



AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Act

*Mariposa County Community Corrections Partnership
June, 2013 ~ an 18-month Overview*

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Executive Summary

In the spring of 2011, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) provided information on the projected institutional discharges to post release community supervision on a monthly basis from October 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012. Additionally, CDCR estimated the number of offenders no longer eligible to be sentenced to State Prison as a new admission but instead sentenced to local incarceration and estimated the number of Parole Violators with a new term after implementation.

Later in 2011, CDCR provided counties with revised projections for the Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) population because parole violators serving time in CDCR prior to October 1, 2011 for a non-violent, non-serious, non-sex offense had not been included in the original projections. Upon their release from State Prison, these offenders will be placed on community supervision. After October 1, 2011, parole violators serve their revocation period in local custody and, upon release, are supervised by State Parole.

In preparation for the Year 1 Public Safety Realignment Plan, the Mariposa County Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) conducted a local assessment of offender needs and existing resources, discussed capacity for new and expanded offender programs, developed a budget, and formed workgroups to develop comprehensive proposals and procedures. Since realignment went into effect, the CCP has continued to meet to analyze population projections and impacts, implement new programs and services, review data, brainstorm solutions to challenges, and has set in place a strong foundation from which to build upon.

With respect to future years and with due consideration of the present and past working of the Phase One implementation of the CCP plan, Phase Two will be both an expansion and an analysis of the effectiveness of various programs. Through an analysis of the implementation efforts during Phase One, Mariposa County's Community Corrections Partnership will amend strategies and activities to best meet the objectives of AB 109. Although many of the strategies implemented have been successful, course corrections will be made on those that could be improved.

During Phase Three of the Project, the CCP will explore capacity building to expand a continuum of sentencing options to safely reduce the reliance of incarceration on low level offenders as it is the most costly of sentencing options. Complementing the progress of the Phase One and Two portions, Phase Three will effectively install long-term, malleable procedures for maximum public and offender safety.

AB 109 Background

On April 4, 2011, Governor Brown signed Assembly Bill 109 (AB 109), which made fundamental changes to California's correctional system. AB 109 realigned custodial and community supervision responsibility for non-serious, non-violent, and non-sex offenders, as well as supervision of lower level adult parolees returning from state prison sentences to counties. AB 109 did not contain funding for county agencies to implement the realignment shift and was not operative until funding was provided for counties. On June 30, 2011, Governor Brown signed a series of legislative bills as part of the State budget that provided funding and made necessary technical changes to implement the public safety realignment program outlined in AB 109.

The legislation enacting the financing and technical changes necessary was contained in Senate Bills 87 and 89 (SB 87 and SB 89) and Assembly Bill 117 (AB 117). These three bills were extensive in nature and contained two designation requirements.

By August 1, 2011, Boards of Supervisors had to designate the county entity responsible for providing post-release supervision to local inmates sentenced under the realignment act, as well as those lower level inmates released on parole from the Department of Corrections. On July 26, 2011, the Mariposa County Board of Supervisors designated the Probation Department as the entity responsible for providing post-release supervision to inmates released pursuant to the Post-release Community Supervision Act of 2011. California Penal Code Section 1230(b) requires each county to establish a Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) and specifies the membership that comprises the CCP.

AB 117 requires that the CCP must recommend a local plan to the county Board of Supervisors for the implementation of the 2011 Public Safety Realignment and that the plan must be voted on by an Executive Committee of each county's CCP. By statute, the current Executive Committee consists of the Chief Probation Officer as Chair, the Sheriff, the District Attorney, the Public Defender, the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court, and a local Chief of Police (if applicable). The Board of Supervisors was required to appoint the final member of the CCP Executive Committee who had to be either the Director of the Department of Mental Health, the Department of Social Services, or Alcohol and Drug Programs. As Mariposa County only has one Human Services Department, encompassing Mental Health, Social Services and Alcohol and Drug Programs, the Director of Human Services assumed the final seat.

Key Elements of AB 109

Major Changes:

- **Redefines Felonies:** Revises the definition of a felony to include certain crimes that are punishable in jail for 16 months, 2 years, or 3 years. Some offenses, including serious, violent, and sex offenses, are excluded and sentences will continue to be served in state prison.
- **Local Post-Release Community Supervision:** Offenders released from state prison on or after October 1, 2011, after serving a sentence for an eligible offense shall be subject to, for a period not to exceed 3 years, post-release community supervision provided by an agency (Probation Department in the case of Mariposa County) approved by the County's Board of Supervisors.

