



Orange County Day Reporting Center:  
Status Report  
(July 30, 2012 - December 31, 2013)

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## Executive Summary

The Orange County Day Reporting Center opened on July 30, 2012 as part of the overall Orange County Public Safety Realignment and Postrelease Community Supervision Implementation Plan. Administered by OC Probation and operated by Behavior Incorporated, a GEO Group Company (BI Inc.) under contract with the County, the DRC works solely with Realignment offenders, both Postrelease Community Supervision (PCS) and Mandatory Supervision (MS). The goal of the DRC is to protect the public by providing participants with a combination of intensive treatment/programming, on-site supervision, and regular communication with assigned Deputy Probation Officers (DPOs).

Day Reporting Centers are commonly perceived as a cost-effective alternative to incarceration that addresses public safety concerns while meeting the needs of an offender in an attempt to resolve the root issues that lead to recidivism over time. Given the extant literature on the subject, it is not uncommon to see only half of DRC participants complete the program.<sup>1</sup> The Orange County Day Reporting Center (DRC) has experienced similar outcomes, however, the preliminary data available to date is promising in that there are emerging trends of more satisfactory completions of the prescribed DRC program and low rates of recidivism after DRC discharge.

This report presents information about the first 17 months of DRC operations, from July 30, 2012 to December 31, 2013. Findings in this report that merit highlighting include:

### **DRC Realignment Population**

- Of the 571 referrals made, there were 445 (78%) entries into the program. As of December 31, 2013, there were 70 active participants in the DRC program.
- For most participants, the convicted offense that qualified them for PCS or MS supervision is related to property (41%) or drug (39%) crimes.
- Based on a validated risk assessment, most DRC participants (64%) have been assessed as “high risk” of reoffending although 30 percent were still being classified at the time of DRC entry.

### **Program Exit Status and Successes**

- Of 374 discharged participants, 20 percent exited with a status of “Satisfactory”, 24 percent with an “other/neutral” status and 54 percent exited as “unsatisfactory” within the first 17 months of the DRC opening.
- Participants that exit as “satisfactory” are, on average, with the DRC two and a half times the amount of days (118 days) than participants who exit as “unsatisfactory” (47 days).
- There have been two graduation ceremonies to date with 44 total graduates.

### **New Crime Convictions**

- Nearly nine in ten (89.6%) of 193 discharged participants with three months post-program by September 30, 2013 had no violations resulting in new convictions.

<sup>1</sup> Craddock, A. (2009). Day Reporting Center Completion: Comparison of Individual and Multilevel Models. *Crime & Delinquency*, 105-133.



## Introduction

In an effort to address overcrowding in California's prisons and assist in alleviating the state's financial crisis, the Public Safety Realignment Act (Realignment), pursuant to AB 109, was signed into law on April 4, 2011 and took effect October 1, 2011. Realignment made some of the largest and pivotal changes to the criminal justice system in California. Generally speaking, Realignment transferred the responsibility of supervision to the 58 counties for felons (excluding high risk sex offenders) released from prison whose commitment offenses are statutorily defined as non-serious and non-violent. Offenders convicted after October 1, 2011 who have no current or prior statutorily defined serious, violent, or sex-offending convictions are to serve time locally (regardless of length of sentence) with the possibility of community supervision in place of time spent in custody.

On July 30<sup>th</sup>, 2012 the Orange County Day Reporting Center (DRC) opened as part of the overall Orange County Public Safety Realignment and Postrelease Community Supervision Implementation Plan. The DRC works solely with Realignment offenders, both Postrelease Community Supervision (PCS) and Mandatory Supervision (MS), and is supported by State and County Realignment funds. Located at 901 W. Civic Center Drive, Suite 100 Santa Ana, CA, the DRC is administered by Orange County Probation (OC Probation). Orange County currently contracts with Behavior Incorporated, a GEO Group Company (BI Inc.) ("BI Inc." <http://bi.com/>) to operate the DRC.

