Two ATI models:

HOPE Probation Back on Track

High Level Dialogue on Alternatives to Incarceration

Cartagena, Colombia 20 Oct 2014

Julius Lang Center for Court Innovation













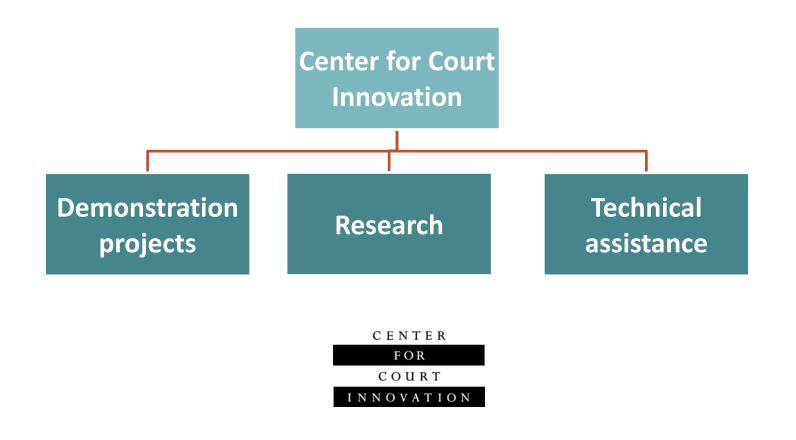






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reduce crime and incarceration • increase public trust in justice



Two ATI models:

HOPE Probation Back on Track

- Both post-conviction, with judicial supervision
- Both rely on swift, certain, and fair (proportionate, moderate) justice system responses

▶ One focuses on *consumers*, other on *micro-traffickers*

HOPE (Honest Opportunity Probation with Enforcement)

- Launched in Hawaii in 2004
- Procedural stage: Post-conviction
- ► Target population:
 - Probationers:
 - at high risk for reoffending, or
 - showing repeated noncompliance, or
 - having drug/alcohol problems as a top criminogenic need
- Goals: reduce recidivism and probation violations

- ► Theory:
 - Swiftness and certainty of responses more important than severity
- ► How it Works:
 - Program starts with warning hearing: conditions and consequences

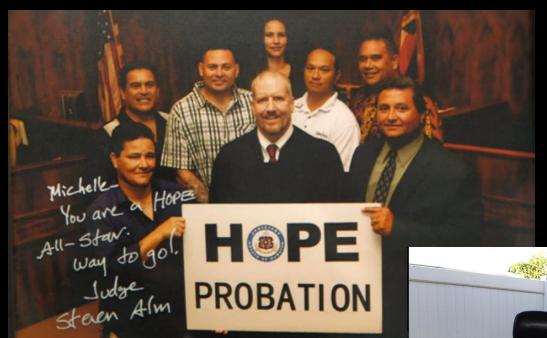




- Judge emphasizes:
 - We want you to succeed
 - Must comply with conditions
 - Each participant: call every morning to find out whether drug test that day
 - Each missed appointment or failed drug test: brought before judge within 72 hours
 - Every positive drug test or missed appointment met with sanction (short term jail)



- Every positive drug test or missed appointment results in prompt return to judge, and swift short term jail
- Role of drug treatment
 - Available at any time upon request
 - Required if continued positive drug tests (ex: 3)
- ► Key difference from other models
 - Idea: conserve treatment for those who demonstrate need, or make request

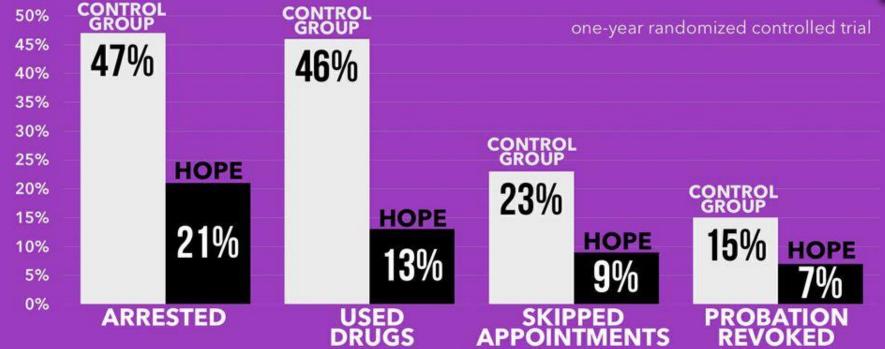




Raymond Elsey, Jr., is a HOPE Probation graduate who conducts AA meetings and runs a clean and sober house in Makaha.

emphasizes the delivery of "swift and certain" punishment when a probationer violates conditions of probation.





Source: National Institute of Justice, "Swift and Certain" Sanctions in Probation Are Highly Effective: Evaluation of the HOPE Program (February 3, 2012).





