

**Tuolumne County
Community Corrections Partnership (CCP)
FY 2018-19 Annual Report
and
FY 2019-20 Plan Update**

**Community Corrections Partnership (CCP)
Executive Committee**

Name	Title/Agency
Linda Downey	Chief Probation Officer Probation Department
Donald Segerstrom	Presiding Judge Superior Court
Bill Pooley	Sheriff Sheriff's Office
Laura Krieg	District Attorney District Attorney's Office
Scott Gross	Public Defender Public Defender's Office
Turu VanderWeil	Chief of Police Sonora Police Department
Michael Wilson	Behavioral Health Director Behavioral Health Department

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I. BACKGROUND

In an effort to address overcrowding in California's prisons and assist in alleviating the state's financial crisis, the Public Safety Realignment Act (Assembly Bill 109) was signed into law on April 5, 2011. In his AB 109 signing message, then Governor Brown stated: *"For too long, the state's prison system has been a revolving door for lower-level offenders and parole violators who are released within months—often before they are even transferred out of a reception center. Cycling these offenders through state prisons wastes money, aggravates crowded conditions, thwarts rehabilitation, and impedes local law enforcement supervision."*

AB 109 changed the law to realign responsibilities for certain non-serious, non-violent, non-sex offenders from state to local jurisdictions, transferring responsibility for supervising these specified "lower level" inmates and parolees from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to counties. On July 19, 2011, the Tuolumne County Board of Supervisors designated the Probation Department as the supervising county agency for the Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) program.

Implementation of the Public Safety Realignment Act (AB 109) became effective on October 1, 2011. Additionally, § 1230.1 of the California Penal Code (PC) was amended to read:

"Each county local Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) established pursuant to subdivision (b) of § 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 CCP consisting of the chief probation officer of the county as chair, a chief of police, the sheriff, the district attorney, the public defender, presiding judge or his or her designee, and the department representative listed in either § 1230 (b)(2)(G), 1230(b)(2)(H) or 1230(b)(2)(J) 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 county board of supervisors unless rejected by a vote of 4/5ths in which case the plan goes back to the CCP for further consideration.

(d) Consistent with local needs and resources, the plan may include recommendations to maximize the effective investment of criminal justice resources in evidence-based correctional sanctions and programs, 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."

II. KEY COMPONENTS OF AB 109

A. Target Populations

AB 109 addresses three distinct target populations. The first is the Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) population. This consists of offenders who are released back to the community after serving a term in state prison. This population was previously placed on a grant of state parole which was supervised by the parole division of the CDCR. Supervision of this population is now the responsibility of local probation departments (for up to three years) and is inclusive of offenders with a current commitment for a non-violent, non-serious, non-registerable sex offense regardless of any prior convictions. As of October 1, 2011, all parole revocations are served in county jail instead of state prison. In addition, as of July 1, 2013, the parole revocation process is now a local court-based process rather than a hearing in front of the Board of Parole.

The second largest population is offenders who will serve their felony prison commitments locally in county jail rather than in state prison. Pursuant to § 1170(h) PC, this population has been convicted of a non-violent, non-serious, or non-registerable sex offense. These offenders are comprised of two groups; those sentenced under § 1170(h)(5)(A) PC who will serve their entire sentence within the county jail and those sentenced under § 1170(h)(5)(B) who serve a portion of their sentence in the county jail with the remaining portion under mandatory supervision by the probation department. Since the implementation of sentencing pursuant to §1170(h) PC, there has been a statewide push for courts to sentence pursuant to §1170(h)(5)(B) PC to include grants of Mandatory Supervision. Tuolumne County is in accordance with this mandate and has, over time, maintained commitments pursuant to §1170(h)(5)(B) PC. If an offender violates the terms of his/her Mandatory Supervision, the Probation Department will file a violation and a deputy district attorney will appear in court to represent the People. If the offender requests a contested hearing, the deputy district attorney must call witnesses to the stand and litigate the violation.

The third target population is released offenders who remain under the jurisdiction of state parole supervision. These offenders are classified as:

- Inmates paroled from life terms to include third-strike offenders;
- Offenders whose most recent commitment offense is violent or serious, as defined by §§667.5(c) and 1192.7(c) PC;
- High-risk sex offenders, as defined by static 99R risk score (6 and above)
- Offenders who must complete a treatment program in a state hospital pursuant to §2962 PC

- Parolees who violate the terms of their parole cannot be returned to state prison custody; rather these offenders serve their violations of parole in the county jail.

Redefining felonies: The definitions of 500+ felony offenses were revised to mandate that the crimes are punishable in local county jail for the same length of term as prescribed in the Penal Code. Offenders convicted of committing serious or violent felonies, and those who must register as sex offenders will continue to serve their terms in state prison. There are additional felonies (approximately 60) that have been specifically designated for commitment to state prison.

A violent felony is defined in § 667.5 (c) PC. A serious felony is defined in § 1192.7(c) PC. Registerable sex offenses are defined in § 290 PC (See Attachment #1).

Revocations Heard and Served Locally: The courts hear revocations of PRCS filed by the probation and parole departments. PRCS and parole revocations are served in local jails (by law, maximum revocation sentence is up to 180 days), with the exception of paroled “lifers” who have a revocation term of greater than 30 days.

Changes to In-Custody Credits: Jail inmates earn four days of credit for every two days served. Time spent on home detention electronic monitoring is credited as time spent in jail custody.

Alternative Custody: §1203.018 PC authorizes electronic monitoring for Pretrial inmates being held in the county jail in lieu of bail. Eligible inmates must first be held in custody for 60 calendar days post-arraignment, or 30 calendar days for those charged with misdemeanors.

Community-Based Punishment/Sanction: Authorizes counties to use a range of community-based punishment and intermediate sanctions other than jail incarceration alone or traditional probation supervision.

B. Pretrial Release Program

The Pretrial Release Program was originally introduced in the second-year CCP plan update for FY 2012-13. During FY 2017-18, the CCP made a renewed commitment to formalize a Pretrial Release Program by adopting a custom tool made up of six different risk factors proven to demonstrate a risk for a new arrest or a failure to appear in validation studies. The Tuolumne Pretrial Risk Assessment Instrument also flags statutory factors related to specific booking

charges which necessitate mandatory bail hearings. The tool is scored primarily by jail staff at the time of booking in order to allow eligible lower-risk arrestees to be released at the earliest possible stage under a local Court Order.

The adopted goals of the CCP's renewed Pretrial program are the following:

- ***Ensure the safety of the community***
 - ***Improve the appearance rate of released persons in court***
 - ***Protect the presumption of innocence***
 - ***Provide fairness by considering release for those who cannot afford monetary bail***
 - ***Maximize the number of jail beds for sentenced inmates***
-

Currently, approximately 60 to 75 percent of the County's 147 jail beds are occupied by inmates who have not yet been sentenced. A Pretrial workgroup was formed and has been meeting regularly to assess progress and issues with the implementation of the program. The CCP's Pretrial workgroup involves the cooperation of the District Attorney, Public Defender, Sheriff, Jail staff, Chief Probation Officer, Probation staff, the Presiding Judge, and Court staff to support a program of identifying arrestees who can be safely released from custody without the requirement to post monetary bond pending the outcome of their case in the Court system. The adopted risk assessment tool, which was specifically designed to meet the demographics of this county, was implemented on November 1, 2017.

- The Tuolumne Pretrial Risk Assessment Instrument scores individuals and rates them Low, Low-Moderate, Moderate, Moderate-High, or High in terms of their likelihood to miss Court appearances or to be arrested for a new offense. Generally: Low risk individuals were released from jail with dates to appear in Court. Low-Moderate and Moderate risk individuals were also released but placed on electronic monitoring and monitored by probation with certain conditions. High risk individuals were only released with approval of the Court or by posting monetary bail established by the Court.
- **During fiscal year 2018-19, 236 Pretrial Release individuals were monitored, in some capacity, by Probation staff.** Of those, 139 were successful in that they appeared at all their court hearings, and did not sustain new law violations, while 38 were unsuccessful in that they absconded from Court obligations or were re-arrested on new charges. The remaining 59 individuals were still going through the Court process.

Pretrial Release Program during FY 2018-19:

- *59% Successful*
- *16% Unsuccessful*
- *25% Active*

Excluding current active participants:

- *79% Successful*
 - *21% Unsuccessful*
-

III. TUOLUMNE COUNTY CCP FY 2018-19 FUNDING UTILIZATION

A. Probation Department

AB 109 funding continued to allow the Probation Department to provide intensive supervision of high-risk offenders in close collaboration with the Sheriff's Office, as well as alternatives to incarceration such as the Work Release, Community Service, and Electronic Monitoring programs.

