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AGENDA COVER MEMO

Memorandum Date: January 11, 2007

Order Date: January 24, 2007

TO: Board of County Commissioners

DEPARTMENT: Sheriff's Office

PRESENTED BY: Jackie Mikalonis, Management Analyst
Doug Hooley, Lieutenant



AGENDA TITLE: ORDER / _____ ***IN THE MATTER OF APPLYING FOR A U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CORRECTIONS COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT (AWARD) IN THE AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED \$425,000 FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS TO FURTHER IMPLEMENT THE LANE COUNTY DEFENDANT AND OFFENDER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM; AND DELEGATING AUTHORITY TO THE COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR TO SIGN COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT DOCUMENTS (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY)***

I. MOTION

Order / _____ ***IN THE MATTER OF APPLYING FOR A U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CORRECTIONS COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT (AWARD) IN THE AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED \$425,000 FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS TO FURTHER IMPLEMENT THE LANE COUNTY DEFENDANT AND OFFENDER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM; AND DELEGATING AUTHORITY TO THE COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR TO SIGN COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT***

DOCUMENTS

II. AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

The Board is being asked to approve and order to allow the Sheriff's Office to apply for a \$425,000 cooperative agreement award from the Department of Justice, National Institute of Corrections to initiate the project "Transition from Jail to the Community." Awards will be made to an organization that will, in concert with NIC, identify the method and approach in developing a jail/community transition program.

III. BACKGROUND/IMPLICATIONS OF ACTION

A. Board Action and Other History

The plan to implement a Defendant a& Offender management Center was a unique strategic collaboration between the Lane County Sheriff's Office, the Circuit Court and Lane County Parole and Probation. The strategic collaboration was initiated in late 2002. Work by the Decision Point and Population Analysis Committee highlighted the critical opportunity for system improvement at the jail intake and pretrial release decision point. This committee reported to the Public Safety Coordination Council. In October 2002, Dr. Ed Latessa, a nationally recognized expert in the principles of effective correctional intervention visited Lane County. He reinforced the importance of using validated risk and needs assessment tools to effectively release and place defendants and offenders. A work group convened in early 2003 to study and report back on a plan to resolved identified system issues.

In April and May 2003, work group leaders met with local policy makers including the Policy Group of the Public Safety Coordinating Council (PSCC) and a smaller group of criminal justice system leaders. The work group further refined the areas of concern for the DOMC into the following areas: recidivism, lack of uniformity in release decisions, effective use of system capacity, and failure to appear in court.

As presented to the PSCC in October 2006, the DOMC Team has made considerable progress since its inception in January 2003. Project implementation Highlights are attached to the Board Agenda Cover Memo.

DOMC Purpose and Goals

The purpose of Lane County's Defendant & Offender Management Center (DOMC),

at the Sherman Center, is to assess, place and manage defendants and offenders for the protection of the community and the integrity of the criminal justice system in order to:

- Reduce the risk of community harm, and recidivism, whether a defendant is released pretrial or a sentenced offender is placed in a less restrictive or community –based program.
- More efficiently and effectively utilize Lane County criminal justice system resources
- Increase the rate at which defendants and offenders appear for scheduled court proceedings.

Three partners, the Lane County Sheriff's Office, Lane County Circuit Court Pretrial Release Services, and Lane County Parole and Probation work together at the Sherman Center to implement these goals.

Phase I implemented the use of the risk assessment tool, which evaluates all defendants brought to the Lane County Adult Corrections facility.

The second step, Phase II, will assess all sentenced offenders utilizing a criminogenic needs assessment tool or CNAT. This tool will guide the placement of sentenced offenders based on the risk factors that influence the likelihood of continuing criminal behavior post sentence. By providing an opportunity for the sentenced offender to change the circumstances that cause the offender to re-offend, the load on the criminal justice system may be reduced in the future. This phase includes assessing and partnering with social service and other community agencies to assist with offenders' transition back into the community. The NIC Transition from Jail to Community Cooperative Agreement recognizes that improved offender outcomes are more readily achievable at the local level and that successful reentry is paramount to improving the safety of our communities and breaking the cycle of recidivism. Collaboration between jails and the myriad of community-based services related to health, mental health, job skills development, transportation, identification, housing, faith communities, and employment are crucial to achieving system change at the community level.

