

# IMPERIAL COUNTY'S PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT PLAN

## INTRODUCTION

The Public Safety Realignment Act (Assembly Bill 109) represents a fundamental shift in responsibilities for housing and supervising low-level, non-violent felony offenders in California from state to local government. Effective October 1, 2011, the Act changed the statutory definition of a felony, moved the housing of low-level felony offenders from state prisons to county jails and transferred supervision of most parolees from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to county probation departments.

Three factors contributed to the passage of this legislation:

- On May 23, 2011, the United States Supreme Court in *Brown v. Plata* ruled that overcrowding in California's prisons resulted in cruel and unusual punishment in violation of the Eighth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution and affirmed the order of a three-judge District Court panel directing the state to reduce its prison population by up to 40,000 or 137.5 percent of the prison system's design capacity within two years;
- California's current fiscal crisis forced the state public officials to seek reductions in the costs of corrections, which represents a significant and growing portion of the state's budget, by encouraging greater reliance on evidence-based community corrections strategies and less reliance on incarceration;
- As Joan Petersilia, one of the state's leading criminologists, has observed, the state's expensive and ineffective corrections system demands reform:

The state's approach to corrections is enormously expensive and ineffective. Although California spent more than \$7 billion on its correction system in 2005, it produced one of the highest return-to-prison rates in the nation – 66% of released inmates return to California prisons within three years. The State's correctional system is in great need for reform in order to produce better outcomes from the significant amount of public dollars spent.

## IMPERIAL COUNTY'S APPROACH TO PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT

In preparation for an Implementation Plan for the 2011 Public Safety Realignment, Imperial County's Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) established the following goals:

- Maintain offender accountability and public safety;
- Responsibly manage impact on jail population capacity;
- Successful alternative sentencing options;
- Inspire public confidence; and
- Offender rehabilitation.

The CCP considers this initial plan to be a "living document," subject to ongoing modification and enhancement as the state's current projections of corrections populations change, additional data reveal emerging needs and challenges, and the county's experience suggests new approaches and interventions. Serving as Imperial County's roadmap for the continuous

improvement of its criminal justice system, the plan presents general concepts and strategies, rather than specific operational details because applicable law will no doubt be revised and reinterpreted and agency' policies and procedures will evolve and change in the course of fully implementing Public Safety Realignment.

In developing this plan, the CCP has also taken a conservative approach to budgeting, in order to ensure that the current funds allocated to Imperial County under AB 109 are not completely expended during the first year of realignment. Because a source for stable and permanent funding has not yet been established by the state, the county intends to reserve "rollover funds" from its initial funding to provide a cushion in the event state funding diminishes in subsequent years.

### **SUMMARY OF CALIFORNIA'S PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT ACT**

The Public Safety Realignment Act, commonly referred to as Assembly Bill 109, represents the most significant change in California's criminal justice system in at least 30 years. Signed into law on April 4, 2011 and effective October 1, 2011, AB 109 was designed to address overcrowding in California's prisons while, at the same time, alleviating the state's fiscal crisis.

However, the legislation presents major challenges to local jurisdictions in the state. Counties must now develop the capacity to house and manage new offender populations at the local level. They are expected to meet this demand for additional correctional capacity with a combination of jail and community sanctions, correctional supervision and evidence-based practices, all of which to be designed to reduce the risk of recidivism.

AB 109 also enacted changes in existing law, including (a) the redefinition of a felony as it relates to sentencing, (b) the shifting of responsibility to house low level offenders from state prisons to in county jails, (c) the transfer of supervision of parolees from the State Department of Adult Parole to county probation departments and (c) the eventual transfer of responsibility to adjudicate parole violations from the Board of Prison Hearings to local Superior Courts.

**The Realignment Planning Process.** AB 109 also established a specific process to plan for and implement this major realignment of public safety responsibilities and functions:

- Each county's Community Corrections Partnership, which was originally established by SB 637 will recommend a local plan to its Board of Supervisors for the implementation of the county's 2011 public safety realignment;
- The plan will be voted on by an executive committee of the Community Corrections Partnership consisting of the Chief Probation officer of the county as chair, a Chief of Police, the Sheriff, the District Attorney, the Public Defender, the Presiding Judge or his or her designee, and representatives of specified county departments;
- The plan will be accepted by the County Board of Supervisors unless rejected by a 4/5ths vote, in which case the plan will be returned to the Community Corrections Partnership for further consideration;
- Consistent with local needs and resources, the plan may include recommendations to maximize the effective investment of criminal justice resources in evidence-based correctional sanctions and programs.

**Key Features of AB 109.** The provisions of AB 109 include the following features:

- Requires Evidence-Based Practices: AB 109 requires the adoption of evidence-based practices as a condition to receiving state for realignment; “*Evidence-Based Practices*” refers to supervision policies, procedures, programs, and practices demonstrated by scientific research to reduce recidivism among individuals under probation, parole, or post release supervision. Consistent with local needs and resources, the realignment plan may include recommendations to maximize the effective investment of criminal justice resources in evidence-based correctional sanctions and programs, including, but not limited to, day reporting centers, drug court, residential multi-service centers, mental health treatment programs, electronic/GPS monitoring programs, victim services and restitution programs, counseling programs, community work service programs, educational programs, and job training services. For a description of “Evidence-Based Corrections Practices” (see Attachment 1).
- Incorporates justice reinvestment: AB 109 provides that fiscal policy and correctional practices should align to promote a justice reinvestment strategy that fits each county. Justice reinvestment is defined by the law as a data-driven approach to reduce corrections and related criminal justice spending and reinvest savings in strategies designed to increase public safety.
- Redefines felonies: The legislation revises the definition of a felony to include crimes that are punishable in jail for 16 months, 2 years, 3 years or more. Certain offenses, such as serious, violent crimes and sex-offenses, are excluded from the application of AB 109. Sentences for those crimes will continue to be served in state prison.
- Requires local Post-Release Community Supervision: Offenders released from state prison on or after October 1, 2011, following a prison sentence for an eligible offense, shall be subject to Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) provided by county probation departments for a period not to extend 3 years.
- Directs revocations to be adjudicated and sentenced locally: PRCS and parole revocations will be served in local jails for up to 180 days, with the exception of paroled offenders who are serving a life sentence and have a revocation term of more than 30 days. Superior Courts will hold hearings for revocations of PRCS, while the Board of Parole Hearings will conduct parole violation hearings in jails.
- Adopts changes in custody credits: Jail inmates will be able to earn four days of credit for every two days served. Time spent on home detention or electronic monitoring will be credited in the same way as time spent in jail.
- Expands electronic monitoring: AB 109 provides for electronic monitoring of inmates being held in the county jail in lieu of bail. Eligible inmates must first be held in custody for 60 days following arraignment, or 30 days for those charged with misdemeanor offenses.
- Promotes community-based sanctions: The legislation also authorizes counties to use a range of community-based sanctions other than, or in conjunction with, jail incarceration and probation supervision.

**Offender Populations Impacted by AB 109.** AB 109 transfers the responsibility to house and manage two distinct populations of offenders from the state to counties. First, low level offenders who would have been previously sentenced to state prison for three years or less will now be sentenced to county jail and community supervision. However, these offenders must

not have any current or prior convictions for violent, serious, or sex offenses (i.e., “non-non-non” offenders), or be subject to a sentence for any of the sixty-one offenses specifically excluded from the application of AB 109.

Second, offenders who are incarcerated in state prisons under the authority of the California Department of Correction and Rehabilitation (CDCR) will, upon their release from prison, be supervised in the community by county probation departments, rather than by the state Division of Adult Parole Operations. Referred to as the PRCS population, these offenders must also meet criteria similar to the “non-non-non” offender population, with the exception that prior serious felony convictions do not disqualify PRCS offenders from county supervision.

The California Department of Finance (DOF) and CDCR estimate that Imperial County will experience an increase in Average Daily Population (ADP) of 37 incarcerated “non-non-non” offenders once AB 109 is fully implemented. ADP is defined as the system capacity needed to house one inmate for one year. Full implementation is defined as the point in time when there is a balance of new jail inmates entering incarceration and current inmates being released, so that a county’s post-sentencing correctional needs remain constant.

DOF’s projection is based upon the assumption that Imperial County will annually sentence 58 new offenders to an average of six months custody (resulting in 37 ADP beds) and another 19 new offenders to an average twenty-four months custody (resulting in 56 ADP beds). In addition, DOF estimates that Imperial County will require an additional 65 ADP beds to accommodate a projected 100 returns to custody of the PRCS and state parole population, with these returns to custody averaging 30 days each. Therefore, the total projected increase in Imperial County’s local incarceration capacity is estimated to be 81 jail beds upon the full implementation of AB 109.