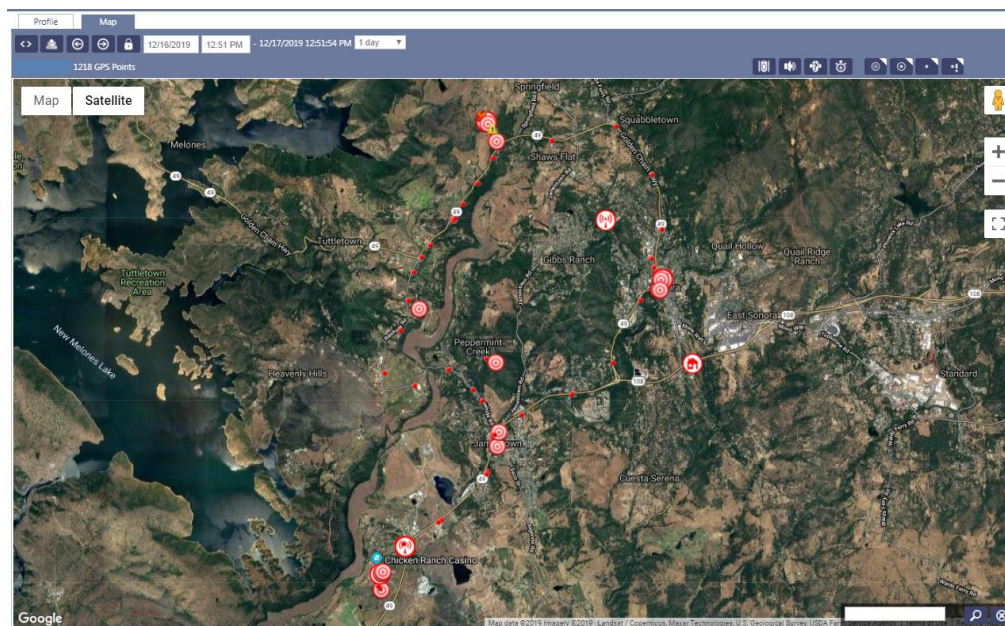
AB 109 funded staffing included two Supervising Probation Officers, two Deputy Probation Officers, two Work Release Coordinators, one Legal Assistant, and one Office Assistant. Additionally, Probation's funding provided for evidence-based behavioral programming at the Day Reporting Center via GEO Reentry Services, a field-ready vehicle, Work Release Program equipment and supplies, supplementation of electronic monitoring costs, relevant training for assigned staff, drug testing services, and other costs associated with supervising AB 109 offenders. It should be noted that funding continues to be inadequate to fully address the needs of this population, as associated workloads remain high.

Probation clients served during FY 2018-19:

- *10-15 per day in Work Release*
 - *5-10 per day on alcohol electronic monitoring*
 - *30-40 per day on GPS electronic monitoring/home detention*
 - *35-45 offenders per day in the Day Reporting Center Program*
 - *500-530 moderate to high risk felony offenders actively supervised per day*
 - *110-130 PRCS and Mandatory Supervision Offenders actively supervised per day*
-

1. Electronic Monitoring

Probation staff enrolled 293 individuals into the Electronic Monitoring Program (EMP) during FY 2018-19. The Probation Department provides global positioning system (GPS) electronic monitoring and continuous alcohol transdermal and remote breath testing. The GPS devices are used to closely monitor high risk offenders transitioning out of state prison or county jail, and offenders with poor reporting habits or victim sensitive cases with active criminal protective orders. The EMP program is also utilized as a sentencing alternative to county jail for misdemeanor dispositions, lower risk felony offenders, medically fragile offenders, and for Pretrial releases in lieu of bail. While EMP clients were charged fees for this service during FY 2018-19, the fee revenue generated only partially covers the cost of the program.



The screen shot above shows an example of an offender's location tracking over the course of single day. Officers can also easily access information on offenders such as caseload, risk level, device battery level, and whether or not the offender is out of his/her allowed zone.

2. Work Release

Criminal justice realignment funds to the Probation Department continued to support the Work Release program, which is only partially funded by offender fees. Work Release continued to be the primary alternative to secure custody utilized by the Court for misdemeanor dispositions and for lower risk felony offenders with technical violations of supervision. The Work Release program provides directly supervised charitable and public service work throughout the County five days a week. Meanwhile, participants learn marketable skills, sometimes leading to paid employment.

During FY 2018-19:

- ***2,275 Work Release days logged (1,724 days during FY 17-18, 32% increase)***
 - ***13,650 work hours***
 - ***\$163,800 worth of labor performed (calculated at minimum wage)***
 - ***Approximately 90% of the labor performed was on County projects***
-

Examples of Recent Work Release Program Projects

Before and After: 2018 landscaping outside Twain Harte Pool



Before and After: 2019 Patterson Field concrete replacement, Sonora



Before and After: 2019 Painting Groveland Community Center Interior



3. Community Service

Probationers completed over 16,303 community service hours at local registered non-profit organizations including animal shelters, children and family services, churches, clubs, fairgrounds, libraries, museums, parks, schools, and thrift stores. This is a **34% increase** from last year. In FY 17-18 probationers completed 12,180 community service hours. Some popular options include:



4. High Risk Supervision Team (HRST)

One Deputy Probation Officer, one Supervising Deputy Probation Officer, one Sheriff's Deputy, and one Sheriff's Sergeant were assigned to the High-Risk Supervision Team (HRST) to perform compliance checks, conduct searches, provide drug testing, assist with warrant service, refer offenders to treatment services, and perform the various other duties of sworn peace officers.

During FY 2018-19, the HRST:

- ***Conducted over 800 probation compliance checks***
 - ***Assisted Tuolumne County Sheriff's investigators with search and arrest warrants***
 - ***Arrested 86 individuals on fresh charges and warrants***
 - ***Recovered stolen items such as vehicles and property***
 - ***Seized illegal drug paraphernalia and drugs with intent to sell***
 - ***Seized illegally owned firearms and ammunition***
-

HRST FY 2018-19 Highlights:

12/18/18: During a probation compliance check, 5 firearms, 200 rounds of ammunition, illegal fireworks, and drug paraphernalia were located and seized in a convicted felon's residence. The probationer is a convicted felon prohibited from owning or possessing firearms and ammunition. Two individuals were booked into the County Jail for their respective charges.

3/20/19: Members of the HRST arrived at a probationer's home to serve an arrest warrant and conduct a compliance check. Two individuals that resided in the house had several warrants out for their arrest. Upon arrival, the HRST set up around the residence, announced their arrival, and ordered the occupants out of the residence. After 25 minutes of announcements, the male subject acknowledged the HRST. He became verbally assaultive and stated he would rather die than go to prison. The female exited the residence and was placed in handcuffs. The female explained that the male subject had a knife and wanted to commit "suicide by cop." The male was then seen holding a box cutter and cried for deputies to shoot him. He threatened to "slash his throat." The Supervising Deputy Probation Officer had ongoing rapport with the male probationer and took over communications. After employing evidenced-based tactics for approximately an hour, the male finally agreed to surrender without further incident. It was learned that the vehicle in the driveway was also reported stolen and the male subject was in possession of the key. He was charged for possessing a stolen vehicle and was booked into the County Jail on felony and misdemeanor warrants as well.

5/7/19: During a Pretrial Release compliance check, drug paraphernalia and stolen power tools from Ace Hardware store in Jackson were located. Two individuals were booked into the County Jail for the above charges.

5/9/19: During a probation search, 2 loaded firearms and 744 rounds of ammunition were located and seized. The probationer is a convicted felon prohibited from owning or possessing firearms and ammunition. The probationer was booked into the County Jail for the listed charges.

