

County of Kern

Public Safety Realignment Act FY 2014/15 Plan

(Approved by CCP 12/3/14)

(Approved by Kern County Board of Supervisors 12/16/14)



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- Lisa S. Green, District Attorney
- Terry McNally, Chief Executive Officer of the Superior Court
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AB 109 Background

AB 109, the Public Safety Realignment Act of 2011, was signed into law by Governor Jerry Brown on April 4, 2011. It became effective on October 1, 2011. This Act, along with numerous trailer bills, made major changes to the criminal justice system in California. With these changes has come a large shift of responsibilities passed from the State to the Counties.

Some of the most significant changes in the law that Realignment brought include the following:

- Certain felonies, often referred to as Non, Non, Nons (non-serious, non-violent, and non-sex offenses), are no longer punishable by a state prison term. Instead, these felony charges are only eligible for county jail sentences.
- Certain offenders released from State prison are no longer released on State parole but instead are released on "Post Release Community Supervision" (PRCS). These offenders are supervised by the Probation Department.
- Most offenders on State parole and all offenders on PRCS will now serve time in county jail for violations instead of State prison.
- The Court and not the State Parole Board will hear violations of PRCS offenders. Starting on July 1, 2013, the Court will also hear violations of offenders on State Parole.
- The law states that counties should focus on using alternative sanctions and evidence-based practices in order to more effectively reduce recidivism (PC 17.5).

AB 109 also created the Executive Committee of the previously established Community Corrections Partnership (CCP). This committee is responsible for creating and presenting a plan to the County Board of Supervisors regarding allocation of funds and implementation of policies and procedures related to Realignment. The plan is deemed accepted unless the Board of Supervisors rejects the plan with a four-fifths vote against. In such a circumstance the plan is returned to the CCP for further consideration.

Existing Implementation

For the past three years the Board of Supervisors has unanimously approved the Kern County Public Safety Realignment Act Plan as recommended by the Executive Committee of the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) as mandated by Penal Code Section 1230.1. These plans have directed funding to numerous county agencies and community organizations to account for the additional public safety burden placed on the County. The plans included a mix of intense supervision, evidence-based assessments and treatment, mental health services, substance abuse treatment, a day reporting center, increased jail capacity, jail incarceration alternatives, employment services, community-based organizations, District Attorney and Public Defender staff and multiagency law enforcement operations.

The CCP understood from the beginning that the Realignment process would evolve and change as it moved forward. The CCP acknowledged the need to be flexible in its approach to address aspects of Realignment as the practical and logistical realities presented themselves. The keys to making Realignment successful include the collection of data, communication between community partners, and a willingness to find solutions which best benefit our community.

There have been both successes and struggles since the beginning of Realignment. Challenges include that the sheer number of realigned offenders continues to be significantly higher than projected (Tables 1 and 2). These higher than anticipated numbers put a strain on all CCP partners in the form of higher supervision caseloads, impacting limited jail space, and increased need for a variety of community services. The limited amount of State dedicated funds for Kern County has also been a challenge. This past year the funding formula was changed once again. While Kern County will receive a modest percentage increase from the base fund we will continue to be woefully underfunded on a per offender basis (Table 4). As future "growth" funds will be allocated on a performance basis this puts Kern County at a disadvantage compared to other counties who have many times more resources to devote to services. While Kern County has taken many positive and innovative steps to address Realignment, additional steps are needed but due to limited funding cannot be implemented. Also, though no scientific correlation has been made between the recent increase in local crime and Realignment, it is important to note its significance (Table 3).

There have been many positive actions taken by the CCP in response to Realignment. All parties involved in the implementation plans have been fully engaged and worked together to make this difficult transition as successful as possible. By incorporating AB 109 legislative intent and ideas, Kern County is currently doing the following:

- Implemented evidence-based programs that have more long-lasting positive results
- Established Sheriff's Virtual Jail to allow and monitor conditional releases, which can save millions of dollars compared to incarceration

- Improved interdepartmental cooperation in addressing specific issues and goals to improve communication, form partnerships, and expand services
- Created employment services and paid work-experience program
- Initiated Pre-Trial Release Program
- Reorganizing of department workloads and units for maximization of efficiency related to implementation of AB 109 programs
- Increased use of Day Reporting Center, which produces a pivotal change in anti-social behaviors of offenders
- Expanding Sheriff's in-custody educational and vocational programs to provide the necessary tools to reduce recidivism that are evidence-based
- Created a community-based organization (CBO) program which provides a multitude of services to offenders

Moving forward, this year's plan will continue and expand on its successes while also addressing the challenges noted above. The CCP is dedicated to ensuring Realignment will be as successful as possible. Reviewing and changing the plan each year, provides the impetus for a strategic continuous improvement process.

Table 1 – PRCS and Mandatory Supervision Offenders (Sentenced under 1170-h)

Time Period	PRCS Packets Received	PRCS Population as of October 31, 2014	Offenders Sentenced to MS	MS Population as of October 31, 2014
Oct 2011- Oct 2014	3,936	1,715	1,323	694

Table 2 – AB 109 Population Impacts to Kern County Sheriff's Office (KCSO)

Time Period	Parole Violators Received	Probation PRCS Violators PC3455(A)	Probation Flash Violators PC3454(C)	AB 109 NNN Population Received	Total AB 109 Population Impact to KCSO
Oct 2011- Nov 2014	10,452	4,217	829	5,467	20,965

Table 3 – Kern County Sheriff's Office Reported Crimes

Sheriff Reported Crimes FY 2011/12 vs FY 2013/14			
Part I	FY 2011/12	FY 2013/14	% Change
Homicide	23	29	26%
Rape	102	99	-3%
Burglary	3,679	3,409	-7%
GTA	1,737	1,627	-6%
Robbery	406	336	-17%
Part II			
Drugs/Narcotics	2,662	4,294	61%
Loitering/Trespassing	251	207	-18%
Vandalism	1,665	1,458	-12%

Table 4 – AB 109 Funding per Offender FY 14/15 (based on CPOC¹ reported numbers)

County	CPOC Region	2013 # of PRCS	2013 Nk3 (1170-h)	2013 Total Offenders	FY 14/15		FY 14/15 Allocation Per Offender
					Funding Formula State %	FY 14/15 Allocation	
MARIN	Bay	22	33	55	0.52%	\$ 4,900,330	\$ 89,097
NEVADA*	Sacramento	16	6	22	0.21%	\$ 1,918,350	\$ 87,198
ALPINE*	Sacramento	1	2	3	0.02%	\$ 167,152	\$ 55,717
SAN FRANCISCO	Bay	151	188	339	1.96%	\$ 18,337,440	\$ 54,093
MONO*	Central	1	7	8	0.05%	\$ 428,294	\$ 53,537
PLUMAS*	North	7	5	12	0.06%	\$ 551,023	\$ 45,919
CONTRA COSTA	Bay	201	254	455	2.21%	\$ 20,669,679	\$ 45,428
SIERRA*	North	2	2	4	0.02%	\$ 178,831	\$ 44,708
SANTA CRUZ	Bay	53	79	132	0.60%	\$ 5,637,055	\$ 42,705
MARIPOSA*	Central	7	7	14	0.05%	\$ 472,956	\$ 33,783
TUOLUMNE*	Central	14	31	45	0.15%	\$ 1,389,149	\$ 30,870
MODOC*	North	1	7	8	0.03%	\$ 235,208	\$ 29,401
TRINITY*	North	9	6	15	0.05%	\$ 427,173	\$ 28,478
SONOMA	Bay	122	220	342	1.03%	\$ 9,657,516	\$ 28,238
EL DORADO	Sacramento	50	80	130	0.38%	\$ 3,586,615	\$ 27,589
SAN MATEO	Bay	129	400	529	1.55%	\$ 14,450,429	\$ 27,317
ALAMEDA	Bay	370	817	1,187	3.37%	\$ 31,497,960	\$ 26,536
PLACER	Sacramento	89	164	253	0.71%	\$ 6,659,794	\$ 26,323
ORANGE	South	865	1,563	2,428	6.75%	\$ 63,045,168	\$ 25,966
AMADOR*	Sacramento	21	33	54	0.15%	\$ 1,368,104	\$ 25,335
SISKIYOU*	North	23	21	44	0.12%	\$ 1,110,942	\$ 25,249
CALAVERAS*	Sacramento	17	24	41	0.11%	\$ 992,402	\$ 24,205
NAPA	Bay	28	83	111	0.29%	\$ 2,673,402	\$ 24,085
SANTA CLARA	Bay	478	1,062	1,540	3.90%	\$ 36,404,725	\$ 23,639
MERCED	Central	121	135	256	0.61%	\$ 5,692,045	\$ 22,235
SANTA BARBARA	South	157	234	391	0.93%	\$ 8,657,369	\$ 22,142
SUTTER*	Sacramento	46	77	123	0.29%	\$ 2,692,639	\$ 21,891
VENTURA	South	235	514	749	1.73%	\$ 16,115,645	\$ 21,516
YOLO	Sacramento	64	240	304	0.70%	\$ 6,506,453	\$ 21,403
SAN DIEGO	South	1,194	1,812	3,006	6.76%	\$ 63,164,783	\$ 21,013
INYO*	Central	1	25	26	0.06%	\$ 541,209	\$ 20,816
TULARE	Central	246	380	626	1.36%	\$ 12,723,594	\$ 20,325
LOS ANGELES	South	6,199	8,116	14,315	31.10%	\$ 290,538,549	\$ 20,296
SOLANO	Bay	162	286	448	0.97%	\$ 9,077,651	\$ 20,263
TEHAMA*	North	53	90	143	0.30%	\$ 2,824,325	\$ 19,751
COLUSA*	North	7	23	30	0.06%	\$ 589,667	\$ 19,656
SACRAMENTO	Sacramento	624	960	1,584	3.26%	\$ 30,485,341	\$ 19,246
GLENN*	North	16	28	44	0.09%	\$ 846,022	\$ 19,228
SAN JOAQUIN	Sacramento	459	388	847	1.72%	\$ 16,066,726	\$ 18,969
SHASTA	North	194	163	357	0.72%	\$ 6,741,871	\$ 18,885
MENDOCINO*	Bay	58	61	119	0.24%	\$ 2,205,821	\$ 18,536
SAN BENITO*	Bay	22	43	65	0.13%	\$ 1,203,382	\$ 18,514
HUMBOLDT	North	74	133	207	0.40%	\$ 3,695,189	\$ 17,851
MONTEREY	Bay	191	355	546	0.92%	\$ 8,633,838	\$ 15,813
DEL NORTE*	North	25	21	46	0.08%	\$ 721,629	\$ 15,688
IMPERIAL	South	83	143	226	0.37%	\$ 3,501,228	\$ 15,492
MADERA	Central	86	178	264	0.44%	\$ 4,087,031	\$ 15,481
SAN LUIS OBISPO	South	89	281	370	0.60%	\$ 5,644,308	\$ 15,255
FRESNO	Central	710	931	1,641	2.59%	\$ 24,164,305	\$ 14,725
KINGS	Central	170	300	470	0.74%	\$ 6,894,852	\$ 14,670
YUBA*	Sacramento	82	90	172	0.26%	\$ 2,424,248	\$ 14,094
STANISLAUS	Central	435	576	1,011	1.49%	\$ 13,899,952	\$ 13,749
LAKE*	Sacramento	43	107	150	0.21%	\$ 1,934,887	\$ 12,899
KERN	Central	748	1,947	2,695	3.39%	\$ 31,628,367	\$ 11,736
BUTTE	North	201	351	552	0.69%	\$ 6,466,722	\$ 11,715
LASSEN*	North	20	75	95	0.12%	\$ 1,080,925	\$ 11,378
RIVERSIDE	South	1,459	2,912	4,371	5.11%	\$ 47,744,372	\$ 10,923
SAN BERNARDINO	South	1,924	4,601	6,525	7.30%	\$ 68,145,357	\$ 10,444
		18,875	31,670	50,545	100.00%	\$ 934,100,000	

¹Used by CSAC in determination of funding formula.

*Small County Special Factor

FY 14/15 Plan

Every year the CCP is tasked with developing a new plan which will address the pressing issues of Realignment in Kern County. The guiding principles remain public safety, reducing recidivism and data-driven decision making. The FY 14/15 plan's starting point is a continuation of all existing programs and allocations. Additionally, each agency will receive increased funding based on both an increase in the State base fund as well as the use of this year's growth fund allotment. Each individual agency's specific plans are explained in the following pages.