The goal of the DRC is to protect the public by providing participants with a combination of intensive treatment/programming, on-site supervision, and immediate reporting of behavior to assigned Deputy Probation Officers (DPOs). A statutorily- and research-supported alternative to custody, the DRC relieves pressure on the Orange County Jail population by providing services to participants that are under community supervision. Based on a cognitive-behavior model, the DRC is intended to address a broad range of issues known to be associated with criminal behavior. DRC participants receive substance abuse and mental health services (excluding severe substance abuse and mental health treatment) as well as employment assistance and education services.

Day Reporting Centers are generally considered a cost-effective alternative to custody.<sup>1</sup> For example, in Orange County, the average annual cost of housing an inmate, according to the Orange County Sheriff's Department, is nearly \$50,000 per person.<sup>2</sup> By way of comparison, the cost of residential substance abuse treatment for an individual can range between approximately \$26,000 and \$31,000 (cost is greater for co-occurring disorders) on average for a year<sup>3</sup>, slightly over half the cost of local incarceration. In contrast, the estimated annual cost per offender attending the DRC is approximately \$15,000 or two-thirds less than the cost of incarceration. As most participants attend the DRC for 90 days or less, the average monthly cost per offender is just over \$1,200.

The purpose of this report is to highlight the first 17 months of DRC program operations and describe the population that the DRC has been and continues to serve. The report concludes with information about early recidivism results and future program and research plans.

<sup>1</sup> Intermediate Sanctions for Non-Violent Offenders Could Produce Savings (2010). Office of Program Policy Analysis & Government Accountability. Report No. 10-27

<sup>2</sup> Orange County Sheriff's Department, Administration and Fiscal Division. Orange County Jail Inmate Custody Costs. Provided in communication to OC Probation Assistant Division Director, Erik Wadsworth in May 2012.

<sup>3</sup> Orange County Health Care Agency. Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Current AB 109 Residential Contracts. Provided in communication to OC Probation Assistant Division Director, Erik Wadsworth in December 2013.



## DRC Programs, Services and Collaborations

Used as a graduated response or sanction to overall supervision as well as a general programming option, the DRC is a structured and individually tailored program that runs three to six months in length. It is a multi-phase program where participants progress through three levels of treatment and supervision based on their individual behavioral improvements (*See Appendix*). Their progress is monitored and measured through group attendance and participation, drug and alcohol abstinence, verifiable employment and/or income, stable housing, and compliance with probation terms and conditions. The main component of the DRC’s evidence-based model is the utilization of Moral Reconciliation Therapy <sup>4</sup> in order to change existing behavior. All participants are assessed by a DRC case manager at entry, receive services based on their assessed risk/needs and are held accountable for their behaviors through specific measures noted below:

Services	Testing/Accountability Measures
<b>Development of a Behavior Change Plan</b>	Orientation & Intake Assessment using LSI Risk Assessment
<b>Life skills &amp; Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (Moral Reconciliation Therapy)</b>	Daily attendance, participation in individual and group counseling, progress reports & communication with assigned DPO
<b>Substance Abuse Counseling</b>	On-site random alcohol & drug testing, individual and group sessions, progress reports & communication with assigned DPO
<b>Anger Management Counseling</b>	Group sessions, attendance, periodic evaluation and communication with assigned DPO
<b>Parenting &amp; Family Skills Training</b>	Group sessions, attendance, periodic evaluation and communication with assigned DPO
<b>Job Readiness &amp; Employment Assistance</b>	Assistance with job preparation and placement monitored by Education & Employment Coordinator
<b>Education Services</b>	Access to educational computer lab, assistance and monitoring by Education & Employment Coordinator
<b>Community Connections</b>	Getting Connected computer application, attendance at Community Connections meetings monitored by case manager & communication with assigned DPO
<b>Restorative Justice Honors Group</b>	Participation and attendance monitored by coordinator & certificate of completion
<b>Reintegration &amp; Aftercare</b>	Aftercare case plan, weekly check-ins and monthly group sessions

Many Realignment offenders have substance abuse problems. In fact, as of September 2013, 86 percent of PCS and 90 percent of MS offenders were found to have occasional to frequent substance abuse issues.<sup>5</sup> If treated appropriately, these individuals will be less likely to reoffend. In order to help foster success in participants, the DRC provides substance abuse education and counseling services as well as maintaining connections with local drug and mental health treatment providers.