Probation Demographics

Figure 1

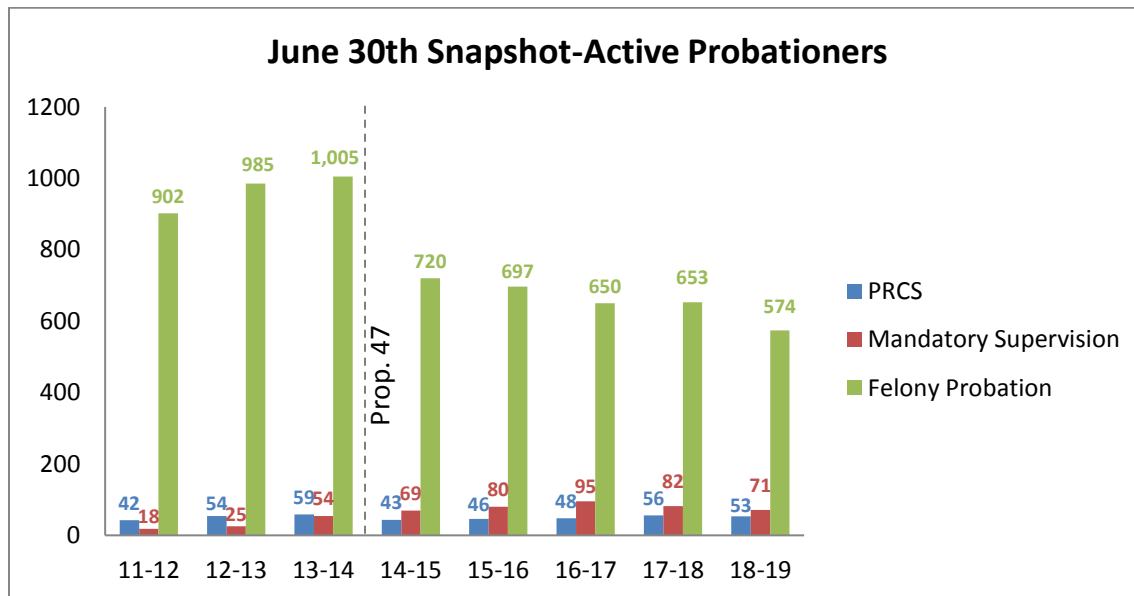
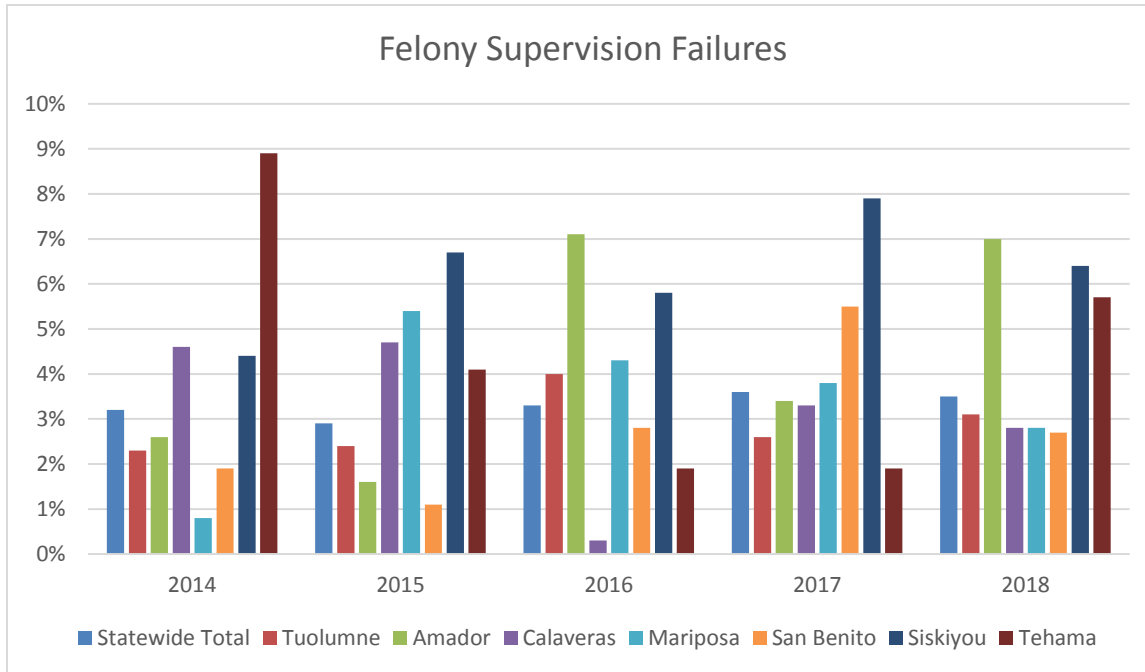


Figure 1 demonstrates a snapshot of active probationers on June 30th from fiscal years 2011-12 to 2018-19. This graph displays how many probationers Tuolumne County may be supervising at one time versus throughout the entire Fiscal Year.

On November 4, 2014, California voters enacted the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Act (Prop. 47), which made three broad changes to felony sentencing laws. First, it reclassified certain theft and drug possession offenses from potential felonies to misdemeanors. Second, it authorized defendants already serving sentences for specified felony offenses to petition courts for resentencing under the new misdemeanor provisions. Third, it authorized defendants who had completed their sentences for specified felony convictions to apply for reclassification of the convictions to misdemeanors. These changes resulted in a decrease in new felony probation grants leading to an overall decrease in the size of the felony supervised population.

Figure 2



The graph above shows how Tuolumne County compares with other similar counties in terms of county supervised felony offenders revoked to prison or jail.

B. Sheriff's Office

Sheriff's Office funding covered half of the Jail Commander salary, one Jail Classification Deputy, one Jail Program Specialist, one Jail Deputy, two Jail Deputies for the Inmate Work Crew, one Patrol Deputy and one Patrol Sergeant assigned to the High-Risk Supervision Team (HRST), training and inmate program supplies.

1. Strategies for Inmates

A 2019 snapshot of AB 109 in custody offenders shows the level of engagement in evidence based programming and promising practices.

- **12% of the jail is made up of AB 109 offenders**
 - o **30% of AB 109 offenders participated in work crews**
 - o **12% participated in Narcotics/Alcoholics Anonymous recovery programs**
 - o **18% participated in Bible Study or other religious programming**
 - o **12% were working on their GED high school equivalency certificate**
 - o **18% were actively involved in the GEO Jail Reentry programming**

Inmates housed in county jails are not afforded the same job opportunities to enhance their real-world experiences and skills as inmates who are confined in state prisons. Ex-offenders with jail work experience find jobs faster and hold them longer than those without work experience. This jail work experience provides vocational skills and keeps inmates busy and productive while serving out their sentences. Inmate work programs have reduced recidivism and promote positive inmate behavior.

The Tuolumne County Sheriff's Office has been using AB 109 inmates on supervised work crews since May 2014. Based on data compiled since its inception, the statistics demonstrate that the work programs promote positive behavior, vocational skills, and employment which ultimately reduce the risk of recidivism.

Since Inmate Work Program inception: (5/4/2014 – 9/16/2019)

- ***Total workers: 312 inmates***
 - ***Inmates that have been rearrested: 69***
 - ***Recidivism rate: 22.1%***
-

Tuolumne County jail houses a growing number of long-term detainees and offenders. Work and industry programs provide valuable services and products to the community and improve the likelihood of inmate's success after release from jail. All sentenced inmates are assessed to see if they meet the criteria for the program. Inmates can also volunteer to participate in the program.

The work programs have continued to grow over the last few years. There is currently a male crew with two deputies supervising eight inmates and a female work crew consisting of one female deputy and five female inmates. The industry program has an assigned retail location at "Mountain Treasures" where the wood working projects created by the female crew are for sale to the public. A new Jail Industries Program is now also in place, which is a small herd of goats that have been contracted to clear the vegetation at the Jamestown landfill. Through funding from the state, Jail Industries' goats will make a small profit for the work program. Supervised inmates are also currently growing the nursery stock required for landscaping the new jail. Work crews will plant all the trees and shrubs at the new location during FY 2019-20, saving the County over \$160,000 total.

Work Crew jobs include:

- New Project this year is the “goat grazing” program
- Parks, cemeteries, and drainage canals
- Highway 108 Fire Safe Council (shaded fuel break)
- Caltrans – clearing hazardous trees and clean roadways of trash
- Forest Service – Re-roofing restrooms, painting, reforestation and clearing off-highway vehicle trails
- County road projects (trash removal along road to the casino, continuous project)
- Don Pedro Campgrounds weed eating
- Work projects at the following schools: Sonora High School, Columbia Elementary School and Curtis Creek Elementary
- Growing trees and plants for the new jail
- Helping set-up and take down for non-profit events throughout the county

Examples of Recent Jail Inmate Work Program Projects

Wood projects from the Female Inmate Work Crew.



Trees and plants for new jail.



Roof job at Hacienda Campgrounds (USFS) Assisting with Rim Fire reforestation and clearing OHV trails. The crew normally spends 10 to 14 weeks per year working on this project.



Jail Industries Goats working at Jamestown landfill.



Assisting the Twain Harte community services district with brush clearing projects.



For Fiscal Year 2018-19, the Jail Inmate Work Crew Program experienced the following:

- ***79 inmates assigned***
 - ***Recorded over 116,900 worked man- hours without incident***
 - ***Crews have made over \$107,000 in revenue; and have saved the county over \$64,000 in labor***
-

C. GEO Reentry Services

1. Day Reporting Center (DRC)

Several dynamic and static risk factors can help determine whether a person has a high chance of recidivating. Of the eight common criminogenic needs, the static risk factor that cannot be changed is the criminal history. The seven dynamic risk factors that can be affected through treatment and intervention are anti-social attitudes, anti-social peers, anti-social personality, family, education and employment, pro-social activities, and substance abuse needs.