DOF also estimates that Imperial County will provide probation supervision to 330 PRCS offenders released from state prisons when AB 109 is fully implemented. It is assumed that this population will decrease over time, since a majority of those offenders who would have been eligible for PRCS status will serve time locally as “non-non-non” offenders after October, 2011, rather than serving time in state prison. However, the number of these offenders will probably be higher in the first year. CDCR projects that a total of 193 PRCS inmates will be released to Imperial County during the first year of realignment. The state also estimates that the county will have a caseload of 62 additional probationers once AB 109 is fully implemented, for a combined total of 255 offenders under local supervision.

The foregoing estimates are based on historical data available to DOF and CDCR, and simply represent guidelines for the county planning process. These state agencies have warned counties that local impacts may vary widely due to the fallibility of their projections and variations in local practices, such as charging and sentencing decisions. Therefore, Imperial County anticipates that the actual AB 109 population of offenders may be larger than the projections of the State of California indicate.

**The AB 109 Funding Formula.** The formula establishing statewide funding allocations for the implementation of AB 109 in Fiscal Year 2011-12 was developed by the DOF and agreed to by the County Administrators Association and the California State Association of Counties. The weighted formula includes three elements:

- A 60 percent share based upon the estimated ADP of offenders meeting AB 109 eligibility criteria;

- A 30 percent share based upon U.S. Census Data regarding a county's total population of adults (ages 18 to 64) as a percentage of the state's population; and
- A 10 percent share based upon the original SB 678 funding formula.

The funding formula is also based on a set of assumptions. For Fiscal Year 2011-12, the formula assumes 65 percent of low-level, "non-non-non" felony offenders will be incarcerated for an average of six months, and 35 percent for an average of 20 months. As a result, two-thirds of the counties' first year AB 109 budgets are estimated to be devoted to incarceration costs, with the remaining one-third divided between probation, programs or alternative sanctions, and administrative costs.

DOF's formula further assumes a cost of \$25,000 per eligible offender for six months of local incarceration, with each offender allocated \$2,275 for rehabilitative services while incarcerated or in alternative programs. This same level of funding will be available for parole violators serving a 60-day revocation sentence. Offenders on PRCS are funded at \$3,500 per person for community supervision and \$2,275 per person for rehabilitative services (for a maximum of 18 months).

DOF has advised counties that the foregoing assumptions and estimates are not intended to restrict the content of their local realignment plans. Instead, counties are encouraged to allocate their AB 109 funding based on the actual needs and circumstances at the local level.

### **IMPACTS OF REALIGNMENT ON IMPERIAL COUNTY**

The impacts of realignment on Imperial County's criminal justice system will be significant. For the first two years of realignment (from October 2011 through September 2013), CDCR estimates that the number of sentenced offenders and parole violators in Imperial County's corrections system, who would have previously been sent to state prison, will total 144 (see Attachment 2). Once AB 109 is fully implemented, CDCR estimates that the county's average daily population of AB 109 offenders in custody will be 90 (see Attachment 3).

The Imperial County's courts will also feel the impact of Realignment. Based on the number of parole revocation hearings held by the State Board of Parole in 2010, the Superior Court can expect to hold approximately 200 hearings per year for violations of post release community supervision or parole by AB 109 offenders, once the law is fully implemented and the courts assume the responsibilities previously performed by the Board of Parole (see Attachment 4).

Based upon the number of offenders subject to AB 109 who were actually present in Imperial County on November 30, 2011, the county estimates the following fiscal impacts during the first two years of realignment and the capacity will be exceeded.

- 48 parolees, 21 of them w/revoked status equals 4,787 bed days at a daily bed cost of \$82.83:
- 9 offenders sentenced to jail in lieu of prison equals 4,302 bed days at \$82.83 per day:

(1) Post-Release Community Supervision housing

Average length of stay 17 days anticipated to increase to 90 days by July 2012

Average daily population for 2010 (544) for 2011 w/out December totals (537)

Board rated capacity for Regional Adult Detention Facility (288)

Board rated capacity for Herbert Hughes Correctional Center (324)

(12) Persons incarcerated with a low level misdemeanor charge

- (2) Persons incarcerated with low level misdemeanor charge and bail amounts that exceed \$5,000.00
- (356) Pre-trial persons incarcerated

**IMPERIAL COUNTY'S ALLOCATION OF AB 109 REALIGNMENT FUNDING**

In light of the foregoing impacts on Imperial County's criminal justice system, the county's CCP made the following allocations of state funding under AB 109, starting on October 1, 2011 and ending on June 30, 2012, recognizing that the law's greatest impact will be felt by the county's corrections system:

- \$1,296,254 – Probation/Sheriff
  - 46,465 – District Attorney/Public Defender
  - 91,475 – Hiring, Retention, Training, Data Improvements, Contracting
  - 100,000 – Planning Allocation
  - 78,309 – Court staffing
- \$1,612,503

**IMPERIAL COUNTY'S PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT PLAN: A COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP**

The Imperial County Sheriff's Office and Probation Department are proposing a Community Corrections Partnership to implement public safety realignment in light of the limited resources available to sanction and supervise the offenders subject to AB 109. Staff of the two agencies who are assigned to implement AB 109 will deploy those limited resources and coordinate their operations in order to pursue the common goal of a successful Post Release Community Supervision program (PRCS). The Sheriff's Office and Probation Department will also establish a Day Reporting Center to serve as the hub for the agencies' operations, a satellite office for staff, a reporting and work release center, and cognitive training facility for offenders participating in PRCS.

**The Sheriff's Office:** The Sheriff's Office is committed to a team approach to community corrections. It has participated in the development of this plan in order to strengthen the county's efforts to reduce offenders' recidivism, rehabilitate as many offenders as possible and control the costs of incarcerating them.

Several aspects of incarceration will be impacted by AB 109. The availability of jail beds will fluctuate based upon the number of sentenced and non-sentenced, parolees, PRCS violations and contract beds.

**Phase I Population Management:** Management of Imperial County's corrections populations under AB 109 will be conducted in two phases. The county's current Realignment Plan focuses on the first phase of offender population management.

There is currently a mechanism in place in Imperial County to permit early releases. However, it is limited and not designed to manage the jail population. Misdemeanor Own Recognizance releases are available for low-level offenders who have a confirmed address and less than \$5,000 bail. This leaves a pool of new arrestees who do not qualify for early release because of their bail amounts, without regard to the severity of their charges. As a result, the Sheriff's work group concluded that the jail population could be managed through a Pre-Trial Release Unit operating under the county's new Community Corrections Partnership.

The Pretrial Release Unit will operate under the authority of the Sheriff, the Chief Probation Officer and the Superior Court. Each new arrest will be reviewed for potential release options and the probation assessment process will be initiated. Release options will include Misdemeanor Own Recognizance, which will be based on crime charged and the defendant's risk to community rather than the amount of bail, and Felony Own Recognizance for non-violent offenses, which require court approval. Implementing this process at the time of booking will save the county daily housing costs and, if the defendant is employed, will have less impact on his employment.

If augmenting the early release process at booking does not preserve a sufficient number of beds, the Pre-Trial Release Unit will also monitor cases as they progress through the criminal justice system. Some defendants who are initially unqualified for an early release may have their charges reduced or dropped or their bail amount decreased, making them eligible for an early release. Reliance on this process may vary, depending on the availability of jail space.

**Day Reporting Center:** Programming in Imperial County needs to be augmented for offenders who are incarcerated or under community supervision. A Day Reporting Center (DRC) will serve the needs of both populations (also serving as the AB109 office location), suiting the needs of the Sheriff's population of offenders and those supervised by Probation. Under AB109 the Sheriff's Office would create an alternative to incarceration program that would allow for low level offenders to participate in educational programming or supervised community work in lieu of incarceration.

The DRC staff from the Sheriff's Office will be tasked with on-site security, supervision of work crews, and coordination of programming services and community work sites. Probation staff will also work out of the DRC to meet with their clients, conduct training, provide programming, and respond to calls in the field.

Three (3) Deputy Probation Officers and a Supervisor will be assigned to the DRC, where they will lead Cognitive Behavioral Therapy classes, provide space for AA/NA meetings, Behavioral Health groups, and educational programs. Classroom space in the DRC will be available for Life Skills Training by Workforce Development, Imperial Valley Regional Occupational Program (IVROP), Family Support Services, and other service providers.

