

INYO COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP PLAN



FY21-22

AB 109-PLAN REVIEW



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INYO COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP PLAN

AB 109-PLAN REVIEW

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On April 4, 2011, to address overcrowding in California’s prisons and to assist in alleviating the state’s financial crisis, the Public Safety Realignment Act (Assembly Bill 109) was signed into law. AB 109, which was subsequently revised by Assembly Bill 117 on June 29, 2011, represented what is widely viewed as the single, broadest change to California criminal justice in the history of the state, transferring responsibility for specified lower-level offenders from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to the counties. Implementation of AB 109 and AB 117 occurred on October 1, 2011.

Arising out of the Public Safety Realignment Act, California Penal Code Section 1230.1 was added, which reads “(a) Each county local Community Corrections Partnership established pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 1230 shall recommend a local plan to the county Board of Supervisors for the implementation of the 2011 Public Safety Realignment. (b) The plan shall be voted on by an executive committee of each county’s Community Corrections Partnership consisting of the Chief Probation Officer of the county as chair, a chief of police, the Sheriff, the District Attorney, the Public Defender, the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court or his or her designee, and one department representative listed in either subparagraph (G), (H), or (J) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 1230, as designated by the county Board of Supervisors for purposes related to the development and presentation of the plan. (c) The plan shall be deemed accepted by the Board of Supervisors unless the Board rejects the plan by a vote of four-fifths of the Board, in which case the plan goes back to the Community Corrections Partnership for further consideration. (d) Consistent with local needs and resources, the plan may include the recommendations to maximize the effective investment of criminal justice resources and evidence based correctional sanctions and programs, including, but not limited to, day reporting centers, drug courts, residential multi-service centers, mental health treatment programs, electronic and Global Positioning System (GPS) monitoring programs, victim restitution programs, counseling programs, community service programs, educational programs and work training programs.”

In Inyo County, the original Executive Committee of the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) consisted of the Chief Probation Officer, as Chair, the Chief of Police of the Bishop Police Department, the Inyo County Sheriff, the Inyo County District Attorney, a Public Defender participant, the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court and the Director of Health and Human Services. Additionally, multiple partner agencies participated in the Community Corrections Partnership and the development of Inyo County’s original plan, including the Superintendent of Schools, Toiyabe Family Services, members of Inyo County Health and Human Services, Probation Department personnel, the Bishop Paiute Tribe Career Development Center, Superior Court personnel, Sheriff’s Department personnel, District Attorney’s Office personnel, and the Inyo County Chief Administrative Officer. On April 10, 2012, the original Inyo County Community Corrections Partnership Plan was unanimously approved by the Inyo County Board of Supervisors.

In the last year, the CCP Executive Committee continued to meet to monitor and strategize the AB 109 implementation process. Through the present, the CCP and partner agencies have been able to improve and grow the reentry program as identified in last year's updated plan. The Community Corrections Partnership agencies have collaborated with each other to manage the realignment population and implement several programs and services using limited resources effectively and efficiently. In part, the ability to do this has been related to a relatively stable realignment population in Inyo County to date, in addition to the commitment and dedication of agency personnel. As we continue to operate under the requirements of realignment, the long-term jail commitments continue to be challenging, as do the caseloads and supervision requirements of both probation and treatment personnel. Necessarily, this will mean that the Community Corrections Partnership Plan will have to be modified to accommodate both the current realignment population trends and the current budget trends, without sacrificing public safety.

On April 10, 2012, the Inyo County Board of Supervisors approved the first Community Corrections Partnership Plan. While the Board approved the plan, it was not without guidelines and policies as stated below:

"The Public Safety Realignment Act of 2011 presents as one of the broadest, most challenging events in California criminal justice history, presenting not only significant fiscal challenges for Inyo County, but requiring collaboration between all local partner agencies on a here-to-for unseen level. Fortunately, the Inyo County Community has and will continue to effectively collaborate for the common good, manage our resources, and successfully preserve the way of life that is unique to our side of California.

*There is no doubt that the requirements of Assembly Bill 109 necessitate that we develop a new philosophy and a new approach to local criminal justice. The implementation of evidence-based practices in criminal justice is a complete cultural change that at first appears, "soft on crime," and that is fraught with the potential for failure. Indeed, without the support and collaboration of all community members and agencies, the potential for failure is real. It is therefore crucial that we proceed with some amount of caution and responsibility, that we refrain from reactionary decision making and change the former perception of being, "soft on crime," with a philosophy and policies that are smart on crime. **This new approach, being smart on crime, will mandate intelligent, informed, fiscally responsible decision making, particularly given the limited fiscal resources we have been provided, and given the absence of a guarantee from the state that resources will continue beyond 2012. Fiscally responsible decision making and policy implementation will necessitate use of criminal justice practices that are research driven, that are scientifically tested, and that are outcome driven, allowing for ongoing re-evaluation and if necessary, redirection of resources to policies and programs that work within the culture and communities of Inyo County.** This will include the ongoing use of a validated risk assessment to target the specific criminogenic risks and needs of offenders and to match those risks and needs with appropriate services.*

With respect to the plan itself and the proposals and recommendations therein, given the vast number of unknown variables that are likely to arise, the need for ongoing study and the near constant legislative changes relative to realignment, it is proposed that the Community Corrections Partnership and its sub-groups conduct ongoing evaluations and meetings to discuss the impact of realignment on the County and the community and to provide regular updates to the Board of Supervisors. In this sense, the plan will continue to be a fluid document, subject to regular revision and modification.

The Inyo County Community Corrections Partnership contends that it is, and always has been, a service redesign model, driven by necessity to collaboratively strategize and manage criminal justice realignment with limited resources. The service redesign concept in criminal justice is furthermore now mandated by law. California Penal Code Section 17.5 states: “(5) *Realigning low-level felony offenders who do not have prior convictions for serious, violent, or sex offenses to locally run community-based corrections programs which are strengthened through community-based punishment, evidence-based practices, improved supervision strategies, and enhanced secured capacity, will improve public safety outcomes among adult felons and facilitate their reintegration back into society. (6) Community-based corrections programs require a partnership between local public safety entities and the county to provide and expand the use of community-based punishment for low-level offender populations. Each County’s Local Community Corrections Partnership, as established in paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 1230, should play a critical role in developing programs and ensuring appropriate outcomes for low-level offenders. (7) Fiscal policy and correctional practices should align to promote a justice reinvestment strategy that fits each county. “Justice Reinvestment” is a data driven approach to reduce corrections and related criminal justice spending and reinvest savings in strategies designed to increase public safety. The purpose of justice reinvestment is to manage and allocate criminal justice populations more cost-effectively, generating savings that can be reinvested in evidence-based strategies that increase public safety while holding offenders accountable.*”

Each year after the initial plan was approved, the Executive Committee of the CCP created a Criminal Justice Realignment Budget that was consistent with the programs and services as outlined by the annual goals the CCP set. This recommended budget and plan was provided to the County Administrative Office and recommended for approval by the Board of Supervisors. A formal update of the CCP Plan was approved by the CCP Executive Committee in November 2020 and the FY 21-22 budget was approved by the Board of Supervisors.

It is therefore offered that the successes of the CCP thus far, and the new proposals contained within this revised plan, have, and will continue to represent a very spirited and intelligent approach to the service redesign of local criminal justice services and public safety, in conformity with both the legal mandates of the state and the unique needs of the Inyo County community.