GEO programs target criminogenic needs using evidence-based practices aimed at changing negative thoughts and criminal behaviors. Upon entering the program, each participant's criminogenic needs are assessed, and based on the assessment individuals are placed in programs designed to address the identified needs. Some of those classes include substance abuse prevention and/or treatment, life skills, employment readiness, and anger management

or parenting. As a part of the programs, participants are encouraged to obtain employment or receive additional educational training in order to work on reducing their dynamic risk factors. Rather than targeting just one criminogenic need, programs target all of the identified needs in an effort to help participants successfully change their criminal thinking, thus reducing their risk of committing a new offense.

In order to help participants' progress through the programs, staff provide them with cognitive skills training, also referred to as Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT). The 16-step treatment program used to deliver the training was designed by Gregory Little and Kenneth Robinson in order to "enhance self-image, promote growth of a positive, productive identity, and facilitate the development of higher stages of moral reasoning" (Little and Robinson, 1996). With the encouragement and support of a group setting, the participant gradually strives to evolve socially, morally and behaviorally through completing the steps that ultimately instill goals, motivation, and values within the individual. The MRT Freedom Ladder serves as the visualization of one's road to achieving the steps, and ultimately reaching a higher level of moral reasoning in conscious decision-making.

GEO Reentry programming at the Day Reporting Center includes:

- ***Moral Reconciliation Therapy groups***
- ***Individual Cognitive Behavioral Therapy***
- ***Substance Abuse Classes***
- ***Parenting Classes***
- ***Drug Testing***
- ***Job Skills/Resume Workshops***
- ***Community Service***
- ***Referrals to housing, employment, mental health, veteran services, and other social services including numerous community-based organizations***



Day Reporting Center parenting event

Figure 3

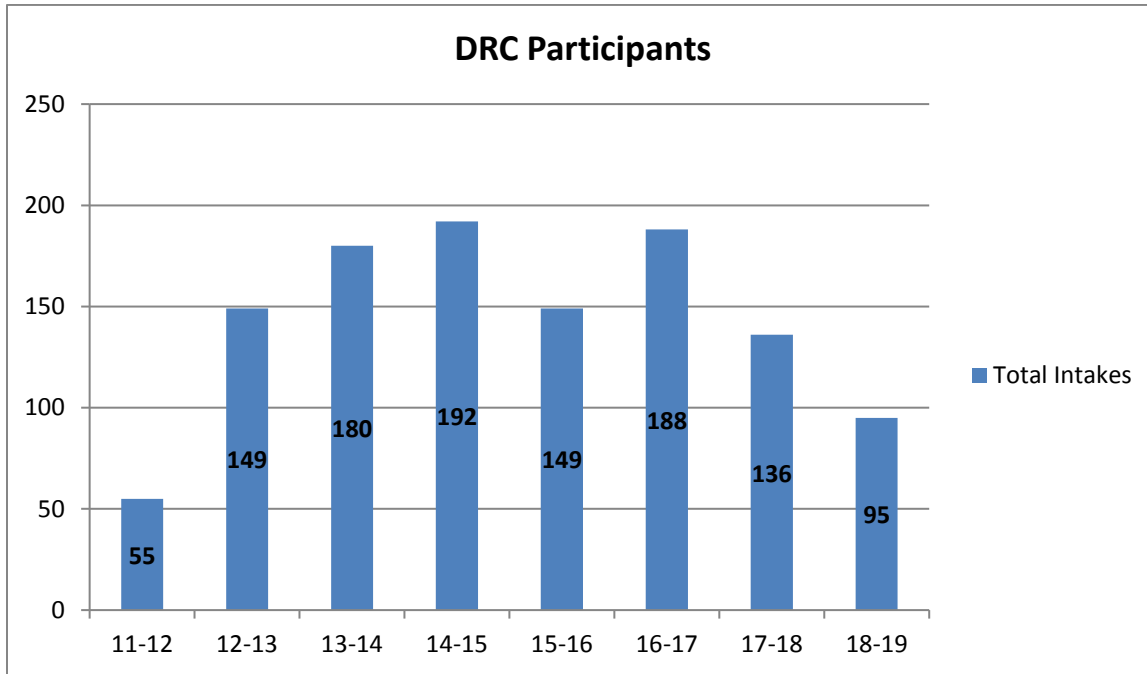
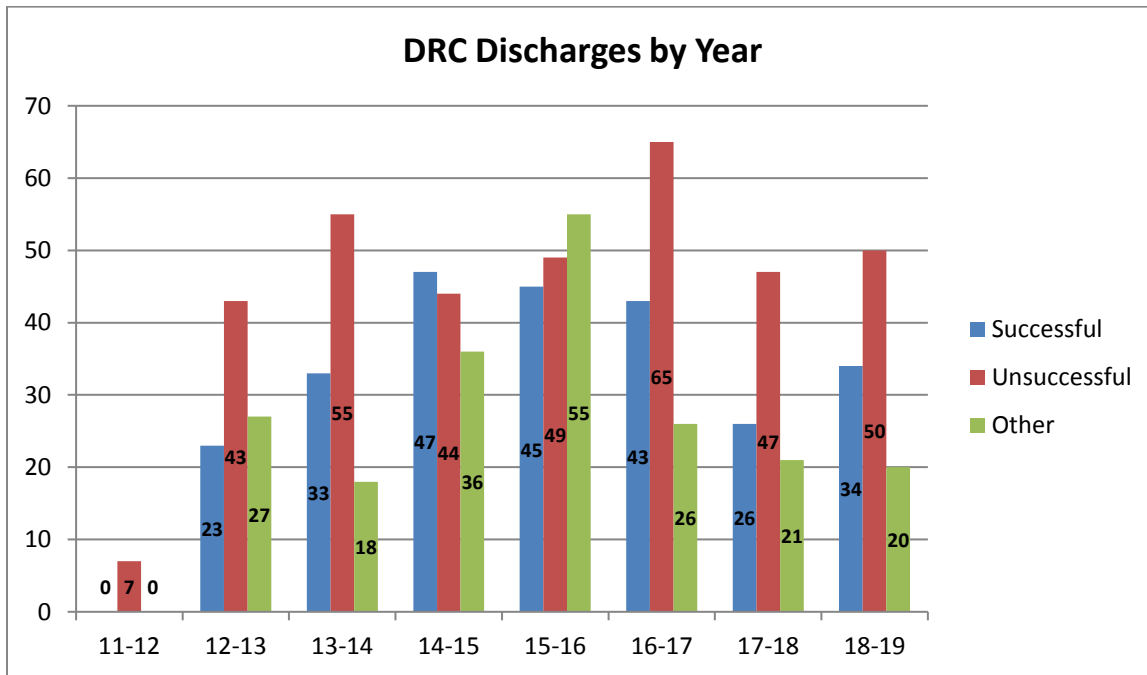


Figure 4



The DRC Program is intended for moderate to high risk offenders to provide a high degree of discipline combined with evidence based intensive treatment programs to prevent criminal behavior and encourage positive social attitudes. The program is extensive and demanding. In order to complete the program an individual must complete Phase I-III, Aftercare (in some

cases), and obtain successful employment and housing. This process takes a minimum of 210 days. In order for individuals to move on to the next phase of the program, they need to finish each step in their Moral Reconciliation Therapy Workbook (MRT) and remain drug free. “Successful” is defined as completing all assigned programs and services (Phase I-III) and in some cases Aftercare as well. “Unsuccessful” includes participants who did not complete the program due to non-compliance, absconding, or going to jail. “Other” is considered to be when the individual did not complete the programs for external reasons. Some examples include: probation was transferred, Prop 47 sentence reductions, Prop 36 drug treatment, attaining full time employment, mental/physical limitations, deceased, etc.

Day Reporting Center Spotlights

Spotlight on Sean M.

Sean M. came to the Tuolumne DRC in June after being referred by his probation officer. He admits he was resistant to the program at first because he was skeptical it could help him, but he soon changed his mind. “Along the way I came to find out that the staff truly did want to help me, that they wanted me to succeed,” he said. “Their goal is to provide you with the tools you need to move on from whatever landed you in the program in the first place. They want to help you create a better life for yourself.” Sean says he has found his Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT) and Substance Abuse classes particularly helpful. He is on track to graduate from the program before the new year and is proud to be creating a new life for himself. A retiree, Sean enjoys volunteering with the elderly and participating in community service projects. His advice to anyone entering the program is simple: “Have faith in yourself, finish what you start and get through it,” he said. “It’s definitely worth it in the end.”

Spotlight on Russel G.

Russel G. was receptive to reentry programming from the very beginning; he had previous experience with inpatient treatment and, when given the option to try a non-residential program, he was interested in giving it a chance. But, even though he had a positive outlook early on, he says he has become even more optimistic as he has experienced the benefits of the program firsthand. “I think it’s great because it holds me accountable,” he explained. “And since it’s outpatient, I have the ability to go out and face things on my own, rather than being forced to do it.”