Other DRC services include employment training and educational assistance. An on-site computer lab assists participants with linkage to relevant community resources. Further, the DRC hosts a Community Connections forum which meets regularly where local providers present information about various services that are available. This forum also includes a question and answer period with opportunities for participants to speak with program providers individually. Finally, the DRC formally works with collaborative partners such as the Health Care Agency, Orange County Public Defender’s Office, the Catholic Diocese’s Office of Restorative Justice, and other relevant community-based organizations as part of the program to address a range of participant needs.

<sup>4</sup> “Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT) is a systematic treatment strategy that seeks to decrease recidivism among juvenile and adult criminal offenders by increasing moral reasoning.” National Registry of Evidence-based Programs and Practices: Moral Reconciliation Therapy (Page updated Nov. 24, 2013) Retrieved January 2014 from: <http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/Viewintervention.aspx?id=34>

<sup>5</sup> Profiles of Actively Supervised Adults on Probation, Postrelease Community Supervision (PCS) and Mandatory Supervision (MS) As of September 2013. Orange County Probation Research Division (Sept. 2013) <http://ocgov.com/civicax/filebank/blobdload.aspx?BlobID=32270>



The Orange County Catholic Dioceses Office of Restorative Justice and Detention Ministries (RJ) became a collaborative partner in March of 2013 working with OC Probation and DRC staff to provide a Restorative Justice Honors Program. Participants are selected and referred to RJ by DRC staff based on demonstrated leadership skills and success in the DRC program. This group meets weekly, in addition to the regular DRC requirements, for 10 weeks. During group sessions, participants meet with the Restorative Justice Coordinator who covers concepts such as the needs of the participant, victim, and the community and the obligations involved in repairing the harm done by their crime. This group provides and promotes on-going peer support. To date there have been 38 participants involved in Restorative Justice and as of December 31, 2013, 11 participants have completed the full program.

The DRC and OC Probation staff routinely collaborate and communicate regarding overall participant progress. Based on the degree to which a participant fails to comply with DRC rules and programming requirements, an individual will receive an increase in supervision that may include additional classes, increased reporting, increased treatment, or possibly a custodial sanction as determined by the assigned DPO.

DRC staff also share a participant’s positive progress and achievements with the assigned DPO through regular status updates. Participants who complete the full program are encouraged to attend “Aftercare.” As the participant approaches program completion, a case plan is developed to assist them with their reintegration into the community. Once they complete the on-site program, the Aftercare component includes weekly “check-ins” as needed, Aftercare group sessions held monthly, and participation in a formal graduation ceremony held several times a year. The graduation and transition ceremony is a formal recognition of a participant’s satisfactory completion of all the DRC requirements (on-site and Aftercare) with friends, family, DRC and OC Probation staff and other community members present. There have been two graduation ceremonies to date with 44 total graduates. Below are a sampling of DRC participant reflections.

DRC Key Events	Dates
Doors open	July 2012
Fully staffed	January 2013
Restorative Justice Implemented	March 2013
First Graduation (11 graduates)	April 2013
Living in Balance Implemented <sup>6</sup>	September 2013
Second Graduation (33 graduates)	December 2013

**“Thank you for guiding me and giving me the resources and tools, it was ultimately my choice to make positive changes.”** —DRC graduate and discharged from probation