FY 21/22 COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Jeffrey L. Thomson - Chief Probation Officer (Chair)

Jeff Hollowell - Inyo County Sheriff

Rich Standridge - Chief of Police, Bishop Police Department

Thomas L. Hardy - Inyo County District Attorney

Marilyn Mann - Inyo County Health and Human Services Director

Pamela Foster - Inyo County Superior Court

Josh D. Hillemeier - Public Defender

NEW EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS ADDED IN 2021

Rich Standridge - Chief of Police, Bishop Police Department

ADDITIONAL COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP MEMBERS AND PARTICIPANTS

Leslie Chapman – Inyo County Administrative Officer

Barry Simpson - Inyo County Superintendent of Schools

Meaghan McCamman - Assistant Director of Health and Human Services

Keri Oney - Health and Human Services Deputy Director of Aging and Social Services

Eric Pritchard - Inyo County Sheriff's Department, Undersheriff

Jared Sparks - Inyo County Sheriff's Department, Jail Lieutenant

Krystal Phillips - Inyo County Probation Department Administrative Analyst (CCP Secretary)

Denelle Carrington - Inyo County Administration

Chrystina Pope – Health and Human Services (Behavioral Health)

Sarah Downard – Reentry Coordinator

Melissa Ruiz – Reentry Specialist IV

Julie Weier – Probation Manager

Matias Bernal – Executive Director, Wild Iris

Misty Clark - Wild Iris

NEW LAWS THAT HAVE IMPACTED AB 109 KEY PROVISIONS

AB 1950 – This new law amends Penal Code section 1203a1 to set the maximum term of probation for most misdemeanor crimes at one year. It also amends section 1203.1 to set the maximum term of probation for most felonies at two years.

AB 1869 – This new law eliminates several administrative fees imposed on a person related to involvement in the criminal justice system including the cost of probation, administrative fees and daily rate for electronic monitoring programs, and drug testing fees.

Humphrey Decision - “The common practice of conditioning freedom solely on whether an arrestee can afford bail is unconstitutional.” (Humphrey, at p. ____; italics added [p. 1].) Setting bail beyond the ability of the defendant to pay constitutes a detention. Pretrial detention should be rare – release of the defendant should be the normal practice, with detention being the exception. “[Detention is impermissible unless no less restrictive conditions of release can adequately vindicate the state’s compelling interests.” (Humphrey, at p. ____ [p. 17].)

- “When making any bail determination, a superior court must undertake an individualized consideration of the relevant factors.” (Humphrey, at p. ____; italics added [p. 18].)

- The court first must consider whether nonfinancial conditions will reasonably protect the safety of the public or the victim and assure future court appearances by the defendant. (Humphrey, at pp. ____ [pp. 2, 17].)

LOCAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRACTICES

Established Post Release Community Supervision-Inyo County continues to receive offenders who have been released from prison and who are subject to, for a period not to exceed three (3) years, Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS). Last year during the height of the COVID pandemic, CDCR closed its doors to new intakes. This policy resulted in several PRCS clients being released from the local jail after serving their “prison” time. Supervision of all PRCS clients is provided and monitored by the Probation Department. Processes for assessing and refining a person’s program of Post Release Community Supervision have been developed in collaboration with the Court, District Attorney, and Public Defenders. A PRCS agreement includes the offender waiving his or her right to a court hearing prior to the imposition of a period of “flash incarceration” of not more than 10 days for any violation of his or her supervision conditions. PRCS offenders are eligible to request early termination of supervision at six (6) months with no violations resulting in incarceration and must be terminated after 1 year if there are no violations.

Revocations Heard and Served Locally-Revocation hearings for PRCS and state parolees are held locally, and revocation time is served in the Inyo County jail with a maximum sentence of 180 days, with the exceptions of paroled “lifers” who have a revocation term of greater than 30 days.

Changes to Custody Credits-Pursuant to Penal Code Section 4019, jail inmates serving prison sentences earn four (4) days credit for every two (2) days served. Time served on electronic monitoring is credited as time spent in jail custody. The Sheriff’s Department has the authority to grant up to six (6) weeks of credit per year for inmates who successfully complete treatment programs while incarcerated.

Alternative Custody-Penal Code Section 1203.018 authorizes the use of electronic monitoring for inmates being housed in the county jail in lieu of bail.

Penal Code Section 1203.016-Expands and authorizes a program under which inmates committed to a county jail or other county correctional facility or granted probation, or inmates participating in a work furlough program, may voluntarily participate or involuntarily be placed in a home detention program during their sentence, in lieu of their confinement in the county jail or other county correctional facility, or program under the auspices of the Probation Officer.

Pretrial Program – The Probation Department supervises clients who are released from the Court to the pre-trial program. Prior to arraignment the probation officer will provide the Court with a pre-trial report and recommendation. Said report will include an assessment utilizing the Virginia Pretrial Risk Assessment Instrument.

AB 109 TARGET POPULATIONS

Probation-AB 109 did not change how probation is granted or revoked.

Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS)-CDCR inmates serving sentences for a non-violent, non-serious, non-sex offense are now released under the supervision of county. PRCS violations are heard in the local court with custodial time served in the county jail. In Inyo County, PRCS offenders are supervised by the Probation Department.

Mandatory Supervision (MSO)-Offenders convicted of non-violent, non-serious, non-sex crimes without a disqualifying prior conviction now must serve their time in the county jail instead of state prison. Penal Code Section 1170(h)(5) authorizes the court to suspend the tail portion of a county jail prison term and release the inmate under the supervision of the Probation Department on mandatory supervision (MSO). While in custody, the offender receives 4 days credit for every 2 days served. While released on mandatory supervision, they receive day for day credit towards the total term of incarceration.

Pretrial Population-The Pretrial population consists of offenders who are pending trial or settlement of their cases. Pretrial clients are either in custody with bail set, or released on bail or on their own recognizance, often with supervision conditions and under the supervision of the Probation Department.

AB 109 POPULATION DATA FOR INYO COUNTY

2020-2021 Post Release Community Supervision/Mandatory Supervision

Total PRCS caseload: 35

Total MSO caseload: 14

Total PRCS successful terminations: 6

Total MSO successful terminations: 1

Total PRCS unsuccessful terminations: 3

Total MSO unsuccessful terminations: 5

Total PRCS transfers to other jurisdictions: 1

Reentry Services Program

2020 REENTRY CASELOAD

Total number of Individuals: 52 (19 with outstanding warrants or transferred out)

Total number active: 33

Number employed: 23 (70%)

Number receiving counseling services: 26 (79%)

Number of successful completions: 6 (18%)

Number of MRT graduations: 6 (18%)

Probation Caseload

2020-2021 PROBATION CASELOAD

Total individuals with misdemeanor cases, active and warrant, under supervision: 335

Total individuals with felony cases, active and warrant, under supervision: 405

Total Pre-Trial Services cases under supervision: 21

Total Mandatory Supervision caseload under supervision: 14

Total PRCs caseload under supervision: 35

Total 2020-2021 Probation Department Caseload (Individuals): 740

Assessments Completed by Probation

Total Number of Static Risk Assessments (SRA) completed in 2020-2021: 368

Total Number of Offender Needs Assessment (ONA) Assessments completed in 2020-2021: 79

Offender Risk Level Data 2020-2021

	2020	2021
High Risk Drug	3	9
High Risk Property	23	32
High Risk Violent	38	55
Moderate Risk	38	63
Low Risk	47	130

Jail Prison Sentences pursuant to PC 1170(h)

	FY 2019 - 2020	FY 2020 - 2021
PC 1170(h) cases straight time only*	4	4
PC 1170(h) cases with split sentences and MSO	12	10
TOTAL PC 1170(h) CASES	16	14