According to Russel, classes like Moral Reconciliation Therapy and Life Skills have been important for his personal progress. He explained how he’s been able to build healthier relationships with those close to him and improve his coping skills. “I’m able to deal with more life struggles—when life shows up on your doorstep,” he said. “Just learning to be able to use the tools to

handle life on life's terms." With support from DRC staff, Russel has started attending Narcotics Anonymous meetings in the community and taking classes at Columbia College. He is currently working towards completing the program in time for the DRC's next Transition Ceremony in December 2019.

Spotlight on Keith M.

The road to recovery wasn't easy for reentry participant Keith M. when he started at Tuolumne County DRC in June 2018. He realized his home environment was making it difficult for him to participate in the program and overcome his addiction. He was able to turn a corner when he moved to a shelter closer to the DRC and started putting his sobriety first. "Although it still took time, I could get more out of it," Keith said. "The classes changed my mind. I was able to improve my behaviors, relationships, beliefs and how I spend my time."

Keith has participated in most of the classes at the DRC, but said he found his classes on parenting, relapse prevention and coping skills especially helpful for improving his attitude and outlook. He will transition to Aftercare at the end of March and hopes to continue applying the skills he learned in reentry. For people just starting the program, Keith recommends keeping an open mind. "It's rough to get out jail and be referred to that program," he acknowledged. "It's stressful but stay positive and give it a shot because everyone can get something out of it. Whether you use it now or six months from now, a lightbulb will go off in your head – bing – and it works."

2. Jail Re-entry Program (JRP)

In 2013, GEO's program was expanded to serve the jail population. The JRP is designed for inmates to participate in evidence-based treatment while incarcerated. Individuals can either volunteer or are court mandated to complete the program. The program strives to provide a high degree of discipline combined with intensive treatment programs to prevent criminal behavior and encourage positive social attitudes. The overall goal of the program is to prepare participants for a successful re-entry back into the community. To be successful in the program the participants must finish at least 50% of the core program. Each participant develops a Release Plan 30-60 days prior to expected release. Participants are expected to transfer to the DRC for further programming after release from custody.

The JRP provides:

- Individual assessment and treatment planning
- Weekly Cognitive Behavioral Therapy
- 1-2 hours of Cognitive Behavioral group meetings per week
- Life Skills
- Cognitive Skills
- Substance Abuse Counseling
- Referrals to community resources
- Periodic evaluation of progress
- Awards and affirmation for compliance
- Assistance with job preparation and placement services upon release



Jail Reentry Program participants who completed their High School Diplomas

Figure 5

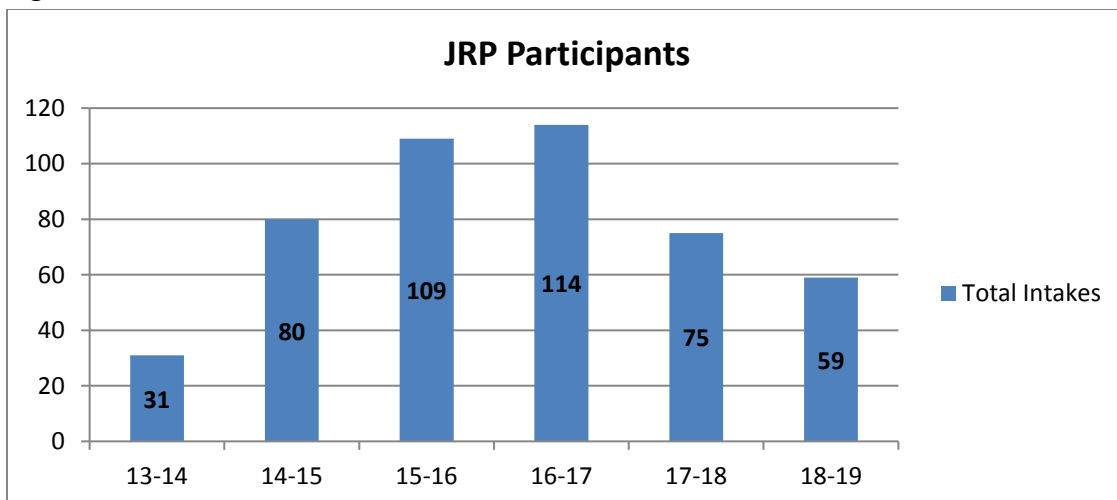
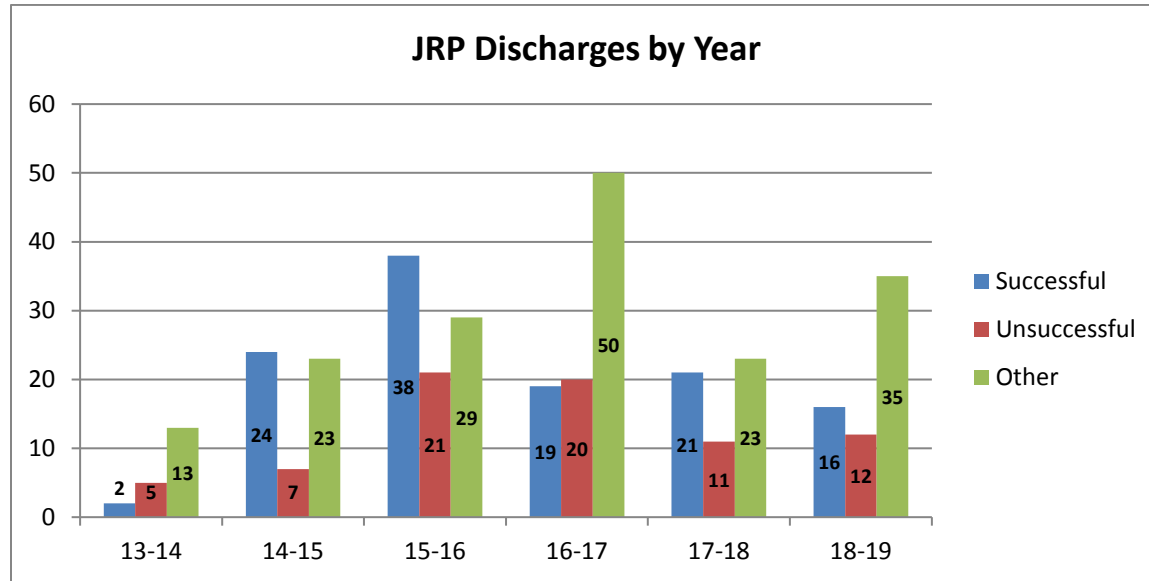


Figure 6



In order to complete the program successfully, an inmate must complete 50% of the program and leave in good standing. “Unsuccessful” include participants who did not complete the program due to non-compliance. “Other” is considered to be when the individual did not complete for external reasons. Some examples include: being released from jail early, transferring to the DRC, etc.

D. District Attorney’s Office

The District Attorney’s Office utilized AB 109 funds to fund one full time Victim/Witness Advocate. The mission of the DA Victim/Witness Program is to reduce the trauma that victims may experience in the wake of a crime, to improve the criminal justice system’s understanding of the needs of victims, and to attempt to decrease the incidence of unreported crimes by establishing trust in the criminal justice system. Often after reporting a crime, many victims are left feeling unsure and confused as to what happens next. The Victim/Witness Program offers support and information about victim’s rights within the criminal justice system through services such as, case status updates, court escorts, referral to community services, information regarding restitution, and jail release information. The AB 109 Advocate assists in collecting restitution information and victim impact statements for presentencing reports.

When AB 109 was first enacted, the Tuolumne County Community Corrections Partnership acknowledged that the criminal justice realignment would not only effect the populations identified in the realignment, but also the local populations on probation and incarcerated in our local jails. This has a direct effect on the victims of the defendants that are charged with a

felony but will be serving “local prison time”. There were further changes such as in the collection of restitution when a defendant is serving time in the county jail versus state prison, early releases due to custody credits, and alternatives to custody for both felons and misdemeanants. Receiving AB 109 funds has allowed the District Attorney’s Office to have a specially trained Advocate that can provide information to victims about these changes and assist victims throughout the life of the case and after.