**“I like the DRC because it provides structure.”** —DRC graduate

**“I miss the DRC and coming to groups during holiday breaks.”** —DRC participant

**“The DRC grows on you .”** —DRC participant

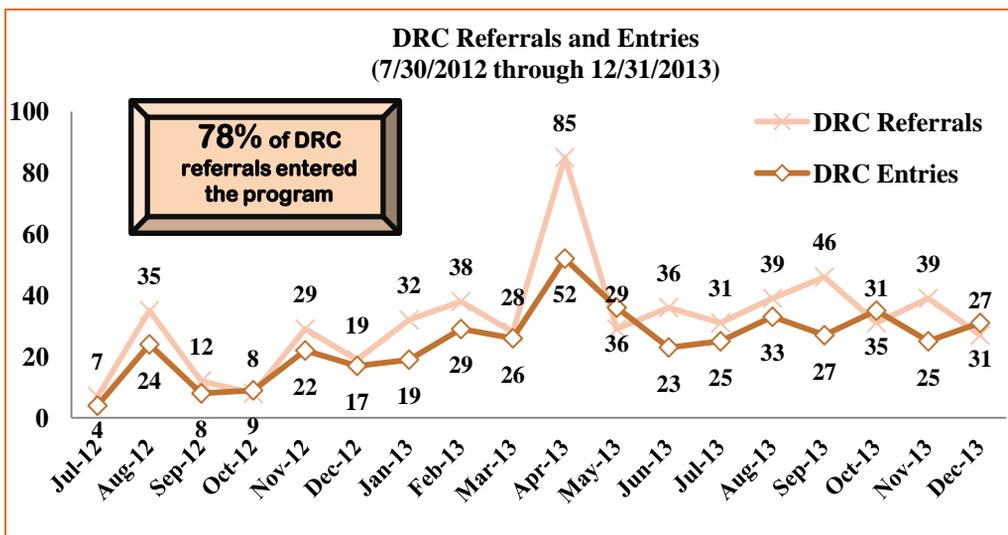
<sup>6</sup> “Living in Balance (LIB): Moving From a Life of Addiction to a Life of Recovery is a manual-based, comprehensive addiction treatment program that emphasizes relapse prevention.” National Registry of Evidence-based Programs and Practices: Living in Balance (LIB): (Page updated Nov. 24, 2013) Retrieved January 2014 from: <http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/Viewintervention.aspx?id=34>



### DRC Program Participants

Over the 17 months since the DRC opened, there have been a total of 571 referrals (MS and PCS) to the DRC through December 31, 2013. Of the 571 referrals made, there were 445 (78%) entries into the program. As of December 31, 2013, there were 70 active participants in the DRC program.

Seventy-one percent have been referred to the DRC because the DPOs believe their clients will benefit from the program. Most DRC participants enter the program early in their probation supervision. The average time between an offender’s release to probation supervision and when they start receiving services at the DRC is less than a week for the vast majority of participants.



It is possible that any one individual may have more than one referral to the DRC depending on his/her situation and of the 571 referrals, 49 (8.6%) are second or third time referrals. Of the 445 program entries, 32 (7.2%) participants have had multiple DRC entries. For instance, a participant may be referred to the DRC, participate for a period of time and then be discharged from the DRC only to be referred again at a later date. Some reasons for a discharge and subsequent re-entry include completion of a residential treatment program or medical treatment that better address the participant’s issues. Participants who are discharged due to failure to complete the program satisfactorily are also eligible for re-entry consideration.

### DRC Participant Profile

A summary of the profile characteristics of the 445 participants served by the DRC through December 31, 2013 is provided on the next page. On average, the majority of people participating in the DRC program are male (84%), in their mid-thirties (avg. age = 36.8 years) and over three-fourths (76%) are under supervision as a PCS offender. The highest represented racial groups at the DRC are Caucasian (44%) and Hispanic (42%). There are some observed differences between the DRC population groups of PCS or MS. Although a majority of PCS and MS participants are male, a greater percentage of PCS participants are male (88% vs. 75% of MS participants) and older (PCS avg. age = 37.3 yrs; MS avg. age = 35.3 yrs). Conversely, MS participants represent a higher percentage of Caucasian participants at the DRC (52% vs. 41% of PCS participants).