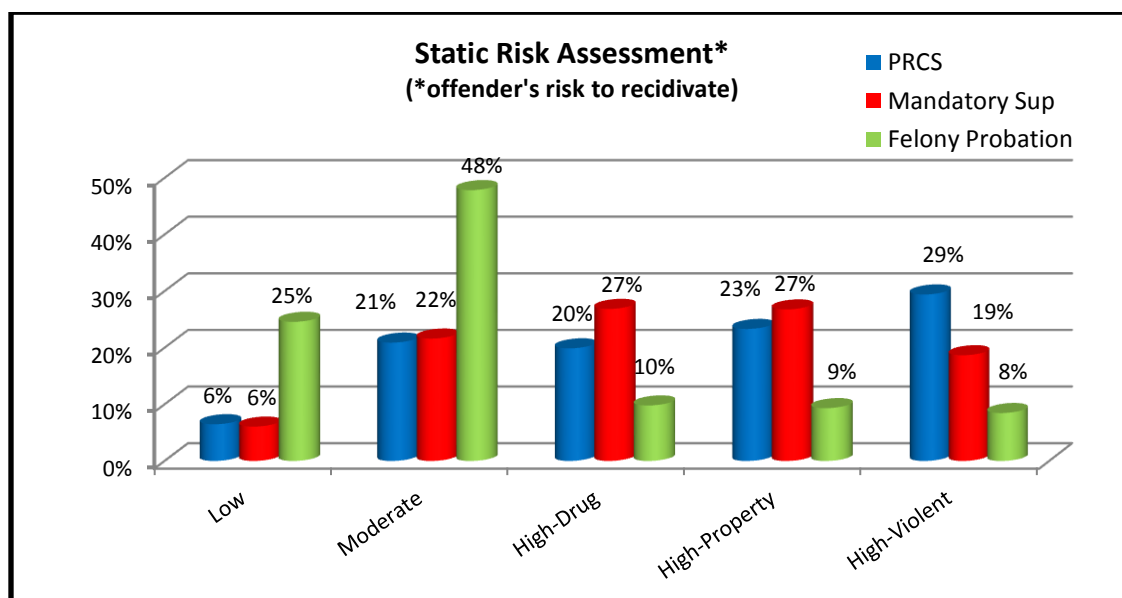
Probation Department:

Going into the fourth year of Realignment the Probation Department has responded by implementing numerous programs, procedures and practices. Every area of the Adult Division has been impacted. Investigation units have learned new sentencing laws and seen an increase in requested sentencing reports. Probation staff have coordinated and codified Realignment data collection and reporting. Collaborations between agencies and community partners have continued to grow. The largest transformation has been in the area of supervision. From October 1, 2011, (the beginning of Realignment) to June 30, 2014 an additional 3,474 felony offenders are now under Department supervision, including Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS), Mandatory Supervision (MS) and probation. Probation has greatly increased our use of evidence-based practices, including an assessment tool, individual case plans addressing criminogenic needs and evidence-based programming through our Day Reporting Center. Expanding on this trend, this year we will implement the Evidence-Based Programming unit. All of these areas are explained in more detail below.

Evidence-Based Assessment Tool

The Department's evidence-based assessment tool can predict with great accuracy the level of an offender's risk to recidivate. This allows targeted supervision for those at higher risk to re-offend, thereby utilizing the Department's resources to greater capacity, efficiency and effectiveness. Every offender under supervision is assessed with a SRA (Static Risk Assessment). This provides needed direction with caseload processing and prioritization. This tool also reveals the fundamental differences between the different supervision statuses (Chart 1). Based on this information it is clear the realigned offenders are at a much higher risk to reoffend.

Chart 1 - Static Risk Assessment (as of June 30, 2014)



For several years the Probation Department has shared our SRA scores with the Sheriff's Office. This information can be used as another element in their decisions for releases and programming. The increased use of evidence-based tools and inter-department cooperation is a positive by-product of Realignment. Over 13,000 SRA have been shared with the Sheriff's Office.

This past year the Department began implementing the wide spread use of the dynamic needs portion of the assessment tool, the Offender Needs Assessment (ONA). The ONA is a critical part of Probation's supervision plan post Realignment. The ONA identifies the offender's criminogenic needs and helps develop an individual case plan to address those needs. This is a shift in Probation's past practice of mainly focusing on term and condition enforcement to a more holistic supervision paradigm. Holding offenders accountable is a priority; however, we must also attempt to place them in the best situation to succeed. This can be accomplished by matching their needs to the appropriate services. Despite caseload size challenges the Department is committed to increasing even more the use of the ONA this upcoming year.

Day Reporting Center

One of the most innovative programs the Probation Department has as a result of Realignment is its Day Reporting Center's (DRC). The DRC has a capacity to serve 200 high risk offenders at a time. This number was increased from 100 due to the CCP authorization of growth money. An internal study of the effectiveness of the DRC showed the positive impact the program has on participants by significantly reducing recidivism. Graduates recidivated only 30% of the time compared to the control group at 53%. Felony recidivism was 14% compared to 37%. The impact was even more pronounced when the actual number of criminal cases was examined. The control group produced a ratio of 1.07 criminal cases to offender while the graduates only produced .47 cases to 1 offender. The full study can be located at <http://www.kernprobation.com/ab109ccp-realignment/plans-and-reports/>. With this expansion the Probation Department has reserved 25 participant slots for the Sheriff's Office Virtual Jail program. This allows for offenders still serving their sentence to benefit from the DRC's programming and provides for a better transition to community supervision.

The DRC is contracted with BI Incorporated, who operates DRC's throughout the nation. BI, Inc. has a long history of successfully reducing recidivism with their programs. They use the same assessment tool as the Probation Department, formalize specific case plans to address criminogenic needs, and are able to provide a wide variety of evidence-based programs (EBP's) onsite. Criminogenic needs related to employment, education, aggression, parenting, anti-social behavior and substance abuse can all be addressed in one location. Key components of the DRC include Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, job readiness, substance abuse testing, daily reporting, sanctions, rewards and supervision in conjunction with BI Inc. and the assigned Deputy Probation Officer (DPO). The DRC can change the lives of offenders and break the cycle of criminal behavior which is crucial to decreasing recidivism, reducing crime, ensuring public safety and limiting societal and monetary costs. The Probation Department has witnessed the incredible and positive transformation of DRC graduates and believes this program is key in reducing recidivism and complying with AB 109 legislative intent.

Supervision

As a result of Realignment, the Probation Department's supervision responsibilities now include PRCS, Mandatory Supervision offenders and an increased number of felony probationers. No matter the supervision status certain supervision principles are universal. These include manageable caseload sizes with the goal continuing to be an officer ratio of approximately 50 to 1. This is in-line with meta-analysis studies and EBP guidelines that indicate this ratio is the most productive in creating positive results when applying evidence-based practices. While caseloads continue to be higher than desired the Department is dedicated to moving forward with increased implementation of EBP. Recent hires of Deputy Probation Officers should help ameliorate this issue somewhat.

Graduated sanctions are another important principle and they will continue to be employed to hold offenders accountable yet still allow for necessary treatment options to be utilized. A continuum including redirection, additional terms, treatment, electronic monitoring, flash incarceration, the DRC, community-based organizations and ultimately a formal violation resulting in custody time will be used to address violations of terms. A response commensurate with both the nature of the violation and the defendant's number of prior violations will be imposed. DPO's will also utilize Motivational Interviewing, a technique which has been shown to lead offenders to be more apt to initiate a change in their behavior.

Investigations

Investigations staff have responded to the need for additional assessments, increased court reports and other needed services. These staff helped ensure the Court continues to receive pre-sentence investigation reports in a timely manner and that current courtroom coverage can be maintained. Investigations staff play an integral part of the criminal justice system. Several AB 109 positions have been added to these units to help compensate for the increased demand for work as a result of Realignment.

Evidence-Based Program Unit

New to this year's plan will be the creation of the Evidence-Based Program unit. This unit will be staffed with Probation Program Specialists who will provide validated evidence-based programs to address specific criminogenic needs currently unmet in our community. The benefits of this approach are manifold. The first is evidence-based programs have been proven to significantly reduce recidivism when completed with fidelity. Examples of EBP include Thinking for a Change (T4C), Aggression Replacement Training (ART) and Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT). Second, when used in conjunction with the Department's assessment tool, officers can identify top criminogenic needs and immediately refer offenders to the appropriate services. Lastly, this unit can help create a continuum of re-entry services by working in conjunction with the already existing Sheriff Program Specialist positions who offer similar services but in an in-custody setting.

This overall approach is also in line with the current Results First cost/benefit analysis model approved by the CCP. The model shows the significant benefits of implementing EBP.

Information Technology

AB 109 has created numerous IT challenges for the Probation Department. The Department is the hub of Realignment data collection for the CCP and the County. Integration of information, data reports and complex recidivism formulas are all necessary and important components of the overall success of Realignment. Furthermore, the changes in the law have created the need for additional reports and case management system capacities. There has also been an increased request for information from State agencies and organizations for numerous studies. The Probation Department must maintain a sufficient level of IT services to meet these challenges. It is also noted the County has decided to move forward with a new criminal justice case management system through Tyler. While this is an exciting project and will produce many positive aspects the transition will be difficult and staff intensive. Ensuring the program meets all of Probation's CMS and data collection needs moving forward will be vital.

Support Staff

A total of six Office Service Technicians (OST's) have been added as a result of Realignment. These positions were needed to support the increase work associated with reception areas, reports, filing and miscellaneous paperwork. This year there will be a slight modification with an addition of an Office Service Specialist with the deletion of one OST. This increased position level is necessary as a result of the specialized services needed for the Department's Research, Analyst and Data unit.

Collaboratives

The Probation Department has maintained and grown numerous collaboratives in the wake of Realignment. It is clear that in order to accomplish the Department's goals of public safety and reducing recidivism a county-wide team approach is needed. Some of these collaboratives include ETR, KCMH, CBO's and law enforcement. ETR receives referrals from Deputy Probation Officers into their AB 109 employment and work experience programs. These programs offer our offenders a way to improve their skills and gain potential employment. Officers work closely with both mental health professionals and substance abuse specialists from the Mental Health Department. Certain offenders must have these issues addressed before they can move forward with their overall rehabilitation. With the AB 109 CBO Program, the Probation Department can directly refer offenders into a number of programs that address many different issues. These additional services increase the likelihood of successful completion from supervision and are a welcome and needed resource for officers. Probation staff also continued their collaborations with law enforcement agencies. Probation is very active in SIT operations throughout the County and assisted other law enforcement agencies when requested.

Probation Department's Proposed FY 14/15 AB 109 Allocation:

Proposed Additional Staff for FY 14/15

<u>Position/Item</u>	<u>#</u>
Probation Program Specialist	5
Probation Program Support Supervisor	1
Office Services Technician	(1)
Office Services Specialist	1
Total	6*

Proposed FY 14/15 Probation Department Allocation

<u>Position/Item</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Cost per Unit</u>	<u>Cost for 1 Year</u>
Assistant Division Director	1	\$178,974	\$178,974
Probation Supervisor	5	\$171,361	\$856,805
Deputy Probation Officer III	11	\$150,204	\$1,652,244
Deputy Probation Officer	53	\$108,354	\$5,742,762
Probation Program Specialist	5*	\$92,056	\$460,280
Probation Program Support Supervisor	1	\$101,656	\$101,656
Office Services Specialist	1	\$77,128	\$77,128
Office Services Technician	5	\$68,155	\$340,775
Departmental Analyst	1	\$92,847	\$92,847
Database Analyst	1	\$114,803	\$114,803
Programmer	1	\$96,403	\$96,403
Day Reporting Center		\$920,000	\$920,000
Operating Expenses		\$640,836	\$640,836
Total	85*		\$11,275,513

**See section "Reallocation of Previous Years AB 109 Funds" on page 47 regarding four additional Probation Program Specialist positions.*

Sheriff's Office:

Since the 2011 implementation of the Public Safety Realignment Act, the Sheriff's Office has undergone a dramatic shift in its approach to housing inmates, going from a "lock them up" approach to one, which emphasizes rehabilitation through innovative programs. Sheriff Youngblood has embraced this approach and has empowered his staff to partner with various private and governmental entities to create a variety of programs and services aimed at reducing recidivism. These services include education, mental health counseling, vocational training, and basic life skills, to name a few. The Sheriff and his staff are committed to being on the leading edge of innovative rehabilitative programming. We continue to collaborate with other local agencies to examine and evaluate evidence-based programs. Sheriff's staff is convinced this approach is the most effective in combatting recidivism and the cycle of crime.

A fundamental shift occurred in the first two years of Realignment. Sheriff's staff adopted the view that custodial supervision begins upon arrest and extends through sentencing, incarceration, and release to out-of-custody programs. It was recognized early on that programming must be designed to create continuity and consistency throughout the duration of an inmate's time in custody. We have built upon this philosophy, adding new programs and expanding upon existing programs.

Continuing Challenges

Like most local agencies, the Sheriff's Office has felt the challenging impacts of Realignment upon all aspects of jail operations: facility security, inmate supervision, rehabilitation, food services, custody support services, transportation, medical/mental health treatment, classification, employee supervision, and investigations. The increase in population and change in the type of inmate housed impacts nearly every component of jail operations.

A major challenge brought about through the implementation of Realignment is managing a different "type" of inmate housed in the Sheriff's Office detention facilities. There has been an influx of incoming inmates with previous years of confinement in the state prison system who are now being housed at the Lerdo detention facilities. Many of these inmates are highly adept in methods of staff manipulation, weapon fashioning, narcotics trafficking, and networking with other inmate groups inside the jails as well as criminal street gangs on the outside. Many of these "hardened" inmates are State Parole violators. In July of 2013, local courts assumed responsibility for hearing all cases involving parole violations. A significant number of these parole violators have histories of violent, serious or sex offenses, and are being sentenced back to the county jail system. The increase in inmate population in the Sheriff's detention facilities has contributed to a drop in the average length of stay for parole violators from 22 days to eight days. Nearly half of all parole violators sent to the Lerdo detention facilities were released after five to seven days.

Over sixty percent of the inmate population has gang affiliations and over ninety percent are being held on felony charges. There has been a notable increase in both the criminal sophistication and

structure among inmates. Intelligence has revealed that specific gangs are directing affiliated inmates to refuse to undergo security scanning. In at least one instance, gang members housed in the same unit grouped together in order to physically block a responding detentions deputy's attempt to stop an inmate from destroying evidence of a crime.

In the past year, there has been one in-custody gang related homicide at the Sheriff's Lerdo Facilities. In addition, there were three large facility disturbances which resulted in the injury of several inmates and caused a disruption in jail operations for several days. Investigations following the disturbances revealed the incidents were attributed to changing gang dynamics and inmates attempting to establish dominant foot-holds in particular housing areas. Not surprisingly, staff assaults have increased since Realignment and inmate-on-inmate violence has become commonplace.

Sentencing parameters under Public Safety Realignment have caused the average length of stay in Sheriff's custody to increase. Currently, over one-third of the inmate population has been sentenced under the new Public Safety Realignment guidelines. Now, sentences range from 16 months to 14 years.