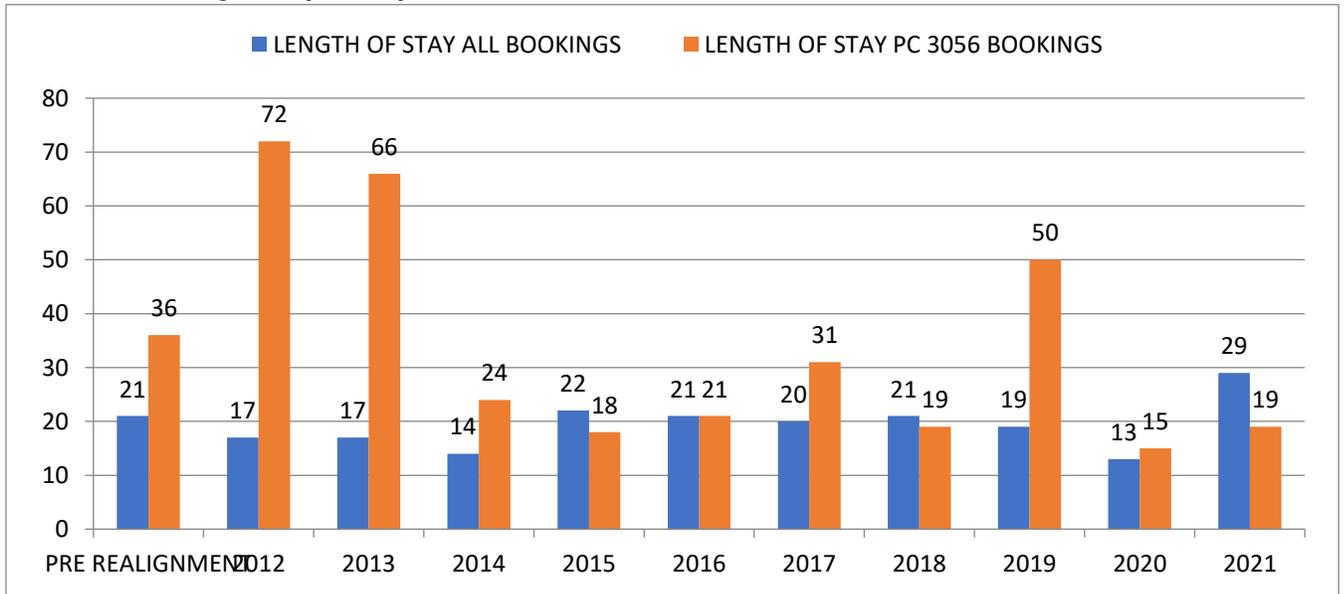
* Defendants serving a period of incarceration without release on Mandatory Supervision.

Custody/Jail Data

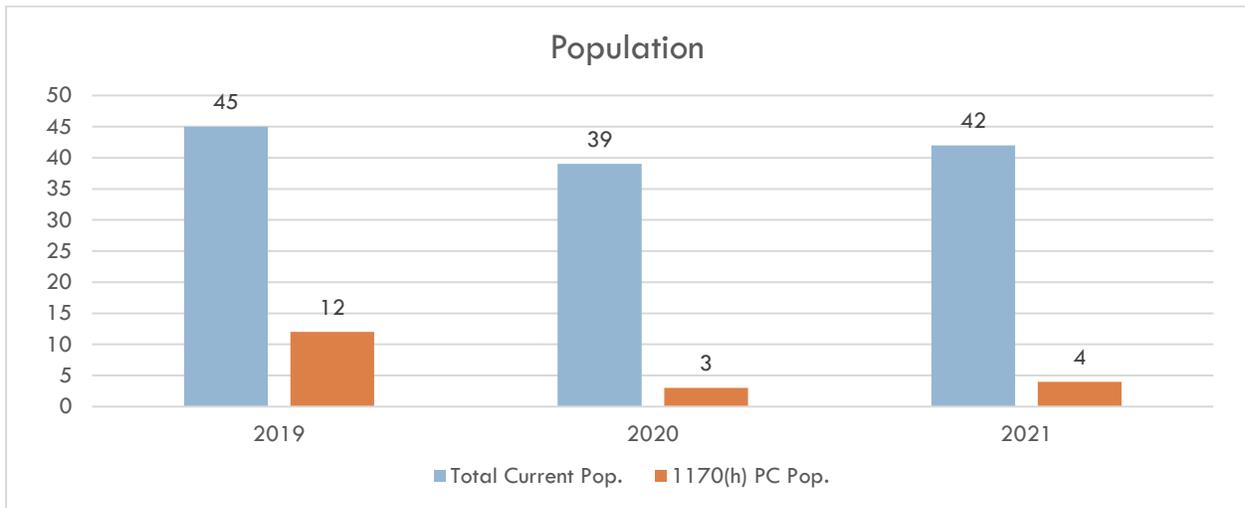
Booking Data (State Parole Bookings listed as PC 3056)



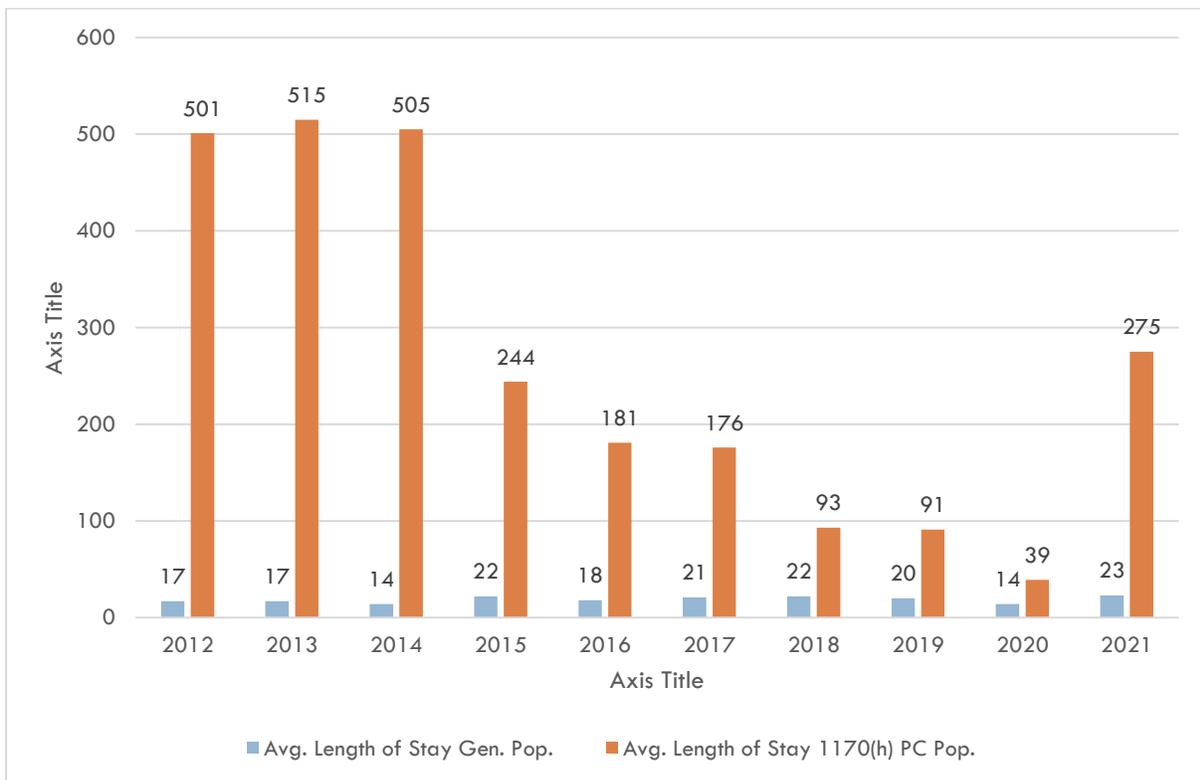
Parole Data (Length Stay in Days)



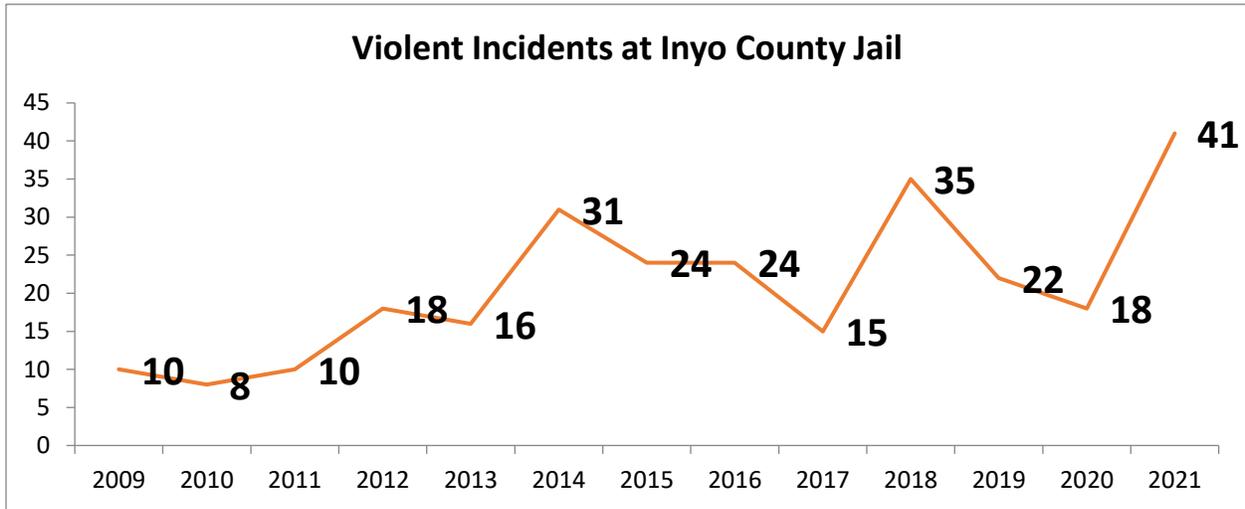
PC 1170(h) Data average daily population



PC 1170(h) (Length of Stay in Days)



Jail Violent Incidents Data



ALTERNATIVE CUSTODY PROGRAMS 2020-2021

Pretrial Supervision

Total individuals: 40

Total days supervised for all offenders, all cases: 12,512

Average length of time offender is on Pretrial Supervision: 313

Pretrial Services Jail Beds Saved (\$158/day): 12,512 days/beds.