An existing facility, "The Old C.Y.A. Building," has been identified as the preferred site for the DRC. This facility will be the center of services and will serve many purposes. It is located on the same "pad" as the existing Jail, the Sheriff's Office and the Probation Department. The building will require interior rehabilitation, but this all appears to be feasible. Sufficient space exists for all AB 109 staff. The space is sufficient for current and future programming.

The DRC will also include Behavioral Health Services (BHS) substance abuse treatment counselors, who will administer assessments, case management services and provide group therapy at the center. Space in the facility will also be available for orientation, stabilization and screening of offenders who are in different phases of programming.

Alternative Work Programs: The Sheriff's Office is currently developing a community work program. As part of this program, the Public Works Department and the Sheriff's Office will oversee litter removal and roadside clean-up throughout the county. This will allow inmates to repay their debt to society as an alternate to incarceration, while saving the county daily jail bed costs of \$82.83. This work program will also augment attempts to manage jail bed space. Corrections staff will be required to carefully screen applicants for work assignments. If the program's applicants have the financial means, they will be charged a small fee to participate. The Probation Department is currently operating a small work program, which will eventually be combined with this program and operated out of the DRC.

Offenders sentenced to jail time may apply to participate in the work program. After serving half of a jail sentence, an offender may apply to the work program. The current conviction, criminal history, behavior while incarcerated, living arrangements and risk of reoffending will be considered in determining these offenders' eligibility for the work program.

Educational Programming: The Day Reporting Center will also be the hub for GED, self-improvement courses, and court ordered classroom instruction. Similar to the work program, an incarcerated offender can apply to participate in programming. After careful screening, those selected to participate will report to the DRC from their residence. Each offender will agree to participation and strict adherence to program rules. Failure to attend or complete the program negates any condition of release and the offender is returned to jail to complete their sentence. The Probation Department will be doing assessments of their clientele and determining what the best remedial approach for that offender is. If educational programming is part of their criminogenic needs, they will be assigned to DRC programming as well.

Instructors and programming providers will be paid out of AB109 funds.

Total Staffing for the Phase I Population Management:

- 3 Correctional Clerks – working Pre-Trial Release and/or DRC reception
- 2 Correctional Officers – working at the DRC (facility security/coordination of programs)
- 3 Probation Officers – working their caseload
- 1 Supervising DPOIII
- 2 Inmate Work Supervisors – supervising work crews in the community (1 is already hired by Sheriff's Office)
- 2 Behavioral Health Substance Abuse Counselors

Phase II Population Management: Our team will continually work on Phase II planning. At this time, we intend to expand programming opportunities at DRC and increase releasing options from the jail if needed. Two additional Probation staff will be needed during Phase II. Home Detention or House Arrest, Work Furlough, Education Furlough, and GPS monitoring can also be easily added to enhance options for programs under AB 109.

The Probation Department:

Imperial County's Probation Department has adopted an Evidence-Based Supervision Model (EBSM) to implement AB 109. Prior to the implementation of AB 109, California's corrections system had not identified or implemented proven methods of reducing offender recidivism. Research indicated that certain programs and intervention strategies, when applied to a variety of offender populations, reliably produce sustained reductions in recidivism. Most recently, the



county's Probation Department met the challenge to adopt EBP by implementing a validated Risk Assessment Tool, Motivational Interviewing, Cognitive Behavioral Therapy and case planning. EBSM is necessary to adequately bridge the gap between current practice and EBP in Community Corrections.

The Probation Department has recently contracted with *Assessments.com* to provide a validated screening and assessment tool, which focuses on dynamic and static risk factors and profiles criminogenic needs. The underlying philosophy is that offenders' motivation to change is dynamic and the probability that change will occur is strongly influenced by interpersonal interactions, including interactions with probation officers, local treatment providers, and institutional staff.

As a result, the Probation Department has prioritized supervision and treatment resources for offenders who are at the highest risk to re-offend. Reducing the recidivism rate of these offenders, results in the highest rate of return for the public's investment in the corrections system. This requires placing high-risk offenders on smaller caseloads, applying well-developed case plans and developing intense cognitive-behavioral interventions that target the offenders' criminogenic needs. In order to ensure the success of these strategies, the Probation Department has placed all felony offenders on formal probation into three classifications: High Risk, Moderate Risk and Low Risk. The average size of the county's High Risk supervision case load is now at the state's average of 50:1, which allows probation officers the time to successfully deliver interventions to these offenders.

The Imperial County Probation Department is also providing evidence-based programming that emphasizes cognitive-behavioral strategies and is delivered by well trained staff. Staff uses motivational interviewing techniques to effectively enhance motivation for initiating and maintaining behavior changes. In addition, trained staff facilitates cognitive therapy groups using the "Thinking for a Change" curriculum. The skills in Thinking for a Change are not just taught to the offender, but are practiced or role-played and the resulting pro-social attitudes and behaviors are positively reinforced by staff.

The Probation Department is committed to prioritize, plan and budget for this EBSM, which has been proven scientifically to reduce recidivism and increase public safety. Utilizing a data dashboard, accurate and detailed documentation and routinely collecting relevant data will also ensure the success of this model in Imperial County.

Risk Assessment. Over the past two years, all of the department's probation officers have been trained in EBP to address the risks and needs of offenders, which will now include the PRCS population. Probation staff has also received training in the philosophy and research supporting the use of EBP programming, Motivational Interviewing (MI) techniques and Cognitive Behavioral Therapy.

A key component of EBP is the use of a validated assessment tool to establish the risk an offender presents and to identify the needs of an offender. The Probation Department has established a contract with Assessments.Com to use the Static Risk and Offenders Needs Guide (STRONG) assessment tool. The Probation Department has in place Business Rules for use of the STRONG risk assessment tool.

The assessment is designed to classify offenders into risk levels such as low, medium or high. Identifying this risk level will enable the Probation Department to determine which offenders need the most supervision and services (education and cognitive behavioral therapy services) which will increase the success of an offender under supervision, thereby reducing recidivism.

There are two components to the assessment process. The first is a 26-item Static Risk Assessment, focused entirely on static factors and used solely to classify offenders into the following categories:

- Low Risk (Low)
- Moderate Risk (MOD)
- High-Risk Drug (HNV)
- High-Risk Property (HNV)
- High-Risk Violent (HRV)

This tool measures certain key characteristics as predictors of recidivism: demographics, juvenile convictions, prior commitments, adult felony convictions, adult misdemeanor convictions, and adult sentence violations resulting in confinement. This brief screening instrument serves as a “triage” tool in keeping with “The Risk Principle” that treatment (and limited public resources) are devoted to the highest risk offenders.

Needs Assessment: Once the static classification has been made, then the highest risk offenders receive the Offenders Needs Guide assessment. Each of the individuals assessed will have unique risk and protective factors that need to be identified and taken into account when staff begins to plan for offender change. It is based upon a broad social learning theory of criminal conduct supported by evidence-based practices and professional expertise. It includes 10 domains and 55 items which gather information related to offender characteristics, circumstances and attitudes.

The Offenders Needs Assessment was developed to identify, for each offender, the dynamic risk/need factors to be targeted for interventions. It was also developed to help enable staff to understand how each offender could change in order to stay out of the criminal justice system and develop a pro-social law abiding lifestyle.

Post Release Community Supervision: Any offender convicted of a non-serious, non-violent felony, who is not a high-risk sex offender and who is released from prison after October 1, 2011, will be supervised in the community (PRCS) by the Probation Department as previously designated by the Board of Supervisors.

- All others will remain subject to state parole supervision provided by the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR).
- CDCR must notify the county who the offender is being released to PRCS thirty days prior to release and is required to provide relevant background and assessment information concerning the offender.
- PRCS offenders shall report to the Day Reporting Center within 48 hours of release from the State Correctional Institution for initial briefing with assigned Probation Officer.
- Level of community supervision and case plan is determined by the Probation Department using the (STRONG) assessment tool.
- The Probation Department can add additional relevant conditions of PRCS in addition to the general conditions of supervision established by law.
- PRCS terminates by operation of law at the end of 3 years. PRCS may discharge after six months of no law and PRCS violations and shall discharge after a continuous year of no law and PRCS violations.

- The Court is responsible for any final revocation hearings for violations. Maximum sentence for PRCS revocation is 6 months confinement in county jail. PRCS offenders cannot be returned to prison for violation of PRCS.
- The Probation Department can impose sanctions in accordance with the Post Release Sanction Plan for violations of PRCS without Court involvement.