The trafficking and use of illegal narcotics within Sheriff's detention facilities continues to be a significant problem. The sophistication of the post-Realignment inmate continuously challenges efforts by Sheriff's staff to prevent the introduction of narcotics to the inmate population. The Sheriff's Office has seen an increase in inmates being arrested for what is suspected to be the sole purpose of carrying drugs or other contraband into the jail system. In the last year alone, over 350 grams of methamphetamine, 100 ounces of marijuana, 7 grams of cocaine, 480 prescription pills, and 112 packages of tobacco have been found inside the detention facilities. Along with illegal narcotics being discovered, over 90-inmate manufactured weapons have been located. To date, three Canon Securpass full body x-ray security screening systems have been purchased using AB 109 funding. Two of the scanners have been installed within the Minimum and Pre-Trial facilities respectively, and the third, purchased in April 2014, was installed at the Sheriff's Inmate Reception Center, the "gateway" to all Sheriff's detention facilities.

With the change in inmate population, Sheriff's staff has seen a dramatic increase in vandalism to County property within the detention facilities, significantly impacting the maintenance budget. Staff has noted a sharp increase in damage to fire sprinklers, smoke detectors, light fixtures, tiling, faucets, drain covers, and locking mechanisms. According to maintenance staff, approximately 80 percent of after-hours calls are for plumbing problems caused by inmates. Damage to inmate clothing continues to be a problem, again, significantly impacting the Sheriff's operating budget. Over \$100,000.00 of mattresses were destroyed.

Programs and Services

The Sheriff's Office continues to work diligently to evaluate and introduce new inmate programs, establish new collaborations with partnering agencies, and community based organizations to identify alternatives to effectively manage the inmate population.

Health Care Services

Kern Medical Center (KMC) has been an instrumental partner in providing inmate health care to the Realignment inmate population. KMC and the Department of Human Services have taken the lead in assisting the Sheriff's Office and the Probation Department to enroll inmates for health care benefits prior to release. Sheriff's staff is currently working with representatives from KMC and the Mental Health Department to bring Tele-Medicine and Tele-Psychiatry to the detention facilities which will enable remote and video access between providers and inmates. Currently, 35 percent of the inmate population is receiving medical care services.

Mental Health Services

The Kern County Mental Health Department has expanded its role in providing more evidence-based classes at the detention facilities. Mental Health staff is now teaching the Seeking Safety and Matrix curriculum. Currently, over 50 percent of the inmate population is receiving Mental Health care services.

Seeking Safety Program: Seeking Safety is an evidence-based cognitive therapy course provided to both the female and male population. The Seeking Safety curriculum teaches coping skills, assists in formulating inmates with a discharge plan, and helps them recognize barriers. The course is offered in one hour sessions twice a week at the various facilities. In addition, there is a weekly group session and individual counseling sessions provided to the participants.

Matrix Program: The Matrix Model is an evidence-based intensive drug treatment program which teaches inmates about their addiction and helps them identify and examine ways to cope with high risk situations that lead to relapse. The goal is to create a setting for learning new skills to manage recovery. Inmates attend both individual and group sessions that alternate as the inmate moves through the stages of recovery.

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) Program: The RSAT program consists of a 120-day treatment program and includes substance abuse treatment, education, successful community reentry, and employment preparation, with the objective of lowering crime rates and reducing recidivism. The program curriculum incorporates an in-custody treatment component, a reintegration plan, and aftercare services which include housing and community based treatment. The goals and objectives of the RSAT program directly align with the Sheriff's goals in reducing recidivism and connecting released inmates with the available social services in the community. Because of this, the RSAT program is the driving force behind all programs at the Sheriff's detention facilities.

Incarcerated Veterans' Program: The Incarcerated Veterans' Program began in May 2014 at the Lerdo Male Minimum Facility. The program is offered to select inmates who are United States Military Veterans. Staff works with local agencies to help the veterans obtain their military documents which identify the veteran's condition of discharge, military occupational specialty, and military education. Outreach workers from the community visit the facility weekly to assist in counseling and other means of assistance. This program is supported by the facility as these inmates participate in programming seven days a week. The Seeking Safety program facilitated by Kern County Mental Health is taught to participants in this program.

General Educational Programs

The Bakersfield Adult School (BAS), which is part of the Kern High School District, is one of the largest partner agencies currently working with the Sheriff's Office. Nearly 40 teachers instruct over 90 classes per week in a variety of subjects. Inmates have the opportunity to obtain their General Education Development Certificate (GED) while in-custody. In January 2014, additional resources were diverted to the GED program due to the growing number of requests from inmates, and the number of successful GED graduates. Additional courses offered by BAS include, Substance Abuse, Anger Management, Life Skills, and Adult Basic Education. A state-of-the-art computer lab was built in 2013 and is used to teach computer skills that participants can use to gain employment once released. Since July of 2013, we have issued over 100 GED certificates.

Social Services

The Sheriff's Office continues to partner with the Department of Child Support Services (DCSS) to provide child support services to inmates. Child Support orientations are held every Wednesday for the inmate population. DCSS assists with reinstating licenses, preventing child support arrears from accruing, and assisting inmates with court ordered child support issues. A Child Support Kiosk, which features teleconferencing capability, has been installed at the Lerdo Minimum facility. This will allow for greater accessibility of the inmate population to live assistance with DCSS employees. This kiosk is the only one of its kind in any county jail in the State.

Work Experience Programs

The Sheriff's Office currently offers work experience training which provides participating inmates real-world training in vocational skills which will assist them in finding employment after release from custody. New programs are continually being evaluated to expand the capabilities of this service to inmates. Current work experience programs include:

Highway Work Crews: The Sheriff's Office has several inmate work crew programs that clean up the community. These work crews respond to various locations in the community and clean trash from freeways, highways, abandoned homeless camp sites, freeway embankments, and local streets. Work crew inmates are selected from the eligible population based on their skill level. They are interviewed to determine their suitability for the programs, similar to an actual job interview and

post-interview feedback is provided. Inmate work crews receive safety training from Cal-Trans and assist in building maintenance projects. As of October 2014, over 445 miles have been cleaned, amounting to approximately 1,000,000 pounds of litter being removed from Kern County highways by inmate work crews.

Food Service Industry Training: Currently, the Lerdo staff dining facility is operated by female inmates who are taught basic food service skills. In June 2014, a "Point of Sale" computer system was installed and the female inmates will receive training and certification on the system. This additional training component teaches participants restaurant computer skills, which will greatly improve their employment marketability when applying for jobs after release.

Automotive Paint and Body Training: The vocational Auto Body class allows inmates to work on various projects related to auto body paint and repair. Damage or wear to County-owned vehicles are often made class projects, saving the County thousands of dollars. Other paint and repair projects are often taken on by the program. For example, when the need arose to increase bed capacity inside the Sheriff's Minimum Facility, the class recovered numerous sets of old, broken, and worn out beds, and refurbished them. New beds were quoted at \$25,000. The class spent \$5,000 refurbishing the old beds, which resulted in a savings of \$20,000 to the County.

Post-Release Employment Assistance

The Sheriff's Office continues to maintain a strong working relationship with Employers Training Resources (ETR) to provide services to the in-custody population and Virtual Jail population. Currently, ETR is conducting orientations at the Lerdo detention facilities twice a month. Sheriff's staff and ETR staff continue to work together to enhance the current job referral process.

Resource Fair Program

In June of 2014, the Sheriff's Office hosted its first Resource Fair. The intent of the event was to bring local community providers on campus to the inmates to educate them about all of the services available to them after release. Resource fair providers provided information which may assist inmates with employment, housing/shelter, education, counseling, rehabilitation, medical/dental, child support, and probation information. Inmates were provided an opportunity to meet face-to-face with local community-based organizations prior to release.

Sheriff's Virtual Jail

With the expanded use of the Sheriff's' Virtual Jail, the Sheriff's Office has seen a 20 percent decline in early releases from last year. The Virtual Jail program allows the Sheriff's Office to maintain varying degrees of oversight with released participants, each with applicable levels of compliance monitoring. Many of the Virtual Jail inmates participate in mental health services and/or substance abuse treatment programs; some have verifiable employment and/or continue to attend educational or vocational programs. To better monitor and ensure compliance of Virtual Jail participants, there has been an increased emphasis on drug testing this year. There are three

Virtual Jail programs: Sheriff's Parole, the Work Release Program, and the Electronic Monitoring Program (EMP). The overall goal of the Virtual Jail is to reduce recidivism, help participants reconnect with their families, and become working, law-abiding citizens.

Sheriff's Parole: The Sheriff's Parole Program is an early release alternative offered to inmates who are sentenced to local custodial time and are enrolled in court ordered classes. Qualifying inmates must complete a minimum of 10 to 20 percent of their original sentence. An inmate granted parole is required to abide by the rules and regulations adopted by the Board of Parole Commissioners. The Parole Board will impose terms of release, which are consistent with probationary terms imposed by the court at the time of sentencing, and may include additional conditions which help with successful completion of the program.

Sheriff's Work Release Program: The Sheriff's Office has had a long-established and successful Work Release Program. In and out of custody qualified offenders are screened and subsequently placed back in the community for various work functions. The program enables its participant's opportunities to improve skills in workplace customs, protocols, and employer expectations.

Electronic Monitoring Program (EMP): In March of 2012, the Sheriff's Office established the EMP unit governed under Penal Code 1203.016 and 1203.018. The EMP unit utilizes ankle monitors for the management of both pre-trial and sentenced populations. The Sheriff has established rules and regulations to provide a functional platform for the management of the program. Specific eligibility criteria limit the number and type of inmates eligible for this program. Associated selection criteria include in-custody behavior, criminal history, and participation/progress in available evidence-based programs. The Sheriff's Office has expanded the use of ankle monitors to include inmates requiring prolonged admittance at Kern Medical Center. Since first used in February 2014, 35 inmates on long-term medical admittance were fitted with ankle monitors in lieu of a physical guard, saving the County approximately \$193,157 in staffing costs. Of course, public safety is always the first consideration in using this resource.

Pre-trial Release Program: The Sheriff's Office recognizes the importance of acquiring a risk assessment tool to assist in determining the appropriate evidence-based programs for qualifying inmates. To this end, Sheriff's staff has attended training, participated in webinars, and toured other county facilities in order to learn more about risk assessment tools and pre-trial release programs. Sheriff's management has chosen the Virginia Pre-Trial Risk Assessment Instrument (VPRAI) to aid in appropriately identifying inmates for release to the pre-trial release program. VPRAI primarily measures the potential risk to public safety for releasing an inmate, but also the risk of the participant failing to appear for court appearances.

Moving forward, the Sheriff's VPRAI software will be used to focus on the pre-trial inmate population. The Pre-Trial Release Program will be a crucial part of managing the jail population in the future. The Kern County Superior Court and Board of Supervisors approved the program and implementation began in July 2014. Inmates in the program will be added to the caseload of deputies assigned to the Electronic Monitoring Program Unit. The Sheriff's case management system, CaseLoad Pro, will provide court reminder calls and a call check in service for inmates in the

program. As of November 2014, over 230 inmates have been released, resulting in over 90% of those released showing up for court.

The Probation Department uses the Static Risk Needs Assessment (SRNA) as an assessment tool. As an interim measure, the Sheriff's Office has modified the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) database to allow the Probation Department's SRNA scores to be entered. Sheriff's staff has entered over 15,000 risk assessment scores for individuals evaluated by the Probation Department. The Sheriff's Office will use the same SRNA tool utilized by Probation and will apply it to our sentenced population. The assessment will help identify the inmates' needs for in and out of custody programs. Several staff members have attended training on the evidence-based technique of Motivational Interviewing to ensure we are getting the most valuable information possible from the inmate when completing assessments and identifying inmates for programs.

In order to select employees who possess the specialized skills necessary to work with inmate participants in the various programs, the Sheriff Office has created a new job classification. Four previously classified Detention Deputies positions were deleted and four new Sheriff's Program Specialist positions were created. The Sheriff's Program Specialists will interact with inmates to identify those best suited for services and programs.

Projects Update

Jail Video Monitoring Systems

In July of 2012, the Sheriff's Office began looking into the feasibility of installing a video monitoring system in the Pre-Trial facility. The potential for a facility-wide system as a deterrent to assaultive inmate behavior, identification and prosecution of suspects, and as an aid to investigate claims against the County, were identified as significant benefits and justification for the project. When complete, the system is designed to capture video feeds from up to 200 locations in the facility and digitally store those images for a prescribed time. Phase one of the project, installation of the systems' infrastructure and storage equipment, began in February of 2014. On July 9th, 2014, forty seven cameras became operational and additional cameras will be added in subsequent phases with a total system completion date of mid-2015.

Central Receiving Facility Remodeling

In 2013, the Central Receiving Facility remodeling project began. The project will consist of remodeling the current nurse's station, the receiving vestibule and the temporary holding cell identified as cell 2-10. Additionally, the remodel will accommodate for the new Canon Securpass full body security screening system, the implementation of a new electronic field arrest data form, and to streamline the booking of inmates at the facility.

Minimum Facility Reconstruction

In 2013, the Lerdo Male Minimum facility rebuild project began. The first two (of eleven) aged, wooden barracks were demolished and new brick and steel barracks are being built in their place. Completion date for this first barracks is expected to be in December 2014. Subsequent replacement of barracks at the Minimum Facility will be done as funding sources are identified.

Sheriff's Justice Facility

The Sheriff's new Justice Facility is scheduled to break ground in December 2014. The facility will provide housing, treatment, administrative, support and program space. The proposed facility will include a direct observation housing unit in the mental health/special housing pod, which contains approximately 28 dedicated mental health beds. The housing area will also include 4 housing control rooms, space for on-site treatment and educational/vocational programs, recreation space, attorney visiting booths, and support services space. The healthcare component of this facility will include health records space, a pharmacy, a clinic with exam rooms, a dental operatory, and an emergency treatment area, and an infirmary with a nurse's station. The 822-bed facility is being built with funds awarded through AB900 and is slated for completion in June 2017.

