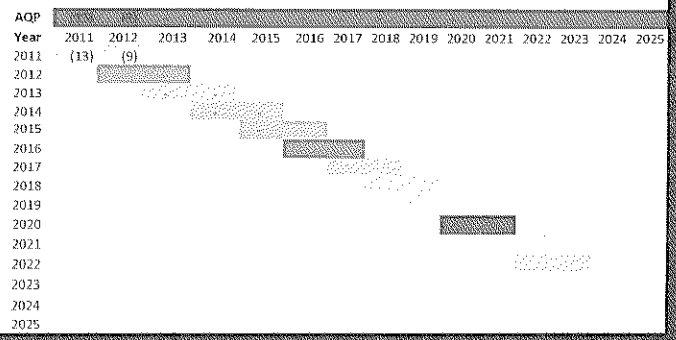
Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts	-	-	-	-	-
Probationers to Prison	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate					0.00%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					-
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					10.80%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					-
Actual Admissions to Prison:					-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					-
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2012 AQP Payment					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					144,633
High Performance Payment Deposit:					16,070
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					

Colusa County

Statewide Felony Probation Rate: 6.77%
State Cost Avoidance Per ADP: $ 29,353

County - Generated Population Avoidance w/in CDCR



Summary Information

Year	Award Amt	High Perform or Tier	Prob Rev Rate	CDCR POP Avoidance
2011	-	N/A	28.66%	(13)
2012	-	N/A	0.00%	(9)
2013	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2014	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2015	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025				
Totals:	-			

2011-12

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	W/AVG
Population Counts:	138	177	234	218
Probationers to Prison:	58	49	42	44
Probation Failure Rate:	42.03%	27.68%	17.95%	20.29%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts:	182	139	-	-	161
Probationers to Prison:	13	10	-	-	46
Probation Failure Rate:					28.66%

Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:			161
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:			20.29%
Expected Admissions to Prison:			33
Actual Admissions to Prison:			46
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:			(13)
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):			20
2011 AQP Payment:			
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):	0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):	8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):			No
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):			Yes
Tier Incentive Payment:			
High Performance Payment Deposit:			-
High Performance Eligibility Range:	0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:			No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:			-

2012-13

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	AVG
Population Counts	138	177	234	218
Probationers to Prison	58	49	42	44
Probation Failure Rate	42.03%	27.68%	17.95%	20.29%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts	-	-	-	-	-
Probationers to Prison	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate					0.00%

Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:			-
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:			20.29%
Expected Admissions to Prison:			-
Actual Admissions to Prison:			-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:			-
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):			20
2012 AQP Payment			
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):	0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):	8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):			Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):			No
Tier Incentive Payment:			
High Performance Payment Deposit:			-
High Performance Eligibility Range:	0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:			No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:			

Contra Costa County

Statewide Felony Probation Rate: 6.77%
State Cost Avoidance Per AOP: $ 29,353

County - Generated Population Avoidance w/in CDCR

AQP Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2011	(14)	(10)													
2012															
2013															
2014															
2015															
2016															
2017															
2018															
2019															
2020															
2021															
2022															
2023															
2024															
2025															

Summary Information

Year	Award Amt	High Perform or Tier	Prob Rev Rate	CDCR POP Avoidance
2011	1,278,195	High Perform Payment	1.25%	(14)
2012	-	N/A	0.00%	(10)
2013	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2014	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2015	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025				
Totals	1,278,195			

2011-12

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	W/AVG
Population Counts:	3,015	3,157	3,005	3,036
Probationers to Prison:	38	21	20	21
Probation Failure Rate:	1.26%	0.67%	0.67%	0.70%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts:	2,620	2,514	-	-	2,567
Probationers to Prison:	9	7	-	-	32
Probation Failure Rate:					1.25%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					2,567
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					0.70%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					18
Actual Admissions to Prison:					32
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					(14)
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2011 AQP Payment:					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					
High Performance Payment Deposit:					-
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					Yes
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					1,278,195

2012-13

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	AVG
Population Counts	3,015	3,157	3,005	3,036
Probationers to Prison	38	21	20	21
Probation Failure Rate	1.26%	0.67%	0.67%	0.70%

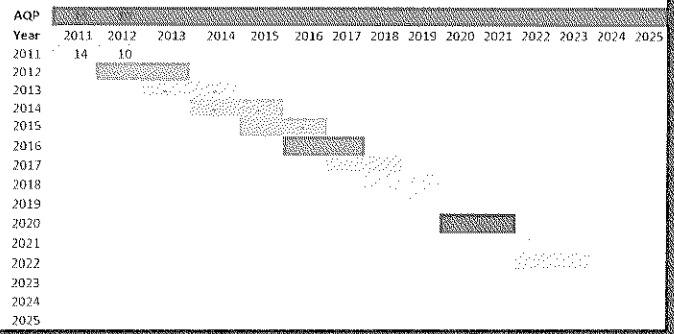
Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts	-	-	-	-	-
Probationers to Prison	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate					0.00%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					-
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					0.70%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					-
Actual Admissions to Prison:					-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					-
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2012 AQP Payment					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					
High Performance Payment Deposit:					-
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					

Del Norte County

Statewide Felony Probation Rate: 6 77%
State Cost Avoidance Per ADP: $ 29,353

County - Generated Population Avoidance w/in CDCR



Summary Information

Year	Award Amt	High Perform or Tier	Prob Rev Rate	CDCR POP Avoidance
2011	191,394	Tier Payment	5 65%	14
2012	129,191	Tier Payment	0.00%	10
2013	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2014	-	N/A	0 00%	-
2015	-	N/A	0 00%	-
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025				
Totals:	320,584			

2011-12

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	W/AVG
Population Counts:	262	236	214	221
Probationers to Prison.	30	29	31	31
Probation Failure Rate.	11.45%	12 29%	14.49%	13.84%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts:	178	176	-	-	177
Probationers to Prison:	2	3	-	-	10
Probation Failure Rate:					5 65%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					177
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					13 84%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					24
Actual Admissions to Prison:					10
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					14
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2011 AQP Payment:					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					191,394
High Performance Payment Deposit:					21,266
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment.					-

2012-13

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	AVG
Population Counts	262	236	214	221
Probationers to Prison	30	29	31	31
Probation Failure Rate	11.45%	12.29%	14 49%	13.84%

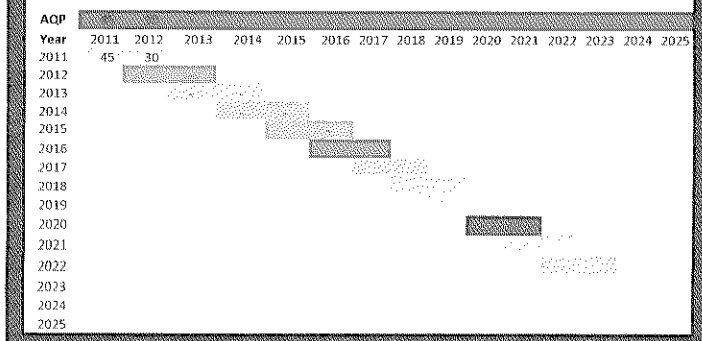
Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts	-	-	-	-	-
Probationers to Prison	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate					0.00%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					-
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					13.84%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					-
Actual Admissions to Prison:					-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					-
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2012 AQP Payment					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR).			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					129,191
High Performance Payment Deposit:					14,355
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment.					

El Dorado County

Statewide Felony Probation Rate: 6.77%
State Cost Avoidance Per ADP: $ 29,353

County - Generated Population Avoidance w/in CDCR



Summary Information

Year	Award Amt	High Perform or Tier	Prob Rev Rate	CDCR POP Avoidance
2011	595,483	Tier Payment	2.83%	45
2012	401,951	Tier Payment	0.00%	30
2013	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2014	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2015	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025				
Totals:	997,435			

2011-12

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	W/AVG
Population Counts:	1,700	1,674	1,612	1,629
Probationers to Prison:	53	93	96	93
Probation Failure Rate:	3.12%	5.56%	5.96%	5.73%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts:	1,544	1,568	-	-	1,556
Probationers to Prison:	9	13	-	-	44
Probation Failure Rate:					2.83%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					1,556
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					5.73%
Expected Admissions to Prison					89
Actual Admissions to Prison					44
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					45
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2011 AQP Payment:					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					595,483
High Performance Payment Deposit:					68,165
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					Yes
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					207,209

2012-13

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	AVG
Population Counts	1,700	1,674	1,612	1,629
Probationers to Prison	53	93	96	93
Probation Failure Rate	3.12%	5.56%	5.96%	5.73%

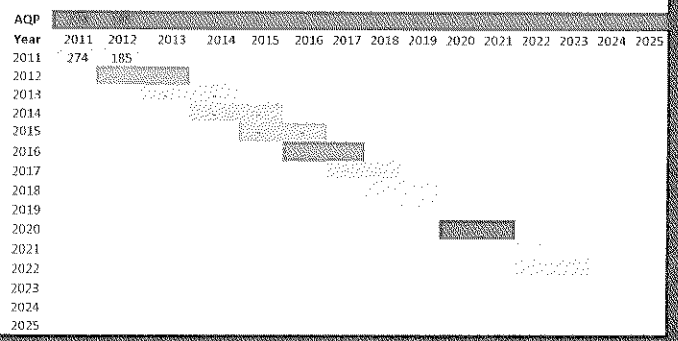
Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts	-	-	-	-	-
Probationers to Prison	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate					0.00%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					-
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					5.73%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					-
Actual Admissions to Prison:					-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					-
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2012 AQP Payment					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					401,951
High Performance Payment Deposit:					44,661
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					

Fresno County

Statewide Felony Probation Rate:	6.77%
State Cost Avoidance Per ADP:	$ 29,353

County - Generated Population Avoidance w/in CDCR



Summary Information

Year	Award Amt	High Perform or Tier	Prob Rev Rate	CDCR POP Avoidance
2011	3,613,151	Tier Payment	7.30%	274
2012	2,438,877	Tier Payment	0.00%	185
2013	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2014	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2015	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025				
Totals:	6,052,028			

2011-12

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	W/AVG
Population Counts:	10,066	9,873	9,690	9,745
Probationers to Prison:	1,110	1,084	970	1,000
Probation Failure Rate:	11.03%	10.98%	10.01%	10.26%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts:	9,367	9,144	-	-	9,256
Probationers to Prison:	170	168	-	-	676
Probation Failure Rate:					7.30%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					9,256
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					10.26%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					950
Actual Admissions to Prison:					676
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					274
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2011 AQP Payment:					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR)			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					3,613,151
High Performance Payment Deposit:					401,461
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					-

2012-13

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	AVG
Population Counts	10,066	9,873	9,690	9,745
Probationers to Prison	1,110	1,084	970	1,000
Probation Failure Rate	11.03%	10.98%	10.01%	10.26%

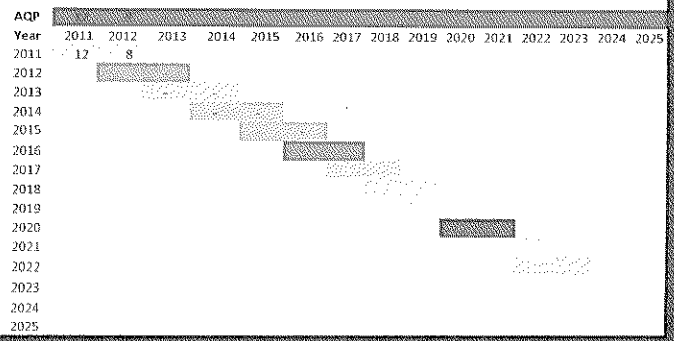
Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts	-	-	-	-	-
Probationers to Prison	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate					0.00%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					-
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					10.26%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					-
Actual Admissions to Prison:					-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					-
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2012 AQP Payment					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					######
High Performance Payment Deposit:					270,986
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					

Glenn County

Statewide Felony Probation Rate: 6.77%
State Cost Avoidance Per ADP: $ 29,353

County - Generated Population Avoidance w/in CDCR



Summary Information

Year	Award Amt	High Perform or Tier	Prob Rev Rate	CDCR POP Avoidance
2011	152,115	Tier Payment	1.21%	12
2012	102,678	Tier Payment	0.00%	8
2013	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2014	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2015	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025				
Totals:	254,793			

2011-12

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	W/AVG
Population Counts:	479	479	479	479
Probationers to Prison:	44	25	13	17
Probation Failure Rate:	9.19%	5.22%	2.71%	3.54%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts:	479	511	-	-	495
Probationers to Prison:	2	1	-	-	6
Probation Failure Rate:					1.21%

Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:				495
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:				3.54%
Expected Admissions to Prison:				18
Actual Admissions to Prison:				6
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:				12
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):				20
2011 AQP Payment:				
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):	0%	-		8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):	8%	-		100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):				Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):				No
Tier Incentive Payment:				152,115
High Performance Payment Deposit:				16,902
High Performance Eligibility Range:	0%	-		3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:				Yes
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:				42,697

2012-13

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	AVG
Population Counts	479	479	479	479
Probationers to Prison	44	25	13	17
Probation Failure Rate	9.19%	5.22%	2.71%	3.54%

Current Calculation

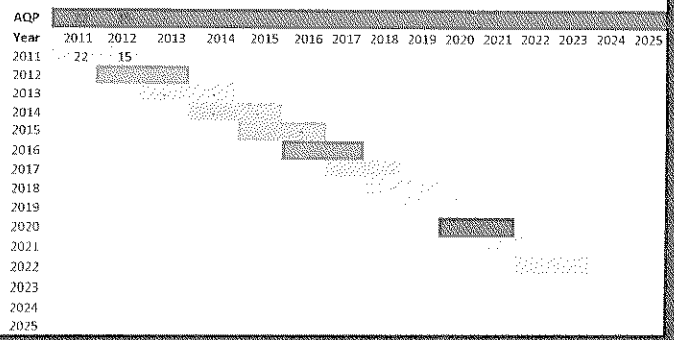
	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts	-	-	-	-	-
Probationers to Prison	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate					0.00%

Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:				-
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:				3.54%
Expected Admissions to Prison:				-
Actual Admissions to Prison:				-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:				-
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):				20
2012 AQP Payment				
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):	0%	-		8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):	8%	-		100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):				Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):				No
Tier Incentive Payment:				102,678
High Performance Payment Deposit:				11,409
High Performance Eligibility Range:	0%	-		3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:				No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:				

Humboldt County

Statewide Felony Probation Rate: 6.77%
State Cost Avoidance Per ADP: $ 29,353

County - Generated Population Avoidance w/in CDCR



Summary Information

Year	Award Amt	High Perform or Tier	Prob Rev Rate	CDCR POP Avoidance
2011	296,703	Tier Payment	7.22%	22
2012	200,274	Tier Payment	0.00%	15
2013	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2014	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2015	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025				
Totals:	496,977			

2011-12

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	W/AVG
Population Counts.	1,327	1,248	1,143	1,173
Probationers to Prison:	115	118	104	107
Probation Failure Rate.	8.67%	9.46%	9.10%	9.15%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts:	1,148	1,179	-	-	1,164
Probationers to Prison:	19	23	-	-	84
Probation Failure Rate:					7.22%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population.					1,164
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					9.15%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					106
Actual Admissions to Prison:					84
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					22
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2011 AQP Payment:					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR).			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR).			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					296,703
High Performance Payment Deposit:					32,967
High Performance Eligibility Range.			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment.					-

2012-13

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	AVG
Population Counts	1,327	1,248	1,143	1,173
Probationers to Prison	115	118	104	107
Probation Failure Rate	8.67%	9.46%	9.10%	9.15%

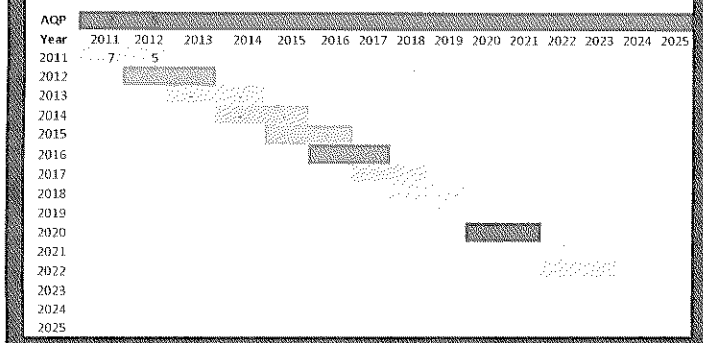
Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts	-	-	-	-	-
Probationers to Prison	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate					0.00%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					-
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					9.15%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					-
Actual Admissions to Prison:					-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					-
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2012 AQP Payment					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment.					200,274
High Performance Payment Deposit:					22,253
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					

Imperial County

Statewide Felony Probation Rate: 6 77%
State Cost Avoidance Per ADP: $ 29,353

County - Generated Population Avoidance w/in CDCR



Summary Information

Year	Award Amt	High Perform or Tier	Prob Rev Rate	CDCR POP Avoidance
2011	98,582	Tier Payment	4 32%	7
2012	66,543	Tier Payment	0 00%	5
2013	-	N/A	0 00%	-
2014	-	N/A	0 00%	-
2015	-	N/A	0 00%	-
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025				
Totals:	165,126			

2011-12

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	W/AVG
Population Counts:	997	1,253	1,502	1,427
Probationers to Prison:	61	73	68	69
Probation Failure Rate	6 12%	5 83%	4 53%	4.81%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts:	1,503	1,551	-	-	1,527
Probationers to Prison:	14	19	-	-	66
Probation Failure Rate:					4 32%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					1,527
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					4.81%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					73
Actual Admissions to Prison:					66
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					7
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2011 AQP Payment:					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR)			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings).					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment.					98,582
High Performance Payment Deposit:					10,954
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					-

2012-13

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	AVG
Population Counts	997	1,253	1,502	1,427
Probationers to Prison	61	73	68	69
Probation Failure Rate	6.12%	5.83%	4.53%	4.81%

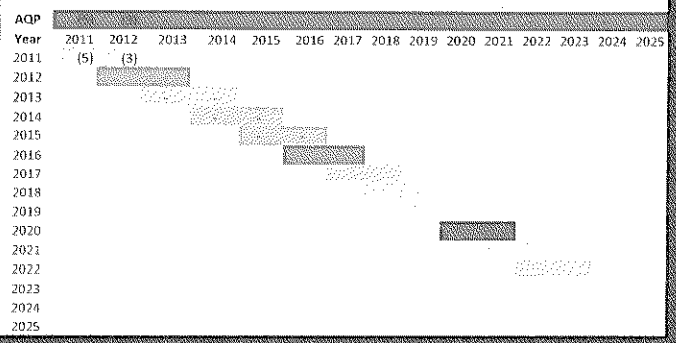
Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts	-	-	-	-	-
Probationers to Prison	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate					0.00%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					-
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					4 81%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					-
Actual Admissions to Prison:					-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					-
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2012 AQP Payment					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					66,543
High Performance Payment Deposit:					7,394
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					

Inyo County

Statewide Felony Probation Rate: 6.77%
State Cost Avoidance Per ADP: $ 29,353

County - Generated Population Avoidance w/in CDCR



Summary Information

Year	Award Amt	High Perform or Tier	Prob Rev Rate	CDCR POP Avoidance
2011	-	N/A	7.13%	(5)
2012	-	N/A	0.00%	(3)
2013	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2014	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2015	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025				
Totals	-			

2011-12

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	W/AVG
Population Counts:	288	279	287	285
Probationers to Prison:	12	17	14	15
Probation Failure Rate:	4.17%	6.09%	4.88%	5.08%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts:	257	248	-	-	253
Probationers to Prison:	6	3	-	-	18
Probation Failure Rate:					7.13%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					253
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					5.08%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					13
Actual Admissions to Prison:					18
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					(5)
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR)					20
2011 AQP Payment					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					
High Performance Payment Deposit:					-
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					-

2012-13

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	AVG
Population Counts	288	279	287	285
Probationers to Prison	12	17	14	15
Probation Failure Rate	4.17%	6.09%	4.88%	5.08%

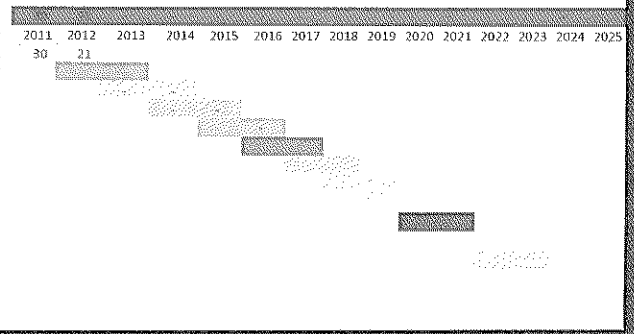
Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts	-	-	-	-	-
Probationers to Prison	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate					0.00%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					-
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					5.08%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					-
Actual Admissions to Prison:					-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					-
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR)					20
2012 AQP Payment					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					
High Performance Payment Deposit:					-
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					

Kern County

Statewide Felony Probation Rate: 6.77%
State Cost Avoidance Per ADP: $ 29,353

County - Generated Population Avoidance w/in CDCR



Summary Information

Year	Award Amt	High Perform or Tier	Prob Rev Rate	CDCR POP Avoidance
2011	401,566	Tier Payment	7.37%	30
2012	271,057	Tier Payment	0.00%	21
2013	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2014	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2015	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025				
Totals:	672,623			

2011-12

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	W/AVG
Population Counts:	7,311	7,575	7,417	7,443
Probationers to Prison:	645	597	573	581
Probation Failure Rate:	8.82%	7.88%	7.73%	7.81%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts:	6,761	6,871	-	-	6,816
Probationers to Prison:	132	119	-	-	502
Probation Failure Rate:					7.37%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					6,816
Baseline Probation Failure Rate.					7.81%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					532
Actual Admissions to Prison:					502
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					30
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2011 AQP Payment:					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR).			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR).			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					401,566
High Performance Payment Deposit:					44,618
High Performance Eligibility Range.			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					-

2012-13

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	AVG
Population Counts	7,311	7,575	7,417	7,443
Probationers to Prison	645	597	573	581
Probation Failure Rate	8.82%	7.88%	7.73%	7.81%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts	-	-	-	-	-
Probationers to Prison	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate					0.00%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					-
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					7.81%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					-
Actual Admissions to Prison:					-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					-
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2012 AQP Payment					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					271,057
High Performance Payment Deposit:					30,117
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant.					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					

Kings County

Statewide Felony Probation Rate:	6.77%
State Cost Avoidance Per ADP:	$ 29,353

County - Generated Population Avoidance w/in CDCR

AQP Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2011	104	70													
2012															
2013															
2014															
2015															
2016															
2017															
2018															
2019															
2020															
2021															
2022															
2023															
2024															
2025															

Summary Information

Year	Award Amt	High Perform or Tier	Prob Rev Rate	CDCR POP Avoidance
2011	1,371,793	Tier Payment	3.52%	104
2012	925,960	Tier Payment	0.00%	70
2013	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2014	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2015	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025				
Totals:	2,297,753			

2011-12

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	W/AVG
Population Counts:	835	1,255	1,163	1,165
Probationers to Prison:	142	137	114	120
Probation Failure Rate:	17.01%	10.92%	9.80%	10.30%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts:	1,534	1,531	-	-	1,533
Probationers to Prison:	16	11	-	-	54
Probation Failure Rate:					3.52%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					1,533
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					10.30%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					158
Actual Admissions to Prison:					54
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					104
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2011 AQP Payment:					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					1,371,793
High Performance Payment Deposit:					152,421
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					-

2012-13

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	AVG
Population Counts	835	1,255	1,163	1,165
Probationers to Prison	142	137	114	120
Probation Failure Rate	17.01%	10.92%	9.80%	10.30%

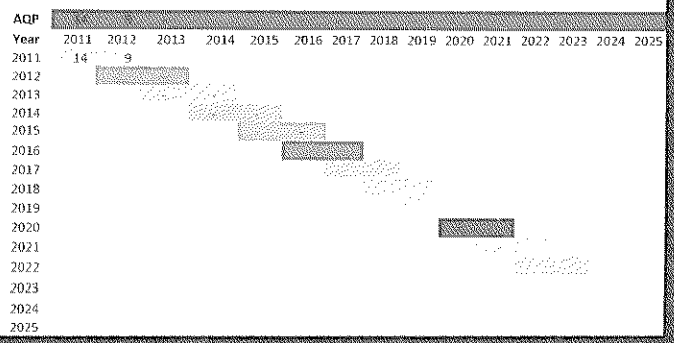
Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts	-	-	-	-	-
Probationers to Prison	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate					0.00%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					-
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					10.30%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					-
Actual Admissions to Prison:					-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					-
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2012 AQP Payment					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					925,960
High Performance Payment Deposit:					102,884
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					

Lake County

Statewide Felony Probation Rate: 6.77%
State Cost Avoidance Per ADP: $ 29,353

County - Generated Population Avoidance w/in CDCR



Summary Information

Year	Award Amt	High Perform or Tier	Prob Rev Rate	CDCR POP Avoidance
2011	179,245	Tier Payment	7.02%	14
2012	120,990	Tier Payment	0.00%	9
2013	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2014	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2015	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025				
Totals:	300,235			

2011-12

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	W/AVG
Population Counts:	681	681	681	681
Probationers to Prison:	74	63	60	61
Probation Failure Rate:	10.87%	9.25%	8.81%	9.00%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts:	681	687	-	-	684
Probationers to Prison:	10	14	-	-	48
Probation Failure Rate:					7.02%

Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:	684
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:	9.00%
Expected Admissions to Prison:	62
Actual Admissions to Prison:	48
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:	14
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):	20
2011 AQP Payment:	

Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):	0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR)	8%	-	100%

Tier 1 (45% of Savings):	Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):	No
Tier Incentive Payment:	179,245
High Performance Payment Deposit:	19,916

High Performance Eligibility Range	0%	-	3%

Eligible for High Performance Grant:	No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:	-

2012-13

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	AVG
Population Counts	681	681	681	681
Probationers to Prison	74	63	60	61
Probation Failure Rate	10.87%	9.25%	8.81%	9.00%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts	-	-	-	-	-
Probationers to Prison	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate					0.00%

Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:	-
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:	9.00%
Expected Admissions to Prison:	-
Actual Admissions to Prison:	-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:	-
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):	20
2012 AQP Payment	

Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):	0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):	8%	-	100%

Tier 1 (45% of Savings):	Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):	No
Tier Incentive Payment:	120,990
High Performance Payment Deposit:	13,443

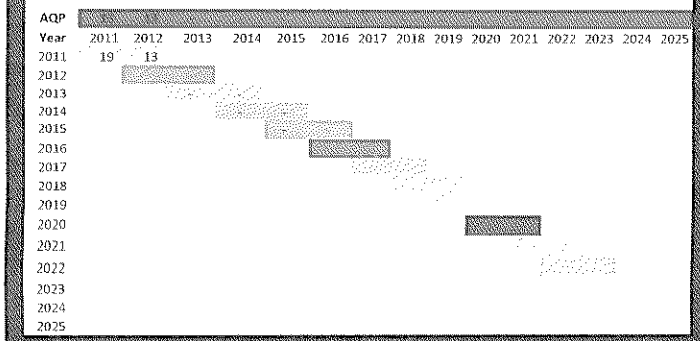
High Performance Eligibility Range:	0%	-	3%

Eligible for High Performance Grant:	No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:	