- **Revocations Heard and Served Locally:** Post-release community supervision and parole revocations will be served in local jails (up to 180 days), with the exception of paroled “lifers” who have a revocation term of greater than 30 days. The Courts will hear formal revocations of post-release community supervision while the Board of Parole will conduct parole violation hearings in jail.
- **Custody Credits:** Changes how credits for good time and work time are calculated from one day of good time and one day of work time for every six days served in jail to one day of good time and one day of work time for every four days served in jail. This means that inmates will be required to serve 50% of their sentence in custody, minus any credits for time served prior to their sentence as determined by the Court, instead of two-thirds of their sentence, which was the previous law. This change may help mitigate, to some degree, the impact of longer sentences being served in the county jails. Additionally, home detention (i.e., electronic monitoring) is credited as time spent in jail custody.
- **Alternative Custody:** Penal Code Section 1203.018 authorizes electronic monitoring for inmates being held in the county jail in lieu of bail. Eligible inmates must first be held in custody for 60 days post-arraignment, or 30 days for those charged with misdemeanor offenses.
- **Community Based Sanctions:** Authorizes counties to use a range of community-based punishment and intermediate sanctions other than jail incarceration alone or traditional routine probation supervision.

Local Planning and Oversight

- **Community Corrections Partnership (CCP)**

In the last two years, there have been statewide efforts to expand the use of evidence based practices in sentencing and probation practices, and to reduce the state prison population. SB678 established a Community Corrections Partnership in each county, chaired by the Chief Probation Officer, charged with advising on the implementation of SB678 funded initiatives.

- **Creates CCP Executive Committee**

AB109 establishes an Executive Committee of the CCP charged with development of a 2011 Realignment Plan that recommended a county-wide programming plan for the realigned population, for consideration and adoption by the Board of Supervisors. The CCP Executive Committee will advise on the progress of the Implementation Plan and subsequent plans. Chaired by the Chief Probation Officer, the Executive Committee oversees the realignment process and advises the Board of Supervisors in determining funding and programming for the various components of the plan. Voting members of the Executive Committee include: a Judge (appointed by the Presiding Judge); Chief Probation Officer; County Sheriff; District Attorney; Chief of Police; Public Defender; and one Director from County Social Services, County Mental Health, or County Drug and Alcohol as determined by the Board of Supervisors. In Mariposa County, there is only one department head for Mental Health and Drug/Alcohol so there was no need for the Board of Supervisors to designate which Director would fill that seat. Mariposa County has no Police Departments so that seat remains vacant.

AB 109 Implementation Plan

This initial Community Corrections Local Plan was developed by the CCP Executive Committee members and other key partners. Members involved with the proposed initial and ongoing plans have included:

Executive Committee CCP Members:

Honorable Dana Walton, Judge (Per the decision of the court a non-voting member)
Pete Judy, Chief Probation Officer (Chair)
Doug Binnewies, Sheriff
Mike Fagalde, Public Defender
Robert Brown (initial plan); Tom Cooke (most recent plan), District Attorney
Jim Rydingsword, Human Services Director

CCP Members at Large and Community Participants:

John Carrier, Board of Supervisors
Ryan Oliphant, Assistant Chief Probation Officer
Bryan Blew, Program Director, Center for Opportunity, Re-Entry and Education
Megan Kehoe, Mariposa County Victims Witness Program (representing victims' services)
Debbie Walton, Child Support Services
Mary Jane Erickson, Mother Lode Job Training (representing employment services)
Chevon Kothari, Executive Director, Mountain Crisis Services
John Lawless, Deputy Director, Behavioral Health and Recovery Services
Cody Hart, Jail Lieutenant, Sheriff's Department
Tyson Wellcomme, Program Coordinator, Ethos Youth Center
David Goger, Community Member

Realignment Goals

The goals specific to realignment were to downsize the State Prison System; establish community partnerships to determine local plans; incorporate re-entry principles into custody programming; incorporate evidence-based practices with the probation populations; and render intervention, suppression and rehabilitative services based on risk and needs assessments.

The strategies that follow take into consideration those goals and the multifaceted needs of the AB109 population and the resources necessary to achieve desired public safety outcomes. Lastly the CCP was committed to making our operation as efficient as possible so as to reduce the need to hire more county employees. Our approach utilizes a significant amount of funds to partner with community based organizations to provide the additional rehabilitative services needed with the new workload. Due to the uncertainty of the actual impacts resulting from realignment, the CCP agreed that a phased approach would be the most effective method for developing the implementation plan. Phase I occurred during the first nine months of implementation and served as the foundation for addressing the realigned population going forward. The phase allowed the county to determine the direct impacts of realignment to inmate housing and community supervision, while identifying the immediate treatment and programming needs of the population to be served.