The Victim/Witness Advocate provided services to crime victims, including, but not limited to, drunk driving, burglary, assault, car theft and vandalism. **During FY 2018-19, the Victim/Witness Advocate funded by AB 109 has provided services to 288 new victims of crime, offering over 5,691 services to those victims.**

The District Attorney’s criminal division also received AB 109 funding for deputy district attorney time to review and respond to incoming petitions, prepare and appear in court hearings concerning parole revocation, contested PRCS and violation of Mandatory Supervision. AB 109 created new hearings and responsibilities for the District Attorney’s Office. A violation of PRCS or parole often results in a petition for revocation being filed. Generally, within five days of this filing, the court will hold a hearing. The District Attorney’s Office provides a deputy district attorney to staff these hearings. This deputy reviews the petition and represents the People at the hearing. In Tuolumne County during FY 2018-19, the People attended a total of **101 PRCS hearings, 3 contested PRCS hearings, and 78 Violation of Mandatory Supervision hearings.**

As mentioned above, AB 109 (as well as Prop 57, the Public Safety and Rehabilitation Act of 2016) have drastically increased the amount of appearances and reviews done by the District Attorney’s Office. With the early release of offenders, the District Attorney’s Office is struggling to review all board of parole hearing early release notification letters and respond within 30 days. In 2018-19 in Tuolumne County, the People **reviewed and responded to 42 nonviolent parole release review letters.** This takes an incredible amount of time and resources. Finally, the Tuolumne County District Attorney’s Office has seen an overwhelming increase in both PRCS and Mandatory Supervision hearings.

E. Behavioral Health Department

The Behavioral Health Department received AB 109 funding to support substance use treatment in effort to support the goals of reducing recidivism and increasing employment. Behavioral Health's focus continued to emphasize recovery-oriented service management to access stable housing and/or treatment, including residential support for stabilization. Recidivism often occurs as a result of challenges to meet basic needs, relapse of substance use, and poor inter-social relationships. Stable supported housing, networking and focused recovery and rehabilitative treatment toward meeting the unique needs of persons with co-morbid substance and mental health challenges.

During FY 2018-19:

- ***Substance Use Treatment: 21 treatment episodes, 18 Individuals, 118 services, total length of services 2,325 days.***
 - ***Mental Health Treatment: 38 treatment episodes, 29 individuals, 284 services, total length of services 3,583 days.***
 - ***Residential Substance Use Treatment: 10 clients, 687 days, 80% success rate measured by stays over 30 days. All funds in this category were spent with some additional funds from BH to cover stays.***
-

Behavioral Health Clinician Position at Probation

In September 2018, a joint agreement between Behavioral Health and Probation allowed a Behavioral Health Clinician to be assigned to the Probation Department full time. This unique position, which is partially funded by AB 109, has proven successful in terms of assisting offenders who may otherwise fall through cracks in the system.

The Clinician provides much needed behavioral health services at no charge to formally supervised adults. Therapy services are provided on site at the Probation Department, in the jail while offenders are serving sentences before they are released to Probation supervision, and in the field in homes and homeless camps.

Through this position, the Clinician can complete the necessary documentation allowing clients to be quickly referred to the Behavioral Health Department for additional services such as case management, treatment groups, medications, rehab, and substance use treatment. The

Clinician works closely with other units at Behavioral Health, such as Full-Service Partnership, Substance Use Disorder services, the Enrichment Center, Crisis and Triage services, and Outpatient services. The Clinician has also provided immediate crisis services to several clients.

The Clinician works closely with probation officers in making sentencing recommendations when a mentally ill offenders comes before the Court. Justice partners have expressed that these recommendations and assistance have been helpful in determining and securing the proper services to assist mentally ill offenders.

To date, the Clinician has also worked with Behavioral Health to assist three clients to receive SSI-Disability payments, a process that can take up to 12 months to complete. Through the Clinician’s diligence, this process took much less time.

Currently, the Clinician works with 54 clients, including 13 who are specifically under AB 109 supervision. This work is invaluable to Probation and the community as a whole.

IV. TUOLUMNE COUNTY CCP FY 2019-20 PLAN UPDATE

On June 18, 2019, the Tuolumne County Board of Supervisors accepted the CCP’s FY 2019-20 Plan update, including a budget of \$2,447,025.

A. Budget

The CCP is currently estimated to receive a total of \$2,866,615 for AB 109 operations during FY 2019-20, as noted in the table below:

FY 2019-20 REVENUE		
Estimated Total Allocation	\$	2,866,615
		<i>FY 2018-19 Actual Growth + FY 2019-20 Estimated Base</i>
Implementation Revenue	\$	100,000
		<i>To be received for completing annual CCP Survey</i>

CCP revenue is held in two separate trust funds. Base and growth revenue are deposited into the Operations trust, which supports ongoing CCP expenses. The CCP also receives \$100,000 annually for submitting a survey completed by Probation staff, detailing CCP goals, objectives, outcome measures, budget information, and (optional) program photos and/or quotes. The FY 2018-19 ending trust balances are noted in the table below:

FY 2018-19 Ending Trust Balances			
Total Operations Trust			
Balance	\$	529,700	<i>Minimum \$400,000 reserve</i>
Total Implementation			<i>For one-time program implementation</i>
Trust Balance	\$	818,647	<i>expenses only</i>
			<i>Inclusive of all funds in trust as of</i>
Total Held in Trust	\$	1,348,347	<i>06/30/19</i>

While Tuolumne County’s FY 2019-20 base allocation total is estimated (the actual full amount to be received depends on sales tax and vehicle license fee receipts through June 2020), there was a significant increase from previous years in the County’s actual growth allocation. This is largely due to the fact that the County’s felony probation improvement rate drastically increased from the previous fiscal year. In addition, the County’s prison revocation rate was lower than the overall state average. As a result, the County qualified for a substantial performance-based allocation.

In light of higher than expected growth funding, the CCP Executive Committee approved the following two additional one-time budget requests for FY 2019-20 on September 20, 2019:

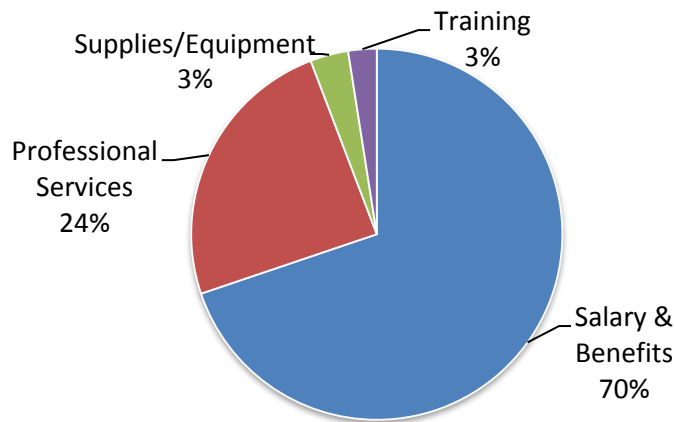
- *Sheriff’s Office:* \$109,000 to fund startup costs for five (5) allotted jail deputy positions at the new jail. This amount is for the initial hiring process only and will not be an ongoing cost of public safety realignment funding.
- *Probation Department:* \$150,000 to provide realigned offenders supportive services such as medical or mental health treatment, housing assistance, transportation, and assistance to remove any other barriers to successful rehabilitation and reentry into the community. This amount is expected to last through multiple fiscal years.

The CCP is requesting to increase the AB 109 budget accepted by the Board in June 2019 by \$259,000, to a new FY 2019-20 total of \$2,706,025. Please see Attachment 2 for the FY 2019-20 CCP full line item budget, which includes the two additional one-time funding requests approved by the CCP Executive Committee in September 2019.

The table below show the CCP's total proposed expenses by category (including the additional funding requests):

CCP AB109 FY 2019-20 REVISED PROPOSED Budget by Category		
Category	Totals	Details
Salary & Benefits	\$ 1,889,077	All Tuolumne County staffing costs for Probation Dept., Sheriff's Office, District Attorney's Office, & Behavioral Health Dept.
Professional Services	\$ 660,088	Day Reporting/Jail Reentry programs, substance abuse residential treatment, drug testing, electronic monitoring & pretrial implementation
Supplies/Equipment	\$ 89,861	Program supplies, operational costs such as phones, safety equipment, etc.
Training	\$ 67,000	Probation Dept. & Sheriff's Office relevant trainings
Total Expenses	\$ 2,706,025	<i>Inclusive of all expenses</i>

The pie chart below illustrates that the bulk of CCP expense is attributed to staffing. The next highest cost is for professional services, most significantly GEO Reentry Services programming. All other costs, including supplies, equipment, and training, make up less than 7% percent of total AB 109 costs.



B. Goals

In May 2018, the CCP Executive Committee established two goals for FY 2018-19; 1) formation of a multi-disciplinary treatment team to work collaboratively towards identification and treatment of offenders' medical, mental health, substance use, and housing needs; and 2) creation of a trial mental health competency program to assist offenders that are found mentally incompetent to stand trial under 1368 P.C. with treatment and possibly restoration services while locally incarcerated and awaiting placement in the state hospital system. Much progress has been made over the past year towards achieving these goals, including the following:

- A multi-disciplinary treatment team was formed with input and participation by local justice partners, the Behavioral Health Department, and County Counsel. Treatment team members and their roles were identified, and the team is meeting regularly.
- A Behavioral Health Clinician was hired to provide therapy and case management services to AB 109 offenders, as well as lead multi-disciplinary treatment team meetings and coordination.
- The Sheriff's Office has begun exploring a jail-based competency treatment program at the new Jail to be modeled after Stanislaus County's successful program.