The last step, Phase III, will include expanding existing review and monitoring functions. Regular evaluations of all sentenced offenders will continue.

Phases II and III are still being developed. This NIC Cooperative Agreement would provide the resources necessary to more completely build the model for these two phases.

B. Policy Issues

The Administrative Procedures Manual (APM) Chapter 1, 2A, 1, requires staff from departments desiring to apply for grants to submit the proposal to the Board for approval. This proposal is still in development and does not include a specific work plan or budget. The Sheriff's Office is seeking approval to apply for the award.

C. Board Goals

Lane County has placed as its highest priority, public health and safety services with a strategic eye towards prevention, which will have the best chance of reducing the need for additional services in the long term. Implementing phases II and III of the DOMC program helps prevent recidivism, which is a burden on adult corrections services.

D. Financial and/or Resource Considerations

The DOMC team continues to implement its plan. All three partner agencies committed themselves to implementing best practices using current staff. Managers and staff from all three agencies have contributed countless hours of planning, implementation and problem resolution to the DOMC. The ongoing success of the DOMC program will depend on continue program evaluation and refinement to ensure that the goals are being met and implemented. With the final implementation of Phase I, the team is just starting to see economies and efficiencies that can be reached. The DOMC staff is doing what is possible under current funding to effectively manage the finite an overtaxed jail bed resource.

A financial award from the NIC would further develop Phases II and III of the DOMC, without creating additional expenses for Lane County. The project would produce a transition plan which would include further refined development of the criminogenic needs assessment tool, a plan for community partners to help with transition, and evaluation tools needed in Phase III. The award amount can be up to \$425,000.

E. Analysis

The Department of Justice (DOJ), National Institute of Corrections (NIC) has announced the availability of funds in FY 2007 for a cooperative agreement to initiate the project "Transition from Jail to the Community" (TJC). A cooperative agreement is a form of assistance relationship where NIC is substantially involved during the performance of the award. An award will be made to an organization that will, in concert with NIC, identify the method and approach in developing a jail/community transition.

An 18-month cooperative agreement award will be made to an organization that will help NIC design a jail/community transition model that will enhance the likelihood that persons released from jails do not commit crimes following release. Ultimately the transition model will be implemented in a limited number of localities, the impact evaluated and knowledge will be shared broadly about what has been learned through focused assistance to those jurisdictions. During the initial award the model will be developed, two jurisdictions will be selected to begin testing it before expanding assistance (phase II) to include approximately four additional jurisdictions. Depending on the successful applicant's work plan, it is anticipated that phase II work will begin as a late task during this initial award or as an early task (future funding permitting) in what will be a subsequent award to the same or different cooperative agreement provider.

No local jurisdictions have been identified as participants. NIC will make participant selections with the provider at an appropriate point in the approved work plan. NIC views this effort as a comprehensive system change effort that could reasonably take jurisdictions at least two years to implement.

The Lane County Sheriff's Office is seeking approval of the Board of Commissioners for Lane County to apply for this award and to delegate authority to the County Administrator to sign award documents.

The information required by the Board of County Commissioners prior to approval of grant applications and receipt of grant funds is provided below.

1. What is the match requirement, if any, and how is that to be covered for the duration of the grant?

There is no match requirement.

2. Will the grant require expenditures for Material and Services or capital not fully paid for by the grant?

None is expected at this time.

3. Will the grant funds be fully expended before county funds need to be spent?

Yes

4. How will the administrative work of the grant be covered if the grant funds don't cover it?

The Sheriff's Office fiscal section covers all administrative work required by grants, such as quarterly reporting and close-out activities.