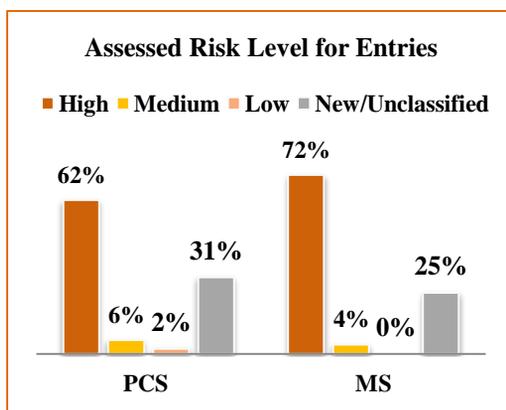
<b>ORANGE COUNTY DAY REPORTING CENTER PROFILE OF ENTRIES</b>			
	<b>Postrelease Community Supervision (PCS)</b>	<b>Mandatory Supervision (MS)</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>TOTAL ENTRIES (7/20/12-12/31/13)</b>	<b>N=339 (76%)</b>	<b>N=106 (24%)</b>	<b>N=445 (100%)</b>
<b>PROFILE OF ENTRIES</b>			
<i>Gender</i>			
Male	88%	75%	84%
Female	12%	25%	16%
<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>
<i>Ethnicity</i>			
Hispanic	44%	37%	42%
White	41%	52%	44%
Black	7%	1%	6%
Asian	5%	8%	6%
Unknown/Other	3%	2%	2%
<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>
<i>Age at DRC Entry</i>			
18 to 25 years	12%	16%	13%
26 to 35 years	39%	42%	40%
36 to 44 years	21%	22%	21%
45+ years	28%	21%	26%
<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>
<b>Average Age</b>	<b>37.31 yrs</b>	<b>35.27 yrs</b>	<b>36.83 yrs</b>
<i>Risk Level At Referral</i>			
High	62%	72%	64%
Medium	6%	4%	5%
Low	2%	0%	2%
New/Unclassified	31%	25%	29%
<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>
<i>Reason for Referral</i>			
Benefit	73%	62%	71%
Sanction	12%	16%	13%
Both	7%	3%	6%
(Missing/Unknown)	8%	19%	11%
<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>
<i>PCS or MS Offense Type</i>			
Felony - Person	11%	0%	8%
Property	34%	62%	41%
Drug	39%	37%	39%
Other	16%	1%	13%
<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>



For most participants, the convicted offense that qualified them for supervision is related to property (41%) or drug (39%) crimes. While MS participants at the DRC have a much higher percentage of convicted offenses that are classified as property crimes (62% vs. 34% for PCS participants), PCS participants have a higher percent of convicted offenses classified as crimes against persons such as robbery or assault (11% vs. 0% for MS participants).

OC Probation has utilized a validated risk/needs assessment instrument that has been the foundation for implementing evidence-based practices known to reduce recidivism. The tool enables the allocation of resources effectively and efficiently by dividing the population into groups by their probability of reoffending. The risk/needs assessment determines the level of supervision necessary and identifies the type of evidence-based treatment and services needed to be successful on supervision (reducing the risk of reoffending and increasing pro-social functioning and self-sufficiency).

In the fall of 2011, the Council of State Governments (CSG), completed a revalidation of the Orange County, California Probation Department’s Adult Risk/Needs Initial Risk Assessment Instrument.<sup>7</sup> CSG recommended modifications to the risk items (deletions, additions, and re-weighting), to improve the predictive ability of recidivism. In December 2012, OC Probation implemented the changes recommended by CSG.



A majority (64%) of DRC participants have been assessed as “high risk”. However, it should be noted that at the time of DRC entry, 30 percent are still in the assessment process. As a group, MS participants tend to have a greater percentage of “high risk” individuals, 72 percent were in that category as compared to 62 percent of PCS participants.