Moving Forward

This year, the Sheriff's Office will realize an increase of \$1,612,912 in Public Safety Realignment funding. This increase will allow the Sheriff's Office to add more staff to conduct needs assessments, track data and effectively supervise staff assigned to the Virtual Jail. A deputy sheriff will be added to the Sheriff's Virtual Jail section to work in collaboration with the Kern County Mental Health Mobile Evaluation Team (MET). This deputy will work in tandem with a MET worker as part of a mobile mental health co-response team. The team will ensure that those Realignment inmates with mental health concerns are connected to needed services, attending group meetings and taking medications. In addition, this deputy/MET co-response team will work hand in hand for a coordinated response to mental health crisis related calls in the county. The Sheriff's Office will continue to actively pursue grant funding and resource sharing through partnerships and implementation of evidence-based reintegration programs to defray or reduce costs.

Sheriff's Office Proposed FY 14/15 AB 109 Allocation:

Position/Item	#	Cost per unit	Yearly Cost
Sheriff's Lieutenant	1	\$220,583	\$220,583
Sheriff's Sergeant	1	\$187,705	\$187,705
Senior Deputy Sheriff	2	\$156,120	\$312,239
Deputy Sheriff	23	\$143,534	\$3,301,292
Detentions Lieutenant	1	\$189,380	\$189,380
Detentions Sergeant	1	\$138,582	\$138,582
Detentions Senior Deputy	3	\$125,938	\$377,815
Detentions Deputy	41	\$113,639	\$4,659,201
Administrative Coordinator	1	\$107,626	\$107,626
Programmer II	1	\$110,381	\$110,381
Sheriff's Program Specialist	6	\$101,931	\$611,589
Sheriff's Program Technician	1	\$84,841	\$84,841
Maintenance Worker III	1	\$78,087	\$78,087
Sheriff's Aide	2	\$79,320	\$158,639
Sheriff's Support Specialist	1	\$79,320	\$79,320
Sheriff's Support Technician	6	\$72,004	\$432,025
Overtime			\$150,000
Electronic Monitoring device rental costs and maintenance	600	\$3.00 each x 365 days	\$682,000
SCRAM Breathalyzer rental cost/maintenance			\$50,000
Inmate Food/Clothing/Household supplies/Mattresses			\$736,188
Facility Improvements and Maintenance			\$20,000
Contracts (Pre-Trial Release Program, CaseLoadPro, PREA, In-custody Programs)			\$150,000
Drug Kits (VJ/In-custody Program participants)			\$6,000
Inmate Work Crew Trailer Supplies and Maintenance			\$6,000
Training (ongoing for Evidence based programs)			\$30,000
Services and Supplies			\$167,850
Total (Staff)	92		\$13,047,343
SO allocation for FY 14/15			\$13,047,343

Department of Mental Health/Substance Abuse Services:

The Mental Health Department has been impacted by the AB 109 population across its continuum of care since the program's inception in October 2011. Since that time, the Mental Health Department has served a total of 4,431 individuals with an AB 109 category assigned. Mental health services were provided to 2,658 individuals, and 2,584 were provided substance use disorder services. It is common that individuals may be treated in both systems.

The AB 109 programs funded within the department encompass both in-custody services and outpatient post-release mental health and substance use disorder services. These services are designed to meet the needs of the population, including chronic and persistent mental illness and/or co-occurring substance use disorders, anger management, peer support systems, transitional housing needs, psychological trauma, errors in reasoning or criminal thinking. Services also include linkages to physical health-care providers, community support systems and education/employment resources.

For the fiscal year (FY) ending June 30, 2014 the department is projected to expend more funds than allocated in the original FY 2013-14 approved budget. The original approved allocation to Mental Health was \$3,779,399. Mid-year growth funds totaling \$875,953 were added to fund substance abuse treatment at \$510,488, in-custody therapy and discharge planning and fixed assets at \$365,465. Current year expenditure projections exceed \$4,500,000.

IN-CUSTODY SERVICES:

Mental Health Services:

Mental health services are provided onsite in the Kern correctional settings operated by the Kern County Sheriff's Office (KCSO) through the Kern County Mental Health's (KCMH) Correctional Mental Health (CMH) system of care. Mental health services for inmates include a combination of evidence-based therapy and interventions that focus on engagement. "Stages of Change" and "Motivational Interviewing" are theoretical frameworks focused on a client-centered approach to increase an individual's engagement in treatment. These interventions are utilized to increase the likelihood that individuals who are resistant to change will engage in and complete treatment. Trust is established through building rapport with the inmate/client so the individual's needs are able to be more effectively assessed and appropriately provided.

Treatment Provided:

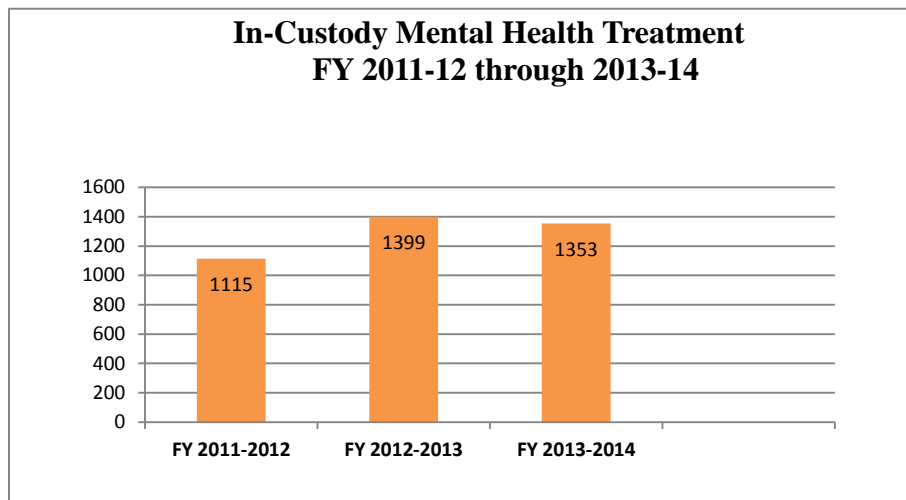
Treatment is provided using cognitive/behavioral evidenced-based therapy models. Participants learn an introspective process that allows them to examine thoughts, feelings, behavior, and attitude. Homework is completed between each session.

Research has shown that many mentally ill inmates have suffered severe life traumas. Providing an evidenced-based treatment that directly addresses such traumas has proven to improve outcomes in the areas of ongoing treatment compliance and reduction of criminogenic behaviors. Seeking

Safety is an evidenced-base therapy that directly treats life trauma. Participants are taught the necessary skills to successfully reduce or eliminate the self-defeating and criminogenic behaviors triggered by, and associated with trauma. Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT) is a treatment designed to change criminogenic patterns of thought that lead to criminal behavior. MRT will be added as a treatment option in 2015.

The Department has continued to expand its services to specialized populations. Two groups of Veterans completed the Seeking Safety series this past fiscal year, and one hundred individuals (including Veterans) participated in Seeking Safety since March 2014.

The graph below depicts AB 109 in-custody mental health services.



Coordination of Services:

The Department partners with KCSO, Probation, and community-based organizations (CBO) to coordinate the multiagency services from custody through release into the community. Experience has shown that addressing mental health (MH) or substance use disorders (SUD) needs segregated from other needs and agencies, greatly reduces effectiveness. KCSO provides CMH appropriate space to properly provide services. In addition, KCSO has dedicated a deputy, trained and knowledgeable in mental health systems, to function as a liaison with CMH staff to coordinate care systems. Multi-agency coordination also includes KCSO assisting inmates with the Medi-Cal application process, Probation is directly involved and supporting the CMH discharge planning process, and CBOs are utilized to assist with placement.

Individuals Served in FY 2013-14:

During FY 2013-14, over 3,100 AB 109 individuals received in-custody mental health services. There were 1,859 hours of reported screenings and triage services provided by staff; 500 inmates per month were evaluated and administered psychiatric medication through the CMH psychiatrist or nurse practitioner. CMH psychiatric medication evaluations by the psychiatrist or nurse practitioner averaged 585 each month during FY 2013-14.

Discharge Planning:

Evidence has shown that the first days after release are critical and high risk for recidivism into criminogenic behaviors if the inmate is not directly linked into appropriate services. Discharge planners assigned to CMH assist individuals in developing plans to be implemented upon their release. Each discharge plan ensures that individuals have appropriate housing, are linked to outpatient treatment, have applied for medical insurance, and are linked to a primary care provider. Two hundred eighty discharge plans were completed since the service was instituted in March of 2014.

Substance Use Disorder Services:

Evidence-based practices and modalities are a standard of treatment for in-custody substance use disorder programs. One therapeutic strategy utilized with all interventions is Motivational Interviewing, a collaborative style of conversation to strengthen a person's own motivation to change. Motivational Interviewing is facilitated through brief interaction to initiate and build rapport. This therapeutic intervention is also proven effective to engage individuals in treatment.

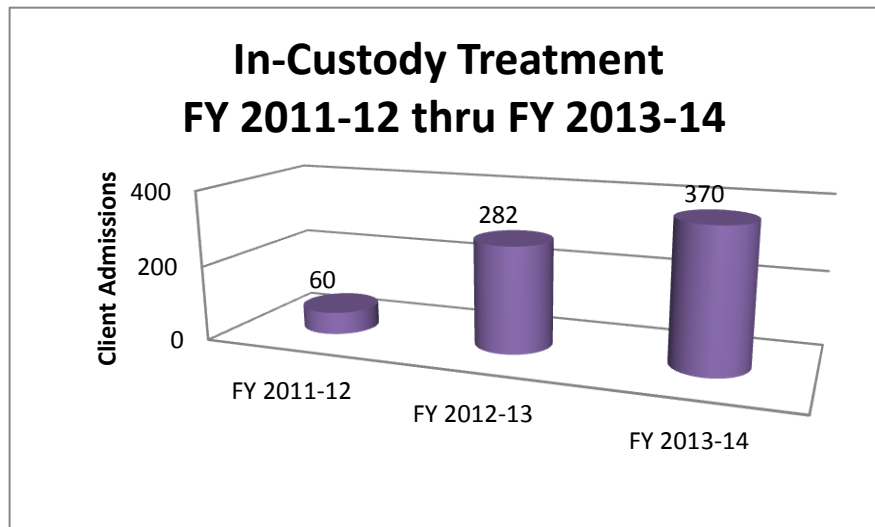
Interventions provided for in-custody substance use disorder treatment are based upon Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, which has been found most effective when addressing substance use disorders and behavioral modification. The cognitive behavioral counseling consists of highly structured treatments that are detailed in standardized manuals and delivered to groups of participants in a classroom-like setting. The cognitive behavioral treatment teaches participants an introspective process for examining their ways of thinking and their feelings, beliefs, and attitudes. This process is reinforced throughout the duration of the program.

The Matrix Model, an intensive treatment modality that teaches clients about their addiction, provides opportunities to identify and strategize the high-risk situations that lead to relapse. Seeking Safety and Voices are additional evidence-based practices provided as in-custody treatment. Seeking Safety is designed to address trauma examine thoughts, feelings, behavior and attitude, allowing them to manage and cope with the triggers associated with trauma. The Voices program is a gender-specific curriculum created for women with substance use disorders. These inmates receive approximately 400 hours of substance use disorder counseling during a 60-day period while in custody.

The Department partners with community-based treatment providers throughout the county. Counseling staff assigned to the Lerdo facility are also "gatekeepers" and screen each inmate prior to their release. As a result of this infrastructure, each inmate is assigned a community-based treatment provider and given the date of their treatment admission appointment. If an inmate fails to report for their appointment, KCSO staff are immediately notified. All providers are electronically connected to the Gate Team, the central assessment center. The Gate Team receives a daily census and appointment schedule from every provider. By providing Gatekeeping services in Lerdo, we are focusing on increasing treatment adherence in order to reduce recidivism, by addressing the criminogenic needs of the inmate.

The department provides evidence-based treatment services to inmates in the Maximum/Medium (Max/Med) pods at the Lerdo Detention Facility. Each pod houses approximately thirty-two inmates. On March 28, 2013, in-custody treatment was expanded to include the male population in the male minimum facility. In addition, we have expanded services for women in custody providing both Matrix Model and Seeking Safety treatment to address the specialized needs of a population that is currently underserved.

Since the program started in January, 2012, there has been an increased growth in the number of individuals admitted into in-custody treatment at the Lerdo Detention Facility. The number of admissions has shown an increase starting in FY 2011-12 with 60 individuals served to 370 reported for FY 2013-14.



OUTPATIENT AND COMMUNITY BASED SERVICES:

Mental Health Services:

Outpatient Services:

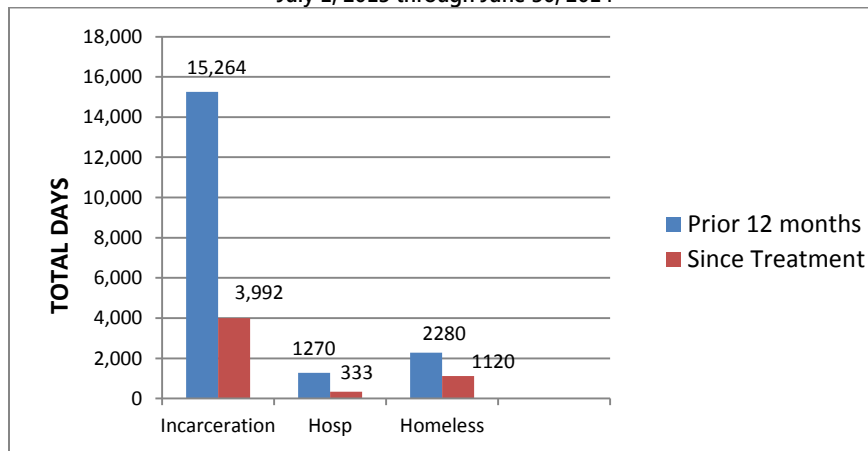
AB 109 participants receiving outpatient treatment are served throughout the County by KCMH and the department's contract providers. The majority of these participants are served by the Department's Adult Treatment & Transition Team (ATT). ATT serves individuals with serious and persistent mental illness who have been released from jail or are on post release community supervision from prison. The goal of these services is to reduce days of hospitalization, incarceration and homelessness. These outcome measures are tracked in a database similar to the state's Data Collection and Reporting (DCR) module. The evidence-based practices of Stages of Change, Motivational Interviewing, MRT and Seeking Safety are continued in outpatient settings, maintaining a continuum of care. In addition, treatment is enhanced with the evidenced-based models of Solution Focused Brief Therapy (SFBT), Dialectical Behavioral Therapy (DBT) and Targeted Case Management. ATT co-manages nearly half (80) of its AB 109 clients with the Probation Department, where each agency has a case manager assigned to the individual.