5. Have grant stakeholders been informed of the grant sun setting policy so there is no misunderstanding when the funding ends? Describe the plan for service if funding does not continue.

Yes, stakeholders are aware of the sun setting policy. The grant is for 18 months. The Sheriff's Office will have completed the grant funded activities at the end of the grant period.

6. What accounting, auditing and evaluation obligations are imposed by the grant conditions?

The cooperative agreement requires the applicant to involve NIC during the performance of the award. No specific reporting requirements have been outlined. However, the Sheriff's Office is administering other DOJ grants and is familiar with other DOJ grant quarterly report and status update requirements by the Department of Justice.

7. How will the department cover the accounting, auditing and evaluation obligations? How are the costs for these obligations covered, regardless whether they are in the department submitting the grant or a support service department? Does the department acknowledge that the county will need to cover these costs and it is an appropriate cost incurred by support service departments?

It is expected that the primary Transition from Jail to the Community components will include:

- a. Building a model – the cooperative agreement provider will offer expertise, facilitation, documentation and staff/consultant support activities to develop the model, identifying likely differences in approaching the various categories of jailed individuals and implications for developing a model approach.
- b. Implement the model. The scope of work will include testing the model in two selected sites.
- c. Conduct evaluation – a key component will be evaluation to determine the impact of the activities on impacted jails and communities.
- d. We will develop outreach education tools for other jails and local communities.

The DOMC staff and Sheriff's Office fiscal staff will cover the accounting, auditing and evaluation obligations.

According to NIC, it is likely that at least part of the above items c-d will be products of future awards.

8. Are there any restrictions against applying the county full cost indirect charge?

The award is limited to a maximum of \$425,000 (direct and indirect costs).

9. Are there unique or unusual conditions that trigger additional county work effort, or liability, i.e., maintenance of effort requirements or supplanting prohibitions or indemnity obligations?

None that we are aware of.

10. Is this a grant funded computer/software applications project?

No.

F. Alternatives/Options

1. Accept the motion; adopt the order, which will allow the Sheriff's Office to apply for the NIC cooperative agreement award.
2. Do not to accept the motion. This will result in the loss of this possible opportunity to further the implementation Defendant and Offender Management phases.

IV. TIMING AND IMPLEMENTATION

The application must be received by Thursday, February 1, 2007. NIC expects this award to be signed by March 14, 2007.

V. RECOMMENDATION

The Sheriff's Office recommends approving the Board Order to allow the Sheriff's Office to apply for the NIC Cooperative Agreement to further implement programs at the Sherman Center.

VI. ATTACHMENTS

Board Order
DOJ National Institute of Corrections, Solicitation for a Cooperative Agreement – Transition from Jail to the Community
DOMC Project Implantation Highlights

**THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, LANE COUNTY,
OREGON**

**ORDER:) IN THE MATTER OF APPLYING FOR A FEDERAL U.S.
) DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
) CORRECTIONS COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT (AWARD) IN THE
) AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED \$425,000 FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS TO
) FURTHER IMPLEMENT THE LANE COUNTY DEFENDANT AND
) OFFENDER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM; AND DELEGATING
) AUTHORITY TO THE COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR TO SIGN
) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT**

WHEREAS, the U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Corrections has announced the availability of funds for a cooperative agreement to initiate the project "Transition from Jail to the Community"; and

WHEREAS, a cooperative agreement is a form of assistance relationship where NIC is involved during the performance of the award; and

WHEREAS Strategic Plan priorities in Lane County are guided by the relative severity and immediacy of the threat to life and health safety and/or the effects of long term or future deterrent to threats; and

WHEREAS, the grant will offer an opportunity to further implement the Defendant and Offender Management programs at the Sherman Center to improve public safety and efficiency; and

WHEREAS, the Sheriff's Office, Circuit Court, and Parole and Probation will work together to develop the application; and

NOW THEREFORE IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Lane County shall apply for a U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Corrections cooperative agreement award in an amount not to exceed \$425,000 to further implement the Defendant and Offender Management programs as the Sherman Center; and

FURTHER ORDERED that the County Administrator be delegated authority to sign award application documents in the amount not to exceed \$425,000.