## DRC Program Discharges

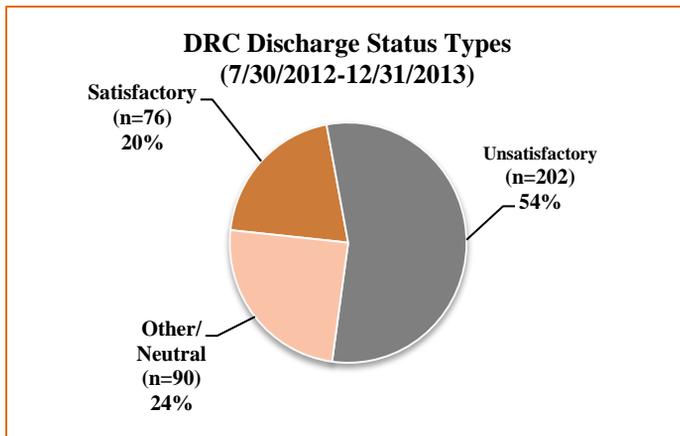
DRC participants exit the program in a number of ways ranging from satisfactory graduation to discharge because of more intensive treatment needs to removal due to new violations. For purposes of this report, discharges are divided into the following categories: “satisfactory”, “unsatisfactory” or “other/neutral”. “Satisfactory” status includes participants who have either completed the full DRC program as prescribed based on their individual needs or have exited early but under satisfactory conditions such as obtaining full-time employment. Participants in the “other/neutral” category are discharged due to issues that the DRC was not designed to handle. Some examples include severe substance abuse cases that need additional outpatient or residential treatment services, medical or mental health issues that need to be treated by another agency and language barriers that could not be effectively accommodated to foster satisfactory results.

<sup>7</sup>Eisenberg, M., Fabelo, T. & Tyler, J. (2011). Validation of the Orange County California Probation Department Risk Assessment Instrument: Final Report. *The Council of State Governments Justice Center* (Full report: <http://csjusticecenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/orange-county-final-report-111811.pdf> )



An “unsatisfactory” status includes individuals that have violated the terms of their probation, participants that have poor attendance or have made poor progress, or have stopped attending the program.

A total of 374 participants have been discharged from the DRC over the 17-month reporting period. Of the 374 discharged participants, 20 percent left with a status of “Satisfactory”. Twenty-four percent of participants exited with an “other/neutral” status during the same period of time. Participants that have exited with an “unsatisfactory” discharge status make up 54 percent of those that exited within the first 17 months of the DRC opening.

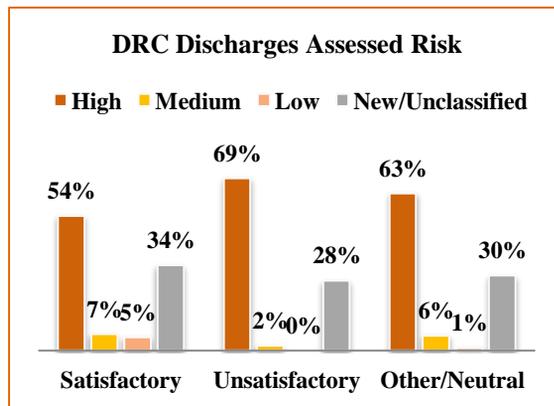


Participants that exit as “satisfactory” on average are in the DRC two and a half times the amount of days (118 days) than individuals who exit as “unsatisfactory” (47 days). Participants who were discharged as “other/neutral” averaged 68 days in program.

The 20 percent exiting as “satisfactory” did so after receiving treatment and programming services which, if provided in a facility setting, would otherwise have had great cost implications for Orange County. Arguably, a portion of the additional 24 percent that exited as “other/neutral” potentially served as another cost-savings source as they were not housed in local custody and still received necessary services and treatment.

While the relatively high proportion of DRC participants exiting unsatisfactorily is of concern, it is not an atypical finding for Day Reporting Centers. The research literature on DRCs suggests failure/drop-out rates approaching 50 percent.<sup>8</sup> In addition, the first year of any program is directed toward implementation activities that help build a solid and stable program environment. As the program reached the mid-point of the second year, there have been positive signs of a slow increase in the number of monthly exits classified as “satisfactory”, culminating with a December graduation of 33 participants.