ATT coordinates with Kern Medical Center Inpatient Psychiatric Unit (KMC-IPU), KCMH Psychiatric Evaluation Center-Crisis Stabilization Unit (PEC-CSU), Friese Hope House (FHH), and Crestwood Psychiatric Health Facility (PHF) to review the census regularly to identify and coordinate care for AB 109 admissions. ATT staff work with these facilities to develop a plan for each individual in order to engage the individual in treatment to reduce their criminogenic behaviors, in order to reduce recidivism into both inpatient or crisis mental health facilities, and jail.

During FY 2013-14, ATT served 141 unduplicated individuals with severe mental illness, 100% of which also had a secondary diagnosis of a substance use disorder, and were homeless. ATT collects data on how many days each individual spent in jail, prison, psychiatric hospital and were homeless in the year before entering treatment. The data collected as of June 30, 2014 indicates that these 141 individuals collectively spent 15,264 days incarcerated before starting treatment. This number was reduced by 74% during the first year of treatment to 3,992 days incarcerated. These individuals likewise spent 1,270 days in either a state hospital or an inpatient psychiatric hospital prior to entering treatment. The number also dropped by 74% to 333 days in the first year of treatment. Homelessness revealed a 51% decrease in the first year of treatment.

As most individuals are homeless and/or lack adequate social support to sustain outside of incarceration, housing is crucial to the stabilization of these individuals. Housing is provided through contracts with a number of local facilities. For FY 2013-14, 225 AB 109 individuals were provided temporary transitional housing totaling 4,914 bed days. The Department spent \$115,334 for these beds. It is anticipated that approximately \$230,000 will be required for FY 2014-15 for housing resources.

Statistics for ATT AB 109
12 months prior to treatment and since enrollment in ATT
July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2014



Crisis Services:

Adult outpatient teams work closely with the AB 109 clients on their caseloads; 40% of staff’s time is spent directly assisting these individuals out in the community. Outpatient teams are responsible for addressing crises when they arise in order to reduce the incidents of individuals entering a higher level of mental health care or returning to incarceration.

When outpatient team services are not sufficient to handle an individual's crisis, MET, PEC-CSU and/or psychiatric inpatient are often utilized as the next level of crisis services. Outpatient teams continue to serve individuals concurrently to any additional crisis services. If, during the crisis services it is determined that the individual has lost contact with their outpatient provider, the crisis service links the individual back to that team for continuity of their ongoing mental health and substance use disorder services.

MET acts as an adjunct to law enforcement with community response dispatched through law enforcement. MET provides community based crisis intervention services including evaluation and transportation for involuntary psychiatric care. The MET team responded to 103 calls with local law enforcement for AB 109 individuals during FY 2013-14.

The PEC-CSU also works with the adult contract providers serving the AB 109 clients. Clients may be voluntarily admitted to PEC-CSU during a crisis. The PEC-CSU also is the designated facility to receive involuntary psychiatric "5150 holds" from law enforcement and staff designated by KCMH to perform "5150 holds". The PEC-CSU determines if there is a need for hospitalization or if the individual in crisis can be treated and released back to the community. Discharge from the PEC-CSU is coordinated with the client's current service provider for the community release or as a notification that the individual was admitted to a psychiatric inpatient facility. If admitted, the inpatient unit coordinates with the outpatient team to develop a discharge plan for the individual. The discharge plan is developed in order to reduce recidivism into the hospital by addressing the needs of the individual. Once the discharge plan is complete, the individual is connected back to their team for ongoing mental health services.

During FY 2013-14, the PEC-CSU served 403 individuals in crisis with an AB 109 client category. There were a total of 415 PEC-CSU services, indicating that some individuals had more than a single crisis encounter during the fiscal year. These services contribute to the impaction of this 24-hour facility. The cost of one Licensed Vocational Nurse and one extra-help Office Services Assistant are covered with AB 109 funds.

Discharge from a psychiatric inpatient facility, like release from a custody setting, is a high risk time for a relapse of mental health symptoms, substance use and/or criminogenic behaviors. The Adult Wraparound (AWA) program works with all psychiatric inpatient and mental health outpatient providers. AWA provides discharge planning assistance from psychiatric inpatient units on behalf of, or in addition to, outpatient providers. AWA also may provide temporary additional outpatient services to augment the outpatient team.

Intensive Outpatient (IOP) Mental Health Services:

Most AB 109 individuals are assigned to a standard mental health team for their mental health and substance use services. Intensive outpatient mental health services are a higher enhanced level of outpatient service employed when an individual cannot sustain psychiatric stability at the standard mental health team level of service. Intensive outpatient mental health services employ the Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) model. As a result, the services are available 24 hours per day, 365 days per year. The ACT modality of service is more intensive than traditional outpatient

mental health services which is typically delivered only during a Monday through Friday, 8:00 am to 5:00 pm, schedule.

Services vary in level of intensity and address a variety of needs that may include situational stressors, family relations, interpersonal relationships, mental health issues, life span issues, psychiatric illnesses, and/or addictions and community integration. These services take place at the community treatment team facility but more often in the residence of the individual or other community locations that best engage individuals in their treatment.

The family unit is considered an integral piece of the treatment program for a person experiencing mental health and substance use disorders. Treatment interventions take into account issues of family dynamics and relationships, including the possible presence of co-occurring mental health disorders in the family.

Intensive outpatient services for AB 109 referrals are concentrated in the greater Bakersfield area and contract providers in Taft, Lake Isabella, Ridgecrest, Tehachapi, Mojave, Delano, Lamont and Frazier Park use their resources to provide outpatient mental health and substance use disorder services to individuals who meet AB 109 criteria.

The Department anticipates expending approximately \$350,000 in the current fiscal year and anticipates funding for these contracted services to remain at this level for FY 2014-15.

Substance Use Disorder Outpatient Services:

Substance use disorder (SUD) services are organized into five levels of care. Each level is defined by eligibility criteria, treatment goal and expected service package for each individual enrolled. The delivery system is geographically based, and every geographic area in the county minimally has outpatient treatment. The more intensive levels of care, residential and intensive outpatient, are only available in metropolitan Bakersfield.

The Gate Team is the central screening and referral service located at several sites in Bakersfield. Screening and referral in the outlying regions of the county is conducted by contracted service providers. Gatekeepers use evidence-based screening tools (i.e., ASI, ASAM PPC, and SOCRATES). The Addiction Severity Index (ASI) is an assessment tool used to identify addictive behavior, and gathers information relating to the individual's past and current employment, study of medical history, background of alcohol and drug use, and family history.

Every SUD treatment program is electronically networked to the Gate Team. As a result, the Gate Team is informed daily of available placement capacity throughout the county. Any referral made to a specific program is alerted via "referral notification" and the outcome is reported within 24 hours. In addition, all programs are required to submit monthly progress reports to the supervising agency, ensuring constant monitoring of the client's treatment.

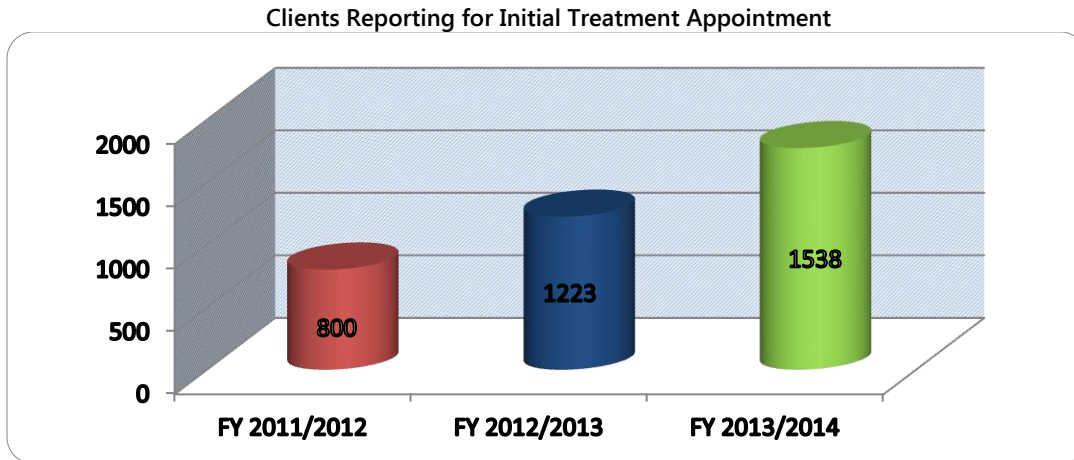
AB 109 clients receiving services in the substance abuse system of care who go into crisis are eligible to receive services at the PEC-CSU. Although crises are typically handled at the SUD

treatment provider, the PEC-CSU does not limit who can access their services. Should these clients be admitted to PEC-CSU, the staff at PEC-CSU will determine if there is a need for hospitalization, or if they are able to manage the crisis. The PEC-CSU staff will notify the Substance Abuse System of Care Gate Team supervisor as well as the system of care administrator of a PEC-CSU admission. The Gate Team will work with the SUD treatment provider to assure the client crisis is addressed and any additional care is provided to the client. The additional care could be a higher level of treatment as well as other ancillary services such as housing referrals and community support such as AA or NA.

In FY 2013-14, Mental Health purchased 14 residential beds, 830 outpatient slots, and 74 sober living environment beds for AB 109 clients. The Gate Team and community-based treatment providers are an essential part of reducing the recidivism rates of AB 109 offenders. The number of AB 109 clients continues to increase and the need for services continues to grow.

FY 2013-14 Gate Referrals	Male and Female Lerdo Jail	292
	Mandatory Supervision	413
	Prop 36	1,157
	Felony Probation	510
	Post Release	210
	Sheriff's EMP Program	175
	TOTAL REFERRALS	3,117

From FY 2011-12 thru FY 2012-13, there was a 52.9% increase in the number of clients who reported for their initial treatment appointment. This milestone is an indicator of motivation and potential success in completing treatment. For FY 2013-14, there were 1,538 clients who reported as showing for their initial treatment appointment with community based treatment providers. From FY 2012-13 to FY 2013-14, the rate of clients reporting for their initial appointment indicated an increase of 79.5%.



Based upon the current number of clients participating in treatment, there will be an estimated 600 additional clients referred to treatment providers for this current fiscal year. This indicates an overall increase in the number of clients being referred for treatment and includes Sheriff's electronic monitoring program clients that began referring this current fiscal year.

Contracted SUD services for FY 2013-14 are expected to exceed \$1,000,000 based on fiscal year to date expenditures. Funding is requested to continue at current levels.

Pharmacy Services:

When a request for services is received from a KCMH or a contract provider team, department staff review records to determine if an included mental health diagnosis and medical necessity are present. When both criteria are met, authorization for medication for unfunded AB 109 participants is granted for a designated time period and can be renewed when that time period expires.

Primary diagnoses treated include schizophrenia, bipolar disorder and mood disorders such as major depression. Left untreated, individuals with these illnesses may require costly intensive crisis interventions and/or may be a danger to themselves, others, or the community. These interventions often begin with law enforcement because of an individual's behavior.

For FY 2013-14, \$372,353 in medications were dispensed to 150 individuals within AB 109. By providing medications to these individuals, thereby minimizing psychiatric symptoms, crisis interventions, hospitalizations and further incarcerations are reduced. It is critical that AB 109 funds continue in order to ensure the safety of individuals and the community, as well as to enhance the quality of life for this population. Many of these individuals are expected to qualify for the Affordable Care Act (ACA) that went into effect January 1, 2014. Based on current prescribing practices and costs, as well as anticipated ACA benefits, it is projected that \$260,650 will be required to cover medications for AB 109 individuals in FY 2014-15.

Hospitalizations:

The greatest expense, from a mental health standpoint both fiscally and for the individual and community, is hospitalization. During FY 2013-14, the department spent \$1,351,371 for inpatient treatment for AB 109 individuals. In addition, crisis residential housing for this population totaled \$107,475.

The Department’s ability to manage and to prevent these hospitalizations will be measured over time and be the greatest focus by using Results First resources in the coming year. Costs for hospitalizations and crisis residential are anticipated to remain steady; however, many of these individuals are expected to qualify for the Affordable Care Act (ACA) that went into effect January 1, 2014. The expected projected cost is \$560,000 for FY14-15.

FY 2014-15 MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE BUDGET JUSTIFICATION

Salaries and Benefits			
Service	Position	FTE	Annual Cost
In-custody Mental Health	Psychiatrist	.4	135,208
	N.P.	1.0	184,411
	LVN-Perm	1.0	85,193
	LVN-XH	1.0	30,215
	Therapist-Perm	1.0	116,973
	Therapist-Perm	1.0	116,973
	Therapist-XH	1.0	51,089
	Recovery Spec-XH	3.0	116,498
	Locum Tenens Psych.	.4	145,600
ATT	Recovery Spec-Perm	3.0	276,809
	Psychiatrist	.4	135,208
Crisis Services	Nurse-Per Diem	.5	49,821
	Recovery Spec III-Perm		122,360
Gate Team	Substance Abuse Spec-XH	1.0	34,971
	Substance Abuse Spec-Perm	2.0	168,973
	Office services Tech-Perm	1.0	68,928
	Office Services Technician-XH	1.0	27,252
Administration and IT	System Analyst	.25	29,544
	Management Indirect		44,142
Total Salaries and Benefits			\$1,940,168
Contracted Services			
Mental Health Services			350,000
Substance Abuse Services			983,000
Housing			230,000
Pharmacy			260,650
Crisis Residential			100,000
Inpatient Costs			560,000
Total Contracted Services			\$2,483,650
Total Projected Expenditures FY 2014-15			\$4,423,818

Mid-year growth funds were under-expended due to delays in hiring necessitated by required background investigations and the Department's request to acquire some fixed assets were not approved. The Department is requesting that the funding for fixed assets be re-budgeted for contingency purposes in FY 2014-15.