DATED this 24th day of January, 2007.

Faye Stewart, Chair
Lane County Board Of Commissioners

APPROVED AS TO FORM

Date 1/16/07 lane county


OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

National Institute of Corrections

Solicitation for a Cooperative Agreement - Transition from Jail to the Community (TJC)

AGENCY: National Institute of Corrections, Department of Justice

ACTION: Solicitation for a Cooperative Agreement

SUMMARY: The Department of Justice (DOJ), National Institute of Corrections (NIC) announces the availability of funds in FY 2007 for a cooperative agreement to initiate the project "Transition From Jail to the Community" (TJC). A cooperative agreement is a form of assistance relationship where NIC is substantially involved during the performance of the award. An award will be made to an organization who will, in concert with NIC, identify the method and approach in developing a jail/community transition program.

An 18-month cooperative agreement award will be made to an organization that will help NIC design a jail/community transition model that will enhance the likelihood that persons released from jails do not commit crimes following release. Ultimately, the transition model will be implemented in a limited number of localities, the impact will be evaluated and knowledge will be shared broadly about what has been learned through focused assistance to those jurisdictions. During the initial award, the model will be developed, and two jurisdictions will be selected to begin testing it before expanding assistance (phase II) to include approximately four additional jurisdictions. Depending on the successful applicant's work plan, it is anticipated that phase II work will begin as a late task during this initial award or as an early task in what, future funding permitting, will be a subsequent implementation award to the same or different cooperative agreement awardee. No local jurisdictions have been identified as participants. NIC will make participant selections with the awardee at an appropriate point in the approved work plan. NIC views this effort as a comprehensive system change effort that could reasonably take jurisdictions at least two years to implement.

DATE: The application must be received by 4:00 p.m. on Thursday, February 1, 2007.

ADDRESSES: Mailed applications must be sent to: Director, National Institute of Corrections, 320 First Street, NW, Room 5007, Washington, D.C. 20534. Applicants

are encouraged to use Federal Express, UPS, or similar service to ensure delivery by the due date as U.S. Mail at NIC is still being delayed due to recent events.

Hand delivered applications should be brought to 500 First Street, NW, Washington, Washington, D.C. 20534. At the front desk, call (202)307-3106, extension 0 for pickup.

Faxed or emailed applications will not be accepted.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: A copy of this announcement and the required application forms can be downloaded from the NIC web page at www.nicic.org. Hard copies of the announcement can be obtained by calling Rita Rippetoe at 1-800-995-6423 x 44222 or email rrippetoe@bop.gov.

All technical or programmatic questions concerning this announcement should be directed to Kermit Humphries, Correctional Program Specialist, National Institute of Corrections. He can be reached by calling 800-995-6423 extension 40118 or by email at khumphries@bop.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Overview: Jail populations are comprised of accused, convicted but unsentenced, and sentenced individuals, including holds for agencies like parole/probation, immigration and so on. It is a population of individuals who often also appear on the roles of other agencies providing services for mental health, substance abuse, homelessness, unemployment, social services and a variety of medical and public health concerns. And upon release it is extremely likely that they will remain in the community where the jail is located. Therefore, it is in the community's interest that needs and challenges presented by individuals in jail be addressed effectively, and that ultimate "ownership" of their behavior rests not just with the jail but with the community and its agencies in general.

Transition or reentry is not an issue that can or should be addressed exclusively by jail administrators. Safety and security of staff and confined individuals always must be paramount responsibilities for jail administrators. But partnering with resources and expertise from outside the institutions dramatically increases opportunities for success once individuals are released. Some communities include pre-trial diversion and/or release as important components of their transition/reentry strategies. Effective transition relies on collaboration with public human services agencies and non-profit and faith

organizations. It also relies on assessment of risk and need and evidence-based practices to guide targeted case planning. Examples of jail/community partnerships are evident around the country. This NIC initiative recognizes that our resources permit direct assistance to only a very few jurisdictions and that indeed many jails in the country are not currently in a position to apply in any event. Therefore, products from this initiative will be developed to share what is learned with other jails/communities for their future consideration and use.