When examining discharged participants, there are no notable trends by their discharge status. However, there are a few areas of differences that will be of interest to monitor. It was observed that participants in the “satisfactory” group have a smaller proportion of participants assessed as “high risk” when compared to the “unsatisfactory” group (54% vs. 69%, respectively). Participants discharged in the “other/neutral” group were somewhat more likely to have a drug crime as their highest PCS or MS convicted offense. Many of these participants are discharged in order to receive more intensive treatment for substance abuse problems.



<sup>8</sup> Craddock, A. (2009). Day Reporting Center Completion: Comparison of Individual and Multilevel Models. Crime & Delinquency. 105-133. Orange County Day Reporting Center Status Report



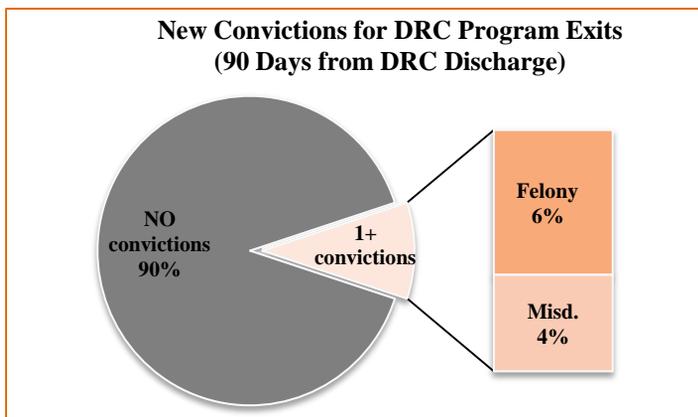
## DRC Post-Program Follow-up: Early Results

A primary goal of the DRC is to protect the public by providing offenders intensive treatment and programming combined with on-site supervision. One key measure of the program’s impact is participants’ recidivism post-program. For purposes of this analysis, “recidivism” is defined as any violation after DRC discharge resulting in a new conviction (both felony and misdemeanor). In this report, recidivism was tracked on discharged participants for two time periods, 90 days from the participant’s discharge date and 180 days from a participant’s discharge. OC Probation Research used the Orange County Superior Court records through September 30, 2013 to determine new convictions. The results presented here should be viewed with caution due to the small sample sizes.

Supervision Type	N	Description	Follow-Up Period (thru 9/30/2013)
PCS/MS	193	Participants discharged from the DRC for any reason.	Three months/90 days from participant’s discharge date
PCS/MS	93	Participants discharged from the DRC for any reason.	Six months/180 days from participant’s DRC discharge

### 90 Days Post DRC

As of September 30, 2013, there were 193 discharged participants who had 90 days for follow-up from their DRC exit date. The vast majority (89.6%) of these 193 discharges did not have any violations during their first 90 days post-program that resulted in a conviction for a new crime.



Of the 20 discharged participants with a new crime conviction (10.4%), 12 were convicted of a felony as the most serious crime and eight were convicted of a misdemeanor as the most serious crime. All 20 of these participants had unsatisfactory discharges from the DRC. The average time from the discharge date to the violation arrest was 39 days.

### 180 Days Post DRC

A smaller group of 93 discharged participants had a full 180 days post-discharge for follow-up as of September 30, 2013. Similar to the 90 day results, the majority (79.6%) of these discharged participants had no new violations within that six-month period resulting in a conviction for a new crime. Among those with new crime convictions, 12 were convicted of a felony as the most serious crime and 7 were convicted of a misdemeanor as the most serious crime. Ninety days was the average time from discharge to their first violation date.



### Summary and Future Plans

The Orange County Day Reporting Center opened on July 30, 2012 as part of the overall Orange County Public Safety Realignment and Postrelease Community Supervision Implementation Plan. Administered by OC Probation and operated by BI Incorporated, a GEO Group Company under contract with the County, the goal of the DRC is to protect the public by providing participants with a combination of intensive treatment/programming, on-site supervision, and regular communication with assigned Deputy Probation Officers (DPOs).