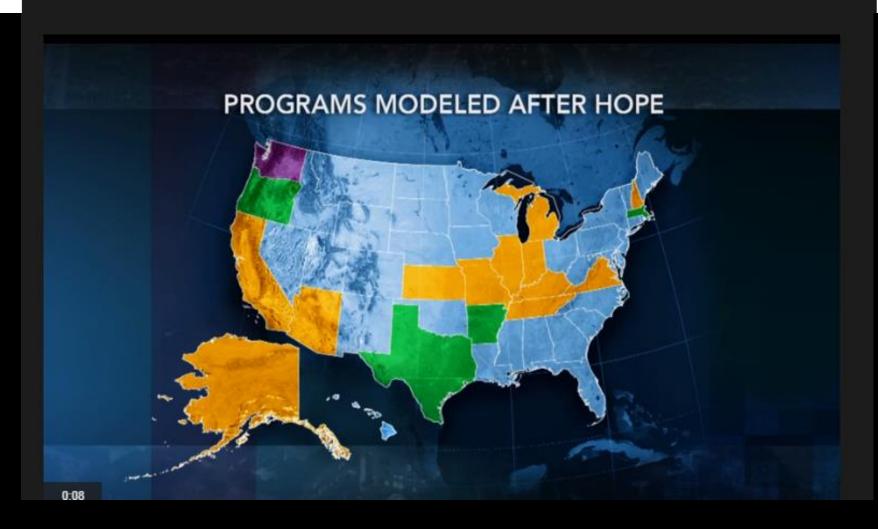






TOPICS > POLITICS > NEWSHOUR

A new probation program in Hawaii beats the statistics



- ► US Department of Justice's Demonstration Field Experiment:
 - ▶ Replication in 4 different settings
 - Randomized control trial evaluations
 - Results expected in 2015

U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Justice Programs

Bureau of Justice Assistance





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JAMES H. BURCH, II, ACTING DIRECTOR

Back on Track: A Problem-Solving Reentry Court

By Jacquelyn L. Rivers, BJA, and Lenore Anderson, San Francisco District Attorney's Office

Program Overview

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) strongly supports the use of problemsolving and community courts and the implementation of such strategies through communitywide collaborations. Research has demonstrated that, if implemented properly, the problem-solving approach⁴

- ► Launched in San Francisco in 2005
- ► Procedural stage: Post-conviction
- Target population:
 - Young adults (18-30, primarily 18-24)
 - Charged with possession with intent to sell (up to 5 grams)
 - No prior convictions
 - No violence (no history of guns or gangs
- ► Goals: reduce recidivism among micro-traffickers

How it Works:

- Participants referred by prosecutors
- Orientation phase: 6 weeks of assessment + educational activities; 30 hours of community service
- Enrollment: Participants plead guilty to charges; sentencing deferred
 - ► 12-18 month mandate: concrete achievements in employment, education, parenting, and child support and total of 220 hours of community service.

► Two key partners:





Judge: ongoing monitoring

NGO: job training, etc.

District Attorney

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Collaborative Courts Programs

San Francisco's Collaborative Courts are a multi-agency problem-solving approach to specific drivers of criminal activity. These programs are a collaboration of the District Attorney's Office, Superior Court, Public Defender's Office, Adult Probation Department, Department of Public Health, Sheriff's Department, and community treatment providers. All programs are voluntary.



Community Justice Court (CJC)

Implemented in 2009, the CJC is a criminal court and service center for defendants who commit non-violent felonies and misdemeanors in the Tenderloin, SOMA. Civic Center, or Union Square neighborhoods. CJC defendants are linked to services for substance abuse, mental health, primary care or other needs that may be contributing to their criminal behavior.

Back on Track

Back on Track is a prosecutor led, reentry model focused on preventing recidivism among nonviolent first time offenders. Back on Track provides opportunities for first time offenders to gain skills and permanently exit the criminal justice system. It is considered a national model in restorative justice.

The SFDA is currently seeking an organization to serve as its Back on Track primary service partner. For more information and application requirements, click here. For proposal questions and answers, click here.

To apply, please use the Back on Track General Overview and Summary Form and Back on Track Grant Budget Template.

Drug Court

Drug Court, San Francisco's first Collaborative Court, was implemented in 1995. It targets offenders with serious substance abuse problems facing felony drug and property charges driven by their addiction.

Behavioral Health Court (BHC)

Behavioral Health Court (BHC) provides services to defendants who have committed crimes where the behavior that led to their criminal case was connected to a serious mental illness. BHC traditionally serves in-custody criminal defendants with severe and persistent mental illness.

- Upon successful completion: plea withdrawn, case dismissed and record expunged
- San Francisco results (self-reported):
 - Only 10% recidivism among graduates
 - Costs approximately \$5,000 per participant, compared with \$10,000 to adjudicate a case and nearly \$50,000 per year to house a low-level offender in prison or jail.