Lassen County

Statewide Felony Probation Rate: 6.77%
State Cost Avoidance Per ADP: $ 29,353

County - Generated Population Avoidance w/in CDCR



Summary Information

Year	Award Amt	High Perform or Tier	Prob Rev Rate	CDCR POP Avoidance
2011	247,666	Tier Payment	1.61%	19
2012	167,175	Tier Payment	0.00%	13
2013	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2014	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2015	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025				
Totals:	414,840			

2011-12

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	W/AVG
Population Counts:	249	249	249	249
Probationers to Prison:	15	20	24	23
Probation Failure Rate:	6.02%	8.03%	9.64%	9.14%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts:	249	249	-	-	249
Probationers to Prison:	1	1	-	-	4
Probation Failure Rate:					1.61%

Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:			249
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:			9.14%
Expected Admissions to Prison:			23
Actual Admissions to Prison:			4
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:			19
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR).			20
2011 AQP Payment:			
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):	0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):	8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):			Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):			No
Tier Incentive Payment:			247,666
High Performance Payment Deposit:			27,518
High Performance Eligibility Range:	0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:			Yes
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:			62,507

2012-13

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	AVG
Population Counts	249	249	249	249
Probationers to Prison	15	20	24	23
Probation Failure Rate	6.02%	8.03%	9.64%	9.14%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts	-	-	-	-	-
Probationers to Prison	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate					0.00%

Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:			-
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:			9.14%
Expected Admissions to Prison:			-
Actual Admissions to Prison:			-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:			-
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR).			20
2012 AQP Payment			
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):	0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):	8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):			Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):			No
Tier Incentive Payment:			167,175
High Performance Payment Deposit:			18,575
High Performance Eligibility Range:	0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:			No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:			

Los Angeles County

Statewide Felony Probation Rate: 6.77%
State Cost Avoidance Per ADP: $ 29,353

County - Generated Population Avoidance w/in CDCR

AQP Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2011	922	622													
2012															
2013															
2014															
2015															
2016															
2017															
2018															
2019															
2020															
2021															
2022															
2023															
2024															
2025															

Summary Information

Year	Award Amt	High Perform or Tier	Prob Rev Rate	CDCR POP Avoidance
2011	12,181,451	Tier Payment	6.26%	922
2012	8,222,480	Tier Payment	0.00%	622
2013	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2014	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2015	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025				
Totals:	20,403,931			

2011-12

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	W/AVG
Population Counts:	83,918	85,062	87,549	86,870
Probationers to Prison:	7,414	6,741	6,204	6,372
Probation Failure Rate:	8.83%	7.92%	7.09%	7.33%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts:	84,863	86,759	-	-	85,811
Probationers to Prison:	1,400	1,286	-	-	5,372
Probation Failure Rate:					6.26%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					85,811
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					7.33%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					6,294
Actual Admissions to Prison:					5,372
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					922
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2011 AQP Payment:					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					12,181,451
High Performance Payment Deposit:					1,353,495
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					-

2012-13

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	AVG
Population Counts	83,918	85,062	87,549	86,870
Probationers to Prison	7,414	6,741	6,204	6,372
Probation Failure Rate	8.83%	7.92%	7.09%	7.33%

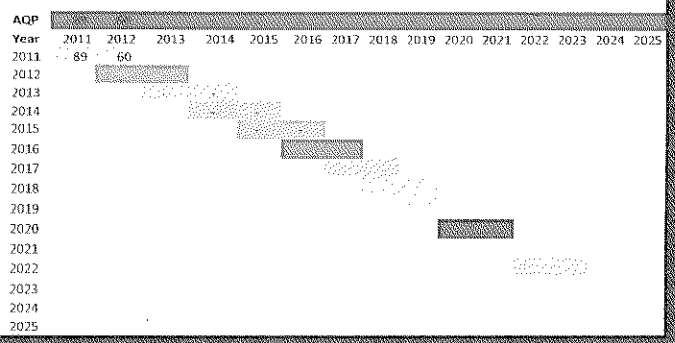
Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts	-	-	-	-	-
Probationers to Prison	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate					0.00%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					-
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					7.33%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					-
Actual Admissions to Prison:					-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					-
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2012 AQP Payment					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					######
High Performance Payment Deposit:					913,009
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					

Madera County

Statewide Felony Probation Rate: 6.77%
State Cost Avoidance Per ADP: $ 29,353

County - Generated Population Avoidance w/in CDCR



Summary Information

Year	Award Amt	High Perform or Tier	Prob Rev Rate	CDCR POP Avoidance
2011	1,169,287	Tier Payment	3.24%	89
2012	789,269	Tier Payment	0.00%	60
2013	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2014	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2015	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025				
Totals:	1,958,556			

2011-12

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	W/AVG
Population Counts:	2,442	2,416	2,626	2,575
Probationers to Prison:	188	238	136	159
Probation Failure Rate:	7.70%	9.85%	5.18%	6.18%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts:	2,971	3,070	-	-	3,021
Probationers to Prison:	20	29	-	-	98
Probation Failure Rate:					3.24%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					3,021
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					6.18%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					187
Actual Admissions to Prison:					98
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					89
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2011 AQP Payment:					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR)			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR)			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					1,169,287
High Performance Payment Deposit:					129,921
High Performance Eligibilty Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					Yes
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					171,128

2012-13

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	AVG
Population Counts	2,442	2,416	2,626	2,575
Probationers to Prison	188	238	136	159
Probation Failure Rate	7.70%	9.85%	5.18%	6.18%

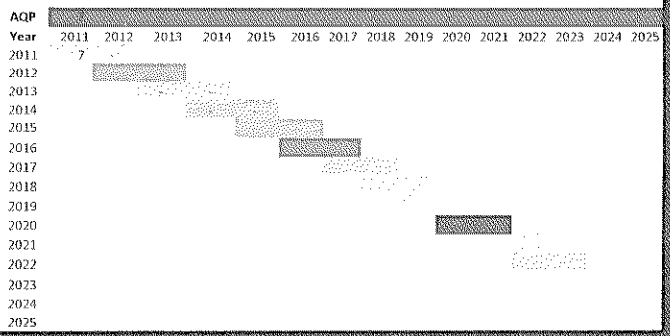
Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts	-	-	-	-	-
Probationers to Prison	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate					0.00%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					-
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					6.18%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					-
Actual Admissions to Prison:					-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					-
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2012 AQP Payment					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					789,269
High Performance Payment Deposit:					87,697
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					

Marin County

Statewide Felony Probation Rate: 6.77%
State Cost Avoidance Per ADP: $ 29,353

County - Generated Population Avoidance w/in CDCR



Summary Information

Year	Award Amt	High Perform or Tier	Prob Rev Rate	CDCR POP Avoidance
2011	261,571	High Perform Payment	1.51%	7
2012	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2013	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2014	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2015	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025				
Totals:	261,571			

2011-12

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	W/AVG
Population Counts:	1,127	1,123	1,145	1,140
Probationers to Prison:	27	38	21	25
Probation Failure Rate	2.40%	3.38%	1.83%	2.17%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts:	1,057	1,063	-	-	1,060
Probationers to Prison	4	4	-	-	16
Probation Failure Rate:					1.51%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population					1,060
Baseline Probation Failure Rate.					2.17%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					23
Actual Admissions to Prison:					16
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					7
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2011 AQP Payment:					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR).			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR).			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings)					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings)					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					92,102
High Performance Payment Deposit:					10,234
High Performance Eligibility Range.			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					Yes
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					261,571

2012-13

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	AVG
Population Counts	1,127	1,123	1,145	1,140
Probationers to Prison	27	38	21	25
Probation Failure Rate	2.40%	3.38%	1.83%	2.17%

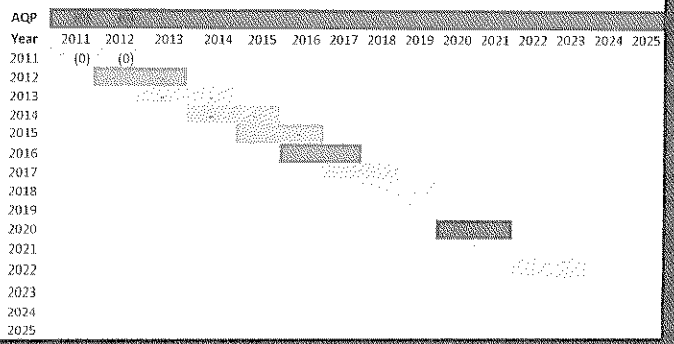
Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts	-	-	-	-	-
Probationers to Prison	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate					0.00%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					-
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					2.17%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					-
Actual Admissions to Prison:					-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					-
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2012 AQP Payment					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					
High Performance Payment Deposit:					-
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					

Mariposa County

Statewide Felony Probation Rate: 6.77%
State Cost Avoidance Per ADP: $ 29,353

County - Generated Population Avoidance w/in CDCR



Summary Information

Year	Award Amt	High Perform or Tier	Prob Rev Rate	CDCR POP Avoidance
2011	-	N/A	7.62%	(0)
2012	-	N/A	0.00%	(0)
2013	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2014	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2015	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025				
Totals:	-			

2011-12

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	W/AVG
Population Counts:	166	173	167	168
Probationers to Prison:	10	23	10	13
Probation Failure Rate:	6.02%	13.29%	5.99%	7.49%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts:	169	146	-	-	158
Probationers to Prison:	3	3	-	-	12
Probation Failure Rate:					7.62%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					158
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					7.49%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					12
Actual Admissions to Prison:					12
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					(0)
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2011 AQP Payment:					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR)			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR)			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					
High Performance Payment Deposit:					-
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					-

2012-13

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	AVG
Population Counts	166	173	167	168
Probationers to Prison	10	23	10	13
Probation Failure Rate	6.02%	13.29%	5.99%	7.49%

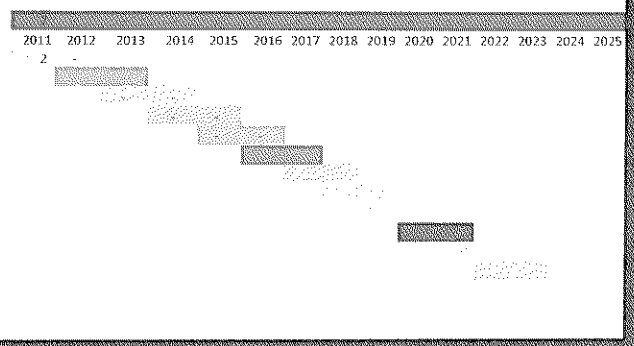
Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts	-	-	-	-	-
Probationers to Prison	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate					0.00%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					-
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					7.49%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					-
Actual Admissions to Prison:					-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					-
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2012 AQP Payment					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR).			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					
High Performance Payment Deposit:					-
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					

Mendocino County

Statewide Felony Probation Rate: 6.77%
State Cost Avoidance Per ADP: $ 29,353

County - Generated Population Avoidance w/in CDCR



Summary Information

Year	Award Amt	High Perform or Tier	Prob Rev Rate	CDCR POP Avoidance
2011	116,859	High Perform Payment	2.60%	2
2012	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2013	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2014	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2015	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025				
Totals:	116,859			

2011-12

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	W/AVG
Population Counts:	1,186	1,466	1,695	1,624
Probationers to Prison:	56	47	42	44
Probation Failure Rate:	4.72%	3.21%	2.48%	2.69%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts:	1,976	2,018	-	-	1,997
Probationers to Prison:	10	16	-	-	52
Probation Failure Rate:					2.60%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population					1,997
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					2.69%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					54
Actual Admissions to Prison:					52
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					2
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2011 AQP Payment:					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR)			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					23,053
High Performance Payment Deposit:					2,561
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					Yes
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					116,859

2012-13

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	AVG
Population Counts	1,186	1,466	1,695	1,624
Probationers to Prison	56	47	42	44
Probation Failure Rate	4.72%	3.21%	2.48%	2.69%

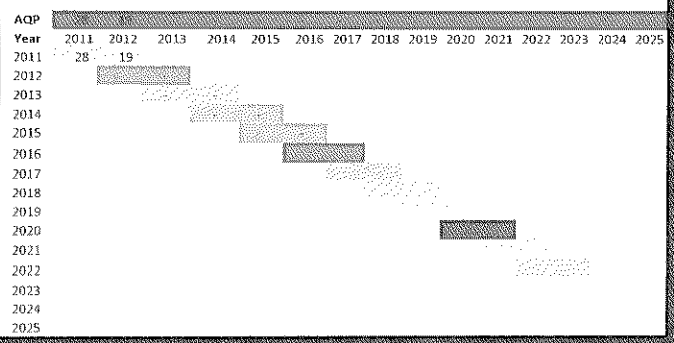
Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts	-	-	-	-	-
Probationers to Prison	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate					0.00%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					-
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					2.69%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					-
Actual Admissions to Prison:					-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					-
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2012 AQP Payment					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					
High Performance Payment Deposit:					-
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					

Merced County

Statewide Felony Probation Rate: 6.77%
State Cost Avoidance Per ADP: $ 29,353

County - Generated Population Avoidance w/in CDCR



Summary Information

Year	Award Amt	High Perform or Tier	Prob Rev Rate	CDCR POP Avoidance
2011	364,282	Tier Payment	3.74%	28
2012	245,890	Tier Payment	0.00%	19
2013	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2014	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2015	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025				
Totals:	610,172			

2011-12

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	W/AVG
Population Counts:	3,639	3,742	3,731	3,729
Probationers to Prison:	244	175	162	169
Probation Failure Rate:	6.71%	4.68%	4.34%	4.52%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts:	3,542	3,512	-	-	3,527
Probationers to Prison:	35	31	-	-	132
Probation Failure Rate:					3.74%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					3,527
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					4.52%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					160
Actual Admissions to Prison:					132
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					28
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2011 AQP Payment:					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					364,282
High Performance Payment Deposit:					40,476
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					-