Background: NIC has been funding a Transition from Prison to the Community (TPC) initiative since FY 2000. Recognizing that most persons in custody will be released in a relatively brief time, and most are “clients” of both corrections AND other publically funded agencies/providers, corrections and human service functions are working jointly to better prepare offenders and communities for the inevitable release from confinement. “Reentry” and “transition” are the two terms commonly used to describe the numerous activities and programs. Most of the funding has been directed toward state prisoner populations, but there is a growing awareness that transition principles and benefits apply equally to local jails and the communities they serve, and that in some ways it is likely that improved offender outcomes are more readily achievable at the local level. Successful reentry is paramount to improving the safety of our communities and breaking the cycle of recidivism. Collaboration between jails and the myriad of community-based services related to health, mental health, job skills development, transportation, identification, housing, faith communities, and employment are crucial to achieving system change at the community level.

Five sets of information are available as background material for potential applicants:

- TPC has a growing set of information and knowledge that should inform the jail/community initiative.
- A selected practitioner group was brought together (April 18-19, 2006) to provide feedback for NIC’s use in further developing our jail/community concept and approach. The person who documented the practitioner meeting also summarized the Urban Institute Roundtable (last bullet in this section) using a consistent format.
- NIC Correctional Specialist Jim Barbee has prepared a document called: “Jail Transition - Contextual Information”.
- Gender responsive programming requires special attention. Two documents concerning women offenders are identified.
- In June 2006 the Urban Institute conducted a Jail Reentry Roundtable. The meeting

summary and commissioned papers are available.

All background material cited above may be accessed at

<http://community.nicic.org/blogs/nic/archive/2006/12/13/TJC.aspx> Those requiring hard copies of the documents may contact the NIC Information Center at 1-800-877-1461 and request that copies be mailed.

There are at least two primary views regarding the jails role in transition:

- Jail focused reaching out to community resources -

This perspective focuses on a time frame beginning at admission to the jail and may reach out for community agencies/interests to be involved in the work the jail is doing.

- Community focused with Jail as the primary resource -

This perspective focuses on community responses to persons in jail and is intended to minimize their future negative impact on the community. This perspective places the jail as the primary agency of local system operations, but sees it as but one of the community resources along with detox, diversion, mental health, housing, active involvement in post-releaseand so on. It acknowledges the jail as the center (and perhaps leader) of most reentry activities, but aggressively involves legitimate collaborative partners along the continuum defined by a given community - which might begin before booking into the jail. It might be said that the jail is first among equals with its community partners. Conceptually, the inmate resides in the jail but “belongs” to the community.

This NIC initiative is primarily driven by the second approach, but recognizes that complexity of jail populations and functions often requires different approaches for distinct groups. The applications need to address likely differences and approaches and how they would be addressed in the development of the TJC model.

Purpose: Public safety through reduced crimes committed following release from jail is the primary value that drives this work. This initiative is to establish through organizational policy and procedure a model approach for transitioning individuals from jail back into their communities. The model will bring together jail and community leaders with human service providers, faith based programs, criminal justice decision makers and practitioners, elected officials and other interested parties for joint development of policies and procedures affecting the custody, release, and supervision of individuals targeted for this transition initiative.

Scope of Work and Specific Requirements: Goals of the TJC include (1) improved public safety by reducing the threat of harm to persons and property by released offenders in communities to which they return and (2) increased success rates of offenders who transition from jails into the community by fostering (a) effective treatment programming that reduces offender's risk of violating laws upon release, (b) accountability for both offender and system officials, and (c) community and victim involvement. Appropriate use of dynamic assessment of risk and needs must be a critical component of the model, as well as a commitment to ongoing use of evidence based principles for behavior change.