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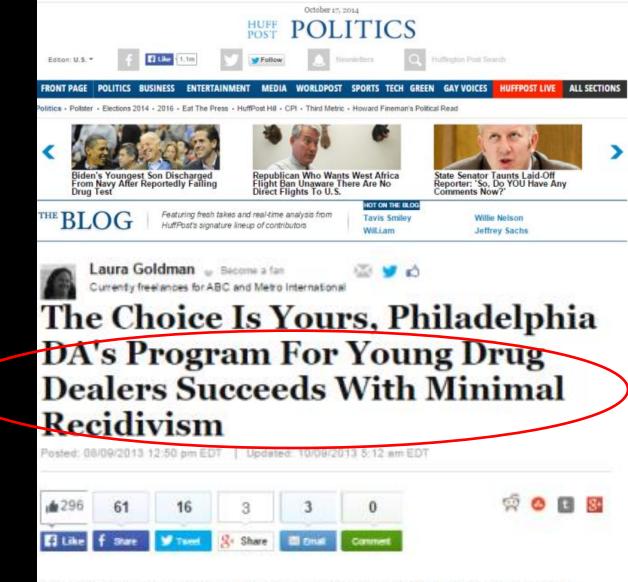
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DA congrats Back on Track grads

Replication in Philadelphia:

"The Choice is Yours"



The popularity of the new Netflix series, "Orange is the New Black, and the AMC series "Breaking Bad", has many questioning the wisdom of jailing drug dealers. Philadelphia District Attorney Seth Williams has created a diversionary program that should serve as a model for the entire country. Last February, he launched The Choice Is Yours (TCY), a diversionary program for young offenders aged 18-29 who have been arrested for distribution of two to 10 grams of cocaine. It allows first-time nonviolent drug offenders to wipe their criminal slate clean after completing an

The Choice is Yours allows for more serious cases than SF Back on Track (up to 10 grams powder or crack cocaine)

Subject of thorough process evaluation (though impact evaluation still to come) The Choice is Yours: Early Implementation of a Diversion Program for Felony Offenders

Wendy S. McClanahan, McClanahan Associates, Inc. Shelli B. Rossman, The Urban Institute Meridith Polin, McClanahan Associates, Inc. Sarah K. Pepper, McClanahan Associates, Inc. Emily Lipman, McClanahan Associates, Inc.





Exhibit 3: TCY Graduation Requirements

	Graduation Requirements
1. Complete orientation phase	

- 2. Complete enrollment phase
- 3. Satisfy all lead agency requirements including:

Case Management

- a) Obtain basic needs: housing, government benefits, health insurance, etc.
- b) Enroll and participate in critical specialized services: mental health counseling, substance abuse counseling, family services, etc.
- c) Secure all necessary identification throughout the program.
- d) Development and ongoing achievement of Individual Life Plan (ILP) goals.

Employment and Education

- a) If high school diploma or GED, obtain full-time employment (at least four consecutive months) and/or enroll in secondary educational institution and/or enroll in long-term, full-time job training (at least four consecutive months) and demonstrate one literacy grade-level gain for every 50 hours of instruction. Part-time employment options will be considered for those in full-time higher education programs.
- b) If no high school diploma or GED, obtain GED or high school diploma or successfully complete one or more GED subtests (out of five) or at least one grade-level gain for every 50 hours of instruction or enrollment in high school credit-bearing program and 90 percent attendance with a minimum of three earned credits (relative to time in school).

Restorative Justice and Mentoring

- a) Complete 220 hours of community service.
- b) Write graduation essay demonstrating change in attitude and beliefs.

Exhibit 2: Graduated Sanctions

Minor Infractions		Major Infractions	
Sample Infractions	Sanctions	Sample Infractions	Sanctions
Orientation Less than 90% attendance Does not meet requirements in a timely manner Program Enrollment Does not check-in with case manager as required Does not follow through with referrals/appointments Does not make satisfactory effort to complete training courses or obtain employment Less than 90% attendance of required classes/mentoring Time management issues Does not accept appropriate job offer Lack of effort Ongoing poor grades/lack of achievement Not obtaining necessary educational credits Poor behavior and attitude Does not complete community service requirements Does not comply with legal orders Positive drug tests	Written warning from program director or case manager Participant essays on relevant topic Increase check-ins with case manager Time management conversations Increase reporting requirements to judge or case manager	 Arrest/conviction Continued positive drug tests Continued significant non- compliance with program operations Three or more minor infractions Less than 90% attendance in orientation, workforce, and/or educational training 	One-on-one meetings with the judge or program director Suspend participant from TCY activities Weekend jail time Program termination and imprisonment

Additionally, the program exposes participants to restorative justice circles,² and requires completion of a specified amount of community service.

Key Lessons from process evaluation:

- Communication is "the glue"
 - Between staff and participants
 - Among various staff and agencies serving participants
 - Among court and various stakeholders
- Ongoing data collection, analysis, reflection
 - Mid-course corrections critical
- Advance planning for contingencies
 - Written procedures manual
 - Staff turnover; designated back-up

Further Information

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