The two above-mentioned goals, in addition to ongoing efforts to refine and formalize the Pretrial Release Program, remain appropriate to be continued as goals for FY 2019-20. Updating these goals, as well as forming objectives and outcome measures to define progress/success for the upcoming year will be discussed by the work groups/teams involved and reported back to the Executive Committee at upcoming CCP meetings.

C. Plan Update

Highlights of the FY 2019-20 AB 109 Budget/Plan Update accepted by the Board on June 18, 2019 include the following:

- The Behavioral Health (BH) Department will continue funding for 0.5 FTE BH Clinician II staffing embedded at Probation, and a specific line item for housing and residential substance abuse treatment services for AB 109 offenders. BH will also maintain funding for 0.1 FTE Recovery Counselor and 0.1 FTE Peer Specialist staffing. All funding will be utilized in an effort to provide a smooth transition for applicable persons from jail/prison and necessary treatment/resources to integrate into non-institutional community settings without re-offending.

- The District Attorney's Office (DA) will continue funding a 1.0 FTE Victim/Witness Advocate assigned to victims of AB 109 related crimes. The purpose of the program is to reduce the trauma that victims may experience in the wake of a crime, to improve the criminal justice system's understanding of the needs of victims, and to attempt to decrease the incidence of unreported crimes by establishing trust in the criminal justice system. The DA will also receive increased funding (equivalent to 0.5 FTE) for Criminal Division relief attorney staffing to work on Penal Code 1170(h), Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) and Mandatory Supervision cases.
- The Probation Department will continue funding at FY 2018-19 approved levels. Probation's AB 109 funding supports associated staffing (8.0 FTE) and services including pretrial programming, electronic GPS & alcohol monitoring, drug testing, work release, community service, and high-risk supervision (in conjunction with the Sheriff's Office). These programs enhance public safety and provide AB 109 offenders with viable alternatives to incarceration, which is one of the main goals of AB 109. Probation will also utilize up to \$15,000 as necessary for pretrial implementation activities. A portion of the pretrial funds were spent in July 2019 for consultant support in applying for a competitive Pretrial Pilot Program grant through the Judicial Council of California (JCC), which was awarded the following month. Beginning October 2019, the Probation Department began utilizing awarded grant funds (through the Tuolumne County Superior Court) to enhance pretrial assessment and supervision services that are not currently supported with AB 109 funding.

A pending funding request would also allow Probation to begin providing realigned offenders supportive services such as medical or mental health treatment, housing assistance, transportation, and assistance to remove any other barriers to successful rehabilitation and reentry into the community.

- GEO Reentry Services (formerly known as Behavioral Interventions, Inc.) will continue contracting with the County to provide evidence-based programming utilized by multiple CCP partners to reduce recidivism in AB 109 offenders. GEO provides services both in the jail (Jail Reentry Program) and post-release (Day Reporting Center). The former Alternatives to Detention Center/DRC building lease expired effective November 1, 2018 and all associated programming was moved to County properties as a cost saving measure. The lease cost would have been \$58,760 for FY 2019-20.
- The Sheriff's Office (SO) will continue AB 109 funding at FY 2018-19 approved levels to support staffing (7.5 FTE) and services including jail operation, male/female inmate work

crews, and high-risk supervision (in conjunction with the Probation Department). The SO will also utilize AB 109 funding for one-time expenses including Jail Based Competency Treatment (JBCT) training through the California Department of State Hospitals, Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) training for one deputy assigned to inmate work crews, an off-road utility vehicle with trailer for inmate work crew/emergency use, and irrigation/shade cover equipment for the growing nursery work program.

A pending funding request would also allow the Sheriff's Office to fund startup costs for five (5) allotted jail deputy positions at the new jail in FY 2019-20.

D. Bail Reform – SB 10

SB 10 is currently on hold pending voter consideration in a referendum on the ballot in the November 2020 general election. This bill would eliminate the monetary bail system, requiring instead the Court to consider risk factors for the individual committing a new offense and the probability of the individual returning to Court for hearings and or trial. SB 10 would mandate a statewide system similar to the CCP's Tuolumne County Pretrial program, but it would also include an expansion of duties and services provided by the Court and the Probation Department. There are also a number of lower court opinions under review by the California Supreme Court which await the outcome of SB 10, and would also likely mandate substantial change in the bail process should SB 10 not pass by voter approval. If enacted, Probation will work closely with the Courts to ensure compliance with SB 10.

E. Pretrial Pilot Program

On June 28, 2019, the Tuolumne County Superior Court, in collaboration with the Probation Department, submitted a Pretrial Pilot Program Grant Application to the Judicial Council of California. On August 9, 2019, the Tuolumne County Superior Court was notified of selection to receive a grant award in the amount of \$587,965 for a two-year period.

The goals of this program are to fund pretrial programs and practices that will:

- Increase the safe and efficient pre-arraignment and pretrial release of individuals booked into jail by expanding own recognizance and monitored release;
- Implement monitoring practices of those released pre-arraignment and pretrial with the least restrictive interventions and practices necessary to enhance public safety and return to court;

- Expand the use and validation of pretrial risk assessment tools that make their factors, weights, and studies publicly available; and,
- Assess any disparate impact or bias that may result from the implementation of these projects to better understand and reduce biases based on race, ethnicity, and gender in pretrial release decision making.

Grant funding will be dispersed to the Tuolumne County Superior Court on a quarterly basis, which will disperse allotted funding to the Probation Department via Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). The pilot program will allow Tuolumne County to improve upon the current Pretrial Release Program and contribute to statewide pretrial standards in anticipation of voter approval of SB 10.

V. SUMMARY:

The Tuolumne County Public Safety Realignment Act Implementation and Updated Plans are intended to provide a comprehensive and collaborative approach to addressing public safety, while effectively addressing criminal recidivism. Elements of the plan manage offenders returning to Tuolumne County from state prison and those who are committed to serve their sentence locally instead of state prison. In addition, the plan targets alternatives to traditional incarceration for certain offenders by utilizing a core one stop treatment center (the Day Reporting Center) and additional evidence-based programs to supervise and rehabilitate the AB 109 population while reserving scarce jail beds for the most serious offenders.

Attachment 1

Violent Felony Reference Sheet

Charge	Description	PC 667.5 Reference
	Any felony punishable by death or life imprisonment	667.5(c)(7)
PC37	Treason	667.5(c)(7)
PC 128	Perjury resulting in capital punishment	667.5(c)(7)
PC 136.1	Preventing or dissuading testimony, if a felony under Penal Code Section 186.22	667.5(c)(20)
PC 187	Murder	667.5(c)(1)
PC 192	Voluntary manslaughter	667.5(c)(1)
PC 203	Mayhem	667.5(c)(2)
PC 205	Aggravated mayhem	667.5(c)(2)
PC 207	Kidnapping	667.5(c)(14)
PC 211	Any robbery	667.5(c)(9)
PC 215(a)	Carjacking	667.5(c)(17)
PC 220	Assault with intent to commit specified felony	667.5(c)(15)
PC 261(a)(2),(a)(6)	Rape	667.5(c)(3)
PC 262(a)(1),(a)(4)	Spousal rape	667.5(c)(3)
PC 264.1	Rape, spousal rape ¹ or sexual penetration in concert	667.5(c)(18)
PC 286(c),(d)	Sodomy	667.5(c)(4)
PC 288(a),(b)	Lewd or lascivious act	667.5(c)(6)
PC 288.5	Continuous sexual abuse of a child	667.5(c)(16)
PC 288a(c), (d)	Oral copulation	667.5(c)(5)
PC 289(a), (j)	Sexual penetration	667.5(c)(11)
PC 451(a) (b)	Arson	667.5(c)(10)
PC 459, 460(a)	First degree burglary of inhabited dwelling with person present	667.5(c)(21)
PC 518	Extortion which would constitute a felony violation of Penal Code Section 186.22	667.5(c)(19)
PC 664/187	Attempted murder	667.5(c)(12)
PC 11418(b),(c)	Use weapon of mass destruction in form that may cause widespread illness/injury or damage to natural resources	667.5(c)(23)
PC 12022.3(a)	Use of firearm in commission of specified sex offenses	667.5(c)(8)
PC 12022.5	Use of firearm in commission of felony	667.5(c)(8)
PC 12022.53	Use of discharge of firearm in specified felony	667.5(c)(22)
PC 12022.55	Intentional infliction of great bodily injury or death by discharging firearm from vehicle	667.5(c)(8)
PC 12022.7	Infliction of great bodily injury in commission of felony	667.5(c)(8)
PC 12022.8	Infliction of great bodily injury in commission of specified sex offenses	667.5(c)(8)
PC 12022.9	Intentional infliction of injury upon pregnant victim which terminates pregnancy	667.5(c)(8)
PC 12308	Explosion of device with intent to commit murder	667.5(c)(13)
PC 12309	Explosion of device which causes bodily injury	667.5(c)(13)
PC 12310	Explosion of device which causes death, mayhem or great bodily injury	667.5(c)(13)