A cornerstone of these strategies is a validated risk and needs assessment made possible through the Static Risk Offender Needs Guide (STRONG), which is being implemented with guidance from Assessments.com, Inc. and administered by the Probation Department. This instrument was purchased using SB 678 funds. The Probation Department has starting routinely using the tool to identify the risk and need scores of our current probation population. The tool was utilized to identify high risk offenders so that the caseload ratio goal of 1 probation officer per 50 high risk offenders could be met.

To support the ability to more efficiently manage the probation caseloads, a new case management system was purchased using AB109 funds. It continues to be developed and improved as more is learned about what is needed from the system to not only collect necessary AB 109 data, but also improve its ability to reduce probation officer time in the office at the expense of providing increased community supervision of probationers.

Phase II from budget year 2012-13 concentrated on adding and expanding programs as necessary, developing task force operations, and addressing the overall impact of AB 109 to Mariposa communities. A needs assessment was conducted to determine the primary challenges that law enforcement agencies faced to managing the offender population, the primary barriers/factors faced by offenders that influence recidivism rates, the existing resources in the community, and evidence based practices that could address these issues.

A CCP sub-committee group was also formed this past year to help identify and resolve issues related to the operation of the local jail. It meets on a regular basis and will continue to do so in the 2013-14 operation plan.

Phase III will anticipate the county securing funding for ongoing implementation for fiscal year 2013-14 estimated to be approximately \$400,000 for Mariposa County. During this phase, the CCP will continue to explore program improvements and sustainability efforts. This phase will also focus on quality control and ongoing evaluation of program effectiveness. The phased planning process will also allow the CCP to assess and address unanticipated consequences of existing programs and services in the community.

2012-13 Plan Objectives and Updates

Objective 1

<p>Jail Alternatives: Probation will actively provide services to low risk offenders by broadening potential use of electronic monitoring, house arrest, and community restoration projects. Finances from the fund will be allocated for the initial purchase of electronic equipment, securing resources for efficient use of equipment, and the installment of community programs. By implementing alternatives, we will increase our ability to safely supervise offenders in the community.</p>	<p>Update: Alternatives listed in original plan were implemented with a minimum amount of electronic equipment purchased with AB 109 funds. Electronic monitoring in conjunction with house arrest services have exceeded expectations in regards to efficiency in proportion to the initial investment. Electronic monitoring services are provided for the supervision of low risk offenders for a minimum of fourteen days, a variable depending on severity of crime and identified violations. The concept of work and community projects is currently being explored. Expansion of these types of programs appears to be favored by the CCP.</p>
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The outcome of this portion of the plan has proved to be deserving of support for future years. Although the system of electronic monitoring has been reliable and efficient in confirming the whereabouts of those monitored, the activities in which such offenders may engage are not tracked by the electronic equipment. Therefore, in future years the monitoring equipment will be supplemented with an increase in random checks on the activities of offenders to ensure compliance. This more comprehensive approach will further encourage offenders to abide by requirements. The increased use of electronic monitoring requires additional probation officer time to monitor the associated computer programs. It is anticipated that a reorganization of Probation Department staffing may be necessary in order to utilize non-sworn peace officer positions to assist in this vital function.

The original plan projected action relating to community restoration projects. Further exploration of this type of project shall be made a priority for the upcoming year(s). The feasibility of such projects is greatest on weekends and such service opportunities would offer the court an additional alternative to jail service, helping to further free up beds during times of high utilization. The effects of this type of project, not only increased jail vacancy, but the impact on the community and the offenders themselves provide the motivation for the pursuit of such projects. In order to begin this type of project, the demand in the community must first be identified, assessed, and then an adequate population found for the service. The process of selection of offenders will be based on offender risk levels.

Objective 2

<p>Post Release Community Supervision/ High Risk Supervision: Acceptable caseload standards require that no more than 50 high risk offenders be assigned per Probation Officer. By using resources such as the STRONG assessment program and other current evaluative resources, as well as those mentioned in objective one, caseloads will be reduced significantly from current rates of 75 high risk offenders per Probation Officer.</p>	<p>Update: By evaluating offender risk, through both STRONG and PACT, two separate assessment programs, the Probation Department was able to realign the offender distribution and utilize the aforementioned electronic monitoring equipment to reduce overall caseload sizes. The original high risk caseload estimating 75 has been dramatically reduced to 50 High Violent and 50 High Property per probation officer. The decrease in officer caseload provides an increased focus on high risk offenders and minimizes officer burnout.</p>
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Although the current caseloads are equivalent to or exceed standards, caseload reduction and efficient distribution of offenders are still a priority. The STRONG and PACT screening tools will continue to be used in determining the risk of offenders. Departing from the previous "one size fits all approach", the implementation of the plan has permitted an intelligent database equipped with baseline knowledge used to predict the behavior of offenders. This same technology used currently for categorizing offenders will be expanding further to also allow conjectures to be made about the individual services that may be necessary for each offender.