2012-13

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	AVG
Population Counts	3,639	3,742	3,731	3,729
Probationers to Prison	244	175	162	169
Probation Failure Rate	6.71%	4.68%	4.34%	4.52%

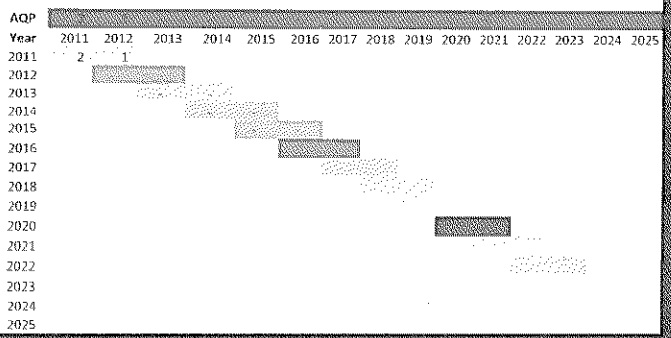
Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts	-	-	-	-	-
Probationers to Prison	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate					0.00%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					-
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					4.52%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					-
Actual Admissions to Prison:					-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					-
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2012 AQP Payment					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					245,890
High Performance Payment Deposit:					27,321
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					

Modoc County

Statewide Felony Probation Rate: 6.77%
State Cost Avoidance Per ADP: $ 29,353

County - Generated Population Avoidance w/in CDCR



Summary Information

Year	Award Amt	High Perform or Tier	Prob Rev Rate	CDCR POP Avoidance
2011	24,689	Tier Payment	0.00%	2
2012	16,665	Tier Payment	0.00%	1
2013	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2014	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2015	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025				
Totals:	41,355			

2011-12

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	W/AVG
Population Counts:	121	150	184	174
Probationers to Prison:	1	4	4	4
Probation Failure Rate:	0.83%	2.67%	2.17%	2.21%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts:	81	88	-	-	85
Probationers to Prison:	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate:					0.00%

Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:			85
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:			2.21%
Expected Admissions to Prison			2
Actual Admissions to Prison			-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:			2
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):			20
2011 AQP Payment:			
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):	0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):	8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):			Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):			No
Tier Incentive Payment:			24,689
High Performance Payment Deposit:			2,743
High Performance Eligibility Range:	0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:			Yes
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:			14,055

2012-13

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	AVG
Population Counts	121	150	184	174
Probationers to Prison	1	4	4	4
Probation Failure Rate	0.83%	2.67%	2.17%	2.21%

Current Calculation

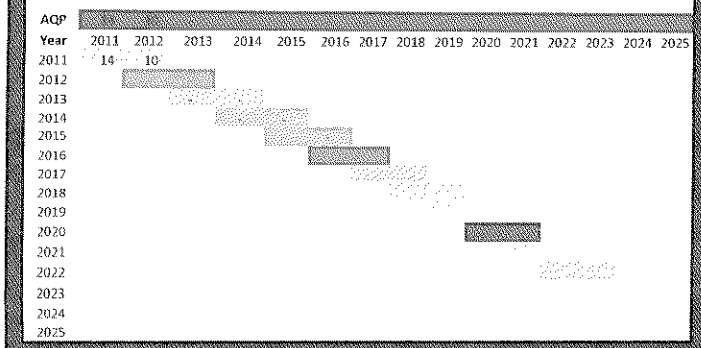
	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts	-	-	-	-	-
Probationers to Prison	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate					0.00%

Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:			-
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:			2.21%
Expected Admissions to Prison:			-
Actual Admissions to Prison:			-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:			-
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):			20
2012 AQP Payment			
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):	0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):	8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):			Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):			No
Tier Incentive Payment:			16,665
High Performance Payment Deposit:			1,852
High Performance Eligibility Range:	0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:			No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:			

Mono County

Statewide Felony Probation Rate: 6.77%
State Cost Avoidance Per ADP: $ 29,353

County - Generated Population Avoidance w/in CDCR



Summary Information

Year	Award Amt	High Perform or Tier	Prob Rev Rate	CDCR POP Avoidance
2011	190,441	Tier Payment	0.00%	14
2012	128,548	Tier Payment	0.00%	10
2013	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2014	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2015	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025				
Totals:	318,989			

2011-12

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	W/AVG
Population Counts:	156	165	187	181
Probationers to Prison:	10	12	9	10
Probation Failure Rate:	6.41%	7.27%	4.81%	5.33%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts:	198	343	-	-	271
Probationers to Prison:	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate:					0.00%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					271
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					5.33%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					14
Actual Admissions to Prison:					-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					14
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2011 AQP Payment:					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings)					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					190,441
High Performance Payment Deposit:					21,160
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					Yes
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					17,317

2012-13

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	AVG
Population Counts	156	165	187	181
Probationers to Prison	10	12	9	10
Probation Failure Rate	6.41%	7.27%	4.81%	5.33%

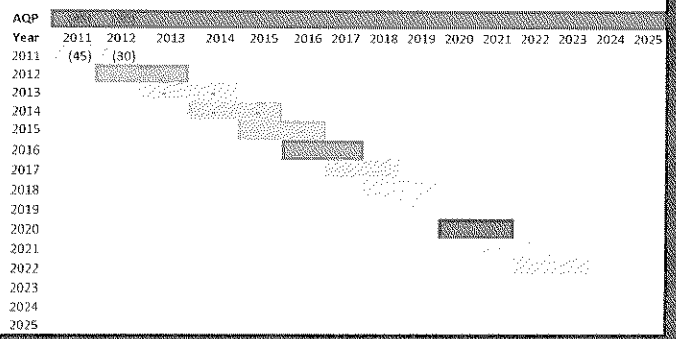
Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts	-	-	-	-	-
Probationers to Prison	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate					0.00%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					-
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					5.33%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					-
Actual Admissions to Prison:					-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					-
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2012 AQP Payment					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					128,548
High Performance Payment Deposit:					14,283
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					

Monterey County

Statewide Felony Probation Rate: 6.77%
State Cost Avoidance Per ADP: $ 29,353

County - Generated Population Avoidance w/in CDCR



Summary Information

Year	Award Amt	High Perform or Tier	Prob Rev Rate	CDCR POP Avoidance
2011	-	N/A	8.19%	(45)
2012	-	N/A	0.00%	(30)
2013	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2014	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2015	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025				
Totals:	-			

2011-12

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	W/AVG
Population Counts:	4,050	4,128	3,989	4,020
Probationers to Prison:	397	324	262	281
Probation Failure Rate:	9.80%	7.85%	6.57%	6.99%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts:	3,785	3,737	-	-	3,761
Probationers to Prison:	79	75	-	-	308
Probation Failure Rate:					8.19%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					3,761
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					6.99%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					263
Actual Admissions to Prison:					308
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					(45)
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2011 AQP Payment:					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment					
High Performance Payment Deposit:					-
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					-

2012-13

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	AVG
Population Counts	4,050	4,128	3,989	4,020
Probationers to Prison	397	324	262	281
Probation Failure Rate	9.80%	7.85%	6.57%	6.99%

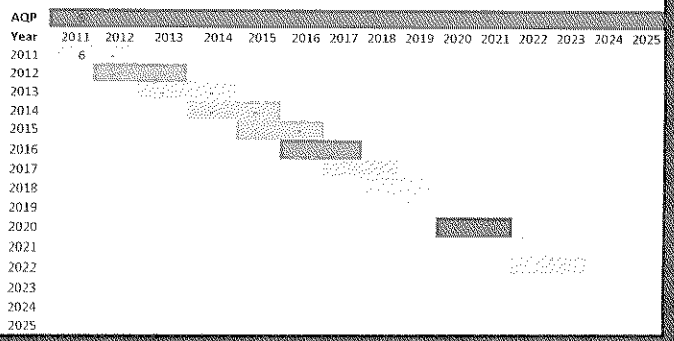
Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts	-	-	-	-	-
Probationers to Prison	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate					0.00%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					-
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					6.99%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					-
Actual Admissions to Prison:					-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					-
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2012 AQP Payment					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					
High Performance Payment Deposit:					-
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					

Napa County

Statewide Felony Probation Rate: 6.77%
State Cost Avoidance Per ADP: $ 29,353

County - Generated Population Avoidance w/in CDCR



Summary Information

Year	Award Amt	High Perform or Tier	Prob Rev Rate	CDCR POP Avoidance
2011	160,110	High Perform Payment	2.99%	6
2012	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2013	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2014	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2015	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025				
Totals:	160,110			

2011-12

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	W/AVG
Population Counts:	1,373	1,390	1,370	1,374
Probationers to Prison:	47	56	44	47
Probation Failure Rate	3.42%	4.03%	3.21%	3.39%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts:	1,387	1,419	-	-	1,403
Probationers to Prison:	12	9	-	-	42
Probation Failure Rate:					2.99%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					1,403
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					3.39%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					48
Actual Admissions to Prison:					42
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					6
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2011 AQP Payment:					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					73,009
High Performance Payment Deposit:					8,112
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					Yes
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					160,110

2012-13

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	AVG
Population Counts	1,373	1,390	1,370	1,374
Probationers to Prison	47	56	44	47
Probation Failure Rate	3.42%	4.03%	3.21%	3.39%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts	-	-	-	-	-
Probationers to Prison	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate					0.00%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					-
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					3.39%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					-
Actual Admissions to Prison:					-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					-
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2012 AQP Payment					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					
High Performance Payment Deposit:					-
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					

Nevada County

Statewide Felony Probation Rate: 6.77%
State Cost Avoidance Per ADP: $ 29,353

County - Generated Population Avoidance w/in CDCR

AQP	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Year															
2011	1	-	-												
2012															
2013															
2014															
2015															
2016															
2017															
2018															
2019															
2020															
2021															
2022															
2023															
2024															
2025															

Summary Information

Year	Award Amt	High Perform or Tier	Prob Rev Rate	CDCR POP Avoidance
2011	114,920	High Perform Payment	1.49%	1
2012	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2013	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2014	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2015	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025				
Totals:	114,920			

2011-12

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	W/AVG
Population Counts:	672	621	568	584
Probationers to Prison:	27	11	9	10
Probation Failure Rate.	4.02%	1.77%	1.58%	1.76%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts:	538	533	-	-	536
Probationers to Prison.	4	-	-	-	8
Probation Failure Rate:					1.49%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					536
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					1.76%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					9
Actual Admissions to Prison:					8
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					1
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2011 AQP Payment:					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR).			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings).					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					19,124
High Performance Payment Deposit:					2,125
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant					Yes
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					114,920

2012-13

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	AVG
Population Counts	672	621	568	584
Probationers to Prison	27	11	9	10
Probation Failure Rate	4.02%	1.77%	1.58%	1.76%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts	-	-	-	-	-
Probationers to Prison	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate					0.00%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					-
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					1.76%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					-
Actual Admissions to Prison:					-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					-
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2012 AQP Payment					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					
High Performance Payment Deposit:					-
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					

Orange County

Statewide Felony Probation Rate: 6.77%
State Cost Avoidance Per ADP: $ 29,353

County - Generated Population Avoidance w/in CDCR

Summary Information

Year	Award Amt	High Perform or Tier	Prob Rev Rate	CDCR POP Avoidance
2011	6,194,368	Tier Payment	4.29%	469
2012	4,181,198	Tier Payment	0.00%	317
2013	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2014	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2015	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025				
Totals:	10,375,566			

2011-12

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	W/AVG
Population Counts:	28,013	28,256	27,546	27,711
Probationers to Prison:	1,440	1,738	1,694	1,690
Probation Failure Rate:	5.14%	6.15%	6.15%	6.10%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts:	26,330	25,448	-	-	25,889
Probationers to Prison:	258	297	-	-	1,110
Probation Failure Rate:					4.29%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population					25,889
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					6.10%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					1,579
Actual Admissions to Prison:					1,110
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					469
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR)					20
2011 AQP Payment:					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR).			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					6,194,368
High Performance Payment Deposit:					688,263
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					-

2012-13

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	AVG
Population Counts	28,013	28,256	27,546	27,711
Probationers to Prison	1,440	1,738	1,694	1,690
Probation Failure Rate	5.14%	6.15%	6.15%	6.10%

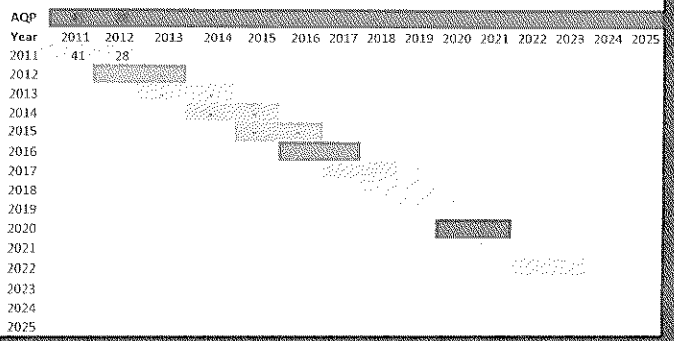
Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts	-	-	-	-	-
Probationers to Prison	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate					0.00%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					-
Baseline Probation Failure Rate.					6.10%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					-
Actual Admissions to Prison:					-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison.					-
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2012 AQP Payment					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment					#######
High Performance Payment Deposit					464,578
High Performance Eligibility Range			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est Payment:					

Placer County

Statewide Felony Probation Rate: 6.77%
State Cost Avoidance Per ADP: $ 29,353

County - Generated Population Avoidance w/in CDCR



Summary Information

Year	Award Amt	High Perform or Tier	Prob Rev Rate	CDCR POP Avoidance
2011	540,143	Tier Payment	4.86%	41
2012	364,597	Tier Payment	0.00%	28
2013	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2014	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2015	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025				
Totals:	904,740			