Imperial County Post Release Community Supervision Plan. The realigned PRCS program supervised by the Probation Department will receive services based on an evidenced based supervision model which includes the following services and case management practices:

- Risk and Needs Assessment administered (STRONG)
- Level of Supervision Determined by Risk Level
- Review of Assessment with PRCS
- Caseload Size Ratio (maximum 50:1)
- Development of Probation Supervision Case Plan
- Initial Home Visit Within 14 Days
- Motivational Interviewing Techniques
- Random Drug/Alcohol Testing
- Random Searches
- Referral to Services (according to criminogenic needs from STRONG assessment: mental health, social services, substance abuse, education, employment, etc.)
- Information sharing and coordination of case management and services through partnership with the Sheriff's Department.
- Information sharing as appropriate with service providers and law enforcement.

Specifically, the probation officers assigned to the PRCS caseload will do the following:

- The PRCS population will be assessed using an evidence-based risk assessment tool (STRONG) which uses static information classified into three levels of supervision such as High, High Violent/Drug, Moderate and Low Risk.
- Provide post release referral and orientation (with community stakeholders such as Behavioral Health, Child Support Services, Health Dept. I.V.R.O.P., Child Support Services etc.) in regards to the PRCS population released within the last 30 days.
- Supervision standards such as contact frequency and services according to criminogenic needs and accordance to risk level will be assigned to each PRCS upon their release from prison/county prison.
- Implementation of an Intermediate Sanction Plan to assist in jail overcrowding and to reduce risk factors flagged in the offenders risk assessment.

Post Release Community Supervision Intermediate Sanction Plan. The components of this plan include but are not limited to:

- Community Work Service
- NA/AA participation
- SMART Recovery
- Drug/Alcohol referral
- Behavioral Health referral
- Increase in contact standard/drug testing frequency
- Day Reporting Center
- Probation Department Cognitive Therapy Group (Thinking For a Change) participation

- Adult education
- In-Patient Residential program
- Employment/Training/Life Skills referral
- Anger Management Course referral
- Electronic (GPS)/Home Confinement and/or House Arrest
- Flash Incarceration

Probation Staffing and Responsibilities. Given the preliminary projected numbers by CDCR of PRCS population for year 2011/2012 that will report to the Imperial County Probation Department, the following staffing will be implemented as follows:

- Phase 1 - (2) Two Deputy Probation Officer II,
- Phase 2 - (1) One Deputy Probation Officer II, (1) one DPO III (Supervisor)

The (4) four Field Supervision Deputy Probation Officers (AB109 funded) will be responsible for making face to face contacts in the field and in the office (Day Reporting Center), conducting fourth waiver searches of residences/property for contraband and the apprehension of non-compliant PRCS or those that have absconded or have warrants. The officers will also execute violations of Post Release to Superior Court. On average, caseloads will not exceed 50 offenders 50:1 (the recommended average described in Evidence Based principles and CDCR) or the maximum 90 points of risk (High Risk 3 points/Moderate 2 points/Low 1 point). High Risk caseloads such as Sex Offender /Arson will not exceed 30 points or 30 offenders.

A Probation Assistant (non AB109 funded) currently assigned to the Community Work Service Program will coordinate with Correctional staff assigned to the Day Reporting Center services in the implementation of a community work crew program.

**Treatment Services for Offenders on Community Supervision:**

A significant number of offenders under PRCS will require substance abuse or mental health treatment for successful re-entry into the community life. Recent data analysis indicates nearly 80 percent of the incarcerated population in California has substance abuse problems requiring treatment. According to CDCR, mentally ill parolees accounted for approximately 20 percent of the state's parolee population in 2007. CDCR's "2010 Adult Institutions Outcome Evaluation Report" indicated that offenders participating in mental health programs in prison also recidivate at rates 8 to 11 percent higher than other felony offenders. Thus, arranging treatment services in advance of a mentally ill offender's release, through a pre-release assessment of the level of mental illness and recommended treatment is a critical risk reduction strategy.

Substance abuse is also a major factor leading to prison incarceration and recidivism. Studies reported in California's Prison Journal indicate that corrections-based treatment policies should emphasize a Continuum of Care model from prisons to communities. Indeed, recent data from CDRC, which followed offenders who were paroled in 2005 and 2006 for one-year and two-year periods, confirmed that recidivism rates were reduced for offenders who completed in-prison substance abuse treatment programs, with a more substantial reductions for those offenders who also subsequently participated in community-based substance abuse treatment programs.

The Imperial County's BHS has a history of serving the offender population with innovative and evidence-based treatment services targeting the myriad of mental health and substance abuse needs that affect this population. Since 2001 the Probation Department and BHS have worked

in tandem through the *Proposition 36 Program* and gained knowledge and experience in working with this population. BHS will provide care coordination, individualized client-based services and treatment for individuals who will be out-of-custody and under PRCS.

BHS will also administer the SMART Recovery Program for AB 109 offenders to address the substance abuse treatment needs of this population. This treatment will include programs with structured groups offering counseling and support services, which will be incorporated into an aftercare program utilizing Imperial County’s faith-based community treatment facilities. BHS staff will also conduct individualized counseling that offers consistency and conformity to the offenders needs, for example dual diagnosis therapy and psychotropic medication.

The Probation Department will work with BHS staff to assure compliance with conditions of probation. Initial stages of SMART Recovery will be completed by Probation Department staff in cooperation with BHS to ensure readiness and preparedness for the program through various techniques like Motivational Interviewing. BHS will conduct groups that address gender-specific programming for the female offender population. Female offenders will mainstream into an existing program called SEEKING SAFETY, which will target those offenders suffering from Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder. This gender-responsive approach will further enhance the level of services designed to address substance abuse issues in the Imperial County, all within the core of Evidence-Based Practices.

Treatment Services. The following resources will be utilized by the Probation Department in referring the PRCS population to treatment:

<u>Program:</u>	<u>Type of Treatment:</u>
• AA/NA	Group Support
• BHS/ODF	Structured Group
• Prop-36	Referrals Only
• Methadone Clinic	Opiate Replacement Therapy (self-pay)
• SMART Recovery	Structured Group Meetings

Residential Treatment Options:

• Turning Point Ministries	Faith-Based Men’s Home
• IV Ministries	Faith-Based Men’s Home
• The Redeemer Men’s Home	Faith-Based Men’s Home
• New Creations Men’s Home	Faith-Based Men’s Home
• New Creations Women’s Home	Faith-Based Woman’s Home

**The Superior Court:** The Superior Court was allocated \$78,309 in AB 109 funds for expected increases in costs relating to the administration and adjudication of cases subject to AB 109. The Court is tracking additional court costs related to the law. The costs are broken down into two categories: one-time and ongoing. An accounting code has been set-up to track costs in each category.

One-time costs include the costs to train bench officers, managers and supervisors about AB 109. Those costs include the time to update the computer system and meeting expenses. The Court’s staff has manually tracked this time by e-mail communications and accounting staff has calculated the salary and benefit cost for this time, which is estimated to be approximately

\$4,000. Changes required to sustain the Court's case management system have been funded by the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC).

Ongoing costs capture the additional, continuing workload created by AB 109, which involves the caseload that occurs after the jail sentence is completed (cases related to supervision). There is currently very little ongoing expense to report.

The Court has a Microsoft Access database that it uses to track the time staff spends on these cases. The time spent by Court Clerks, Judicial Assistants, Interpreters and Reporters is included in the database. Accounting then calculates the salary and benefit cost related to this time.

Another ongoing cost that the court will monitor relates to AB 109 crimes that occur in jail. The Court will also capture the cost of this caseload in the Microsoft Access database.

The AOC has requested courts to report the costs related to AB 109. The AOC has also provided guidelines on what are reportable costs. The consistent message is that the courts are to only report the additional cost associated with AB 109.

**The District Attorney's Office:** For FY 2011-2012, the District Attorney's and Public Defender's Offices were allocated \$46,465 from realignment funds for parole revocation hearings. The amount is to be divided equally between the District Attorney and the Public Defender.

The District Attorney's Office will use its realignment funds to cover costs associated with prosecution of parole violators appearing in Superior Court. The office will track those costs by requiring all staff involved in these matters to complete a cost sheet listing the defendant's name, case number, staff classification, reimbursable activity and hours worked on case.

**The Public Defender's Office:** The Public Defender Office is committed to working closely with Imperial County's Probation Department to promote the success of realignment and their shared goal of reducing recidivism while, at the same time, serving as effective advocates for their clients' rights and needs. The office will represent persons charged with PRCS violations following a probable cause hearing, as well as the majority of parole revocation hearings that will eventually be transferred from the Board of Parole to the Superior Court.

AB 109 realignment funds will be used by the Public Defender's Office to defray the cost of representation in these cases and to train staff in effective advocacy. Public Defender staff will need to be fully versed in evidence-based practices, the appropriate range of sanctions and the available services for their clients.