Approximate Savings: \$1,976,896.00

Staff Cost: \$118,186 (1 Deputy Probation Officer)

Electronic Monitoring

Total Cases 2020-2021: 31

Total days supervised for all offenders, all cases: 3,002 days.

Average length of time on electronic monitoring: 93 days.

Electronic Monitoring Jail Beds Saved (\$158/day): 3,002 days/beds.

Approximate Savings: \$474,316.00

Electronic Monitoring Staff Cost: \$22,749 (1 .20 FTE Deputy Probation Officer)

Adult Community Service

Total Cases: 42

Total community service hours completed: 1,330.50

Adult Community Service Staff Cost: \$48,443.00 (1 .5 FTE Probation Assistant)

Sheriff's Work Release Alternative Program (WRAP) 2020-2021

Total WRAP cases: 13

Total days served by all cases: 230

WRAP Average Daily Population: .63

WRAP jail beds saved: 230 days/beds Approximate Savings: \$36,340.00

WRAP Staff Cost: \$60,236.46 (1 .5 FTE Sheriff's Corporal)

PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

Probation Department

Last year was especially difficult on the probation department staff and clients as we all had to navigate the COVID pandemic. The Probation Department continued to provide services and supervision to clients albeit those services were modified to comply with local health orders. These modifications are reflective in the program statistics provided above. Because it was difficult to meet with clients in a group setting, the number of community work service hours was reduced by approximately 45%. In addition, there was a 50% reduction in pretrial cases.

AB109 continues to impact the probation department by adding to a new population of clients to supervise. The supervision of the mandatory supervision population has proven challenging as these clients typically are the highest risk to reoffend and have the least motivation to change. The probation department continues to receive the PRCS population from the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation as well. However, the probation department continues to invest in staff training and programs to bring direct services to the clients

The Probation Department has fully implemented the following evidence-based programs:

- Staff have been fully trained in Effective Practices In Community Supervision (EPICS), an evidence based, cognitive behavioral based intervention designed by the University of Cincinnati Criminal Justice Institute. The EPICS way of case management gives a line Deputy Probation Officer the tools they need to provide cognitive behavioral based interventions at the client check-in, so that the check-in is a more productive interaction and contributes to actual rehabilitation. The probation department has invested in EPICS and currently has personnel trained as EPICS Coaches so the program can be sustained through continual coaching and training.

- Pretrial Services provide the Court with an alternative to custody. This program provides the Court with a release option other than traditional own recognizance release with the aim of reducing the jail population by reducing the number of inmates sitting in jail awaiting either trial or settlement of their cases. Offenders are released to the supervision of the Probation Department with specified terms and conditions. The probation department continues to use CaseLinkPro, an automated check-in system that uses interactive voice technologies to enable clients to complete their check-ins over the phone. In addition to the remote check-in feature, the system provides clients with reminder calls to let them know when their next appointment or court hearing is. All pretrial cases are enrolled in this program.
- Electronic Monitoring (EMP) continues to be an effective tool in helping to keep the jail population under 99. EMP has also enhanced public safety by providing the court with both an alternative sentence and an alternative to pretrial incarceration. Offenders are released under the supervision of the Probation Department on either GPS, RF House Arrest, or remote alcohol monitoring. Ongoing management of the EMP program is a collaborative effort with the Sheriff's Department. A Deputy Probation Officer is responsible for direct supervision of clients and the Sheriff's Department assists with enforcement 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The EMP program is offender paid and is based on a sliding scale, however, July 1, 2021, this program will be provided free of charge to the client pursuant to AB 1869.
- A Violation Response/Reward Matrix is used as a guide for officers. This program creates a risk-based matrix of supervision violations with a corresponding series of options for how the Deputy Probation Officer can respond. A violation response matrix allows the Deputy Probation Officer to respond to violations at the front end, without a court hearing, thereby saving valuable court resources and jail beds. A reward matrix allows the Deputy Probation Officer to reward offender progress and thereby encourage rehabilitation and positive outcomes. The Matrix has thus far proven to be a beneficial tool for Deputy Probation Officers and has become fully integrated into daily case management.
- Drug Testing is an effective tool to help hold the clients accountable. If a client is struggling with sobriety, he/she will be referred to substance abuse counseling.
- Adult Community Service has proven to be beneficial not only to the community but to the client as well. The adult community work service program is used both internally and by the courts. Adult Community Service can either be utilized as an intermediate sanction imposed by a Deputy Probation Officer for a low-level violation of probation, or as an alternative sentence by the Court for lower-level offenders who otherwise might have had a short jail term imposed. Valuable jail beds are therefore saved and offender accountability is increased. The Court has also ordered community work service in lieu of certain fines and fees. The Probation Department Community Work Service Program has been an effective tool in providing a way for probation clients to give back to their community.

- The probation department continues to utilize an evidence-based approach for not only assessing the client's risk to reoffend, but also to help him/her to understand the positive things in their lives. This allows the client to build on the positive behaviors and attributes rather than focus solely on changing negative behaviors. The probation department uses the Static Risk and Needs Assessment developed by Dr. Robert Barnoski. The SRNA is comprised of two (2) separate assessments; the SRA, which is a static risk assessment and utilized to determine risk to reoffend, and the ONA (Offender Needs Assessment), which is utilized for moderate to higher risk offenders to determine risk and needs factors. When the ONA is completed, it gives the Deputy Probation Officer the option of moving forward with a risk/needs-based case plan. The assessment is an effective tool in making sure that treatment and services are directed at the actual needs of the client.
- Deputy Probation Officers utilize interactive journaling as a tool to help clients understand their individual situations/issues and helps them to become the center of their own change process. Interactive Journaling® incorporates evidence-based practices that effectively assist individuals in making positive and lasting life changes. These include motivational interviewing, the model of behavior change, structured expressive writing, and cognitive-behavioral therapy. This program is another evidence-based tool that Deputy Probation Officers utilize with clients to address recidivistic behavior. The program targets specific behaviors, such as substance abuse. The client is assigned a journal and homework, which they are required to present to and go over with a Deputy Probation Officer at check-in. Interactive journaling is a key component of the Inyo County Drug Court program.
- The Probation Department has developed and implemented an in-house 52 Week Court Ordered Domestic Violence Treatment and Prevention Program. The program utilizes the Corrections Counseling Institute's Moral Reconciliation Therapy Program: Bringing Peace to Relationships. This program is an evidence-based program that focuses on power and control. The program was approved by the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court and the first classes were held on April 4, 2020, with one group of high-risk offenders. Within the first year, this quickly grew into 4 groups including a women's group.

With the implementation of so many programs, in addition to the ever-changing legal requirements set forth by AB109 and criminal justice reform laws, the duties of the Deputy Probation Officer have broadened substantially, however, it cannot be forgotten that the historical duties and supervision and case management of offenders on probation have not changed. Since the Probation Department has been able to manage AB 109 and the new programs of necessity, the Department was required to make significant changes to how the total caseload is supervised and managed.