Serious Felony Reference Sheet

Charge	Description	Penal Code Reference
	Any felony punishable by death or life imprisonment	1192.7(c)(7)
	Any felony in which the defendant personally inflicts great bodily injury on any person, other than an accomplice, or any felony in which the defendant personally uses a firearm	1192.7(c)(8)
	Assault by life prisoner on a non-inmate	1192.7(c)(12)
	Exploding a destructive device with intent to injure	1192.7(c)(15)
	Attempt to commit a felony punishable by death or imprisonment in the state prison for life	1192.7(c)(22)
	Any felony in which the defendant personally used a dangerous or deadly weapon	1192.7(c)(23)
	Selling, furnishing, administering, giving, or offering to sell, furnish, administer, or give to a minor any heroin, cocaine, phencyclidine (PCP), or any methamphetamine-related drug, as described in paragraph (2) of subdivision (d) of Section 11055 of the Health and Safety Code, or any of the precursors of methamphetamines, as described in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) of Section 11055 of subdivision (a) of Section 11100 of the Health and Safety Code	1192.7(c)(24)
	Attempt to commit a crime listed in 1192.7(c) other than an assault	1192.7(c)(39)
	Conspiracy to commit a crime listed in 1192.7(c)	1192.7(c)(42)
PC 136.1	Victim or witness intimidation	1192.7(c)(37)
PC 186.22	Criminal street gang activity that constitutes a felony	1192.7(c)(28)
PC 187	Murder	1192.7(c)(1)
PC 191.5	Gross vehicular manslaughter while intoxicated	1192.8
PC 192(a),(c)(1)	Voluntary manslaughter, Vehicular manslaughter	1192.7(c)(1), 1192.8
PC 192.S(a),(b), (c)	Vehicular manslaughter-vessel	1192.8
PC203	Mayhem	1192.7(c)(2)
PC207	Kidnapping	1192.7(c)(20)
PC211	Robbery/bank robbery	1192.7(c)(19)
PC 215(a)	Carjacking	1192.7(c)(27)
PC 220/211/261	Assault with intent to commit rape/robbery	1192.7(c)(10)
PC220	Assault with intent to commit mayhem, rape, sodomy, or oral copulation	1192.7(c)(29)
PC244	Assault with caustic chemicals, etc.	1192.7(c)(30)
PC245	Assault with a deadly weapon or instrument on a peace officer or firefighter	1192.7(c)(11)(31)
PC 245.2, 245.3, 245.5	Assault with a deadly weapon or instrument on a public transit employee, custodial officer or school employee	1192.7(c)(32)
PC 246	Discharging firearm at inhabited dwelling, vehicle, or aircraft	1192.7(c)(33)

PC 246.3	Discharging firearm in grossly negligent manner. (People v. Leslie (1996) 47 Cal.App.4th 198, rev .denied).	1192.7(c)(8)
PC 261	Rape	1192.7(c)(3)
PC 264.1	Rape/sexual penetration in concert by force or violence	1192.7(c)(34)
PC 273.5	Corporal Injury	1270.1(2)
PC 286(c)	Sodomy by force, violence, duress, menace, fear or threat of retaliation on victim or another	1192.7(c)(4)
PC 288	Lewd acts on a child under 14	1192.7(c)(6)
PC 288.5	Continuous sexual abuse of a child	1192.7(c)(35)
PC 288a(c)	Oral copulation by force, violence, duress, menace or fear	1192.7(c)(5)
PC 288a(d)	Oral copulation by force, violence, duress, menace or fear-acting in concert	1192.7(c)(5)
PC 289(a)	Sexual penetration by force, violence, duress, menace or fear	1192.7(c)(25)
PC 422	Criminal threats	1192.7(c)(38)
PC 451(a)	Arson	1192.7(c)(14)
PC 459	First degree burglary	1192.7(c)(18)
PC 487	Grand theft involving firearm	1192.7(c)(26)
PC 664/187	Attempted murder	1192.7(c)(9)
PC 4501	Assault with a deadly weapon by an inmate	1192.7(c)(13)
PC 4503	Holding of hostage by state prisoner	1192.7(c)(21)
PC 11418(b), (c)	Use weapon of mass destruction in form that may cause widespread illness/injury or damage to natural resources	1192.7(c)(41)
PC 12022.53	Use or discharge of firearm in specified felonies	1192.7(c)(40)
PC 12034(c),(d)	Shooting from a vehicle	1192.7(c)(36)
PC 12308	Explosion of destructive device with intent to commit murder	1192.7(c)(17)
PC 12309	Explosion of destructive device which causes bodily injury	1192.7(c)(16)
PC 12310	Explosion of destructive device which causes bodily mayhem or great bodily injury	1192.7(c)(16)

Attachment 2

**Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) REVISED PROPOSED AB 109 Budget
Fiscal Year 2019-20**

Department	Description	Requested from Operation Trust	Requested from Implementation Trust	
Behavioral Health	Housing/Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	\$ 40,000	\$ -	
Behavioral Health	Staff-BH Clinician II (0.5 FTE)	\$ 32,920	\$ -	
Behavioral Health	Staff-Peer Specialist (0.1 FTE)	\$ 3,608	\$ -	
Behavioral Health	Staff-Recovery Counselor (0.1 FTE)	\$ 7,885	\$ -	
District Attorney	DA Attorney (100% of part-time salary)	\$ 57,914	\$ -	
District Attorney	DA Victim Witness Advocate	\$ 79,781	\$ -	
Probation	Drug Testing Services	\$ 3,600	\$ -	
Probation	Electronic Monitoring Adult On-Call	\$ 11,250	\$ -	
Probation	Electronic Monitoring Program (GPS, AMS)	\$ 60,000	\$ -	
Probation	Expendable Equipment/Supplies	\$ 3,000	\$ -	
Probation	Pretrial Implementation Activities	\$ -	\$ 15,000	
Probation	Services to alleviate barriers for moderate/high risk AB109 offenders (until expended)	\$ -	\$ 150,000	
Probation	Staff-Legal Assistant (II)	\$ 69,773	\$ -	
Probation	Staff-Office Assistant (Sr.)	\$ 63,919	\$ -	
Probation	Staff-Probation Officer (Deputy I)	\$ 93,050	\$ -	
Probation	Staff-Probation Officer (Deputy II)	\$ 126,268	\$ -	
Probation	Staff-Probation Officer (Supervising)	\$ 147,932	\$ -	
Probation	Staff-Probation Officer (Supervising)	\$ 133,720	\$ -	
Probation	Staff-Work Release Site Coordinator	\$ 71,128	\$ -	
Probation	Staff-Work Release Site Coordinator (Sr.)	\$ 80,617	\$ -	
Probation	Training for Probation AB 109 Staff	\$ -	\$ 10,000	
Probation	Work Release Small Tools/Supplies	\$ 2,500	\$ -	
Probation	Workers Compensation-Work Release	\$ 19,161	\$ -	
Shared	GEO Contract-Day Reporting Ctr & Jail Reentry Prog.	\$ 391,488	\$ -	
Sheriff	Inmate Work Crew program equip/supply (one-time)	\$ -	\$ 34,700	
Sheriff	Inmate Work Crew program equip/supply	\$ 30,500		
Sheriff	Hiring 5 new jail deputies (Mar-Jun 2020)	\$ -	\$ 109,000	
Sheriff	Staff-Classification Officer	\$ 105,775	\$ -	
Sheriff	Staff-Jail Commander (0.5 FTE)	\$ 80,175	\$ -	
Sheriff	Staff-Jail Deputy-Inside Jail	\$ 85,409	\$ -	
Sheriff	Staff-Jail Deputy-Work Crew Female	\$ 92,791	\$ -	
Sheriff	Staff-Jail Deputy-Work Crew Male	\$ 91,419	\$ -	
Sheriff	Staff-Jail Program Specialist (Work Crew Mgr.)	\$ 72,204	\$ -	
Sheriff	Staff-Sheriff Deputy	\$ 111,466	\$ -	
Sheriff	Staff-Sheriff Sergeant	\$ 161,073	\$ -	
Sheriff	Training for Sheriff AB 109 Staff	\$ -	\$ 57,000	
Total Proposed Expense		\$ 2,330,325	\$ 375,700	\$ 2,706,025
Total Estimated Annual Allocations*		\$ 2,866,615	\$ 100,000	\$ 2,966,615