Objective 3

<p>Re-Entry Resource Review: Deputy probation officers and other support agencies will serve as the Re-Entry Resource Review support team. After notification from CDCR, the team will assess the offender, contact family, determine specific services required for offender, and after discussion, tentatively discover proper levels of treatment and supervision. Additionally the team will convene if the need arises to review imminent post-release community supervision cases.</p>	<p>Action: The team is comprised of probation officers and supervisors as well as community based treatment agencies. Since implementation of the plan, the team has routinely reviewed a cases increasing the efficiency and effectiveness supervision efforts as well as streamlining access to services. The ongoing review of cases has provided for an easier transition for offenders into the community and promoted specialized treatment. Funding associated with the activity of the team has included ensuring resources are available for a safe and effective return to the community.</p>
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Assessment of AB 109 offenders has proven to be vital for a safe release into the community and has maximized impact of the role of the probation officer. The team will be continued and activities for the most part will remain constant. After evaluating the effect of incentives, the team wishes to expand their use while ensuring incentives are appropriate and beneficial for those involved. Incentives used have included free bus passes, drug tests, and gift cards, all items that provide positive reinforcement for progress made by offenders. Amidst the often negative environment that emerges between the enforcer and the offender, incentives have proven to be beneficial in strengthening the relationship between the two, a relationship that is essential to bolster cooperation from the offender. The other components of this objective have proven to be effective as well. Communication with the families of offenders has increased the ease of post custody release and has given the team an opportunity to provide information

about the specific services available in the community. Preceding release into the community, the team has traveled to prisons in order to meet with the offender to ensure prompt linkages to supervision and services. The team has found it helpful to meet twice per month in order to communicate concerns, improve effectiveness and communication, and review cases. Such meetings will be continued.

Objective 4

<p>Integrated Forensics Drug and Alcohol Team: In order to combat a statistically large population of mentally ill offenders and those with drug and alcohol related dependencies, the formation of a team and establishment of funding will be instituted. Allocated funds will provide the necessary planning in order to ensure most efficient use of Medi-Cal and CMSP funding for the eligible local jail/probation population. If necessary, contracting will be considered a viable option.</p>	<p>Update: The CCP has utilized funds set aside in order to obtain consultation regarding the optimal use of Medi-Cal funding to provide services to offenders. Outsourcing has been minimal, but otherwise the objective has been completed. An overall increase in those involved in the program has impacted health costs, but the implementation of this objective has ensured that the increase in funds is necessary and no more than required. The CCP has focused on maintaining a high standard of treatment for offenders to ensure that release into community is safe and offenders themselves are enriched by the programs that exist.</p>
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As drug and alcohol use continue to contribute to many criminal behaviors, the team will continue to provide necessary services to minimize the impact. Deputies have found that by uncovering and accessing treatment for the underlying issues associated with crime, often substance abuse or mental illness, the offender is significantly less likely to continue this behavior. Thus far service contracts have been limited primarily due to the local accessibility of needed programs. Such programs are generally community-based, free of charge, and take a holistic approach towards recovery, an approach that has suited officers and offenders well to date. By maximizing the use of available resources, the efficient utilization of existing funding sources has proven to be productive, however the introduction of the Affordable Care Act has complicated the current understanding of how funding will impact treatment and over time revisions to this strategy may be necessary.

Objective 5

Contract Jail Support Services-Jail Staffing: Due to an increase in jail population as offenders that would have, under previous requirements, been sentenced to prison now are housed in the local jail, the CCP has identified that needs may arise stemming from an increase in offenders, thus funds should be set aside. Financial burdens may also be accompanied with a need for an increase in jail security as many of these offenders present a possible risk to the jail staff. A portion of the AB-109 funding may be necessary to properly ensure the safety of workers and offenders; such funding may include but are not restricted to health, dental, psychiatric, and drug/alcohol counseling programs.

Update: As proposed, funding was distributed to the respective jail programs in order to maintain a safe environment for all involved. Medical costs for AB 109 offenders in jail were often covered by the funds in order to reduce the burden on the jail budget. The original plan stipulated that it "may be necessary to utilize funds to pay overtime and or support jail personnel expenses" (Mariposa County CCP, 2011); as predicted the increase in inmates and those that present a higher risk proved to be straining on the jail staffing, thus a portion of the funds set aside for objective five was utilized in supporting the hiring of two additional sheriff corrections officers.