- Electronic Monitoring and Pre-Trial Services programs require a dedicated Deputy Probation Officer to manage. Thus, one existing officer was re-assigned from their regular duties and reassigned to the pre-trial/EMP caseload and Court services. The officer assigned to EMP and Pre-Trial Services is required to be available to respond after hours and weekends in the event an EMP violation occurs. That officer's ability to conduct pre-sentence investigations was also substantially diminished and work was divided amongst the other officers.

- New policies and procedures were developed with respect to how clients are supervised. The Department implemented three (3) supervision levels: Banked, Administrative and Active. Clients are assigned a supervision level based upon both risk to reoffend and uncompleted probation requirements, such as outstanding victim restitution, fines, or uncompleted treatment programs. This strategy serves to reduce the number of lower-level offenders being directly supervised and allows officers to focus their efforts on higher risk offenders.
- Given that probation officers are now required to supervise high risk clients that were formerly supervised by State Parole, officers had to be trained and outfitted for safer field operations. The Department continues to train in field tactics, use of force, and firearms qualification. Efforts to bolster officer's weaponless defense skills were also initiated. Toward the end of FY 2020-2021, the in-house weaponless defense training was suspended due to a vacancy in the position, however the Department has contracted with a private company to provide this vital training to our officers. Additional equipment upgrades included the authorization to purchase a new radio system in partnership with Sheriff's Office. It is anticipated that the new system will be implemented in the Spring of 2021.
- The re-structure of Probation Court Services has proven to be beneficial not only for Court efficiency, but it also allows the Department, with limited resources, to focus more on providing direct services to the highest risk and highest needs clients. The Courts are referring less misdemeanor cases for pre-sentence reports and sentencing those offenders from the bench and referring them to probation for supervision only.

The Probation Department has been able to implement programs and services and manage the AB 109 population with existing resources thus far. However, significant concern does exist about the Department's ability to do so in the future, given the current trends. If, for example PC 1170(h) split sentences continue to increase, an entirely new caseload of higher risk offenders will be created that will require additional service redesign to manage. It is the contention of the Probation Department the PC 1170(h), Mandatory Supervision, in addition to the PRCS population, are higher risk offenders that were formerly supervised by State Parole. Those offenders are therefore active supervision cases that need, and should have, more intensive supervision than probation cases, meaning putting more officers in the field with specialized training. The Department is furthermore concerned about the rising number of clients released from prison. That population also requires specialized case management such as treatment services and risk assessments if they are to successfully reenter the community and not recidivate. The advent of alternative sentencing programs and Pretrial Services has served to keep the jail population at a manageable level and as indicated, those programs have been implemented and managed with existing resources. When it becomes necessary to utilize those programs more frequently to address future jail over-crowding, the Department will have to increase staff in the Adult Division or attempt to redirect already limited department resources to that area.

Sheriff's Department

The last several years in Inyo County have seen the crime rate trend upwards, the impact of AB 109 on the jail has been significant.

- The COVID-19 Pandemic has had significant impact on the population make-up of the jail. To minimize infection and exposure to the jail population, policies regarding housing of misdemeanor bookings were modified. Because of this, total population has been anomalously trending down the last two years. Additionally, our current population is now largely comprised of felony inmates.
- Although we do not have any inmates currently sentenced to PC 1170(h), the jail currently houses 96% felony inmates (48 out of 50 total), 85% of which are pretrial. Much of this population is likely to be sentenced to PC 1170(h) soon. It is anticipated that given the average length of sentence for PC 1170(h) cases, as well as the significant increase in felony probation revocations, our population will continue to increase.
- Violent incidents in the jail have increased approximately 278% since realignment and continue to trend dramatically upward. Despite substantially lower population levels due to the COVID 19 pandemic, violent incidences are on the rise. This would appear because the jail is now housing higher risk offenders that formerly would have been housed in state prison. The “state prison culture,” is now becoming the culture of the Inyo County Jail, thereby increasing liability due to officer safety risks.
- The Sheriff's Jail is a 99-bed facility. If the jail crosses the 99-inmate threshold, 1 full time nurse will have to be employed and 4 full time correctional officers, with the potential to have to expand the capacity of the jail. The cost of being required to add staff alone would increase operational cost by approximately \$423,508.00 annually. With the COVID-19 pandemic, many cases have been pushed off for later dates which eventually will put us at a high inmate capacity. While alternative custody programs have staved off the need to expand corrections staff, we need to continue efforts for alternative custody options to avoid pushing the jail into an unmanageable population.
- Alternative custody programs such as electronic monitoring, work release, and pretrial supervision programs have kept the average daily population to a manageable level and has staved off the need to expand corrections staff. However, the need to continue efforts for alternative custody options, to avoid pushing the jail into an unmanageable population, is on-going.
- Prior to realignment, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation experienced a 70% recidivism rate with paroled offenders. Most of those offenders were returned to state prison to serve violation time. If Inyo County experiences similar recidivism rates, the impact on the jail will be substantial and potentially unmanageable. The Sheriff's Department continues to partner with the Probation Department, Health and Human Services and the Inyo County Office of Education to bring multiple treatment, educational, and vocational programs to the jail to provide long term inmates with the services and skills necessary for their safe and

productive return to the community. In addition, the Sheriff's Department provides full support for the County's reentry program to provide services to inmates who are scheduled to be released in the community. While this has not required additional corrections staffing (2 Correctional Officers trained as GED facilitators), it has required jail managers to creatively manage the scheduling of programs and services and provide the needed space for the programs to occur. Long term sustainability of services and programs will require more space. The Sheriff's Department is working with the Probation Department to utilize the empty juvenile center for expanded programming space. This solution to expanding space will also require additional staff to provide oversight while the programs and services are taking place.

The Sheriff's Department is therefore committed to the ongoing analysis and collaborative management of the realignment population, including alternative custody programs and the continued implementation of treatment and service programs to help reduce recidivism.

Health and Human Services Department

Criminal Justice Realignment has impacted Health and Human Services in the following areas.

- Health And Human Services Programs/Services: HHS continues to provide targeted services to those at risk of incarceration as well as those already incarcerated. Service provided by HHS in the jail setting include health services and behavioral health services. Behavioral Health services to the inmate population have been constrained due to MediCal limitations, however, with funding provided by CCP, HHS has budgeted for and is currently recruiting for a dedicated part-time psychotherapist and full-time addictions counselor to further support the behavioral health needs of incarcerated and reentry individuals. The department is also continuing to advance its initiative to become a trauma-informed agency, ensuring that service provision across all levels of service delivery, including service delivery to the reentry population, are provided through a trauma-informed lens. HHS is building on this effort through agency wide training and engagement, including participating in a local learning collaborative with probation and other community partners. HHS is using this initiative alongside internal efforts to identify ways that our system(s) may unintentionally contribute to racial disparity in our service delivery and improving outcomes for recidivism and criminal justice system involvement.
- Reentry Program: In 2020-2021 there was an increase in 1170(h) clients in custody. Due to the COVID pandemic there were delays in sentencing which contributed to more of these clients being sentenced to straight time versus a split sentence. The reentry team intercepted these clients as soon as they were identified by their probation officer prior to sentencing and provided reentry services during the remainder of their time in custody. In the past few months there has been an increase in offenders receiving a split sentence under 1170(h). Additionally, there were several PRCS clients released directly from the jail rather than CDCR. Reentry team members collaborated with the local Parole agent to get the necessary paperwork processed. While this created some challenges, it also created new opportunities. Caseworkers were able to work with PRCS clients from the time of their sentencing until their release or eventual transport to CDCR. This has helped to build and maintain relationships with clients who traditionally have been more difficult to engage in services. The reentry team will continue to provide services to future PRCS clients prior to transport to CDCR.

Two Health and Human Services staff members are dedicated to the reentry case load. The HHS Reentry Specialist works directly with AB109 clients providing intensive case management, referrals/coordination, and treatment (change journals, targeted interventions, etc.). The Reentry Services Coordinator assists with case management and care coordination for higher risk offenders in addition to coordinating and expanding services within the community. Both staff members are trained in MRT and PPP Parenting and offer classes that bring a cognitive behavioral therapy approach both at the jail and in the community. With the HHS Reentry Specialist being fully trained and managing the daily needs of the clients, this has allowed the Reentry Coordinator the ability to focus on developing a strategic plan to further expand services for the reentry population. Areas identified in the strategic plan include growing our current CCP attendance to include community partners, expanding jail programs, developing employment services, and stabilizing housing. Further information on these identified needs is included below.