It is expected that the primary Transition from Jail to the Community (TJC) components will include:

1. **Build the TJC Model:** The cooperative agreement provider will offer expertise, facilitation, documentation and staff/consultant support activities to develop the TJC model, identifying likely differences in approaching the various categories of jailed individuals and implications for developing a model approach. A primary initial task must include use of practitioners and experts in the development of the model. The types of individuals and process for selecting them must be included in the application.
2. **Implement the TJC Model:** The scope of work will include testing the model in two selected sites before adding four more jurisdictions.
3. **Conduct Evaluation:** A key component will be evaluation to determine the impact of TJC activities on impacted jails/communities.
4. **Develop Products to Share Learnings:** Recognizing that NIC can only provide direct assistance to a very small portion of all the jails/communities, the applicant must develop outreach tools like a TJC Implementation Manual for Jails and Local Communities, a NIC Learning Center TJP module, monographs and articles.

Depending on proposed work plans, it is likely that at least part of the above items 2-4 will be products of future awards, funding permitted. However, the application should discuss and propose a general strategy for addressing all four components and propose a specific work plan for this initial 18-month award.

Key TJC challenges and issues for this initiative include:

- Assessment tools
- Evidence based practices
- Individualized case management planning

- Jail based programs and strategies
- Community based programs and strategies
- Coordination and cooperation between jails and public/private human services agencies/groups
- TJC challenges:
 - from jail administrator's perspective-
 - from perspectives of other governmental human services agencies-
 - from not for profit, NGO's and other community agency perspectives-
- Local political implications for TJC
- Local/state implications for TJC
- Information system processes and needs

Additional jail/community transition issues may be identified by the applicant. The applicant must prioritize and address at minimum five challenges/issues. Explain the criteria used for prioritizing your challenges/issues. Also, the applicant must describe why each challenge/issue is important, propose strategies for successfully addressing each challenge/issue and propose how the impact of each challenge/issue will be measured.

Application Requirements: Applications must be submitted using OMB Standard Form 424, Federal Assistance and attachments. (Copies can be downloaded from the NIC web page at www.nicic.org. The applications should be concisely written, typed double spaced and referenced to the project by the "NIC Application Number" and Title referenced in this announcement.

Submit an original and five copies. The original should have the applicant's signature in blue ink. A cover letter must identify the responsible audit agency for the applicant's financial accounts.

Authority: Public Law 93-415

Funds Available: The award will be limited to a maximum of \$425,000 (direct and indirect costs). Funds may only be used for the activities that are linked to the desired outcome of the project. No funds are transferred to state or local governments. Supplemental awards are a possibility based upon satisfactory performance of the

awardee and based upon the availability of funding in future years.

This project will be a collaborative venture with the NIC Administration Division.

Eligibility of Applicants: An eligible applicant is any state or general unit of local government, private agency, educational institution, organization, individual or team with expertise in the described areas.

Review Considerations: Applications received under this announcement will be subjected to a 3 to 5 person NIC Peer Review Process.

Number of Awards: One

NIC Application Number: 07TI01. This number should appear as a reference line in the cover letter, in box 11 of Standard Form 424, and outside of the envelope in which the application is sent.

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number: 16.603

Executive Order 12372: This program is subject to the provisions of Executive Order 12372. E.O. 12372 allows states the option of setting up a system for reviewing applications from within their states for assistance under certain Federal programs. Applicants (other than Federally-recognized Indian tribal governments) should contact their State Single Point of Contact (SPOC), a list of which can be found at www.whitehouse.gov/omb/grants/spoc.html

NIC expects this award to be signed by March 15, 2007.