In the small community of Mariposa, the CCP finds it essential that interrelated programs such as the Jail and the Probation Department exist as partners providing support for one another's endeavors. It was with these fundamentals in mind that a portion of the AB 109 funding was originally allocated for the contracting of jail support services and jail staffing. With the addition of a higher risk population in the jail, medical costs have escalated; creating heightened concerns shared by both jail and probation staff. During 2012-13, AB 109 funds were utilized to support medical costs for the jail. Although this has been kept to a minimum, it is anticipated that one impact of AB 109 will be increasing medical costs as individuals are staying in local jails longer. Contracted services, such as professional mental health or alcohol and drug treatment services have remained at a minimum; community based organizations and groups, such as Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, and Celebrate Recovery have been providing free alcohol and drug recovery support for many years to the inmate population. The addition of the Center for Opportunity Re-entry and Education (CORE) (described in Objective 8) has helped to further advance the level of services (case management, counseling, and re-entry services) provided in the jail.

In addition to financial support allocated to the jail for various medical costs, AB 109 funding was allocated for the jail budget to support the hiring of two additional corrections officers; the remainder of the funding for the two officers was realized through the Sheriff's reorganization of his patrol division and applying savings to jail staffing. This funding support is likely to become an annual allocated sum in order to continue the presence of the two additional officers. The support is included in the 2013-14 recommended AB 109 budget. For the present and foreseeable future, the two additional officers will be sufficient, however medical costs and mental health services have experienced an overall upward trend, and the amount of money allocated for such costs will likely require close monitoring and possible increases in funding levels.

The 2012-13 budgets also supported \$30,000 in upgrade to the jail's camera and video surveillance system. This has greatly increased the ability of officers to safely monitor and control jail populations.

Objective 6

<p>Probation Enforcement-Apprehension Team: In order to properly address the addition of a higher risk population, Phase I funding will provide the establishment of a Probation Enforcement-Apprehension team (PEAT) utilizing existing human resources, composed of sheriff and probation officers. PEAT will closely monitor the identified high risk population and assist in the operation of offenders who do not show up for mandated appointments or fail to report to Probation as ordered. As these checks will occur often outside of the usual business hours and yet are employing the existing workforce, the funding will provide these agencies with overtime funds for costs associated with their activities.</p>	<p>Update: PEAT was successfully implemented starting in 2011 and assists in ensuring compliance by participating in close monitoring of high risk offenders outside of traditional business hours. Complementing the security advancements in objective one, PEAT completes a security strategy that enhances the safety of the surrounding community and increases the likelihood of probation/parole compliance. Funds were allocated in order to supplement the salaries of those involved for their overtime work. Funding was also allocated for officer safety equipment.</p>
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As projected in the initial plan, PEAT has been comprised of existing sheriffs and probation officers. This team approach has proven to be beneficial and has increased the communication between the two intrinsically related workforces. The CCP will continue the actions of PEAT and ensure that a similar collaborative effort occurs in future years. The basis of the team and their purpose has increased the quality of security, a necessary objective considering the increase in a higher risk population. Thus far PEAT has completed approximately ten operations, visiting the targeted high offenders in order to ensure compliance. Even the possibility of an operation or check has provided motivation for compliance for many offenders. The CCP views the continuation of the operation as a must in order to ensure cooperation amongst offenders.

Objective 7

<p>Positive Reinforcement: Research on the application of reinforcements, both positive and negative, state that the implementation of positive reinforcements often produces better and more longstanding results than the opposite. In order to reap the benefits of a varied and effective reinforcement system the CCP will create a list of positive incentives to be utilized in addition to maintaining reliable structure and boundaries for offenders with swift and consistent application of consequences. Such a process has been proven effective for introducing and catalyzing behavioral change even within adults and therefore a certain portion of funding will be dedicated for the use of positive reinforcements.</p>	<p>Update: The use of positive reinforcements has been implemented into the complex structure of ensuring compliance amongst offenders and has been met with welcoming results. While previous systems have involved a strict code of structure followed by punishments for lack of cooperation, the institution of positive reinforcements has lightened the relationship between the enforcer and the offender. Using evidence based practices, probation has applied these reinforcements towards positive change. It is anticipated that the CCP can identify additional reward items that can be used.</p>
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Evidenced based programs have demonstrated positive outcomes exist when positive reinforcements are used appropriately for positive change in reaching rehabilitative goals. In response to the proven benefits

of positive reinforcement, the CCP has created achievement cards, a system of monitoring productive behavior. After a specified quantity of signatures from officers, an offender is rewarded. Officers describe the new policy to be transformative for many offenders; those previously without any motivation to comply find interest in the various incentives offered. Such incentives include gas cards, bus passes, free drug tests, and gift certificates from local businesses. New incentives will be continued to be added in future years, and the CCP is committed that these incentives remain useful to offenders, inexpensive, and appropriate.