Over the seventeen months since its inception, the DRC has proved to be an important component of Orange County’s Realignment strategy, providing services to 445 participants as of December 31, 2013. Preliminary results from a follow-up of participants exiting the program for any reason at their 90-day and 180-day post-program date found that the vast majority did not have any violations during the specified time period resulting in a conviction for a new crime. While these early results need to be viewed with caution due to the small numbers, they are in the right direction in terms of support for the positive impact of the DRC program. With more time and increased numbers of participants completing the DRC program, more robust data will be available to better examine the DRC’s effectiveness.

As the DRC reaches the mid-point of its second operational year, plans for the upcoming year include a continued commitment in using the DRC model as an overall beneficial programming strategy as well as an effective graduated sanction or intervention in the supervision of Realignment offenders. The current contract with BI Inc. will expire May 30, 2014. In order to continue DRC services for the realignment population, a formal Request for Proposal (RFP) was released in September 2013. The matter has received final Board of Supervisor approval in 2014 and BI Inc. was renewed as the selected provider with the new contract scheduled to go into effect on June 1, 2014.

Additionally, plans are in progress for implementing a formal evaluation that will compare DRC participants with a matched control group of non-participants. A major objective of this evaluation will be to examine the factors that may best lead to successful completion of the DRC program and lower recidivism among the Realignment population. Included below are the reflections of a DPO and DRC case manager regarding their experience with DRC participants.

**DPO Success Case Example:**

“An offender was released from prison on PCS after numerous years of formal supervision and several prison terms. This individual disclosed a history of sexual abuse along with a drug addiction that led to drug sales and theft. After struggling to adjust to re-entry into society, this individual completed a residential drug treatment program and transitioned into a paid sober-living facility and out-patient treatment which included a job-readiness program. The program was a month-long, daily commitment with the goal of developing practical and coping skills with factors that trigger relapse.

This person has been able to obtain and maintain employment, sign up for school and discharge from PCS. This individual is now a mentor to others at the sober living home and speaks at community-based organizations that work with this population.”—PCS DPO

**DRC Case Manager Reflection:**

“I have seen participants come into the program with very bad attitudes, but as they progressed through the program, they became more communicative, open, and willing to benefit from program services. I have seen a pride in participants, as they receive their graduate certificates, that was never there before.”—DRC Case Manager



# APPENDIX

## DRC PROGRAM: PHASE DESCRIPTIONS

### PHASE PROGRESSION (requirements)

Progress from Phase 1 to Phase 2

- Consistent Reporting (90% minimum)
- Assessments completed
- Behavior Change Plan completed
- Progress in Programming
  - Completion of: Orientation and Community Connections
  - Completion of MRT group through Step 3
  - Group Attendance (90% minimum)
  - Group Participation (8 or higher on a scale of 1-10)
  - Completion of MRT group through Step 8

Progress from Phase 2 to Phase 3

- Consistent Reporting (90% minimum)
- Clean Breathalyzer (no less than 30 days)
- Clean Urinalysis (no less than 30 days)
- Progress in Programming
  - Group Attendance (90% minimum)
  - Group Participation (8 or higher on a scale of 1-10)
  - Progress or completion in group (8 or higher on a scale of 1-10)
  - Completion of MRT group through Step 8
- Verifiable Employment or full-time Student
- Establish Verifiable Community Connections

Progress from Phase 3 to Aftercare

- Consistent Reporting (90% minimum)
- Clean Breathalyzer (no less than 45 days)
- Clean Urinalysis (no less than 45 days)
- Progress in Programming
  - Attendance (90% minimum)
  - Group Participation (8 or higher on a scale of 1-10)
  - Completion in groups not included in Aftercare
  - Completion of MRT group through Step 12
- Stable income; Stable Housing; verified employment OR student with at least 9 or more credit hours

SOURCE: BI Orientation Handbook: Orange County Day Reporting Center, “Welcome to a Better Life – Where Change is Your Choice”



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report was prepared by the Orange County Probation Communications and Research Division. Thanks go to the Orange County Day Reporting Center BI Inc. management and staff for their contributions and collaboration with the Orange County Probation Communications and Research Division. Thanks also go to Orange County Probation's Postrelease Community Supervision Division Director and Assistant Director for their contribution to and review of the content in this report.