It is understood that no new funding is available at the onset of FY 2014-15 and that the fiscal impact of AB 109 on the Mental Health Department currently exceeds the allocation provided. The department plans to absorb the costs which are currently unfunded and respectfully requests consideration at any time additional funding becomes available to cover the cost increases borne as a result of these programs.

Employers' Training Resource:

Fiscal Year 2013-2014 has been a challenging year for our agency: State implementation of a new data collection system for local Workforce Investment Areas (LWIAs); State implementation of new procedures for Eligible Training Providers, which has impacted the number of training programs available for our area; Department of Labor's policies regarding clients' housing stability for training purposes; and the Department of Education changing the General Education Diploma test as well as the requirements for an agency to become a testing center. These issues have affected resources available to serve our clientele; however, we are making progress.

While the Department of Education changed the GED test and the requirements to be a testing center, a local decision was made to change the Request for Proposals (RFP). The new RFP solicited providers to assist clients to prepare and study for the new test, allowing more time for an agency to meet the requirements to become a testing center and/or arrange for the participants to take the test at another location. The RFP also required an agency to provide a part-time work experience component and to teach "soft skills" to those who will be enrolled in this program. Agencies awarded a contract will further instruct the participants with interviewing skills and provide a workshop on money management and basic budgeting tools. All of these components will assist clients to be more marketable in the labor force.

The Department of Labor requires ETR to ensure that a participant has stable housing prior to enrollment in training. This enables the participant to focus while in training and to apply the lessons learned for any required homework. That cannot be done sufficiently if the participant must worry about where they will be staying each evening. To resolve this issue, ETR will work with agencies contracted through the Sheriff's Department to provide temporary (30, 60 and 90 days) housing and transitional housing. To ensure that there is no duplicative services ETR will develop Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) with each agency that provides housing services. ETR has already requested and received the contracts from the Sheriff's Department to begin this task. Utilizing the housing programs already in place will provide ETR with clients who meet the housing requirement and save both time and funds.

With regard to the State's Eligible Training Provider Listing (ETPL) and the number of training providers available for our area, the funding received to serve the ex-offenders is not Workforce Investment Act funding. Therefore while ETR must adhere to the guidance and policy set forth by the Department of Labor to serve the ex-offenders, we are not bound to the ETPL. If the training provider is an accredited educational institution or a training facility that provides a recognized credential/certificate or a registered apprenticeship program, ETR may utilize their educational services provided there are no restrictions to serving ex-offenders by those institutions.

Given that ETR has made progress with the prior year's issues, our focus for Program Year 2014-15 will be to implement strategies defined in the report "Integrated Reentry and Employment Strategies: Reducing Recidivism and Promoting Job Readiness", prepared by the Council of State Governments Justice Center for the Annie E. Casey Foundation, the Bureau of Justice Assistance,

the U.S. Dept. of Justice, and the Dept. of Labor. (September 2013). The overall premise of this white paper is to promote collaboration with law enforcement and mental health agencies and utilize their assessments of the individuals to better determine how to address the remaining barriers and the types of services needed. "Emerging research does reveal that employment-focused reentry programs can reduce criminal behaviors by effectively incorporating activities and services that address 'criminogenic risks and needs'.....These findings are consistent with the Risk-Need-Responsivity (RNR) principles." (Integrated Reentry and Employment Strategies, p3) It is these RNR principles that provide guidance for the collaboration and illustrate how to use the assessment tools to identify and serve individuals, who are at a higher risk of committing a future crime. The assessments will also be utilized to identify the appropriate services for that individual. To the extent that information from the assessments can be appropriately shared by corrections and mental health agencies with workforce development staff, the results can enhance service matching and impact the effectiveness of employment interventions. "Screening for behavioral health and other needs that can affect employability or that interfere with training and other development is critical before placing an individual in employment programming." (Integrated Reentry..., Implementation Tip, p25)

The paper continues by emphasizing the use of the RNR principles as the research indicates that the greater number of criminogenic needs addressed through interventions, the greater impact those interventions will have on reducing recidivism. With this in mind, our strategy will be to build upon the assessments made by the Sheriff, Probation and Mental Health departments to determine the timing, level and type of job readiness interventions needed by individuals referred for services. "The type and strength of job readiness factors and prevalence of other barriers to employment will affect which type of service an individual needs and when and how they should be provided." (Integrated Reentry..., p20) It further states that the RNR principles will help to account for an individual's abilities and learning styles in order that the workforce development agencies can design treatment interventions to serve this population.

To this end, ETR proposes modifying a workshop developed by our staff with the assistance of Mental Health for transitional youth emancipating from the Foster Care System. This program called TAY addresses career counseling; conflict resolution and problem solving; appropriate attire, communication and behavior in the work environment; basic computer skills in Microsoft Office; job search, resume writing and interviewing skills; and the use of social media and networking. Our modification to this workshop will be to have individuals address self-perception. Individuals who have been incarcerated face addressing societal acceptance. This negativity can influence how they view themselves and therefore make it difficult for them to speak positively about their strengths and skills. The length of the workshop will be 4 weeks, providing ample time to cover all the subject matter and the workshop will be available for all participants.

Our goals for Program Year 2014-2015 will be to train 30 participants, provide work experience for an additional 30 participants and send 30 participants to the G.E.D./PT Work Experience Program. In addition, ETR proposes to meet or exceed an entered employment rate of 40 percent for all participants enrolled into our programs.

Employers' Training Resource Proposed FY 14/15 AB 109 Allocation:

Position/Item	Annual Cost
Salaries & Benefits	\$302,227
Supportive Services	\$23,500
Training	\$100,000
Overhead Costs	\$10,744
Total	\$436,471

District Attorney's Office:

The District Attorney's Office continues to experience a significant increase in complaint requests and criminal filings from 2011. Although the total number has seemed to reach a plateau, the amounts are still staggering. The attached graphs show an increase of 26% in felony criminal filings. Additional staff that was added in the last fiscal year is still struggling to keep up with the tremendous workloads.

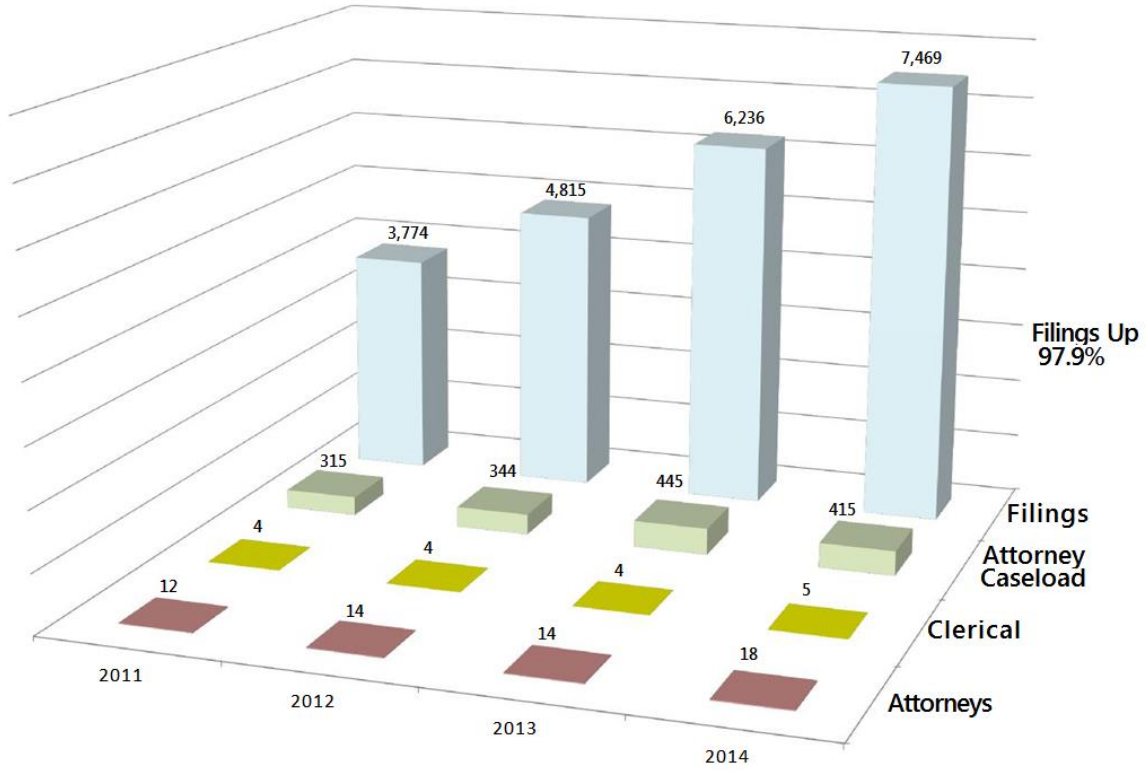
As reflected in the second graph, the caseloads for the General Felony Prosecutors have continued to grow and have virtually doubled from 2011. The District Attorney added four deputy district attorney positions and one legal secretary position to this unit with last year's funds. We hoped that the caseloads would have leveled off from the previous year; however additional resources are still needed.

The third graph represents the activities within the Subpoena Service Unit. The number of subpoena requests and subpoenas served is growing due to the increases in complaint requests and criminal filings. Last fiscal year the District Attorney added one investigative aide to assist with subpoena service and one office services technician to assist with subpoena processing. Additional staff will be necessary if requests and services continue to rise.

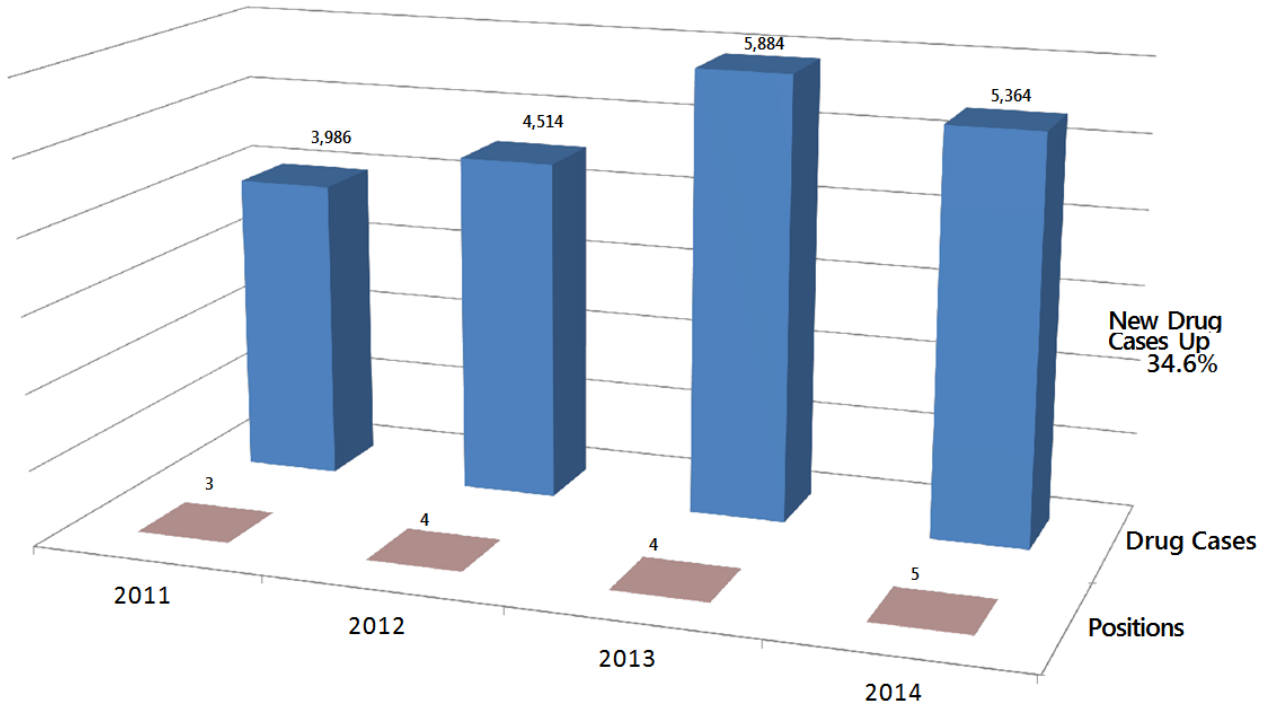
In addition to these two areas, the District Attorney is requesting continued funding of one position within the Victim/Witness Program and additional funding for half of a Victim/Witness Services Specialist. The City of Delano has offered funding for the other half of this position which would be located in the Delano Police Department Offices. In reviewing the requests for service and needs for Northern Kern County, this additional person would be the most cost effective solution to providing the needed services for this large center of Kern County's population.

The Kern Regional Crime Laboratory is also tracking significant increased requests for drug testing services from police agencies as demonstrated in the fourth chart. The total expected new cases for this year are down slightly from last year, however this can be attributed to the backlog of cases at the Lab. Local agencies have limited their new submittals to serious and high-volume cases, while withholding lower level cases. One criminalist was added last fiscal year to assist with the increased new cases. New staff is necessary to eliminate the backlog.