- **JAIL PROGRAMS:** Despite the challenges brought on by COVID, we have worked in collaboration with custodial staff to maintain programs at the jail throughout the pandemic. This has required some creativity with limited space and technological limitations. In addition to continuing to offer parenting, mental health, substance use treatment, and MRT at the jail, we have begun to work with the Sheriff's department and probation to explore how we can further expand our services utilizing the space at the juvenile detention facility. We are in the process of hiring a full-time substance use counselor and part-time psychotherapist to help address the increased needs we are seeing in the jail even as our daily population continues to decrease. This month we have a GED prep class resuming at the jail for the first time in several years. Other programs we are looking to implement include culturally based programs through our partners at Toiyabe, food handler courses, and employment readiness services.
- **EMPLOYMENT:** The Reentry Coordinator has begun coordination with the HHS Division of Employment and Eligibility to explore how we can work together to expand services to include the AB109 population. We are in the process of researching a curriculum to implement which will be offered to our clients in the community as well as those in custody at Inyo County jail. Employment and Eligibility has identified some funding which can be used for this program including recruiting employers who would be agreeable to working with the reentry population. In addition, the reentry team has been actively working on developing partnerships with local organizations OVCDC, TERO, and CIMC to increase services to the Native American population.
- **HOUSING:** This continues to be an ongoing challenge. Some of the struggles that were faced while trying to provide housing for this population included damage to rentals, inability to sustain long-term cost, and recidivism. Additionally, we have discovered that many of our clients do not qualify for emergency shelter services under the Continuum of Care eligibility requirements. A couple of grants are currently available and we are working with two non-government organizations to see if we can possibly get a short-term housing program going. In addition, it has become evident that there is a need for transitional housing services to assist with stabilization

upon release from custody. HHS remains actively involved with the Continuum of Care (CoC) to address the multiple housing issues including the need for increased housing stock, home rehabilitation, rapid rehousing, emergency sheltering, rental assistance, and low-income housing options. Funding resources have been pooled to strengthen the housing resources available. HHS facilitated the execution of an MOU between City of Los Angeles, the County, and Inyo Mono Advocates for Community Action (IMACA) to transfer a stock of fully self-contained trailers to IMACA for use in Inyo County to help increase available housing stock. IMACA is now in the process of placing them locally and making them available for rentals, including rentals for the reentry population. This is in its early stages and will require support of our reentry program and other HHS programming to provide supportive services when placements are made.

- MAT: The Reentry Coordinator has increased involvement in local planning to expand the Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) program at the jail. As champions for this project, the reentry team supports the identification of inmates who are eligible for continuation or induction into the MAT program while in custody. In addition, the Reentry Coordinator is working with local treatment providers to create a process for collaborating and coordinating services for inmates upon release.
- CalAIM: This statewide initiative will impact the provision of behavioral health services in the jail by providing an opportunity for eligible inmates to enroll in MediCal prior to their release. This would allow services to begin in the jail in addition to supporting coordination of services upon reentry. The Reentry Coordinator will monitor as more information becomes available regarding the implementation of this initiative. Until then, the reentry team will continue to support inmates in completing their application for MediCal prior to their release.
- Additional Opportunities: The reentry team can collaborate with other local agencies, including probation and OVCDC, to implement a program which will enhance the trauma informed approach to services. Additionally, as HHS hires two treatment providers for the jail funded through CCP, the reentry team can coordinate to enhance treatment for the AB109 population in custody and post reentry into the community.

District Attorney's Office

Criminal Justice Realignment continues to have had little direct caseload impacts on the District Attorney.

As noted in prior years, the more significant impact of Criminal Justice Realignment has been more of a cultural change with respect to how cases are resolved. The District Attorney's office remains committed to reducing recidivism because the best way to protect the public is to prevent crime from occurring in the first instance, and we will continue to develop tactics and strategies designed to meet that goal. However, the services that are required to meet that goal need to be provided by local service providers. As we try to move away from a strictly incarceration-based model, the system must be capable of providing services to defendants and to victims of crime.

The District Attorney's office has benefitted from ongoing support from the Community Corrections Partnership for our cloud-based case management system. This system has greatly increased our efficiencies and helps to lead to better outcomes in criminal cases.

The District Attorney's Office is committed to the ongoing collaborative efforts of the Community Corrections Partnership in the management of Criminal Justice Realignment in Inyo County, and to working with all our partner agencies to protect the citizens and visitors to Inyo County.

Superior Court

Through a variety of efforts in realignment, while originally introduced massive legal complexity and uncertainty to the entire criminal justice system, after years of trial and error, progress on actual change has reached new heights with positive outcomes on all sides of the justice system. A notable "plus" are new options for the pretrial release of defendants on bail or "own recognizance" (OR) under terms of Probation supervision, including mandatory check-ins, drug and alcohol testing, and electronic monitoring. This alternative has appreciably lowered the proportion of the jail population consisting of inmates who are detained before conviction, by reducing the number and the length of potentially unwarranted in-custody detentions in cases where the issue of the defendant's guilt or innocence is yet to be decided. Shifting the work to the Probation Department (and finally with funding to support their efforts) the value of these services, the contention and decision about when and under what terms pretrial release will be allowed adds incrementally completely to an already complex situation, but progress is being made. Realignment continues to add complexity to the legal system, but through efforts within the County and throughout the State aid in solving the issues we continue to face.

The Court will continue to support the Drug Court Program, Reentry Court, and Pretrial services in collaboration with all justice partners. These essential programs have proven to be crucial in providing needed services to transform the lives of those who are involved in the justice system.

Public Defender

As a result of Realignment, public defenders increasingly seek to settle cases in a way that avoids significant jail time, instead focusing on rehabilitation and integration into the community. The public defenders seek alternatives to incarceration such as home arrest, electronic monitoring, community work service, work furloughs, and inpatient and outpatient rehabilitation for low-level, low-risk offenders and offenders with substance abuse issues. Implementation of Realignment alternatives by the Inyo County Probation Department and Inyo County Sheriff's Department, and acceptance of these alternatives by the Inyo County District Attorney's Office, has enabled public defenders to meet the needs of the clients while not increasing the risk to the community. The parties endeavor to not unnecessarily increase the inmate population in the Inyo County Jail for clients charged with misdemeanor and low-level felony offenses.

Clients who qualify for sentencing under Penal Code Section 1170(h) generally receive a split sentence, with mandatory supervision being required after a period of incarceration. Although mandatory supervision terms and conditions differ depending on the individual needs of the client, the public defender frequently see residential treatment or other substance use treatment options along with counseling or other coursework being ordered. Moreover, Inyo County has implemented a "Reentry Court" for offenders sentenced under 1170(h). One contract public defender is obligated to participate in the Reentry Court proceedings, with the other public defenders being obligated to participate in the primary public defender's absence.

Public defenders are also involved with defendants who have allegedly violated the terms of their mandatory supervision. Petitions to revoke mandatory supervision are common and have added to amount of work required of Inyo County Public Defenders.

Public defenders, like all parties involved, have seen an increase in court reviews to supervise the mandatory supervision population's case plan compliance. This includes, but is not limited to, DV classes, anger management classes, parenting classes, ART, MRT, GED classes, and substance abuse programs. Furthermore, there are monthly meetings between the court, counsel, and probation to discuss the clients' progress or lack thereof in their case plans. This has increased the public defenders' workload.

- Public Defenders Continuing Realignment Strategy

Public defenders assigned to cases involving the realignment population, and low risk, low level offenders, will continue to collaborate with the parties involved and seek sentences geared toward rehabilitation rather than "straight" jail time. The Public Defender will continue to work with the Inyo County District Attorney, Probation Department, Sheriff's Department and Superior Court to explore and develop and supervise the Realignment population. The Public Defender is a member of the reentry team and participates in reentry court monthly, where updates on reentry clients is provided.