2011-12

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	W/AVG
Population Counts:	1,556	1,500	2,092	1,947
Probationers to Prison:	166	137	114	121
Probation Failure Rate:	10.67%	9.13%	5.45%	6.23%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts:	3,037	2,967	-	-	3,002
Probationers to Prison:	42	31	-	-	146
Probation Failure Rate:					4.86%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					3,002
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					6.23%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					187
Actual Admissions to Prison:					146
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					41
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR)					20
2011 AQP Payment:					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					540,143
High Performance Payment Deposit:					60,016
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					-

2012-13

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	AVG
Population Counts	1,556	1,500	2,092	1,947
Probationers to Prison	166	137	114	121
Probation Failure Rate	10.67%	9.13%	5.45%	6.23%

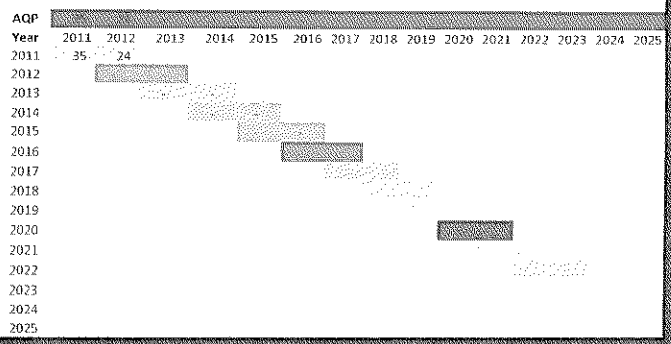
Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts	-	-	-	-	-
Probationers to Prison	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate					0.00%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					-
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					6.23%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					-
Actual Admissions to Prison:					-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					-
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2012 AQP Payment					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					364,597
High Performance Payment Deposit:					40,511
High Performance Eligibilty Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					

Plumas County

Statewide Felony Probation Rate: 6.77%
State Cost Avoidance Per ADP: $ 29,353

County - Generated Population Avoidance w/in CDCR



Summary Information

Year	Award Amt	High Perform or Tier	Prob Rev Rate	CDCR POP Avoidance
2011	463,658	Tier Payment	3.25%	35
2012	312,969	Tier Payment	0.00%	24
2013	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2014	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2015	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025				
Totals:	776,628			

2011-12

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	W/AVG
Population Counts:	224	233	222	224
Probationers to Prison:	31	35	41	39
Probation Failure Rate:	13.84%	15.02%	18.47%	17.52%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts:	245	247	-	-	246
Probationers to Prison:	4	-	-	-	8
Probation Failure Rate:					3.25%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population					246
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					17.52%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					43
Actual Admissions to Prison:					8
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					35
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2011 AQP Payment:					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR)			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR).			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings)					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					463,658
High Performance Payment Deposit:					51,518
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					Yes
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					27,227

2012-13

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	AVG
Population Counts	224	233	222	224
Probationers to Prison	31	35	41	39
Probation Failure Rate	13.84%	15.02%	18.47%	17.52%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts	-	-	-	-	-
Probationers to Prison	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate					0.00%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					-
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					17.52%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					-
Actual Admissions to Prison:					-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					-
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2012 AQP Payment					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR)			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					312,969
High Performance Payment Deposit:					34,774
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					

Riverside County

Statewide Felony Probation Rate:	6.77%
State Cost Avoidance Per ADP	$ 29,353

County - Generated Population Avoidance w/in CDCR

AQP Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2011	707	477													
2012															
2013															
2014															
2015															
2016															
2017															
2018															
2019															
2020															
2021															
2022															
2023															
2024															
2025															

Summary Information

Year	Award Amt	High Perform or Tier	Prob Rev Rate	CDCR POP Avoidance
2011	9,337,911	Tier Payment	3.17%	707
2012	6,303,090	Tier Payment	0.00%	477
2013	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2014	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2015	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025				
Totals:	15,641,001			

2011-12

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	W/AVG
Population Counts:	22,561	23,502	23,577	23,511
Probationers to Prison:	1,904	1,680	1,316	1,418
Probation Failure Rate:	8.44%	7.15%	5.58%	6.03%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts:	24,730	24,638	-	-	24,684
Probationers to Prison:	169	222	-	-	782
Probation Failure Rate:					3.17%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					24,684
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					6.03%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					1,489
Actual Admissions to Prison:					782
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					707
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2011 AQP Payment:					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					9,337,911
High Performance Payment Deposit:					1,037,546
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant					Yes
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					3,088,622

2012-13

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	AVG
Population Counts	22,561	23,502	23,577	23,511
Probationers to Prison	1,904	1,680	1,316	1,418
Probation Failure Rate	8.44%	7.15%	5.58%	6.03%

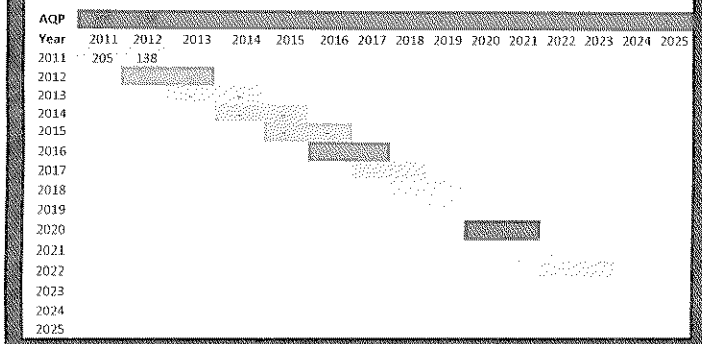
Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts	-	-	-	-	-
Probationers to Prison	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate					0.00%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					-
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					6.03%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					-
Actual Admissions to Prison:					-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					-
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2012 AQP Payment					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					#####
High Performance Payment Deposit:					700,343
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					

Sacramento County

Statewide Felony Probation Rate: 6.77%
State Cost Avoidance Per ADP: $ 29,353

County - Generated Population Avoidance w/in CDCR



Summary Information

Year	Award Amt	High Perform or Tier	Prob Rev Rate	CDCR POP Avoidance
2011	2,403,962	Tier Payment	11 33%	205
2012	1,825,509	Tier Payment	0 00%	138
2013	-	N/A	0 00%	-
2014	-	N/A	0 00%	-
2015	-	N/A	0 00%	-
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025				
Totals:	4,229,470			

2011-12

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	W/AVG
Population Counts:	13,534	13,776	13,907	13,862
Probationers to Prison:	1,090	1,356	1,907	1,756
Probation Failure Rate:	8.05%	9.84%	13.71%	12.67%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts:	15,266	15,376	-	-	15,321
Probationers to Prison:	454	414	-	-	1,736
Probation Failure Rate:					11.33%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					15,321
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					12.67%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					1,941
Actual Admissions to Prison:					1,736
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					205
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2011 AQP Payment:					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					No
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					Yes
Tier Incentive Payment:					2,403,962
High Performance Payment Deposit:					300,495
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					-

2012-13

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	AVG
Population Counts	13,534	13,776	13,907	13,862
Probationers to Prison	1,090	1,356	1,907	1,756
Probation Failure Rate	8.05%	9.84%	13 71%	12.67%

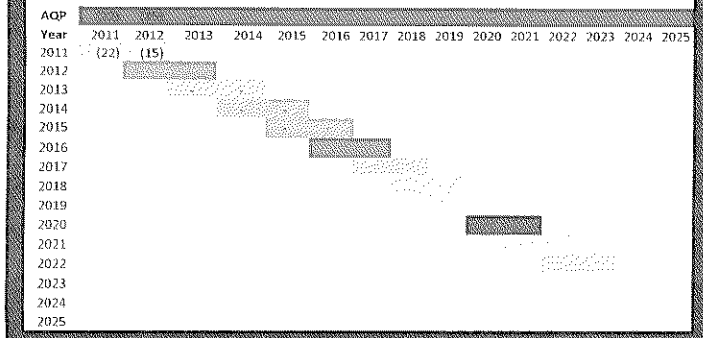
Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts	-	-	-	-	-
Probationers to Prison	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate					0.00%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					-
Baseline Probation Failure Rate					12.67%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					-
Actual Admissions to Prison:					-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					-
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2012 AQP Payment					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					[illegible]
High Performance Payment Deposit:					202,834
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					

San Benito County

Statewide Felony Probation Rate: 6.77%
State Cost Avoidance Per ADP: $ 29,353

County - Generated Population Avoidance w/in CDCR



Summary Information

Year	Award Amt	High Perform or Tier	Prob Rev Rate	CDCR POP Avoidance
2011	-	N/A	10.70%	(22)
2012	-	N/A	0.00%	(15)
2013	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2014	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2015	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025				
Totals:	-			

2011-12

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	W/AVG
Population Counts:	750	685	518	563
Probationers to Prison:	18	55	38	40
Probation Failure Rate:	2.40%	8.03%	7.34%	7.18%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts:	644	627	-	-	636
Probationers to Prison:	13	21	-	-	68
Probation Failure Rate:					10.70%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					636
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					7.18%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					46
Actual Admissions to Prison:					68
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					(22)
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2011 AQP Payment:					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings)					No
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					Yes
Tier Incentive Payment:					
High Performance Payment Deposit:					-
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					-

2012-13

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	AVG
Population Counts	750	685	518	563
Probationers to Prison	18	55	38	40
Probation Failure Rate	2.40%	8.03%	7.34%	7.18%

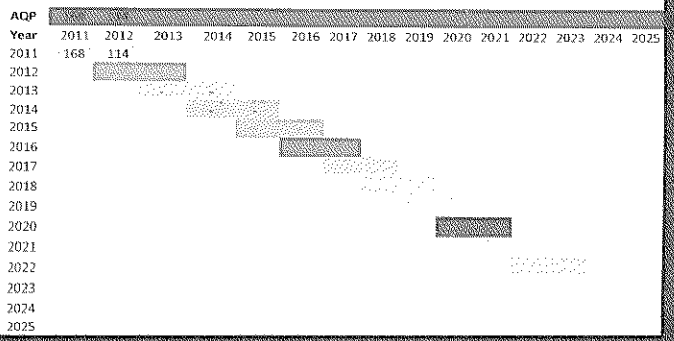
Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts	-	-	-	-	-
Probationers to Prison	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate					0.00%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					-
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					7.18%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					-
Actual Admissions to Prison:					-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					-
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2012 AQP Payment					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					
High Performance Payment Deposit:					-
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					

San Bernardino County

Statewide Felony Probation Rate: 6.77%
State Cost Avoidance Per ADP: $ 29,353

County - Generated Population Avoidance w/in CDCR



Summary Information

Year	Award Amt	High Perform or Tier	Prob Rev Rate	CDCR POP Avoidance
2011	1,976,061	Tier Payment	8.53%	168
2012	1,500,571	Tier Payment	0.00%	114
2013	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2014	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2015	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025				
Totals:	3,476,632			

2011-12

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	W/AVG
Population Counts:	22,593	23,436	24,098	23,890
Probationers to Prison:	2,333	2,216	2,193	2,205
Probation Failure Rate:	10.33%	9.46%	9.10%	9.23%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts:	24,200	23,921	-	-	24,061
Probationers to Prison:	513	513	-	-	2,052
Probation Failure Rate:					8.53%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					24,061
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					9.23%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					2,220
Actual Admissions to Prison:					2,052
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					168
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR)					20
2011 AQP Payment:					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR)			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					No
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					Yes
Tier Incentive Payment:					1,976,061
High Performance Payment Deposit:					247,008
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					-

2012-13

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	AVG
Population Counts	22,593	23,436	24,098	23,890
Probationers to Prison	2,333	2,216	2,193	2,205
Probation Failure Rate	10.33%	9.46%	9.10%	9.23%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts	-	-	-	-	-
Probationers to Prison	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate					0.00%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					-
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					9.23%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					-
Actual Admissions to Prison:					-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					-
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2012 AQP Payment					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					########
High Performance Payment Deposit:					168,730
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					

San Diego County

Statewide Felony Probation Rate: 6.77%
State Cost Avoidance Per ADP: $ 29,353

County - Generated Population Avoidance w/in CDCR

AQP Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2011	161	108													
2012															
2013															
2014															
2015															
2016															
2017															
2018															
2019															
2020															
2021															
2022															
2023															
2024															
2025															

Summary Information

Year	Award Amt	High Perform or Tier	Prob Rev Rate	CDCR POP Avoidance
2011	2,121,122	Tier Payment	6.95%	161
2012	1,431,757	Tier Payment	0.00%	108
2013	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2014	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2015	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025				
Totals	3,552,880			

2011-12

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	W/AVG
Population Counts	19,795	20,494	20,216	20,251
Probationers to Prison:	1,664	1,593	1,562	1,573
Probation Failure Rate:	8.41%	7.77%	7.73%	7.77%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts	19,748	19,499	-	-	19,624
Probationers to Prison.	341	341	-	-	1,364
Probation Failure Rate:					6.95%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					19,624
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					7.77%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					1,525
Actual Admissions to Prison.					1,364
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					161
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2011 AQP Payment:					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					2,121,122
High Performance Payment Deposit:					235,680
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					-

2012-13

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	AVG
Population Counts	19,795	20,494	20,216	20,251
Probationers to Prison	1,664	1,593	1,562	1,573
Probation Failure Rate	8.41%	7.77%	7.73%	7.77%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts	-	-	-	-	-
Probationers to Prison	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate					0.00%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					-
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					7.77%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					-
Actual Admissions to Prison:					-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					-
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2012 AQP Payment					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					########
High Performance Payment Deposit:					159,084
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					

San Francisco County

Statewide Felony Probation Rate: 6.77%
State Cost Avoidance Per ADP: $ 29,353

County - Generated Population Avoidance w/in CDCR

Summary Information

Year	Award Amt	High Perform or Tier	Prob Rev Rate	CDCR POP Avoidance
2011	417,989	Tier Payment	3.55%	32
2012	282,143	Tier Payment	0.00%	21
2013	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2014	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2015	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025				
Totals:	700,132			