Defense attorneys need to be effective advocates for the appropriate use of corrections resources and the needs of their clients. They must also be well-versed in the legal issues and effective advocacy techniques involved in the revocation process. The lawyers will also be required to assist their clients in the risk/needs assessment process and encourage the use of accurate data in support of reliable assessments and a quality case planning process.

**Confidentiality:** Agencies providing services to this PRCS population will strictly observe clientele rights to confidentiality in accordance with federal and state law.

## **BUDGETS (Total, Dept. Breakdown)**

\$299,000 – Sheriff’s Office Staffing

400,000 – Sheriff’s Jail Reimbursement

120,000 – Behavioral Health Staffing

380,000 – Probation Department Staffing

\$1,199,000

## **COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP MEMBERS**

### **Executive Committee:**

- Presiding Judge William D. Lehman
- Sheriff Raymond Loera
- District Attorney Gilbert G. Otero
- Public Defender Tim Reilly
- Director of Behavioral Health Mike Horn
- Chief of Police City of Calexico Jim Neujahr
- Chief Probation Officer Benny G. Benavidez

## **LONG-TERM PLANNING**

The CCP Executive Committee will continue as a policy-making body and serve as Imperial County’s long-term planning committee.

The CCP will be tasked with assessing program effectiveness and making recommendations to the CCP Executive Committee concerning changing needs and priorities and modification of this Realignment Plan.

## **CONCLUSION**

Imperial County’s Public Safety Realignment Plan is designed to address current and short-term needs presented by the shift in correctional populations and agency relationships as a result of AB 109. The county’s CCP believes that this plan is responsive to local needs and realities and sets the stage for the successful management and integration of a new population of offenders in the community. The challenges presented by realignment are many, but failure is not an option. Imperial County is committed to successfully implement public safety realignment by enforcing community safety and improving outcomes for a population of the offender that has not been effectively managed to modify behavior in the state’s corrections system.

## APPENDIX A

### EVIDENCE-BASED CORRECTIONS PRACTICES

The shifting of community supervision and housing from the California Department of Corrections (CDCR) to Imperial County requires a comprehensive plan to effectively implement these modifications to the community's criminal justice system without compromising public safety. The state has suggested that realignment plans maximize the investment of criminal justice resources in proven, evidenced-based correctional sanctions and intervention programs.

Evidence-based practices are based on five primary principals. When followed, research shows that evidence-based practices and programs are effective in reducing recidivism. Evidence-based correctional planning should incorporate the following:

- **The Risk Principle.** Target resources to higher risk offenders. Ideally, sufficient resources would be applied to supervise, case manage and treat high and moderate risk offenders appropriately;
- **The Need Principle.** Apply interventions that target each offender's particular criminogenic needs. Criminogenic needs are those areas that are dynamic (can be changed) and have been scientifically demonstrated to be correlated with likelihood of reoffense. These factors include: antisocial attitudes and beliefs, antisocial peers, antisocial personality pattern, lack of positive family support, low levels of education or employment success, lack of pro-social leisure activities, and substance abuse;
- **The Response Principle.** Interventions should be applied based on the individual characteristics of the offender that may affect how s/he may respond to the given intervention. Such characteristics include mental health issues, medical issues, intelligence level, readiness for change, etc.
- **The Treatment Principle.** The most effective correctional interventions are behavioral, focusing on factors that influence behavior, are action-oriented, and are appropriately reinforced. These include cognitive-behavioral approaches, structured social learning where new skills and behaviors are modeled and family-based approaches where the family is trained in new skills and techniques.
- **The Fidelity Principle.** Evidence-based programs must be implemented as designed, often including structured measurements of model-adherence, extensive quality assurance mechanisms, pre- and post-evaluation, and other methodologies for ensuring fidelity.



**Estimated Impact of AB 109: Number of Persons Not Sent  
to State Prison as New Admissions or Parole Violators  
with New Terms**

Month	New Admission	Imperial		Total
		Parole Violator with	New Term	
OCT2011	1		0	1
NOV2011	1		0	1
DEC2011	2		1	3
JAN2012	8		0	8
FEB2012	0		0	0
MAR2012	4		1	5
APR2012	3		0	3
MAY2012	6		0	6
JUN2012	6		1	7
JUL2012	3		4	7
AUG2012	3		5	8
SEP2012	5		0	5
OCT2012	3		4	7
NOV2012	3		4	7
DEC2012	5		3	8
JAN2013	3		6	9
FEB2013	3		1	4
MAR2013	5		0	5
APR2013	3		3	6
MAY2013	3		4	7
JUN2013	5		7	12
JUL2013	4		2	6
AUG2013	13		6	19
SEP2013	1		4	5
Average	4		2	6

## Realignment -- Adult Inmate Average Daily Population Projections by County

County	Total Inmates	Inmates		Total LL	Short-Term	Long-Term
	N/N/N no Prior S/V ADP <sup>1,2,5</sup>	N/N/N w/no Prior S/V w Sentence Length < 3 Years <sup>1,2,3,5,6</sup>	N/N/N w/no Prior S/V w Sentence Length > 3 Years <sup>1,2,4,5,6</sup>	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
Alameda	267	181	86	1.043%	1.087%	0.961%
Alpine	2	2	-	0.008%	0.013%	0.000%
Amador	53	35	18	0.206%	0.212%	0.196%
Butte	268	161	108	1.046%	0.964%	1.199%
Calaveras	21	12	8	0.081%	0.075%	0.093%
Colusa	23	16	6	0.088%	0.096%	0.072%
Contra Costa	104	60	44	0.404%	0.359%	0.486%
Del Norte	11	2	9	0.045%	0.013%	0.103%
El Dorado	68	45	23	0.266%	0.270%	0.258%
Fresno	518	357	161	2.018%	2.143%	1.788%
Glenn	28	18	10	0.109%	0.106%	0.114%
Humboldt	137	108	29	0.532%	0.647%	0.320%
Imperial	90	53	37	0.349%	0.315%	0.413%
Inyo	15	7	7	0.057%	0.043%	0.083%
Kern	1,019	784	236	3.973%	4.699%	2.625%
Kings	321	201	120	1.252%	1.208%	1.333%
Lake	73	39	34	0.285%	0.233%	0.382%
Lassen	32	19	13	0.125%	0.115%	0.145%
Los Angeles	8,342	5,767	2,576	32.523%	34.586%	28.691%
Madera	111	67	44	0.432%	0.403%	0.486%
Marin	66	27	39	0.259%	0.164%	0.434%
Mariposa	13	9	5	0.052%	0.052%	0.052%
Mendocino	75	38	37	0.291%	0.225%	0.413%
Merced	171	100	71	0.669%	0.600%	0.796%
Modoc	2	1	1	0.008%	0.007%	0.010%
Mono	3	2	1	0.012%	0.013%	0.010%
Monterey	308	176	132	1.201%	1.058%	1.467%
Napa	70	44	26	0.275%	0.267%	0.289%
Nevada	23	16	7	0.089%	0.093%	0.083%
Orange	1,464	1,038	427	5.709%	6.224%	4.754%
Placer	251	133	118	0.979%	0.799%	1.312%
Plumas	9	7	3	0.036%	0.039%	0.031%
Riverside	1,601	990	611	6.243%	5.937%	6.810%
Sacramento	895	505	390	3.489%	3.030%	4.340%
San Benito	52	30	22	0.203%	0.178%	0.248%
San Bernardino	2,301	1,638	663	8.971%	9.823%	7.389%
San Diego	1,821	1,043	778	7.100%	6.255%	8.671%
San Francisco	164	114	50	0.641%	0.685%	0.558%
San Joaquin	450	311	138	1.753%	1.868%	1.540%
San Luis Obispo	140	88	52	0.547%	0.531%	0.579%
San Mateo	208	139	70	0.812%	0.832%	0.775%
Santa Barbara	294	181	112	1.145%	1.089%	1.250%
Santa Clara	693	402	291	2.703%	2.414%	3.241%
Santa Cruz	78	72	6	0.304%	0.432%	0.067%
Shasta	326	147	178	1.269%	0.884%	1.984%
Sierra	1	1	-	0.004%	0.006%	0.000%
Siskiyou	34	12	21	0.132%	0.075%	0.238%
Solano	278	162	116	1.084%	0.972%	1.292%
Sonoma	231	116	115	0.902%	0.698%	1.281%
Stanislaus	540	316	224	2.105%	1.898%	2.491%
Sutter	103	67	35	0.401%	0.405%	0.393%
Tehama	154	94	60	0.600%	0.561%	0.672%
Trinity	9	8	1	0.037%	0.051%	0.010%
Tulare	520	292	228	2.027%	1.749%	2.542%
Tuolumne	47	13	33	0.181%	0.079%	0.372%
Ventura	380	210	170	1.480%	1.258%	1.891%
Yolo	277	130	147	1.079%	0.780%	1.633%
Yuba	94	64	30	0.366%	0.385%	0.331%
<b>Total Projected:</b>	<b>25,651</b>	<b>16,673</b>	<b>8,978</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

<sup>1</sup>Numbers are based upon full implementation.<sup>2</sup>Numbers have been adjusted for excluded crimes.<sup>3</sup>Numbers reflect sentence lengths 3 years or less.<sup>4</sup>Numbers reflect sentence lengths above 3 years. Population serving longer than 3 years will be significantly less due to day for day credit earning.<sup>5</sup>Judicial decisions could decrease this population dramatically.<sup>6</sup>This population is a subset of the total low level offender population.