LARRY B. SOLOMON
Deputy Director, National Institute of Corrections

Project Implementation Highlights

- January 2003: Defendant Offender Management Center Planning Team begins meeting. Subcommittee on Risk Assessment begins meeting shortly thereafter.
- January 2004: Planning Phase Complete. Report Delivered to Supervisory Authority Team
- February 2004: Implementation Teams Begin work all three DOMC phases
- March 17 2004: Began 60 day double-blind testing on interim computerized Risk Tool. Release officers entering data and making decisions, score not visible to them.
- May 14 – June 11, 2004: Launch interim prototype computerized Risk Assessment Tool, collected risk data for validation of risk of failure to appear.
- June 2004: Request to AIRS to program permanent software solution for phase one and Risk Assessment Tool.
- September 2004: Validated Risk Assessment Tool for FTA. Tool found to accurately predict risk for FTA.
- October 2004: Begin formal Specifications Planning with AIRS for permanent DOMC Phase 1 and Risk Assessment Software. Weekly meetings with programmer for DOMC staff and managers. (through June 2006)
- December 2004: Using Risk Assessment tool for Capacity (matrix) releases. ** One release tool for all types of releases***
- February 2005: Construction on PTS Interview windows and jail Book In Complete. Door opened between PTS and LCAC booking – enhanced communication and productivity in DOMC phase 1 between SO and court PTS.
- March 22, 2005: Sherman Center construction complete.
- April 1, 2005: DOMC phase 2 and 3 operations move to the Sherman Center.
consolidation of jail alternative programs departments
- April 2005: Completion of training for state PTS officers and SO staff for Objective jail inmate classification. PTS staff begins performing initial classification upon housing decision.
- May 2005: LCAC begins housing Road Crew “overflow” participants and sentenced offenders on weekender status in Sherman Center. Between May 2005 and September 2005 (5 months) represented 636 fewer inmates sent through LCAC Book In and DOMC phase 1.
- June 2005: First Parole and Probation Officer assigned to Sherman Center.
- July 2005: Second Parole and Probation Officer assigned to Sherman Center (withdrawn in June 2006).
- July 2005: Finalized prototype CNAT (Criminogenic Needs Assessment) software. Prototype reviewed with DOMC partners to ensure quality.
- July 21, 2005: Adjustment to Risk Assessment tool to increase the “dangerousness” points by a factor of four instead of three when computing the Capacity release score.

Highlights importance being placed on public safety vs. FTA when for capacity releases.

August 1, 2005:

Implemented new booking procedures resulting in decreased time for arresting officers in booking inmates.

****law enforcement officers available to go back out to patrol more quickly****

August 1, 2005:

DOMC implemented a procedure for sentenced inmates who formerly would have been released due to capacity to be sent to the Sherman Center where "Plan B" offender management plans are put into place. Resulted in only one sentenced inmate being released due to capacity in August 2005 compared to the preceding four-month average of 30.

***** Elimination of Capacity Releases for Sentenced Inmates*****

August 1, 2005:

DOMC began sending offenders in custody for violation of probation, but who had not yet been sanctioned by a probation officer and would otherwise have been released due to capacity, to the Sherman Center. There the assigned Probation Officers conduct hearings and impose sanctions on the offenders.

September 9, 2005:

Finalized plans for Release Area remodel (the release area is a new port for LCAC which will allow one way traffic (incoming only) through the booking area of the jail).

Modified the Risk Assessment Tool regarding recidivism risk for sex offenders.

Began work to locate a provider to validate the dangerousness and recidivism categories of the Risk Assessment tool.

Began RAT operator reliability testing to ensure that users were responding to RAT questions in a consistent manner.

January 24, 2006:

Sherman Center implemented components of Phase 3 of DOMC. This includes educational/vocational training in the Sherman Center. Inmates assigned to day reporting, weekend status and road crew sit-ins are the targeted audience.

March 2006-June 21, 2006:

Beta Testing and user training for DOMC Phase 1 and Risk Assessment software.

June 25, 2006:

Go live date for permanent DOMC phase 1 and Risk Assessment software Court and SO staff and programmed by AIRS.

June 29, 2006:

Received specifications and quote from LCOG for validation of Risk Assessment tool for dangerousness and recidivism.

July 2006:

Begin remodel of LCAC release area. (the release area is a new port for LCAC which will allow one way traffic (incoming only) through the booking area of the jail).