2011-12

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	W/AVG
Population Counts:	6,840	6,473	6,755	6,703
Probationers to Prison:	257	223	287	273
Probation Failure Rate:	3.76%	3.45%	4.25%	4.07%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts:	6,182	5,992	-	-	6,087
Probationers to Prison:	62	46	-	-	216
Probation Failure Rate:					3.55%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					6,087
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					4.07%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					248
Actual Admissions to Prison:					216
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					32
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2011 AQP Payment:					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					417,989
High Performance Payment Deposit:					48,443
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					-

2012-13

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	AVG
Population Counts	6,840	6,473	6,755	6,703
Probationers to Prison	257	223	287	273
Probation Failure Rate	3.76%	3.45%	4.25%	4.07%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts	-	-	-	-	-
Probationers to Prison	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate					0.00%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					-
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					4.07%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					-
Actual Admissions to Prison:					-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					-
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2012 AQP Payment					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					282,143
High Performance Payment Deposit:					31,349
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					

San Joaquin County

Statewide Felony Probation Rate: 6.77%
State Cost Avoidance Per ADP: $ 29,353

County - Generated Population Avoidance w/in CDCR

AQP Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2011	(105)	(71)													
2012															
2013															
2014															
2015															
2016															
2017															
2018															
2019															
2020															
2021															
2022															
2023															
2024															
2025															

Summary Information

Year	Award Amt	High Perform or Tier	Prob Rev Rate	CDCR POP Avoidance
2011	-	N/A	3.74%	(105)
2012	-	N/A	0.00%	(71)
2013	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2014	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2015	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025				
Totals:	-			

2011-12

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	W/AVG
Population Counts:	11,203	10,181	8,585	9,035
Probationers to Prison:	208	206	232	226
Probation Failure Rate:	1.86%	2.02%	2.70%	2.50%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts:	8,773	8,108	-	-	8,441
Probationers to Prison:	35	123	-	-	316
Probation Failure Rate:					3.74%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					8,441
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					2.50%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					211
Actual Admissions to Prison:					316
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					(105)
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR)					20
2011 AQP Payment:					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					
High Performance Payment Deposit:					-
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					-

2012-13

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	AVG
Population Counts	11,203	10,181	8,585	9,035
Probationers to Prison	208	206	232	226
Probation Failure Rate	1.86%	2.02%	2.70%	2.50%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts	-	-	-	-	-
Probationers to Prison	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate					0.00%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					-
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					2.50%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					-
Actual Admissions to Prison:					-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					-
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR)					20
2012 AQP Payment					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					
High Performance Payment Deposit:					-
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					

San Luis Obispo County

Statewide Felony Probation Rate: 6.77%
State Cost Avoidance Per ADP: $ 29,353

County - Generated Population Avoidance w/in CDCR

AQP Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2011	(66)	(44)													
2012															
2013															
2014															
2015															
2016															
2017															
2018															
2019															
2020															
2021															
2022															
2023															
2024															
2025															

Summary Information

Year	Award Amt	High Perform or Tier	Prob Rev Rate	CDCR POP Avoidance
2011	-	N/A	6.88%	(66)
2012	-	N/A	0.00%	(44)
2013	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2014	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2015	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025				
Totals:	-			

2011-12

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	W/AVG
Population Counts:	2,402	2,583	2,569	2,563
Probationers to Prison:	102	98	85	88
Probation Failure Rate:	4.25%	3.79%	3.31%	3.45%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts:	1,952	1,885	-	-	1,919
Probationers to Prison:	44	22	-	-	132
Probation Failure Rate:					6.88%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					1,919
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					3.45%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					66
Actual Admissions to Prison:					132
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					(66)
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2011 AQP Payment:					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					
High Performance Payment Deposit:					-
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					-

2012-13

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	AVG
Population Counts	2,402	2,583	2,569	2,563
Probationers to Prison	102	98	85	88
Probation Failure Rate	4.25%	3.79%	3.31%	3.45%

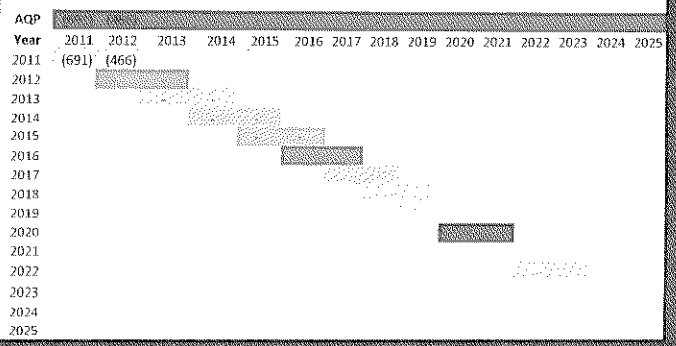
Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts	-	-	-	-	-
Probationers to Prison	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate					0.00%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					-
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					3.45%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					-
Actual Admissions to Prison:					-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					-
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2012 AQP Payment					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					
High Performance Payment Deposit:					-
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					

San Mateo County

Statewide Felony Probation Rate: 6.77%
State Cost Avoidance Per ADP: $ 29,353

County - Generated Population Avoidance w/in CDCR



Summary Information

Year	Award Amt	High Perform or Tier	Prob Rev Rate	CDCR POP Avoidance
2011	-	N/A	23.18%	(691)
2012	-	N/A	0.00%	(466)
2013	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2014	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2015	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025				
Totals:	-			

2011-12

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	W/AVG
Population Counts:	6,162	5,844	5,650	5,714
Probationers to Prison:	237	245	250	248
Probation Failure Rate:	3.85%	4.19%	4.42%	4.35%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts:	3,493	3,841	-	-	3,667
Probationers to Prison:	190	235	-	-	850
Probation Failure Rate:					23.18%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					3,667
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					4.35%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					159
Actual Admissions to Prison:					850
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					(691)
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2011 AQP Payment:					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					No
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					Yes
Tier Incentive Payment:					
High Performance Payment Deposit:					-
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment					-

2012-13

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	AVG
Population Counts	6,162	5,844	5,650	5,714
Probationers to Prison	237	245	250	248
Probation Failure Rate	3.85%	4.19%	4.42%	4.35%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts	-	-	-	-	-
Probationers to Prison	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate					0.00%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					-
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					4.35%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					-
Actual Admissions to Prison:					-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					-
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2012 AQP Payment					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					
High Performance Payment Deposit:					-
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					

Santa Barbara County

Statewide Felony Probation Rate: 6.77%
State Cost Avoidance Per ADP: $ 29,353

County - Generated Population Avoidance w/in CDCR

AQP Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2011	128	87													
2012															
2013															
2014															
2015															
2016															
2017															
2018															
2019															
2020															
2021															
2022															
2023															
2024															
2025															

Summary Information

Year	Award Amt	High Perform or Tier	Prob Rev Rate	CDCR POP Avoidance
2011	1,692,862	Tier Payment	3 98%	128
2012	1,142,682	Tier Payment	0 00%	87
2013	-	N/A	0 00%	-
2014	-	N/A	0 00%	-
2015	-	N/A	0 00%	-
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025				
Totals:	2,835,544			

2011-12

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	W/AVG
Population Counts:	4,643	4,778	4,757	4,756
Probationers to Prison:	383	395	295	319
Probation Failure Rate:	8.25%	8.27%	6 20%	6.72%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts:	4,698	4,657	-	-	4,678
Probationers to Prison:	43	50	-	-	186
Probation Failure Rate:					3 98%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					4,678
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					6.72%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					314
Actual Admissions to Prison:					186
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					128
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2011 AQP Payment:					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR)			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					1,692,862
High Performance Payment Deposit:					188,096
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					-

2012-13

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	AVG
Population Counts	4,643	4,778	4,757	4,756
Probationers to Prison	383	395	295	319
Probation Failure Rate	8.25%	8.27%	6.20%	6.72%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts	-	-	-	-	-
Probationers to Prison	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate					0.00%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					-
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					6.72%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					-
Actual Admissions to Prison:					-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					-
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2012 AQP Payment					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment					########
High Performance Payment Deposit:					126,965
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					

Santa Clara County

Statewide Felony Probation Rate: 6.77%
State Cost Avoidance Per ADP: $ 29,353

County - Generated Population Avoidance w/in CDCR

AQP Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2011	(200)	(135)													
2012															
2013															
2014															
2015															
2016															
2017															
2018															
2019															
2020															
2021															
2022															
2023															
2024															
2025															

Summary Information

Year	Award Amt	High Perform or Tier	Prob Rev Rate	CDCR POP Avoidance
2011	-	N/A	5.18%	(200)
2012	-	N/A	0.00%	(135)
2013	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2014	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2015	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025				
Totals:	-			

2011-12

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	W/AVG
Population Counts:	17,862	17,954	17,862	17,880
Probationers to Prison:	694	757	656	678
Probation Failure Rate:	3.89%	4.22%	3.67%	3.79%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts:	14,352	14,350	-	-	14,351
Probationers to Prison:	190	182	-	-	744
Probation Failure Rate:					5.18%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					14,351
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					3.79%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					544
Actual Admissions to Prison:					744
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					(200)
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2011 AQP Payment:					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings)					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					
High Performance Payment Deposit:					-
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					-

2012-13

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	AVG
Population Counts	17,862	17,954	17,862	17,880
Probationers to Prison	694	757	656	678
Probation Failure Rate	3.89%	4.22%	3.67%	3.79%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts	-	-	-	-	-
Probationers to Prison	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate					0.00%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					-
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					3.79%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					-
Actual Admissions to Prison:					-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					-
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2012 AQP Payment					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					
High Performance Payment Deposit:					-
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					

Santa Cruz County

Statewide Felony Probation Rate: 6.77%
State Cost Avoidance Per ADP: $ 29,353

County - Generated Population Avoidance w/in CDCR

AQP Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2011	(26)	(18)													
2012															
2013															
2014															
2015															
2016															
2017															
2018															
2019															
2020															
2021															
2022															
2023															
2024															
2025															

Summary Information

Year	Award Amt	High Perform or Tier	Prob Rev Rate	CDCR POP Avoidance
2011	341,518	High Perform Payment	3.27%	(26)
2012	-	N/A	0.00%	(18)
2013	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2014	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2015	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025				
Totals:	341,518			

2011-12

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	W/AVG
Population Counts:	2,911	2,820	2,779	2,794
Probationers to Prison:	71	52	65	63
Probation Failure Rate:	2.44%	1.84%	2.34%	2.24%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts:	2,578	2,564	-	-	2,571
Probationers to Prison:	22	20	-	-	84
Probation Failure Rate:					3.27%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					2,571
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					2.24%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					58
Actual Admissions to Prison:					84
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					(26)
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2011 AQP Payment:					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					
High Performance Payment Deposit:					-
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					Yes
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					341,518

2012-13

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	AVG
Population Counts	2,911	2,820	2,779	2,794
Probationers to Prison	71	52	65	63
Probation Failure Rate	2.44%	1.84%	2.34%	2.24%

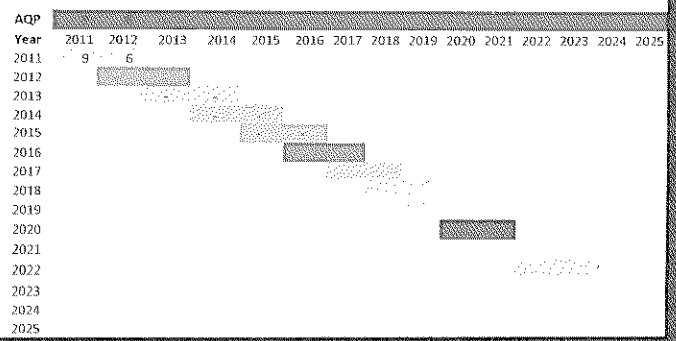
Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts	-	-	-	-	-
Probationers to Prison	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate					0.00%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					-
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					2.24%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					-
Actual Admissions to Prison:					-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					-
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2012 AQP Payment					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					
High Performance Payment Deposit:					-
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					

Shasta County

Statewide Felony Probation Rate: 6.77%
State Cost Avoidance Per ADP: $ 29,353

County - Generated Population Avoidance w/in CDCR



Summary Information

Year	Award Amt	High Perform or Tier	Prob Rev Rate	CDCR POP Avoidance
2011	106,781	Tier Payment	14.11%	9
2012	81,087	Tier Payment	0.00%	6
2013	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2014	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2015	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025				
Totals:	187,867			

2011-12

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	W/AVG
Population Counts:	1,429	1,673	1,601	1,607
Probationers to Prison:	286	236	231	235
Probation Failure Rate:	20.01%	14.11%	14.43%	14.61%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts:	1,648	1,981	-	-	1,815
Probationers to Prison	65	63	-	-	256
Probation Failure Rate:					14.11%

Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:			1,815
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:			14.61%
Expected Admissions to Prison:			265
Actual Admissions to Prison.			256
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:			9
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):			20
2011 AQP Payment.			
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):	0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):	8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):			No
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):			Yes
Tier Incentive Payment			106,781
High Performance Payment Deposit:			13,348
High Performance Eligibility Range:	0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:			No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:			-

2012-13

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	AVG
Population Counts	1,429	1,673	1,601	1,607
Probationers to Prison	286	236	231	235
Probation Failure Rate	20.01%	14.11%	14.43%	14.61%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts	-	-	-	-	-
Probationers to Prison	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate					0.00%

Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:			-
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:			14.61%
Expected Admissions to Prison:			-
Actual Admissions to Prison.			-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:			-
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):			20
2012 AQP Payment			
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):	0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):	8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):			Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):			No
Tier Incentive Payment:			81,087
High Performance Payment Deposit:			9,010
High Performance Eligibility Range:	0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:			No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:			