## Realignment -- Community Supervision and State Parole Average Daily Population Projections by County

County	Total Community Supervised Offenders <sup>1</sup>	Postrelease		RTC ADP 30-Day ALOS <sup>1,2</sup>	All Supervision Percentage	PRCS Percentage	State Parole Percentage	RTC Percentage
		Community Supervision Population Totals <sup>1</sup>	State Parole Population Totals <sup>1</sup>					
Alameda	1,896	848	1,048	132	3.131%	2.869%	3.381%	3.746%
Alpine	-	-	-	-	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
Amador	78	43	34	6	0.128%	0.146%	0.111%	0.177%
Butte	381	181	200	36	0.629%	0.613%	0.644%	1.017%
Calaveras	47	25	22	5	0.077%	0.084%	0.071%	0.143%
Colusa	26	9	18	1	0.044%	0.029%	0.057%	0.041%
Contra Costa	754	318	436	56	1.245%	1.076%	1.406%	1.576%
Del Norte	48	20	28	5	0.080%	0.068%	0.091%	0.150%
El Dorado	208	81	127	10	0.344%	0.273%	0.411%	0.287%
Fresno	2,003	971	1,032	218	3.309%	3.286%	3.330%	6.195%
Glenn	42	19	23	3	0.069%	0.063%	0.074%	0.089%
Humboldt	235	126	110	15	0.389%	0.425%	0.354%	0.437%
Imperial	198	107	91	11	0.328%	0.364%	0.293%	0.321%
Inyo	34	15	19	3	0.056%	0.052%	0.061%	0.075%
Kern	1,990	1,040	950	154	3.287%	3.521%	3.064%	4.367%
Kings	425	185	239	39	0.702%	0.628%	0.772%	1.099%
Lake	175	75	99	11	0.289%	0.255%	0.320%	0.314%
Lassen	55	26	29	6	0.091%	0.088%	0.094%	0.164%
Los Angeles	19,382	9,791	9,591	530	32.010%	33.135%	30.938%	15.038%
Madera	281	150	131	24	0.464%	0.509%	0.421%	0.669%
Marin	115	53	62	8	0.189%	0.180%	0.199%	0.232%
Mariposa	36	11	25	2	0.059%	0.036%	0.081%	0.061%
Mendocino	111	50	62	8	0.184%	0.168%	0.199%	0.225%
Merced	471	214	257	42	0.778%	0.724%	0.829%	1.201%
Modoc	12	3	8	1	0.019%	0.011%	0.027%	0.041%
Mono	11	7	4	1	0.018%	0.023%	0.013%	0.020%
Monterey	646	309	338	34	1.068%	1.045%	1.089%	0.976%
Napa	148	69	78	7	0.244%	0.234%	0.253%	0.198%
Nevada	47	17	30	6	0.078%	0.058%	0.098%	0.177%
Orange	3,543	1,750	1,793	220	5.851%	5.921%	5.784%	6.250%
Placer	295	153	142	25	0.487%	0.517%	0.458%	0.703%
Plumas	19	12	7	1	0.032%	0.040%	0.024%	0.034%
Riverside	3,478	1,683	1,795	262	5.745%	5.696%	5.791%	7.444%
Sacramento	2,417	1,203	1,214	208	3.992%	4.071%	3.917%	5.902%
San Benito	49	23	26	4	0.082%	0.079%	0.084%	0.109%
San Bernardino	5,084	2,521	2,563	348	8.396%	8.530%	8.269%	9.873%
San Diego	4,198	2,038	2,160	256	6.932%	6.895%	6.968%	7.273%
San Francisco	898	421	478	61	1.483%	1.423%	1.540%	1.740%
San Joaquin	1,367	639	728	126	2.258%	2.161%	2.349%	3.562%
San Luis Obispo	299	136	163	22	0.495%	0.462%	0.526%	0.621%
San Mateo	737	351	386	33	1.217%	1.189%	1.244%	0.935%
Santa Barbara	655	288	367	37	1.082%	0.976%	1.183%	1.058%
Santa Clara	2,291	1,067	1,224	115	3.783%	3.611%	3.947%	3.268%
Santa Cruz	183	69	114	17	0.302%	0.233%	0.367%	0.484%
Shasta	403	201	202	40	0.665%	0.680%	0.651%	1.126%
Sierra	3	1	1	-	0.004%	0.005%	0.003%	0.000%
Siskiyou	57	23	34	8	0.095%	0.078%	0.111%	0.218%
Solano	699	363	336	53	1.155%	1.228%	1.085%	1.501%
Sonoma	396	164	232	21	0.654%	0.555%	0.748%	0.587%
Stanislaus	848	426	421	66	1.400%	1.443%	1.358%	1.883%
Sutter	209	108	101	21	0.346%	0.365%	0.327%	0.594%
Tehama	100	50	50	13	0.165%	0.169%	0.162%	0.362%
Trinity	18	9	9	1	0.030%	0.030%	0.030%	0.041%
Tulare	925	388	537	70	1.528%	1.314%	1.733%	1.992%
Tuolumne	74	33	41	4	0.122%	0.112%	0.131%	0.123%
Ventura	871	363	508	60	1.438%	1.229%	1.638%	1.699%
Yolo	383	215	168	37	0.633%	0.728%	0.543%	1.051%
Yuba	195	88	107	19	0.322%	0.299%	0.344%	0.532%
Grand Total	60,550	29,550	31,000	3,525	100%	100%	100%	100%

<sup>1</sup>Numbers are based upon full implementation.<sup>2</sup>Assumes 30-Day Average Length of Stay for violators.

# Revocation Actions By BPH During Calendar Year 2010 by County

## Parolees Potentially Eligible for Post Release Community Supervision

County	Final Hearing Where a Deputy Commissioner Either Revoked Parole or Dismissed the Charges								Violation Type		Total BPH Hearings
	Return to Custody Assessment		Probable Cause Hearing		Revocation Hearing		Optional Waiver Review		Technical	Non Technical	
	Revoked	Dismissed	Revoked	Dismissed	Revoked	Dismissed	Revoked	Dismissed			
Alameda	92	7	1,843	33	222	44	240	4	1,077	1,320	2,485
Alpine	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	5
Amador	2	0	16	0	2	0	1	0	8	13	21
Butte	53	1	349	12	34	7	33	1	223	246	490
Calaveras	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	0	3	4	7
Colusa	3	0	29	0	0	0	2	0	15	19	34
Contra Costa	29	2	676	23	84	24	49	2	350	488	889
Del Norte	13	1	33	1	3	0	0	0	18	31	51
El Dorado	7	0	160	8	17	2	20	0	85	119	214
Fresno	249	8	2,089	34	225	16	189	1	1,277	1,475	2,811
Glenn	1	0	25	0	4	1	5	0	18	17	36
Humboldt	96	5	277	5	40	4	31	1	179	265	459
Imperial	31	0	126	0	22	4	10	0	86	103	193
Inyo	1	0	12	0	0	0	5	0	9	9	18
Kern	405	7	2,241	21	134	22	129	1	1,295	1,614	2,960
Kings	28	5	345	5	20	4	7	0	191	209	414
Lake	10	1	85	3	7	1	16	0	57	61	123
Lassen	5	0	40	0	2	0	2	0	22	27	49
Los Angeles	1,814	51	8,564	91	1,220	184	1,068	7	5,751	6,915	12,999
Madera	34	3	231	2	21	0	37	0	135	188	328
Marin	0	0	43	1	4	1	10	0	25	32	59
Mariposa	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Mendocino	12	0	107	1	12	0	25	0	64	92	157
Merced	54	0	293	7	32	8	50	2	205	224	446
Modoc	0	0	9	1	0	0	2	0	6	5	12
Mono	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	4
Monterey	18	2	467	7	64	9	109	1	337	321	677
Napa	5	0	56	0	4	0	14	0	35	44	79
Nevada	1	1	25	0	2	0	3	1	14	17	33
Orange	866	25	2,484	29	159	25	286	1	1,599	2,196	3,875
Placer	6	3	224	7	24	1	32	0	137	149	297