AB 109 FUNDING

AB 109 funding is distributed to Departments and stakeholders unlike most counties in the State. Each year the Executive Committee of the CCP meet to discuss the goals of the criminal justice system in Inyo County. The CCP Executive Committee then makes a recommendation to the Board of Supervisors. The Board approves funding during the budgeting process, as recommended by the CCP Executive Committee; however, the funds are not allocated to a department or stakeholder. The funds are transferred from the AB109 Trust to the requesting department as the expenditure is made. This system provides the CCP Executive Committee a degree of accountability for the funds to be used in accordance with their recommendations to the Board and in alignment with the Community Correction Partnership Plan.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICE RECIDIVISM REDUCTION STRATEGIES

If the current AB 109 population trends continue, there is a very real possibility that Inyo County could be confronted with a significant fiscal crisis arising out of multiple arenas: Jail overcrowding; a significant custodial health care issue; liability associated with officer safety; high recidivism rates arising out of diminished treatment, services, alternative custody programs; and community supervision of higher risk offenders. Any of these potential situations could prove to be the tipping point into crisis. Fiscally responsible, intelligent criminal justice redesign, incorporating the “being smart on crime is being tough on crime” philosophy has thus far prevented an unmanageable jail population and promoted public safety. Cost avoidance, therefore, has become the focus of the Community Corrections Partnership, including the shorter-term cost avoidance gained from managing the jail population and the longer-term cost avoidance gained from reducing recidivism.

A review of the current data suggests that the largest impact of Criminal Justice Realignment thus far has been on the Inyo County Jail and the custody population. Investments must be made to manage the custody population and sustain the alternative custody programs that have thus far prevented jail overcrowding. This may require Inyo County to make several investments, primarily in the recruitment of Probation Department personnel and additional staff to the reentry program. Should those steps be taken, the ability to sustain alternative custody programs, better manage treatment (including healthcare) and services programs in the jail and support the Reentry Court for long term inmates will be significantly enhanced. The following strategies will continue to be beneficial to the Inyo County criminal justice system:

Case Management System/Outcome Measures

One of the core principles of Evidence Based Practice, as well as one of the requirements of AB 109, is the development of a means to constantly measure the outcomes of programs, policies, and procedures. This allows an agency or organization to redirect limited resources from programs that do not work to programs that do work and make the necessary policy and cultural changes to sustain them. A reliable means of obtaining outcome measures promotes fiscally responsible decision making and promotes the philosophy of being smart on crime.

The Probation Department and the District Attorney’s Office case management systems continue to provide easier access to data and outcome measures. The CCP continues to partner with Inyo County Health and Human Services to take advantage of the HHS analyst team to help develop any new outcome metrics needed as well as to make any adjustments to the previous metrics.

Both new case management systems have provided the capability of paperless filing, the capability of generating mandatory state reports and the capability of running actual outcome measures. Communication between the respective systems has also increased, thereby enhancing systemic efficiencies.

Planned Programs and Services

While there have been many programs and services provided by all the criminal justice partners since the beginning of AB 109, the following programs will be pursued for possible implementation:

- **Nutrition/Food Handling Program** - Frequently, inmates enter and leave custody with no job skills, making it difficult for them to secure employment and consequently contributing to higher recidivism rates. It is proposed that in collaboration with the Superintendent of Schools, a Nutrition/Food Handling program be implemented at the jail, which will provide participants with a food handling certificate and increase their ability to locate employment upon release. This can be accomplished with existing resources, utilizing the jail kitchen, and existing personnel at the Sheriff's Department, who can be certified as a Food Handling Instructor.
- **Increased 12-Step/NA programs** – While Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT) has been implemented, given that substance abuse is the most common variable associated with crime and recidivism, increasing inmates access to 12-Step meetings and NA programs will significantly contribute to recidivism reduction. This can be accomplished with existing non-government organizations.
- **Art/Music Programs** - In collaboration with the Superintendent of Schools and other non-government organizations, offer art and music programs to long term inmates at the jail, thereby enhancing cultural awareness and potentially contributing to employability upon reentry into the community.
- **Sweat Lodge/Talking Circles** - Lack of access to cultural, spiritual, and historical practices often contributes to recidivism amongst our Native American inmates, particularly when they are incarcerated for long periods of time. Sweat lodge and talking circles have been proven to contribute to the long-term health and sobriety of our Native American clients and will be crucial to their successful reentry into the community. If current technical, space and security issues at the jail can be overcome, the Bishop Paiute Tribe stands ready to move forward with providing this crucial service.
- **Wellness Program** - Teaching inmates how to manage their health and health related problems could have long term benefits to both the inmate and the community. This program can be accomplished with existing Health and Human Services resources.
- **GED Programs** - Providing inmates the opportunity to enroll and complete classes to obtain a general education certificate. Inmates will receive in-person instruction to help them prepare for the GED standardized test.

Intensive Supervision/Case Management of PRCS and MSO

As discussed, the Probation Department has been able to implement and manage realignment thus far with existing staff. As the caseload demands of the PRCS and MSO clients have increased steadily over the years, the duties of the line Deputy Probation Officer have broadened substantially, such that officers have essentially had to be retrained on how to do their jobs daily. In addition, with the need for alternative custody programs to alleviate jail overcrowding, an entirely new caseload had to be created, necessitating the reassignment of a full time Deputy Probation Officer to Pretrial Supervision and Electronic Monitoring, detracting from their ability to assist with the other mandatory duties of the Adult Probation Officer, including pre-sentence investigations, field supervision and court duty. As the PC 1170(h) caseload continues to grow, an entirely new caseload of higher risk offenders will require intensive supervision and case management on a level that cannot be provided by existing staff. Therefore, a need to fill one existing vacant Deputy Probation Officer position in the Probation Department and to assign that officer to the supervision and case management of PC 1170(h) cases may be necessary. Essential duties of that officer would include case management of Mandatory Supervision clients; field supervision of Mandatory Supervision and PRCS clients; participation in a Reentry Court team and other duties as assigned, which might include the supervision of a small number of high-risk offenders granted probation. It is the contention of the CCP that the filling of this position will be necessary for the promotion of public safety, given the need to provide a higher level of supervision and management for this unique offender population.

Re-Entry Services

As discussed, prior to AB 109, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation experienced a 70% recidivism rate with parolees, most of who were returned to custody to serve violation time, thereby exacerbating CDCR's population crisis. Furthermore, the very reason Criminal Justice Realignment occurred was due to the Coleman and Plata lawsuits, which alleged CDCR had failed to provide adequate health and psychological care to those incarcerated. Inyo County cannot afford to experience the same situation as that of CDCR.

The CCP Executive Committee has made reentry services in our community a priority and will continue recommending to the Board of Supervisors to invest realignment funds in this program.

Catastrophic Illness Fund

To be prepared to manage a catastrophic illness with an incarcerated AB 109 client, a catastrophic illness fund has been created to help fund any unexpected expense related to a medical crisis within the jail. Small counties are especially concerned about the need to have funds available for medical expenses for the realigned population due to the amount of time they potentially could be ordered to serve in the local jail. Any chronic illness that would require substantial on-going treatment and/or medication could quickly bankrupt small public health departments.

Reentry Court

Reentry Court in Inyo County was established in 2016. The Reentry Court provides the necessary oversight for offenders transitioning from long term custodial sentences back into the community, in addition to oversight of the various systemic partners involved in the supervision, treatment and care of that population.

The Inyo County Reentry Court Team currently provides:

- Assessment and Planning - Eligibility criteria and psycho-social assessment and service need identification, and multiple reentry planning partners (e.g., Judge, Probation Officers, Case Managers, Corrections Administrators, Law Enforcement, District Attorney, Public Defender)
- Active Oversight - Formal court appearances and judicial involvement.
- Management of Support Services - Court monitored social services.
- Accountability to Community - Feedback and input provided by an advisory board, efforts made to pay fees and restitution and involvement of victims' organizations.
- Graduated and Parsimonious Sanctions - The use of predetermined sanctions for violations in lieu of revocations and sanctions administered universally.
- Incentives for Success - Rewarding completion of program milestones (e.g., early release, graduation ceremonies to recognize milestones.)