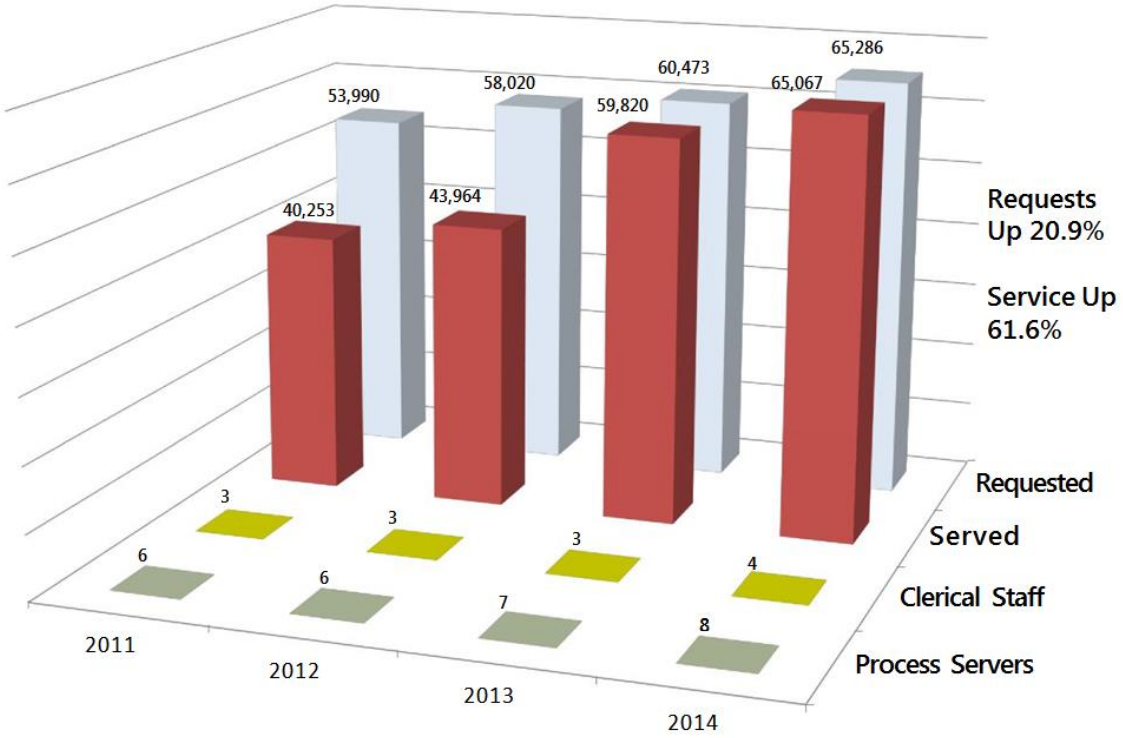
General Felony Caseload



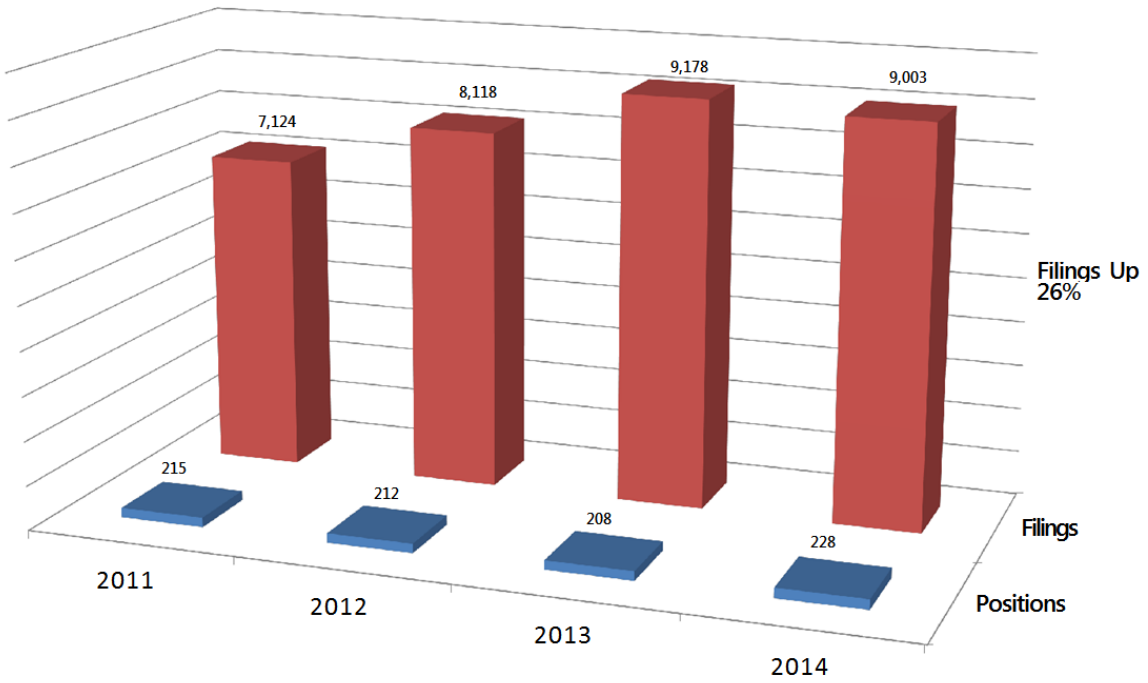
Kern Regional Crime Laboratory



Subpoena Service Unit



District Attorney's Office



The total request from the Community Corrections Partnership is \$1,405,020, which includes the continued funding of all positions from the previous year and .5 FTE of a Victim/Witness Services Specialist. The additional resources needed as outlined above will be requested when/if additional funds become available. This is the minimum amount necessary to maintain the existing level of service within the District Attorney's Office and the Kern Regional Crime Laboratory, in order to ensure the public safety needs of the citizens of Kern County are met.

District Attorney's Office Proposed FY 14/15 AB 109 Allocation:

Position/Item	#	Salary	Benefits	Total
Deputy District Attorney II	4	\$80,000	\$55,000	\$540,000
Legal Secretary	1	\$50,000	\$38,000	\$88,000
Office Services Technician	1	\$40,000	\$30,000	\$70,000
Criminalist	1	\$90,000	\$70,000	\$160,000
Program Coordinator	1	\$55,000	\$40,000	\$95,000
Victim/Witness Advocate	1	\$25,000	\$20,000	\$45,000
Investigative Aide	1	\$45,000	\$35,000	\$80,000
Complaint Attorney	1	\$150,000	\$90,000	\$240,000
Total Personnel	11			\$1,318,000
Recurring costs, phones, computers, licensing, Internet access, cell phones, vehicles, office furniture, training, Bar dues, MCLE, office supplies, etc.				\$87,020
Total				\$1,405,020

Public Defender's Office:

Public Defender Requested Allocation Remains Carefully Limited

The Public Defender requested an allocation equal to the greater of (1) \$625,000 (amount of last year's funding), or (2) 50% of the amount allocated to the District Attorney, provided however, if the County's total AB-109 allocation fell, the Public Defender offered to join criminal justice partners volunteering to accept a pro-rata reduction.

Funding Justification - Realignment's Demonstrable Effect on Public Defender Workload

Prior to Realignment's implementation, Kern County's criminal justice system heavily relied on State Prison commitments, regularly ranking the highest per capita among California's largest counties.¹ Realignment sought to transform the State's criminal justice system from a philosophy of building and operating ever more prisons to one providing more effective local rehabilitative services (See Pen. Code § 17.5). As a result when Realignment took effect in October 2011,² the County was at a significant disadvantage vis-a-vis other jurisdictions within the state whose justice systems had previously incentivized investment in local rehabilitative programs. Simply put, the County had not previously experienced the practical need to develop local programs designed to promote the re-integration of offenders who, in years past, would have been committed to prison.

Predictably, with underfunded and under-developed local systems of rehabilitative and support services, criminal filings exploded. In the two years since Realignment's enactment, the Public Defender experienced a twenty-nine percent (29%) increase in case appointments. Under the United States Constitution, persons accused of committing crimes who cannot afford to hire private counsel are entitled to appointed counsel. Pursuant to California Government Code § 27706, the Public Defender is charged with representation of persons qualifying for appointed counsel. Consequently, the Public Defender's role in supporting Realignment is undeniable. Indeed, *if the department is successful in challenging the government's accusations (or, for example, in succeeding in securing a misdemeanor conviction instead of a felony), resources of multiple other agencies and organizations are preserved.*

The Public Defender operates as the counter-part to the District Attorney. We work to protect indigent persons (i.e., poor people) from the overwhelmingly superior power and might of the government. To the extent the CCP effectively empowers the District Attorney through resource allocations, the grant of reciprocal funding to the defense is imperative to protect the department's ability to effectively meet the talented, aggressive and hard charging efforts of the prosecution.

¹ <http://www.nytimes.com/2004/09/19/magazine/19KIDSL.html?pagewanted=all&r=0> (KCDA web-page link since removed).

² Criminal Justice Realignment Act of 2011 (Realignment Act) (Stats. 2011, 1st Ex. Sess. 2011–2012, Ch. 15, § 1).

Together with our criminal justice partners, local efforts to implement Realignment are proving successful. Indeed, in six of the last seven months of FY 2013-2014, Public Defender year-over-year case appointments either remained flat or slightly decreased. Still, as noted, overall appointments increased 10% on a year-over-year basis, and 29% when measured over two years. While Realignment is working, its stress on departmental personnel and resources remains profound. Accordingly, to meet continuing challenges -- especially those poised by our counter-part -- the Public Defender requests sustaining funding. We recognize the impossibility of securing a proportional 29% increase in departmental funding, so instead request an allocation consistent with that historically applied to funding the prosecution and defense functions, to wit, 50% of that awarded to the prosecution.

Public Defender Realignment Funding is Properly Considered and Calculated in Relation to Prosecutorial Funding

Fairness and a "*balanced allocation of resources*" within the criminal justice system are recognized and operate as the controlling moral imperatives. Kern County Strategic Plan (2008), Section I, p. 5, Keeping Our Communities Safe³; *ABA Ten Principles of a Defense Delivery System* (2002), p.3: "There should be parity of workload, salaries, and other resources (such as benefits, technology, facilities, legal research, support staff, paralegals, investigators, and access to forensic services and experts) between prosecution and public defense.")

The Public Defender and the defense roles are reactive. The impact of Realignment on the department reflects and is directly traceable to an increase in prosecutions by the District Attorney. Specifically, with the exception of dependency, mental health and conservatorship work, the Public Defender's workload is a function of law enforcement activity in identifying, apprehending and prosecuting suspected offenders. While the Public Defender does not defend all cases the District Attorney prosecutes,⁴ the Public Defender represents the strong majority of alleged offenders.

Moreover, while the District Attorney's office performs certain functions with no analog to the defense (e.g., review and filing of complaints), so to the Public Defender performs work not visited on our prosecutorial counterparts. For example, lawyers with the Public Defender's Office must investigate their own cases, while law enforcement has already (and often adeptly) investigated and developed the prosecution's case. Separately, as the prosecutor relies on the police report and supplemental investigation requests, defense attorneys must expend substantial additional time and energy in connection with interviewing every client.

³ https://www.co.kern.ca.us/bos/kc_strat_plan.pdf

⁴ Some criminal defendants possess sufficient resources to hire their own counsel and, in other cases including co-defendant cases, the Public Defender has a conflict of interest which compels appointment of alternate counsel.

Prior years' budget provides historical and objective evidence regarding institutional judgments involving fairness in the funding of the defense and prosecutorial functions. The comparison is presented as follows⁵:

Budget Comparison (Total Appropriations)

Fiscal Year	District Attorney	Public Defender	Public Defender Budget as % of District Attorney Budget
2013-14	\$34,441,499	\$16,842,568 [†]	48.9%
2012-13	\$30,952,329	\$13,725,604 [*]	44.3%
2011-12	\$28,310,640	\$13,406,120 [*]	47.4%
2010-11	\$27,598,026	\$13,393,997 [*]	48.5%

Budget Comparison (Net General Fund Cost - See Exhibit B for Source Reference)

Fiscal Year	District Attorney	Public Defender	Public Defender Budget as % of District Attorney Budget
2013-14	\$18,468,600	\$9,863,393 [†]	53.4%
2012-13	\$16,621,275	\$7,251,328 [*]	43.6%
2011-12	\$15,861,801	\$8,325,661 [*]	52.5%
2010-11	\$15,996,525	\$8,466,329 [*]	52.9%

⁵ Legend: † - Adopted Appropriation; * - Actual Expenditures

The Public Defender Already Suffered a Comparative Funding Loss during the County Budget Process relative to both the District Attorney and IDP

As a result of the recently concluded (County) budget process, the District Attorney secured an overall budget increase of 3.56%. Meanwhile, the Public Defender suffered a budget decrease of 1.17%. We readily acknowledge the purpose of the CCP is not to recompense cuts by others (or, conversely, to reduce District Attorney's allocation because of their budget prowess). However, the disparity between the District Attorney's funding boost and the Public Defender's cut reduction underscores the importance to the Public Defender of retaining relative parity with the District Attorney in AB-109 funding.

Implementation Plan

It is not possible to precisely align or attribute a particular defendant or crime to Realignment. Consequently, if the allocation is approved, the department requires and intends to utilize the AB-109 allocation to meet – as effectively as we can – the department's significant Realignment driven caseload increase.

Material Disclosures - Consistent with Prior Year's

- 1) Use of Funds: Pen. Code § 1230(b)(3) provides in relevant part that AB 109 funds shall be used to provide supervision and rehabilitative services for adult felony offenders The department's intended use of the funds relies on an expansive interpretation of the statute's language, to wit, that the legal advocacy and representation of indigent individuals in criminal proceedings may be characterized as involving rehabilitative services. While noting some concern, the County Counsel previously expressed recognition that allocations to the District Attorney and Public Defender for staffing could and would have an effect on reducing recidivism and further noted that the CCP and Executive Committee determined allocations to the District Attorney and Public Defender are appropriate.
- 2) Supplemental versus Supplanting: Pen. Code § 1233.7 provides that AB 109 monies shall be used to supplement, not supplant, any other state or county appropriation. The department is informed and believes the CAO's recommended Net General Fund Contributions are calculated without regard to whether or not departments receive an AB 109 allocation. Consequently, the department's allocation request reflects supplemental rather than supplanting funding. (Compare to a situation where the recommended contribution was reduced dollar-for-dollar based on any subsequently obtained allocation).
- 3) Accounting of Funds: If approved, the department intends to again apply the AB 109 funds on a pro-rata (i.e., quarterly) basis. As noted, while the department submits the caseload increase is attributable to Realignment it is impossible to identify any particular case or alleged crime as caused by Realignment (e.g., did a defendant allegedly commit a crime because he was aware or believed, if convicted, he could not be sentenced to State Prison?)