## Revocation Actions By BPH During Calendar Year 2010 by County

### Parolees Potentially Eligible for Post Release Community Supervision

County	Final Hearing Where a Deputy Commissioner Either Revoked Parole or Dismissed the Charges								Violation Type		Total BPH Hearings
	Return to Custody Assessment		Probable Cause Hearing		Revocation Hearing		Optional Waiver Review		Technical	Non Technical	
	Revoked	Dismissed	Revoked	Dismissed	Revoked	Dismissed	Revoked	Dismissed			
Plumas	1	0	12	0	1	0	1	0	5	10	15
Riverside	494	23	2,680	32	170	29	131	3	1,619	1,856	3,562
Sacramento	178	27	2,564	70	302	73	200	7	1,608	1,636	3,421
San Benito	12	0	24	0	2	0	7	1	17	28	46
San Bernardino	653	30	3,187	39	245	47	242	3	2,019	2,308	4,446
San Diego	275	12	2,731	23	213	38	204	2	1,815	1,608	3,498
San Francisco	180	1	646	15	97	25	155	3	477	601	1,122
San Joaquin	140	14	1,366	26	107	31	80	3	826	867	1,767
San Luis Obispo	14	2	238	9	27	2	36	0	128	187	328
San Mateo	70	2	430	5	37	7	49	1	231	355	601
Santa Barbara	29	3	330	7	40	2	39	1	223	215	451
Santa Clara	363	2	1,607	18	112	18	223	6	1,040	1,265	2,349
Santa Cruz	36	4	157	5	24	2	36	2	118	135	266
Shasta	40	5	377	4	35	9	35	0	219	268	505
Sierra	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Siskiyou	1	0	43	0	5	1	1	1	26	24	52
Solano	44	1	689	25	73	31	79	2	459	426	944
Sonoma	28	1	266	3	37	6	49	0	210	170	390
Stanislaus	33	8	844	23	56	15	79	5	442	570	1,063
Sutter	36	2	148	4	13	1	13	0	105	105	217
Tehama	23	0	136	3	13	2	11	0	75	108	188
Trinity	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	5
Tulare	139	3	711	4	33	1	25	0	388	520	916
Tuolumne	0	0	21	0	3	1	3	0	15	12	28
Ventura	52	4	890	9	98	10	85	0	487	638	1,148
Yolo	10	2	344	8	28	5	25	0	228	179	422
Yuba	33	1	232	4	27	3	10	0	152	150	310
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,720</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>41,539</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>4,157</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>4,195</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>26,160</b>	<b>30,451</b>	<b>58,287</b>

## Revocations During Calendar Year 2010 by County

County	Parole ADP*	Type of Parole										Total Violations
		Post Release Community Supervision					State Parole**					
		Violation Type			Subtotal	% to ADP	Violation Type			Subtotal	% to ADP	
		Technical	N Tech	Dismissal			Technical	N Tech	Dismissal			
Alameda	4,217	1,077	1,320	88	2,485	58.9%	534	711	59	1,304	30.9%	3,789
Alpine	11	3	2	0	5	45.5%	0	3	0	3	27.3%	8
Amador	42	8	13	0	21	50.0%	10	1	1	12	28.6%	33
Butte	812	223	246	21	490	60.3%	159	102	15	276	34.0%	766
Calaveras	31	3	4	0	7	22.6%	7	6	1	14	45.2%	21
Colusa	35	15	19	0	34	97.1%	5	3	2	10	28.6%	44
Contra Costa	1,335	350	488	51	889	66.6%	207	256	30	493	36.9%	1,382
Del Norte	84	18	31	2	51	60.7%	24	18	1	43	51.2%	94
El Dorado	362	85	119	10	214	59.1%	25	41	2	68	18.8%	282
Fresno	3,900	1,277	1,475	59	2,811	72.1%	658	740	29	1,427	36.6%	4,238
Glenn	84	18	17	1	36	42.9%	4	13	0	17	20.2%	53
Humboldt	468	179	265	15	459	98.1%	125	88	8	221	47.2%	680
Imperial	330	86	103	4	193	58.5%	31	29	2	62	18.8%	255
Inyo	28	9	9	0	18	64.3%	2	3	0	5	17.9%	23
Kern	3,936	1,295	1,614	51	2,960	75.2%	431	526	23	980	24.9%	3,940
Kings	691	191	209	14	414	59.9%	116	139	14	269	38.9%	683
Lake	265	57	61	5	123	46.4%	93	35	7	135	50.9%	258
Lassen	83	22	27	0	49	59.0%	10	8	3	21	25.3%	70
Los Angeles	34,474	5,751	6,915	333	12,999	37.7%	2,447	2,881	174	5,502	16.0%	18,501
Madera	497	135	188	5	328	66.0%	69	54	0	123	24.7%	451
Marin	86	25	32	2	59	68.6%	7	7	1	15	17.4%	74
Mariposa	19	0	1	0	1	5.3%	6	5	0	11	57.9%	12
Mendocino	241	64	92	1	157	65.1%	52	32	0	84	34.9%	241
Merced	815	205	224	17	446	54.7%	126	93	7	226	27.7%	672
Modoc	30	6	5	1	12	40.0%	5	5	0	10	33.3%	22
Mono	6	2	1	1	4	66.7%	0	0	0	0	0.0%	4
Monterey	1,185	337	321	19	677	57.1%	179	183	12	374	31.6%	1,051
Napa	153	35	44	0	79	51.6%	32	16	0	48	31.4%	127
Nevada	64	14	17	2	33	51.6%	13	10	3	26	40.6%	59

\*Parole ADP includes active parolees and parolees-at-large, but excludes non-revokable parolee parolees.

\*\*State Parole numbers include all sex offenders who are required to register per PC 290.