With the growing amount of PC 1170(h) cases and the trend towards imposing split sentences, the development of a local Reentry Court has enhanced local public safety by providing a system of oversight and case management of offenders who otherwise would have been managed no differently than the typical probation case or the historical parole case. As the PC 1170(h)/Mandatory Supervision offender is a higher risk offender, who would have historically been supervised by State Parole, of necessity, managing that population at an appropriately higher level is crucial to reducing recidivism and protecting the public. Based upon the demonstrated success of the Inyo County Drug Court Program, the Inyo County Reentry Court has proven beneficial. Continued funding for the Reentry Court would be provided by AB 109 dollars and, except for a Deputy Probation Officer position, the program would be staffed by existing personnel. Due to the early successes and the increasing number of cases, the Inyo County Board of Supervisors approved an expansion of the Reentry Services Program in 2019, by allowing the HHS Department to hire a case manager to assist the Reentry Coordinator.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Developed and implemented a 52 Week Domestic Violence Treatment and Prevention Program. This program is available to in-custody clients as well as those who have been released from custody.
- Developed a strategic plan to help manage and grow the reentry services program.
- Hired a case manager to help supervise and provide services to re-entry clients.
- Sustained alternative sentencing programs, treatment programs and services, and supervision to help keep the jail population under 99 inmates.
- Continue to grow and support a Medicated Assisted Treatment program in the jail and in the community.

- 33 active reentry clients in 2020. 70% employed (including 4 disabled). 79% received counseling services. 1 client received housing assistance through Inyo Mono Advocates for Community Action (IMACA). In addition, the reentry team has provided services to help with clothing for interviews, assisted with developing resumes and submitting applications, and referrals to Sierra Employment Services and TERO.
- 6 successful completions of reentry program. 6 MRT graduations while in-custody. Maintained a 25% recidivism rate for reentry clients.

CONCLUSION

Criminal Justice Realignment has, thus far, proven to be a challenging process for the Inyo County Criminal Justice System and its partners, representing the most significant redesign process the local system and its partners have ever experienced. Since October 1, 2011, and April of 2012 when the initial AB 109 Plan was submitted to the Board of Supervisors, the collaborative agencies have reached many of the goals originally set, including implementation of multiple evidence-based treatment and services programs, alternative custody programs and the training and retraining of personnel. This has largely been accomplished with existing staff and resources and funded by AB 109 dollars and the budgets of individual agencies.

As the AB 109 population continues to grow and legislation continues to create more challenges, it will be more important now for the criminal justice system in Inyo County to be “Smart on Crime” and utilize the limited resources to provide effective as well as targeted programs and services to not only MSO and PRCS populations but to every person who becomes involved in the criminal justice system. In addition, it will be crucial to manage jail populations with use of pretrial services, alternatives sentencing programs, and slit sentences (pursuant to Section 1170(h) PC). If the jail reaches the overcrowding tipping point, or if any other unforeseeable events occur, such as one inmate with a severe medical issue, Inyo County will be faced with a significant financial crisis. The role of the Community Corrections Partnership, therefore, has transformed from the design of cost savings programs to creating both short-term and long-term cost avoidance solutions. This will, however, require the County to continue investing in several existing programs as well as investing in some new programs.

Current cost avoidance solutions include the continued support of the Reentry Coordinator and the Reentry Case Manager positions to manage inmates sentenced to the jail for long-term commitments. In addition, the continued support of the Reentry Court will be critical to provide appropriate reentry services.

Long-term cost avoidance solutions include investing in programs designed to reduce recidivism, such as incentivizing probation compliance by reducing the term of probation and the implementation of additional treatment and service programs for both incarcerated offenders and offenders under community supervision.

Housing resources will need to be addressed. Inyo County has a very limited supply of housing and to secure housing for the criminally involved is challenging at best. It will be crucial for the Inyo County CCP partners to develop solutions to provide housing if we are to expect our clients to be successful.

As we progress, the Inyo County Community Corrections Partnership will continue to meet to engage in ongoing collaboration and implementation of the next phase of Criminal Justice Realignment, with a “smart on crime,” approach to public safety, recidivism reduction and criminal justice service redesign.

RECOMMENDATIONS

With the above in mind, the following recommendations have been made by the Executive Committee of the Inyo County Community Corrections Partnership:

1. Continue investing in programs designed to reduce recidivism by the; implementation of additional treatment and services programs for both incarcerated offenders and offenders under community supervision; enhancing the existing inmate worker program.
2. Continue supporting the reentry services currently provided, including reentry court, and explore the possible expansion of personnel and services.
3. Support the prioritization of housing initiatives to help support the reentry services program as housing has been identified as a major barrier to client success.
4. Support possible investment into solutions for providing residential treatment services in a timely and efficient manner.
5. Continue to invest in the medical reserve account to be used in case of a catastrophic medical issue(s) with an inmate who is sentenced to a long-term commitment in the Inyo County Jail pursuant to PC §1170(h).

GOALS/BENCHMARKS

The following goals have been identified by the CCP and approved by the CCP Executive Committee:

1. Sustain alternative sentencing programs, treatment programs and offender supervision to keep the jail population under 99.
2. Reduce recidivism rates in Inyo County to less than the State CDCR parole average rate of 70%.
3. Create a program to help clients obtain residential treatment in a timely and efficient manner.
4. Explore and implement solutions to the critical need of providing housing for the justice involved.
5. Improve communications across all levels of the criminal justice system by upgrading the current communications (repeaters, in-car radios, and handheld radios) to new state of the art systems.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED ON BEHALF OF THE INYO COUNTY CCP EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,



Jeffrey L. Thomson
Chief Probation Officer (Chair of CCP)
County of Inyo

APPENDIX A-AB 109 PROGRAMS AND SERVICES OVERVIEW

Program	Agency	Implementation Status	Target Population	Staff Requirements
Electronic Monitoring	Probation w/Sheriff's Department	100% implemented	Pretrial clients; PC 1170(h) clients; Probation clients; PRCS	.2 FTE Deputy Probation Officer. Sheriff personnel when needed.
Pretrial Services	Probation Department	100% implemented	Pretrial clients	1 FTE Deputy Probation Officer
Random Drug Testing	Probation Department	100% implemented	Probation clients; PC 1170(h) clients; PRCS	5 FTE Deputy Probation Officers
SRA Risk Assessment	Probation Department	100% implemented	Probation clients; PC 1170(h) clients; PRCS	5 FTE Deputy Probation Officers
VPRAI Pretrial Risk Assessment	Probation Department	100% implemented	Pretrial clients	1 FTE Deputy Probation Officer
Staff Training- Evidence Based Skillsets	Probation Department; HHS	Ongoing	Probation clients; PC 1170(h) clients; PRCS; Pre-Trial clients	5 FTE Deputy Probation Officers HHS staff
Anger Replacement Training (ART)	Probation Department; HHS; School District	50% implemented	Probation clients (Adult and Juvenile); School clients; Probation clients; PC 1170(h); PRCS *Target population for adults are males age 18-30	.3 FTE Deputy Probation Officer 2 .4 FTE Rehabilitation Specialists 2 Behavioral Health personnel
Violation Response Matrix	Probation	100% implemented	Probation clients; PC 1170(h) clients; PRCS	5 FTE Deputy Probation Officers
Interactive Journaling	Probation; Reentry Team (HHS)	100% implemented	Probation clients; PC 1170(h) clients; PRCS	5 FTE Deputy Probation Officers 6 FTE Rehabilitation Specialists
Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT)	Probation Department; Reentry Team (HHS)	100% implemented	Probation clients; PC 1170(h) clients; Re-entry clients	All probation staff trained; HHS staff trained
Adult Community Service	Probation Department	100% implemented	Probation clients; court referred clients; PC 1170(h) clients; PRCS	.8 FTE Probation Assistant
Parenting and Wellness	HHS; Probation Department	25% implemented	Re-entry clients; PC 1170(h) clients	HHS staff trained; probation staff trained
Life Skills	Reentry Team (HHS), Probation	100% implemented	In custody PC 1170(h) and probation clients	HHS staff, Probation staff