Public Defender Funding Justification CCP (AB 109) Fiscal Year 2014/15

As developed in our submission, Realignment’s impact on Public Defender case appointments is profound. Indeed, the Public Defender’s increase of twenty-nine percent (29%) is strikingly similar to the twenty-six percent (26%) increase in felony filings reported by the District Attorney, and described by that office as “staggering.” At the same time, it remains highly problematic, if not impossible and potentially misleading, to identify specific cases as the product of Realignment and thus credibly designate individual staff members as responsible for their handling. For example, did an alleged offender commit a crime based on a belief that the penalty would be lower? Was a particular crime committed because the offender was released earlier from custody than he would have been prior to Realignment, or because rehabilitative efforts failed, or were unavailable? Or consider an offender whose case is initially charged as outside Realignment’s provisions, but which is subsequently resolved – through investigation, substantive challenges, or negotiations – under terms introduced by Realignment.

Further, the defense function is uniquely reactive. Public Defender appointments are driven by prosecutions, and therefore the department fundamentally relies on the historically grounded interrelationship between the prosecution and defense functions, and in turn, funding of its operations. Nonetheless, in an attempt to generally classify its funding request the Public Defender provides the following depiction of funding at one-half that provided to the District Attorney.

Position Title	Number (A)	Salary (B)	Benefits (C)	Total (D)=(A)x[(B)+(C)]
Deputy Public Defender II-C	3	\$84,660	\$58,701	\$430,083
Public Defender Investigator I-A	2	\$59,711	\$45,053	\$209,528
Office Services Technician (OST-C)	1	\$34,498	\$31,262	\$65,760
Total	6			\$705,371

Total District Attorney request equals \$1,405,020. One half or fifty percent of that amount equals \$702,510, slightly lower than the above calculated total.

Street Interdiction Team (SIT):

The Street Interdiction Team (SIT) is a multi-departmental law enforcement task force consisting of numerous law enforcement agencies throughout the County of Kern. SIT periodically operates enforcement teams in different regional areas to address specific community needs.

In FY 13/14, the CCP allocated AB 109 funds to the SIT specifically to combat potential increase in street-level crime throughout Kern County as a result of Realignment. The Kern County SIT team is only one of several multi-law enforcement agency functions funded by the CCP in the State. SIT conducted 26 AB 109 operations in Arvin, Bakersfield, California City, Delano, McFarland, Ridgecrest, Shafter, Taft, and Tehachapi involving numerous different law enforcement agencies. Participating agencies are reimbursed for supplemental/overtime in relation to AB 109 SIT operations.

Depending on criminal activity and need, SIT teams conducted operations may have conducted more than one operation in an area. This has provided for a successful showing of force and cooperation throughout the county. SIT operations draw an assembly of federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies who provide a multitude of experience, information, and resources to ensure the most effective and effective regional policing strategies. In addition, outlying areas in Kern County are also heavily impacted by increases in crime which have accompanied Realignment. SIT offers these regional law enforcement agencies some relief in addressing AB 109 impacts and pooling resources for intelligence gathering, leveraging of resources, and agency collaboration and cooperation in tracking offenders as they move throughout the County and State.

For FY 14/15, the proposed allocation amount is \$215,073 which is \$17,747 more than the FY 13/14 allocation. With the increased overall dollar allocation, SIT can be expanded to provide additional resources for both additional and larger operations to be conducted. This continued funding will provide regional law enforcement agencies needed additional resources and address public safety concerns for the citizens of Kern County. These operations will be in addition to, and separate from, existing SIT actions.

Community-Based Organizations (CBO's) Program:

In FY 12/13, the CCP endorsed their belief that community-based organizations (CBO's) play an important part in the overall success of Realignment in Kern County by allocating a total of \$983,304 to CBO's through a competitive Request for Applications (RFA) process.

On November 28, 2012, the CCP awarded contracts to the following organizations providing services to male and female offenders reentering the community through sober living environments, employment programs and case management services:

- ❖ Freedom House Transitional Living
- ❖ Hearthstone Community Services
- ❖ New Life Recovery and Training Center
- ❖ Operation Fresh Start
- ❖ Positive Visions for Men, Inc.
- ❖ Women of Worth Recovery House
- ❖ WestCare California, Inc.

To ensure success of the CBO's in providing services and streamlined services, the Sheriff's Office, Probation, and Mental Health/Substance Abuse continue working in conjunction by doing the following:

- Monthly collaborative meetings
- Establishment of data tracker elements and quarterly reporting
- CBO provider training
- Exchange of key information for improved offender services

The CBO Program is designed in a way that provides flexibility to react to the needs of the community and respond under the direction of the Executive Committee.

Due to the success and increasing demand for CBO program services, the CCP voted on 11/6/13 to utilize \$1,797,884 of FY 12/13 Growth funding to expand and extend the CBO contracts through 12/31/15. This has provided continuity of care and allowed more offenders to receive much needed services including over 52,000 bed days, saving millions of dollars in incarceration costs and provided case management and vocational education to over 1,000 individuals.

For FY 14/15, the CCP allocated a total of \$2,029,482 which will be utilized in the next community-based organization funding cycle.

Contingency Funds:

The plan calls for the unallocated money, in the amount of \$41,117, to be placed in the contingency fund for unexpected expenses and/or additional items the CCP chooses to fund.

Reallocation of Previous Years AB 109 Funds:

In addition to the Base allocation, the Probation Department had \$1,025,783 of carryforward AB 109 funds from the previous years. This is due to a large salary savings (from a delay in hiring public safety staff) and recognized cost savings on specific purchases. The CCP approved to reallocate the funds for the following programs and services to further work on reducing recidivism, improving criminal justice reinvestment, and ensuring public safety:

- Four (4) additional Probation Program Specialists for the Probation’s Evidence-Based Program Unit which will provide validated evidence-based programs to address specific criminogenic needs currently unmet in the community.
- One (1) additional Mental Health Recovery Specialist to the Kern County Mental Health Mobile Evaluation Team (MET) working specifically in collaboration with the Bakersfield Police Department providing first responder crisis intervention services. In addition, proactive, preventive services will also be provided by linking AB 109 individuals with outpatient mental health treatment and other needed community services and resources.
- Infrastructure needs for out-of-custody programs including the addition of one patrol car to accommodate for the newly created AB 109 Mobile Evaluation Team, addition of two work crew trailers for all-female work release work crews and addition of body cameras for all EMP deputies.
- Consultant services to assist in development of strategic plan to improve offender outcomes.
- Continuation and expansion of the employment, vocational skills and mentoring program through a collaboration of the Kern County Parks and Recreation Department and the New Life Recovery and Training Center.

<u>Department/Entity</u>	<u>Carryforward Funds to Provide Add'l Services</u>
Sheriff’s Office	\$475,199
Probation Department	\$368,224
Mental Health & Substance Use Services & Treatment	\$122,360
Employment/Vocational Mentoring Program – Parks & Recreation	\$30,000
Strategic Planning Consultant	\$30,000
Total Funding Allocation	\$1,025,783

Allocation of Realignment Funds

The CCP has spent numerous hours developing a plan that addresses the pressing issues of Realignment in Kern County. In order to achieve the goals, the allocation of AB 109 funds is based on the CCP's plan as described herein utilizing the FY 14/15 allocation and Growth funds from the State of California (see page 6), as well as carryforward funds as described above.

The first chart below shows FY 13/14 approved allocation amounts totaling \$29,041,779 which includes utilizing \$1,249,384 of FY 12/13 Growth funds. The balance of FY 12/13 funds were subsequently allocated on 11/6/13 for expansion of programming and services and development of new programs. The second chart shows the allocation amounts for FY 14/15 programmatic/base funding of \$31,628,367 and FY 13/14 growth funds of \$1,970,217 for a total of \$33,598,584.

FY 13/14 AB 109 Funding Allocations:

<u>Department/Entity</u>	<u>Allocation %</u>	<u>Requested Amounts</u>	<u>FY 12/13 Growth Funds</u>	<u>Total AB 109 Base Allocation For FY 13/14</u>
Sheriff's Office	39.37%	\$11,434,431	(\$491,912)	\$10,942,519
Probation Department	35.65%	\$10,351,952	(\$445,343)	\$9,906,609
Mental Health Department	13.60%	\$3,949,299	(\$169,900)	\$3,779,399
District Attorney's Office	4.30%	\$1,250,000	(\$53,775)	\$1,196,225
CBO Program	2.74%	\$794,862	(\$34,195)	\$760,667
Public Defender's Office	2.15%	\$625,000	(\$26,888)	\$598,112
Employers' Training Resource	1.38%	\$400,000	(\$17,208)	\$382,792
Street Interdiction Team	0.68%	\$197,326	(\$8,489)	\$188,837
Contingency	0.13%	\$38,909	(\$1,674)	\$37,235
Total Funding Allocation	100%	\$29,041,779	(\$1,249,384)	\$27,792,395

FY 14/15 Approved AB 109 Funding Allocations:

<u>Department/Entity</u>	<u>Base Allocation %</u>	<u>FY 14/15 Base Allocation</u>	<u>FY 13/14 Growth Funds</u>	<u>Total Allocation FY 14/15*</u>
Sheriff's Office	39.37%	\$12,452,088	\$595,254	\$13,047,342
Probation Department	35.65%	\$11,275,513	\$0	\$11,275,513
Mental Health & Substance Use Services & Treatment	13.60%	\$4,301,458	\$122,360	\$4,423,818
District Attorney's Office	4.30%	\$1,360,020	\$45,000	\$1,405,020
CBO Program	2.74%	\$866,617	\$1,162,865	\$2,029,482
Public Defender's Office	2.15%	\$680,010	\$0	\$680,010
Employers' Training Resource	1.38%	\$436,471	\$0	\$436,471
Street Interdiction Team	0.68%	\$215,073	\$0	\$215,073
Contingency	0.13%	\$41,117	\$0	\$41,117
Support Staff – Personnel		\$0	\$44,738	\$44,738
Total Funding Allocation	100%	\$31,628,367	\$1,970,217	\$33,598,584

**Note: Carryforward funds are listed on page 47, under "Reallocation of Previous Years AB 109 Funds."*

Data Collection, Research and Analysis

One of the consequences of AB 109 is that it compelled departments to take a look at how they were interacting with each other and sharing data and information. Department heads were diligent about wanting to understand the impact AB 109 would have on the county and assigned key knowledgeable staff to work together who are innovative, could formulate ideas, make decisions quickly, and produce results.

In October 2011, a Departmental Analyst was hired to work specifically on data collection, research and reporting. In addition, due to the increasing demands for data, the Probation Department expanded the role of the Analyst into a Research, Analysis and Data unit with four staff including two Departmental Analysts, one Office Services Specialist and a Special Projects Manager to work specifically on AB 109 data activities and reporting. Though much has occurred in the first three years of Realignment in the area of data, the following are highlights and continued projects:

- County Project Manager for participation in the Pew-MacArthur Results First Cost-Benefit Analysis of Kern County's criminal justice system; expected date of initial completion is spring 2015.
- County lead for participation in the Public Policy Institute of California (PPIC) pilot project on data collection. This project is done in collaboration with the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) and is a three-year project.
- Conducted a study and evaluation of the County Probation's Day Reporting Center (DRC) and the impact on participants compared with non-participants. Due to the extent of data and information obtained in the study and the results, Kern will be expanding upon the study and has been asked to present its findings at conferences.

The Research, Analysis and Data Unit will continue to provide the following:

- Quarterly financial and dashboard reports to CCP and Board of Supervisors on Realignment activity in Kern County
- Quarterly data reports to the Chief Probation Officers Association of California (CPOC) reporting on such data elements as number of PRCS offenders released to the county; PRCS recidivism (based on count of offenders who were convicted of a new felony law violation at some point in their term of supervision); number of offenders sentenced to 1170(h) for jail only or split sentences; and number of offenders currently on Mandatory Supervision
- Comparative reports on the of allocation per offender based on actual numbers of PRCS and 1170(h) sentenced offenders
- Participating in meetings between Sheriff, Probation, Mental Health/Substance Abuse, and CBO's for incorporation and coordination into the Realignment process to ensure seamless and streamlined services for offender reentry

- Participate in transition and conversion of criminal justice data system, particularly as it relates to Case Management Systems
- Exploring options for in-depth research and evaluation of local offender services and programs

Though three years have passed since Realignment began, evaluation and study of AB 109 continues at both the State and local levels. AB 109 continues to evolve as a significant and dramatic progression; therefore, it is imperative that consistency remains within the data collection and tracking to ensure comparatives from year to year.

For FY 14/15, data collection, research and reporting will be even more significant as decision making will be based upon data extracted and reported, correlations between variables, and statistical analysis, especially as it relates to future Growth funding. Plans include further development of data tracker definitions, working within the development of the new system(s), expanded or improved capacity for data collection, measurement and evaluation training, visiting or directly interacting with other counties for networking and ideas, and a marketing/educational program for AB 109 information and awareness.

County staff remain active on the State level to ensure Kern County is receiving all crucial and available resources, accurate and useful information, and being heard as an important and significant Central Valley community. Each year, information will be provided to the CCP and the Board of Supervisors with a more comprehensive assessment of AB 109 implementation and Realignment activities.