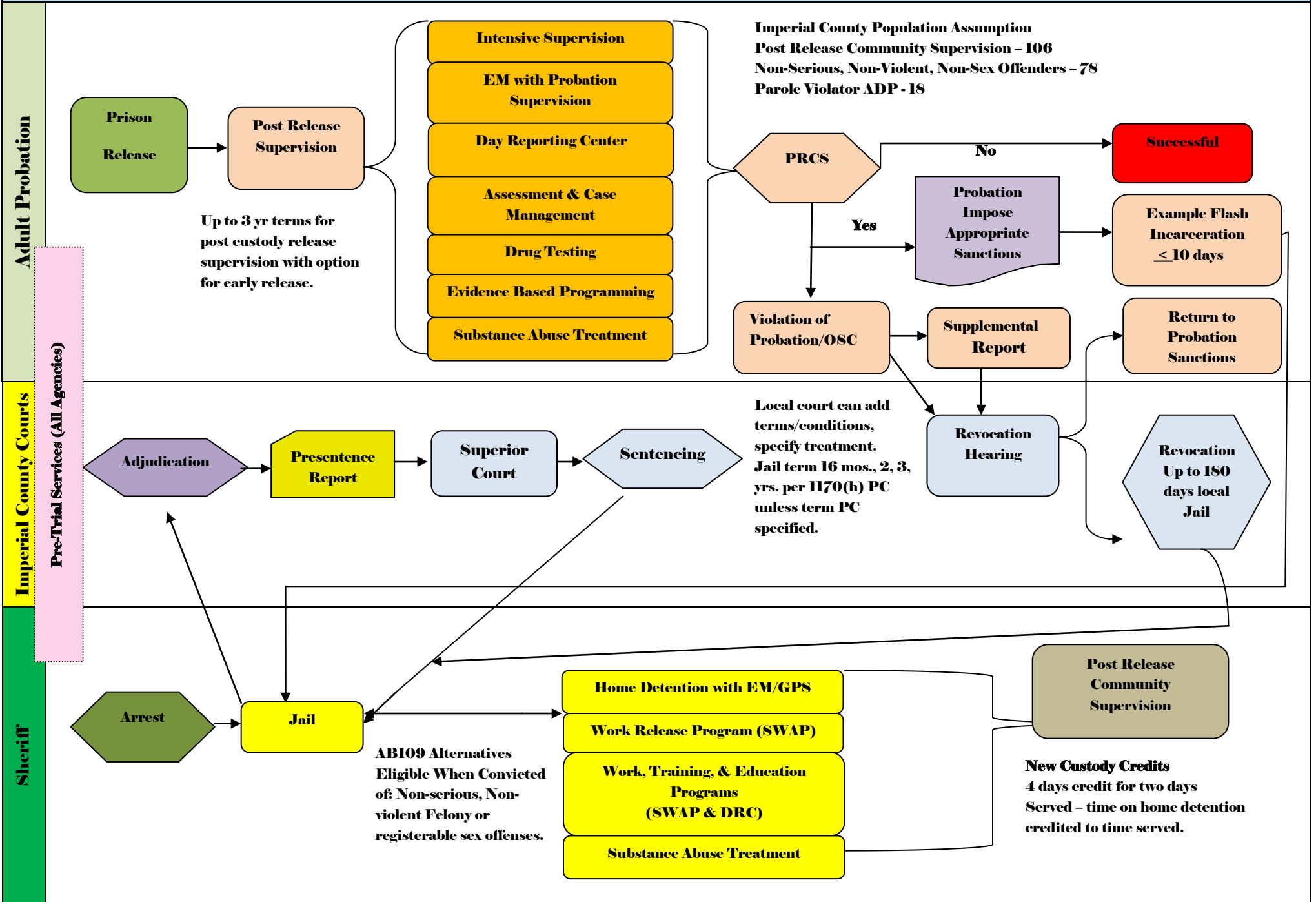


		Type of Parole										
		Post Release Community Supervision					State Parole**					Total Violations
		Violation Type			Subtotal	% to ADP	Violation Type			Subtotal	% to ADP	
County	Parole ADP*	Technical	N Tech	Dismissal			Technical	N Tech	Dismissal			
Orange	7,567	1,599	2,196	80	3,875	51.2%	672	650	41	1,363	18.0%	5,238
Placer	456	137	149	11	297	65.1%	81	55	3	139	30.5%	436
Plumas	38	5	10	0	15	39.5%	5	6	0	11	28.9%	26
Riverside	6,870	1,619	1,856	87	3,562	51.8%	964	758	71	1,793	26.1%	5,355
Sacramento	5,521	1,608	1,636	177	3,421	62.0%	937	816	98	1,851	33.5%	5,272
San Benito	90	17	28	1	46	51.1%	9	10	0	19	21.1%	65
San Bernardino	7,909	2,019	2,308	119	4,446	56.2%	1,003	960	72	2,035	25.7%	6,481
San Diego	7,388	1,815	1,608	75	3,498	47.3%	956	752	44	1,752	23.7%	5,250
San Francisco	1,727	477	601	44	1,122	65.0%	268	318	27	613	35.5%	1,735
San Joaquin	2,646	826	867	74	1,767	66.8%	411	478	57	946	35.8%	2,713
San Luis Obispo	989	128	187	13	328	33.2%	51	121	18	190	19.2%	518
San Mateo	1,044	231	355	15	601	57.6%	109	174	8	291	27.9%	892
Santa Barbara	780	223	215	13	451	57.8%	102	105	13	220	28.2%	671
Santa Clara	4,027	1,040	1,265	44	2,349	58.3%	465	528	24	1,017	25.3%	3,366
Santa Cruz	381	118	135	13	266	69.8%	82	72	4	158	41.5%	424
Shasta	862	219	268	18	505	58.6%	145	135	15	295	34.2%	800
Sierra	6	1	0	0	1	16.7%	2	2	0	4	66.7%	5
Siskiyou	105	26	24	2	52	49.5%	20	11	3	34	32.4%	86
Solano	1,439	459	426	59	944	65.6%	263	286	29	578	40.2%	1,522
Sonoma	777	210	170	10	390	50.2%	157	139	14	310	39.9%	700
Stanislaus	1,780	442	570	51	1,063	59.7%	205	221	21	447	25.1%	1,510
Sutter	298	105	105	7	217	72.8%	51	38	1	90	30.2%	307
Tehama	246	75	108	5	188	76.4%	48	40	0	88	35.8%	276
Trinity	23	1	3	1	5	21.7%	13	7	1	21	91.3%	26
Tulare	1,480	388	520	8	916	61.9%	273	254	9	536	36.2%	1,452
Tuolumne	71	15	12	1	28	39.4%	3	7	0	10	14.1%	38
Ventura	1,770	487	638	23	1,148	64.9%	309	358	20	687	38.8%	1,835
Yolo	489	228	179	15	422	86.3%	66	41	7	114	23.3%	536
Yuba	427	152	150	8	310	72.6%	104	122	7	233	54.6%	543

\*Parole ADP includes active parolees and parolees-at-large, but excludes non-revokable parolee parolees.

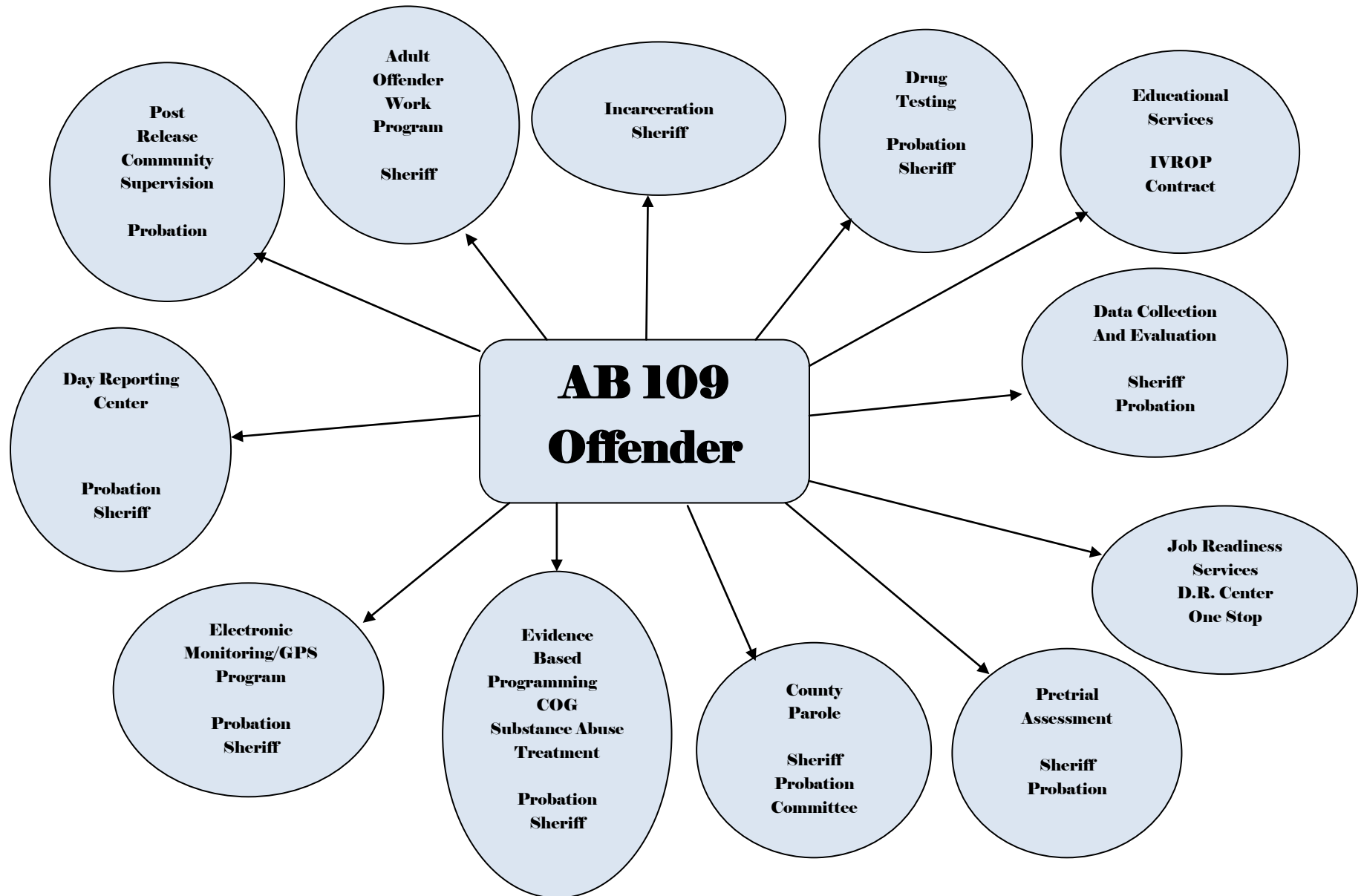
\*\*State Parole numbers include all sex offenders who are required to register per PC 290.

# Imperial County Public Safety Realignment – Implementation Process Overview





# REALIGNMENT SERVICE OPTIONS



**AB 109**

**FELONY CONVICTION SENTENCING OPTIONS**