Objective 8

<p>Day Reporting Center: The use of the Day Reporting Center (DRC) has been effectively used in other communities to monitor offenders while providing needed support services to improve success on probation. The Executive Committee is currently exploring the possibility of collaborating with local community based organizations to co-locate re-entry and DRC services from the same location. For the DRC concept to move forward the committee will need to identify program specifications, location, and other costs associated with implementing this program.</p>	<p>Update: After many discussions about the needs of offenders in Mariposa County and a look at evidence based programs and practices, Mountain Crisis Services, Inc., a local non-profit service provider, submitted a proposal to create an offender services center. This Center, which was designed to act as a hybrid between a day reporting center and a one stop services center was both shaped and supported by the CCP. The Center for Opportunity, Re-entry and Education (CORE) received a contract for funding on July 1st of 2012 and began operations in September of 2012. CORE will continue to be supported through 2013-14, as its effectiveness is further evaluated.</p>
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Based on the needs and requirements of offenders, CORE provides an environment for daily check-ins, drug testing, evidence-based cognitive behavioral groups and classes, individual counseling, recovery support, case management assistance, life skills support, linkages to health, mental health and other essential services, placement in alcohol and drug rehabilitation programs, and transportation to and from court and community based services. Additionally, CORE provides responsive paraprofessional counseling and alcohol and drug recovery support services to the jail, as well as re-entry planning and support for all exiting inmates. CORE is currently being evaluated for effectiveness through a partnership with the University of California –Merced. It is anticipated that meaningful results will be available by the spring of 2014 so that the CCP can assess this program from a cost-benefit perspective. Many of the lower level services that probation officers traditionally provided, CORE now contracts to perform. This has assisted, to date, the probation department to meet the increased supervision workload associated with AB 109 to be absorbed without an increase in probation officer workforce.

Objective 9

Contingency Fund: It is estimated that after the first year there may be an excess of funding that remains; such funding will be rolled over for the remaining years if not fully utilized. Such funds will cover the remainder of unpredicted costs as well as in future the possibility of additional staffing in order to maintain public safety. The fund will in a sense be an "emergency fund" necessary in order to be flexible for increased demands and a quick response for issues that tax local resources of the community.

Update: The conservative approach in the allocation of funds for services and by efficiently applying our resources has allowed for our contingency fund to be available for out of the ordinary or unanticipated costs. Rollover funding will continue to exist and promote a proactive saving process and act as a flexible source of funding.

The fund has been utilized to support the District Attorney's Victim Witness Program after budget reductions threatened staffing allocations. The fund continues to support that program in recognizing that victim services play a crucial role in the restorative justice model. Through close monitoring and utilizing resources efficiently there has been sufficient budget rollover to continue to support the contingency fund in year 1 and 2. It is anticipated that the fund will continue to be available for the unpredictable services that may be necessary as AB 109 enters its fully optimized year 3 during budget year 2013-14.

Additional Activities

In addition to the previously stated objectives, Mariposa County had a number of other activities which began during 2012-13.

- **Jail Services and Re-Entry Planning:** after several months of planning, the CORE team and Mariposa Behavioral Health and Recovery Services began to provide services in the jail. These services included case management, MRT groups, re-entry planning, supportive counseling, alcohol and drug assessments and placement into rehabilitation, alcohol and drug counseling and mental health counseling. These activities proved to be very successful, creating smoother pathways into services and into the community when inmates exited jail. Additionally, these services provided support to the jail staff in maintaining a safe and manageable inmate population.
- **Pre-Trial Services:** the CCP is currently exploring the provision of pre-trial risk assessments to help reduce the jail population by moving lower risk offenders to other forms of monitoring while awaiting trial/sentencing. Various models and options are currently being explored and will be implemented in 2013-14.
- **Transportation:** a major barrier faced by all Mariposa County residents, especially those impacted by poverty or driving restrictions, is transportation. There is a paucity of public transportation and that which does exist has limited route and time options. For this reason, a significant number of offenders fail to meet the demands of their probation. The CCP is currently exploring several options and strategies for addressing this need amongst the offender population to increase the likelihood of compliance and success.
- **CCP Jail Sub-Committee:** this group meets regularly to monitor jail population counts and develop strategies on the best use of available confinement beds.

2013-14 Objectives and Budget

Mariposa County CCP has met over the past several months in order to assess the strategies that have showed some promise in addressing the goals and needs of the community. Although evaluation of strategies will be ongoing, it will take some time to evaluate the outcomes of each strategy. In addition to the ongoing operational costs associated with AB 109 activities through the Probation Department (communications, electronic monitoring, fuel, software, etc.), there will be some new costs as well as ongoing costs.