Sierra County

Statewide Felony Probation Rate: 6.77%
State Cost Avoidance Per ADP: $ 29,353

County - Generated Population Avoidance w/in CDCR

AQP Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2011	(8)	(5)													
2012															
2013															
2014															
2015															
2016															
2017															
2018															
2019															
2020															
2021															
2022															
2023															
2024															
2025															

Summary Information

Year	Award Amt	High Perform or Tier	Prob Rev Rate	CDCR POP Avoidance
2011	-	N/A	28.57%	(8)
2012	-	N/A	0.00%	(5)
2013	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2014	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2015	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025				
Totals:	-			

2011-12

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	W/AVG
Population Counts:	35	35	35	35
Probationers to Prison:	-	2	2	2
Probation Failure Rate:	0.00%	5.71%	5.71%	5.43%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts:	36	34	-	-	35
Probationers to Prison:	4	1	-	-	10
Probation Failure Rate:					28.57%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					35
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					5.43%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					2
Actual Admissions to Prison:					10
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					(8)
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2011 AQP Payment:					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					No
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					Yes
Tier Incentive Payment:					
High Performance Payment Deposit:					-
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					-

2012-13

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	AVG
Population Counts	35	35	35	35
Probationers to Prison	-	2	2	2
Probation Failure Rate	0.00%	5.71%	5.71%	5.43%

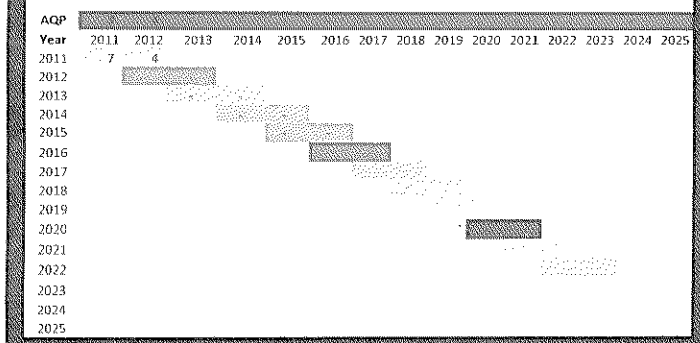
Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts	-	-	-	-	-
Probationers to Prison	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate					0.00%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					-
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					5.43%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					-
Actual Admissions to Prison:					-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2012 AQP Payment					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					
High Performance Payment Deposit:					-
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					

Siskiyou County

Statewide Felony Probation Rate: 6.77%
State Cost Avoidance Per ADP: $ 29,353

County - Generated Population Avoidance w/in CDCR



Summary Information

Year	Award Amt	High Perform or Tier	Prob Rev Rate	CDCR POP Avoidance
2011	86,775	Tier Payment	4.56%	7
2012	58,573	Tier Payment	0.00%	4
2013	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2014	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2015	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025				
Totals:	145,348			

2011-12

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	W/AVG
Population Counts:	520	574	547	551
Probationers to Prison:	54	29	30	31
Probation Failure Rate:	10.38%	5.05%	5.48%	5.63%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts:	609	620	-	-	615
Probationers to Prison	7	7	-	-	28
Probation Failure Rate:					4.56%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population					615
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					5.63%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					35
Actual Admissions to Prison:					28
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					7
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2011 AQP Payment:					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings)					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings)					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					86,775
High Performance Payment Deposit:					9,642
High Performance Eligibility Range			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					-

2012-13

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	AVG
Population Counts	520	574	547	551
Probationers to Prison	54	29	30	31
Probation Failure Rate	10.38%	5.05%	5.48%	5.63%

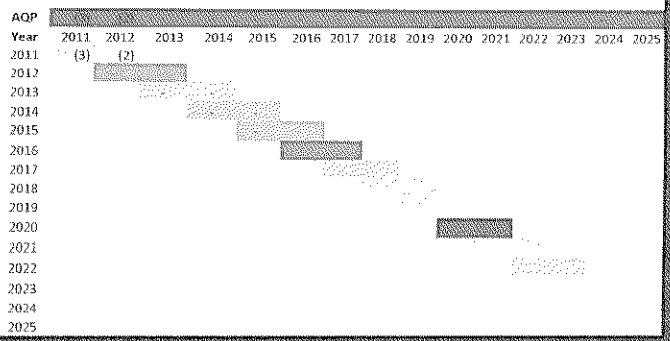
Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts	-	-	-	-	-
Probationers to Prison	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate					0.00%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					-
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					5.63%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					-
Actual Admissions to Prison:					-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					-
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR)					20
2012 AQP Payment					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR).			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					58,573
High Performance Payment Deposit:					6,508
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant.					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					

Solano County

Statewide Felony Probation Rate: 6.77%
State Cost Avoidance Per ADP: $ 29,353

County - Generated Population Avoidance w/in CDCR



Summary Information

Year	Award Amt	High Perform or Tier	Prob Rev Rate	CDCR POP Avoidance
2011	-	N/A	8.80%	(3)
2012	-	N/A	0.00%	(2)
2013	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2014	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2015	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025				
Totals:	-			

2011-12

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	W/AVG
Population Counts:	3,416	3,384	3,356	3,365
Probationers to Prison:	412	341	272	293
Probation Failure Rate:	12.06%	10.08%	8.10%	8.70%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts:	3,078	2,970	-	-	3,024
Probationers to Prison:	66	67	-	-	266
Probation Failure Rate:					8.80%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					3,024
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					8.70%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					263
Actual Admissions to Prison:					266
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					(3)
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2011 AQP Payment:					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings)					No
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					Yes
Tier Incentive Payment:					
High Performance Payment Deposit:					-
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					-

2012-13

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	AVG
Population Counts	3,416	3,384	3,356	3,365
Probationers to Prison	412	341	272	293
Probation Failure Rate	12.06%	10.08%	8.10%	8.70%

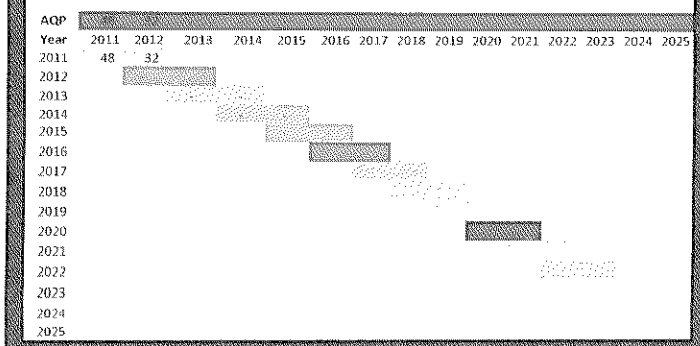
Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts	-	-	-	-	-
Probationers to Prison	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate					0.00%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					-
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					8.70%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					-
Actual Admissions to Prison:					-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					-
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2012 AQP Payment					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					
High Performance Payment Deposit:					-
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					

Sonoma County

Statewide Felony Probation Rate: 6.77%
State Cost Avoidance Per ADP: $ 29,353

County - Generated Population Avoidance w/in CDCR



Summary Information

Year	Award Amt	High Perform or Tier	Prob Rev Rate	CDCR POP Avoidance
2011	629,162	Tier Payment	5.66%	48
2012	424,684	Tier Payment	0.00%	32
2013	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2014	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2015	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025				
Totals:	1,053,846			

2011-12

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	W/AVG
Population Counts:	2,362	2,478	2,443	2,446
Probationers to Prison:	176	162	189	183
Probation Failure Rate:	7.45%	6.54%	7.74%	7.48%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts:	2,652	2,579	-	-	2,616
Probationers to Prison:	42	32	-	-	148
Probation Failure Rate:					5.66%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					2,616
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					7.48%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					196
Actual Admissions to Prison:					148
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					48
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2011 AQP Payment:					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					629,162
High Performance Payment Deposit:					60,007
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment					-

2012-13

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	AVG
Population Counts	2,362	2,478	2,443	2,446
Probationers to Prison	176	162	189	183
Probation Failure Rate	7.45%	6.54%	7.74%	7.48%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts	-	-	-	-	-
Probationers to Prison	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate					0.00%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					-
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					7.48%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					-
Actual Admissions to Prison:					-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					-
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2012 AQP Payment					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR)			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					424,684
High Performance Payment Deposit:					47,187
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					

Stanislaus County

Statewide Felony Probation Rate: 6.77%
State Cost Avoidance Per ADP: $ 29,353

County - Generated Population Avoidance w/in CDCR

AQP Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2011	(41)	(27)													
2012															
2013															
2014															
2015															
2016															
2017															
2018															
2019															
2020															
2021															
2022															
2023															
2024															
2025															

Summary Information

Year	Award Amt	High Perform or Tier	Prob Rev Rate	CDCR POP Avoidance
2011	-	N/A	5.87%	(41)
2012	-	N/A	0.00%	(27)
2013	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2014	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2015	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025				
Totals:	-			

2011-12

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	W/AVG
Population Counts:	6,284	6,639	6,677	6,650
Probationers to Prison:	243	299	369	349
Probation Failure Rate:	3.87%	4.50%	5.53%	5.24%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts:	6,491	6,455	-	-	6,473
Probationers to Prison:	99	91	-	-	380
Probation Failure Rate:					5.87%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					6,473
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					5.24%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					339
Actual Admissions to Prison:					380
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					(41)
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2011 AQP Payment:					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					
High Performance Payment Deposit:					-
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment					-

2012-13

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	AVG
Population Counts	6,284	6,639	6,677	6,650
Probationers to Prison	243	299	369	349
Probation Failure Rate	3.87%	4.50%	5.53%	5.24%

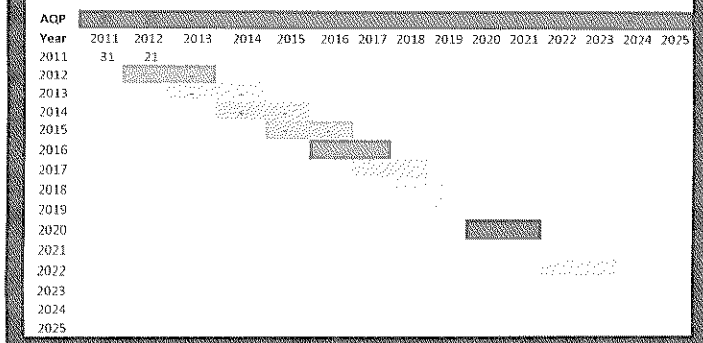
Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts	-	-	-	-	-
Probationers to Prison	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate					0.00%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					-
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					5.24%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					-
Actual Admissions to Prison:					-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					-
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2012 AQP Payment					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR)			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					
High Performance Payment Deposit:					-
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					

Sutter County

Statewide Felony Probation Rate: 6.77%
State Cost Avoidance Per ADP: $ 29,353

County - Generated Population Avoidance w/in CDCR



Summary Information

Year	Award Amt	High Perform or Tier	Prob Rev Rate	CDCR POP Avoidance
2011	368,290	Tier Payment	15.70%	31
2012	279,670	Tier Payment	0.00%	21
2013	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2014	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2015	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025				
Totals:	647,961			

2011-12

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	W/AVG
Population Counts:	907	902	867	876
Probationers to Prison:	202	166	168	169
Probation Failure Rate:	22.27%	18.40%	19.38%	19.33%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts:	863	869	-	-	866
Probationers to Prison	35	33	-	-	136
Probation Failure Rate:					15.70%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					866
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					19.33%
Expected Admissions to Prison					167
Actual Admissions to Prison:					136
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					31
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR).					20
2011 AQP Payment.					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					No
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					Yes
Tier Incentive Payment:					368,290
High Performance Payment Deposit:					46,036
High Performance Eligibilty Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant.					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					-

2012-13

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	AVG
Population Counts	907	902	867	876
Probationers to Prison	202	166	168	169
Probation Failure Rate	22.27%	18.40%	19.38%	19.33%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts	-	-	-	-	-
Probationers to Prison	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate					0.00%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					-
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					19.33%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					-
Actual Admissions to Prison:					-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					-
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR).					20
2012 AQP Payment					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					279,670
High Performance Payment Deposit:					31,074
High Performance Eligibilty Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					

Tehama County

Statewide Felony Probation Rate: 6 77%
State Cost Avoidance Per ADP: $ 29,353

County - Generated Population Avoidance w/in CDCR

AQP Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2011	18	12													
2012															
2013															
2014															
2015															
2016															
2017															
2018															
2019															
2020															
2021															
2022															
2023															
2024															
2025															

Summary Information

Year	Award Amt	High Perform or Tier	Prob Rev Rate	CDCR POP Avoidance
2011	233,864	Tier Payment	4.80%	18
2012	157,858	Tier Payment	0.00%	12
2013	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2014	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2015	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025				
Totals:	391,723			

2011-12

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	W/AVG
Population Counts:	517	570	608	596
Probationers to Prison:	82	63	44	50
Probation Failure Rate:	15 86%	11.05%	7.24%	8.34%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts:	500	500	-	-	500
Probationers to Prison:	6	6	-	-	24
Probation Failure Rate:					4 80%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					500
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					8.34%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					42
Actual Admissions to Prison					24
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					18
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2011 AQP Payment:					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					233,864
High Performance Payment Deposit:					25,985
High Performance Eligibility Range			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					-

2012-13

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	AVG
Population Counts	517	570	608	596
Probationers to Prison	82	63	44	50
Probation Failure Rate	15 86%	11.05%	7.24%	8.34%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts	-	-	-	-	-
Probationers to Prison	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate					0.00%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					-
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					8 34%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					-
Actual Admissions to Prison:					-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					-
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2012 AQP Payment					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					157,858
High Performance Payment Deposit:					17,540
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					