Objectives	Budget
1. Jail Alternatives: The Probation Department will actively provide services to low risk offenders by broadening potential use of electronic monitoring, house arrest, and community restoration projects. Funds from FY 2012-13 are proposed to support the re-classification of existing Probation support staff to expand the Department's ability to monitor these offenders.	\$20,000
2. Post Release Community Supervision/ High Risk Supervision: Probation will continue to maintain a 50:1 caseload for high risk probationers. Although there are no proposed positions being added to the Department's budget at this time, this will be monitored to ensure there are adequate staffing patterns to continue to meet this goal.	\$7,000
3. Drug and Alcohol and Mental Health Services: Understanding that the majority of offenders struggle with mental health and/or substance abuse issues, funds will be allocated to professional services when necessary either when offenders are in custody or post-release.	\$10,000
4. Probation Enforcement-Apprehension Team: Funds will be utilized to continue to cover overtime costs associated with the PEAT.	\$26,950
5. CORE: The CORE program was fully established by October of 2012. It is currently being evaluated with the assistance of the University of California – Merced. It will take at least one more year to fully evaluate outcomes and results of the program, which will inform future Plan efforts.	\$225,000
6. Victims' Services: Continued funding support for the DA Victim Witness Program. Also, it is recommended that funding be applied to increase services to victims utilizing staffing assigned to revenue and recovery office. It is believed that enhanced monitoring and aggressive pursuit of probation restitution and fine accounts will result in a significant increase in restoring victims and the community.	\$40,000
7. Sheriff AB 109 Training/Liaison Officer: One time funding will be used in 13-14 to support ½ Deputy Sheriff to be an AB 109 liaison and training officer. It is envisioned that the ½ time assignment of the deputy sheriff to team with the probation high risk officer will result in the development of an AB 109 Deputy Sheriff Resource officer for the Sheriff's Department. This will result in more consistency and improved supervision of PRCS, 1170, and Probation populations.	\$50,000
8. Sheriff Jail: Continued support of 2 SO Corrections Officers.	\$12,000
9. Sheriff Parole: AB 109 resulted in the loss of funding revenue from the State that went to jails for the housing of Parole violators. The CCP	\$11,500

recommends the funding be restored to the jail budget.	
10. Reduction of Service Barriers: Transportation is a major barrier in Mariposa County, often preventing offenders from maintaining compliance and following through with mandated services. Strategies are currently being explored to reduce barriers for these offenders. Funds are being set aside to assist with this effort.	\$35,000
11. Reserves: Funds are being set aside to cover unpredicted costs as well as in future the possibility of additional staffing in order to maintain public safety. The fund will in a sense be an "emergency fund" necessary in order to be flexible for increased demands and a quick response for issues that tax local resources of the community.	\$57,858

During 2013-14 there will be several strategies which are further explored. Reserve funds may be utilized to assist with this exploration or development of strategies if appropriate. These strategies include:

- **Jail Bed Space:** Although the total number of beds in the Mariposa County Jail has been adequate thus far, problematic configurations due to restrictions around mixing offenders of differing risk levels have increasingly been an issue. We anticipate this to continue over time as higher risk offenders spend longer periods of time in County Jail. The Jail Services subcommittee is currently exploring the possibility of adding a modular jail facility onto the existing campus in order to address this issue. This will be fully explored during fiscal year 2013-14 with potential funds being allocated to offset the costs in the jail budget.
- **Community Work Service Programs:** Explore possible sentencing alternatives to custody for low risk offenders, such as supervised community work service programs.