Trinity County

Statewide Felony Probation Rate: 6.77%
State Cost Avoidance Per ADP: $ 29,353

County - Generated Population Avoidance w/in CDCR

Summary Information

Year	Award Amt	High Perform or Tier	Prob Rev Rate	CDCR POP Avoidance
2011	272,358	Tier Payment	0.00%	21
2012	183,842	Tier Payment	0.00%	14
2013	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2014	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2015	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025				
Totals:	456,200			

2011-12

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	W/AVG
Population Counts:	362	371	322	334
Probationers to Prison:	16	17	22	21
Probation Failure Rate:	4.42%	4.58%	6.83%	6.20%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts:	338	327	-	-	333
Probationers to Prison:	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate					0.00%

Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:			333
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:			6.20%
Expected Admissions to Prison:			21
Actual Admissions to Prison:			-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:			21
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):			20
2011 AQP Payment:			
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):	0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR)	8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings)			Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):			No
Tier Incentive Payment:			272,358
High Performance Payment Deposit:			30,262
High Performance Eligibility Range:	0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:			Yes
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:			18,599

2012-13

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	AVG
Population Counts	362	371	322	334
Probationers to Prison	16	17	22	21
Probation Failure Rate	4.42%	4.58%	6.83%	6.20%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts	-	-	-	-	-
Probationers to Prison	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate					0.00%

Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:			-
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:			6.20%
Expected Admissions to Prison:			-
Actual Admissions to Prison:			-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:			-
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):			20
2012 AQP Payment			
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):	0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):	8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):			Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):			No
Tier Incentive Payment:			183,842
High Performance Payment Deposit:			20,427
High Performance Eligibility Range:	0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:			No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:			

Tulare County

Statewide Felony Probation Rate: 6.77%
State Cost Avoidance Per ADP: $ 29,353

County - Generated Population Avoidance w/in CDCR

AQP															
Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2011	110	74													
2012															
2013															
2014															
2015															
2016															
2017															
2018															
2019															
2020															
2021															
2022															
2023															
2024															
2025															

Summary Information

Year	Award Amt	High Perform or Tier	Prob Rev Rate	CDCR POP Avoidance
2011	1,450,041	Tier Payment	4.44%	110
2012	978,778	Tier Payment	0.00%	74
2013	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2014	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2015	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025				
Totals:	2,428,818			

2011-12

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	W/AVG
Population Counts:	5,507	4,804	6,770	6,314
Probationers to Prison:	405	423	367	380
Probation Failure Rate:	7.35%	8.81%	5.42%	6.02%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts:	6,887	6,992	-	-	6,940
Probationers to Prison:	82	72	-	-	308
Probation Failure Rate:					4.44%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					6,940
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					6.02%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					418
Actual Admissions to Prison:					308
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					110
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2011 AQP Payment:					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					1,450,041
High Performance Payment Deposit:					161,116
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					-

2012-13

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	AVG
Population Counts	5,507	4,804	6,770	6,314
Probationers to Prison	405	423	367	380
Probation Failure Rate	7.35%	8.81%	5.42%	6.02%

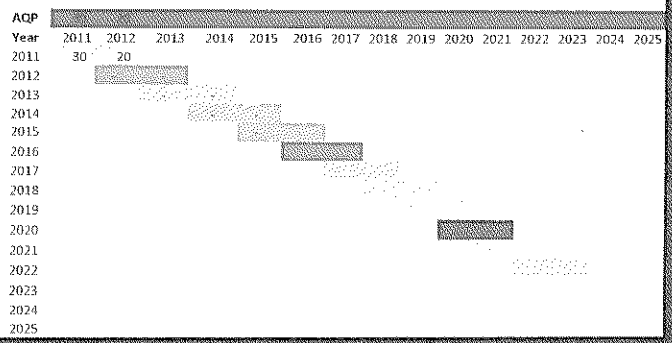
Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts	-	-	-	-	-
Probationers to Prison	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate					0.00%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					-
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					6.02%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					-
Actual Admissions to Prison:					-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					-
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2012 AQP Payment					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					978,778
High Performance Payment Deposit:					108,753
High Performance Eligibility Range			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					

Tuolumne County

Statewide Felony Probation Rate: 6.77%
State Cost Avoidance Per ADP: $ 29,353

County - Generated Population Avoidance w/in CDCR



Summary Information

Year	Award Amt	High Perform or Tier	Prob Rev Rate	CDCR POP Avoidance
2011	400,123	Tier Payment	1.52%	30
2012	270,083	Tier Payment	0.00%	20
2013	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2014	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2015	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025				
Totals:	670,206			

2011-12

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	W/AVG
Population Counts:	841	926	1,005	981
Probationers to Prison:	49	54	40	43
Probation Failure Rate:	5.83%	5.83%	3.98%	4.41%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts:	1,048	1,052	-	-	1,050
Probationers to Prison	5	3	-	-	16
Probation Failure Rate:					1.52%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					1,050
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					4.41%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					46
Actual Admissions to Prison:					16
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison					30
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR).					20
2011 AQP Payment:					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					400,123
High Performance Payment Deposit:					44,458
High Performance Eligibility Range.			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant.					Yes
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					71,248

2012-13

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	AVG
Population Counts	841	926	1,005	981
Probationers to Prison	49	54	40	43
Probation Failure Rate	5.83%	5.83%	3.98%	4.41%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts	-	-	-	-	-
Probationers to Prison	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate					0.00%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					-
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					4.41%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					-
Actual Admissions to Prison:					-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					-
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2012 AQP Payment					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR).			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR).			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					270,083
High Performance Payment Deposit:					30,009
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					

Ventura County

Statewide Felony Probation Rate:	6.77%
State Cost Avoidance Per ADP:	$ 29,353

County - Generated Population Avoidance w/in CDCR

AQP Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2011	86	58													
2012															
2013															
2014															
2015															
2016															
2017															
2018															
2019															
2020															
2021															
2022															
2023															
2024															
2025															

Summary Information

Year	Award Amt	High Perform or Tier	Prob Rev Rate	CDCR POP Avoidance
2011	1,141,760	Tier Payment	4.32%	86
2012	770,688	Tier Payment	0.00%	58
2013	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2014	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2015	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025				
Totals:	1,912,448			

2011-12

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	W/AVG
Population Counts:	5,260	5,622	5,948	5,848
Probationers to Prison:	378	419	334	353
Probation Failure Rate:	7.19%	7.45%	5.62%	6.04%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts:	5,066	5,016	-	-	5,041
Probationers to Prison:	52	57	-	-	218
Probation Failure Rate:					4.32%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					5,041
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					6.04%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					304
Actual Admissions to Prison:					218
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison					86
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2011 AQP Payment:					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR)			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR)			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					1,141,760
High Performance Payment Deposit:					126,862
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					-

2012-13

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	AVG
Population Counts	5,260	5,622	5,948	5,848
Probationers to Prison	378	419	334	353
Probation Failure Rate	7.19%	7.45%	5.62%	6.04%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts	-	-	-	-	-
Probationers to Prison	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate					0.00%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					-
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					6.04%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					-
Actual Admissions to Prison:					-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					-
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2012 AQP Payment					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					770,688
High Performance Payment Deposit:					85,632
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					

Yolo County

Statewide Felony Probation Rate: 6.77%
State Cost Avoidance Per ADP: $ 29,353

County - Generated Population Avoidance w/in CDCR

AQP															
Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2011	97	66													
2012															
2013															
2014															
2015															
2016															
2017															
2018															
2019															
2020															
2021															
2022															
2023															
2024															
2025															

Summary Information

Year	Award Amt	High Perform or Tier	Prob Rev Rate	CDCR POP Avoidance
2011	1,281,798	Tier Payment	4.87%	97
2012	865,214	Tier Payment	0.00%	66
2013	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2014	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2015	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025				
Totals:	2,147,012			

2011-12

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	W/AVG
Population Counts:	3,110	3,085	3,139	3,127
Probationers to Prison:	225	219	259	249
Probation Failure Rate:	7.23%	7.10%	8.25%	7.97%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts:	3,162	3,085	-	-	3,124
Probationers to Prison:	35	41	-	-	152
Probation Failure Rate:					4.87%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					3,124
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					7.97%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					249
Actual Admissions to Prison:					152
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					97
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2011 AQP Payment:					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					1,281,798
High Performance Payment Deposit:					142,422
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					-

2012-13

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	AVG
Population Counts	3,110	3,085	3,139	3,127
Probationers to Prison	225	219	259	249
Probation Failure Rate	7.23%	7.10%	8.25%	7.97%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts	-	-	-	-	-
Probationers to Prison	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate					0.00%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					-
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					7.97%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					-
Actual Admissions to Prison:					-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					-
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2012 AQP Payment					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					865,214
High Performance Payment Deposit:					96,135
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					

Yuba County

Statewide Felony Probation Rate: 6.77%
State Cost Avoidance Per ADP: $ 29,353

County - Generated Population Avoidance w/in CDCR

AQP Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2011	(9)	(6)													
2012															
2013															
2014															
2015															
2016															
2017															
2018															
2019															
2020															
2021															
2022															
2023															
2024															
2025															

Summary Information

Year	Award Amt	High Perform or Tier	Prob Rev Rate	CDCR POP Avoidance
2011	-	N/A	12.90%	(9)
2012	-	N/A	0.00%	(6)
2013	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2014	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2015	-	N/A	0.00%	-
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025				
Totals:	-			

2011-12

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	W/AVG
Population Counts:	525	535	538	537
Probationers to Prison:	66	76	56	61
Probation Failure Rate:	12.57%	14.21%	10.41%	11.27%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts:	591	556	-	-	574
Probationers to Prison:	17	20	-	-	74
Probation Failure Rate:					12.90%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					574
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					11.27%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					65
Actual Admissions to Prison:					74
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					(9)
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2011 AQP Payment:					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					No
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					Yes
Tier Incentive Payment:					
High Performance Payment Deposit:					-
High Performance Eligibility Range			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					-

2012-13

Baseline Calculation

	2006	2007	2008	AVG
Population Counts	525	535	538	537
Probationers to Prison	66	76	56	61
Probation Failure Rate	12.57%	14.21%	10.41%	11.27%

Current Calculation

	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	AQP
Population Counts	-	-	-	-	-
Probationers to Prison	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Failure Rate					0.00%
Average Quarterly Felon Probation Population:					-
Baseline Probation Failure Rate:					11.27%
Expected Admissions to Prison:					-
Actual Admissions to Prison:					-
Successful Reduction in Admission to Prison:					-
Average Length of Stay New Commitments in Months (From CDCR):					20
2012 AQP Payment					
Tier 1 (No More than 25% above Statewide PFR):			0%	-	8%
Tier 2 (More than 25% above Statewide PFR)			8%	-	100%
Tier 1 (45% of Savings):					Yes
Tier 2 (40% of Savings):					No
Tier Incentive Payment:					
High Performance Payment Deposit:					-
High Performance Eligibility Range:			0%	-	3%
Eligible for High Performance Grant:					No
High Performance Grant Est. Payment:					

Attachment II

Proposed Trailer Bill Language

Proposed Trailer Bill Language
Community Corrections Performance Incentive Fund

SECTION 1. Section 1233 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

1233. (a) The Director of Finance, in consultation with the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, the Joint Legislative Budget Committee, the Chief Probation Officers of California, and the Administrative Office of the Courts, shall calculate for each county a baseline probation failure rate that equals the ***weighted*** average number of adult felony probationers sent to state prison during calendar years 2006 to 2008, inclusive, as a percentage of the ***weighted*** average adult felony probation population during the same period.

(b) For purposes of calculating the baseline probation failure rate, the number of adult felony probationers sent to prison shall include those adult felony probationers sent to state prison for a revocation of probation, as well as adult felony probationers sent to state prison for a conviction of a new felony offense. The calculation shall also include adult felony probationers sent to prison for conviction of a new crime who simultaneously have their probation term terminated.

SECTION 2. Section 1233.6 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

1233.6. (a) Probation failure reduction incentive payments and high performance grants calculated for any calendar year shall be provided to counties in the following fiscal year. The total annual payment to each county shall be divided into four equal quarterly payments.

(b) The Department of Finance shall include an estimate of the total probation failure reduction incentive payments and high performance grants to be provided to counties in the coming fiscal year as part of the Governor's proposed budget released no later than January 10 of each year. This estimate shall be adjusted by the Department of Finance, as necessary, to reflect the actual calculations of probation revocation incentive payments and high performance grants completed by the Director of Finance, in consultation with the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, the Joint Legislative Budget Committee, the Chief Probation Officers of California, and the Administrative Office of the Courts. This adjustment shall occur as part of standard budget revision processes completed by the Department of Finance in April and May of each year.

(c) There is hereby established***, in the state treasury, the*** a State Community Corrections Performance Incentives Fund***, which is continuously appropriated***. Moneys ~~budgeted~~ ***appropriated*** for purposes of providing probation revocation incentive payments and high performance grants authorized in Sections 1230 to 1233.6, inclusive, shall be ~~deposited~~ ***transferred*** into this fund ***from the General Fund***. Any moneys ~~deposited~~ ***transferred*** into this fund ***from the General Fund*** shall be administered by the Administrative Office of the Courts and the share calculated for each county probation department shall be transferred to its Community Corrections Performance Incentives Fund authorized in Section 1230. ~~The Legislature may allocate~~ ~~up to~~ ***No more than*** 3 percent of the funds annually deposited into the State Community

Corrections Performance Incentives Fund***, as determined by the Department of Finance, shall be appropriated*** for use by the Administrative Office of the Courts for the costs of administering this program.

(d) For each fiscal year, the Director of Finance shall determine the total amount of the State Community Corrections Performance Incentive Fund and the amount to be allocated to each county, pursuant to Sections 1230 and 1233.6 inclusive, and shall report those amounts to the Controller. The Controller shall make an allocation from the State Community Corrections Performance Incentive Fund authorized in Section 1233.6 (c) to each county in accordance with the amounts provided.