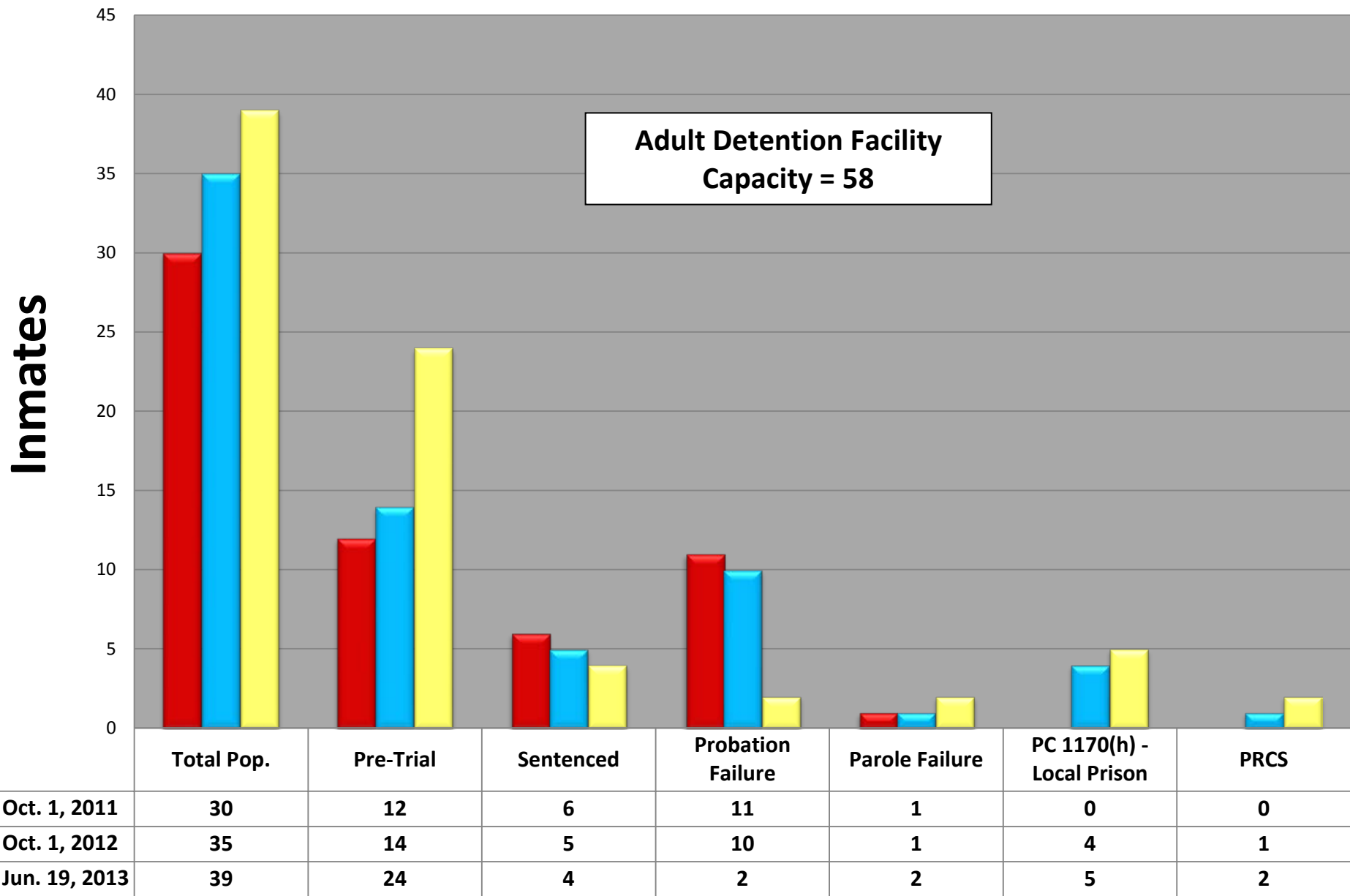
Where Do We Go From Here

All of the members of the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) are dedicated to ongoing collaboration to keep Mariposa County residents safe and maintain the quality of life we enjoy. It is important to keep the public conscious of the changes impacting our communities and the positive work that will be done as we continue to work together.

In Mariposa County, the implementation of AB 109 has proved as we predicted; that is a continuous work in progress that has evoked change, collaboration and creativity to find ways to deal with a difficult population and be successful. The future of AB109 will continue to present its challenges as CDCR has yet reached its reduction goals and another 9,000 offenders will need to be released to come into compliance with court orders. Finding local jail beds for long term sentences and providing effective services to offenders will continue to be issues the CCP will be faced with.

AB109 has changed the Criminal Justice System in California. Impacts have been as varied as the individual counties that make up the state collective. Each county has its own strengths and weaknesses and each has been tasked to find solutions that balance offender accountability with offender rehabilitation and community restoration. The residents of Mariposa County should be proud once again that we have pulled and worked collaboratively these past 18 months to accomplish much in this difficult task we have been given.

Adult Detention Facility Population Snapshot





Mariposa County Realignment Data AB 109 Update June 2013

	Post Release Community Supervision	Local Prison (Jail Only)	Local Prison (Split Sentence)	Total
Offenders Received To Date	30	5	12	47
Successful Completions	6	4	1	11
New Felony Convictions	1*	0	1**	2
New Misd. Convictions	4	0	2	6
Active Warrants	2	0	0	2

*** New PRCS felony conviction offense – Evading (Madera Co.)**

**** New Split Sentence felony conviction offense – Possession of controlled substance (Mariposa Co.)**

2013-14 Ongoing Budget AB109 \$401,358

