

# County of El Dorado



## **2011 Public Safety Realignment Initial Implementation Plan**

Presented by:  
**El Dorado County  
Community Corrections Partnership**

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# **2011 Public Safety Realignment**

## **El Dorado County – Initial Implementation Plan**

### **BACKGROUND**

On April 4, 2011, Governor Jerry Brown signed into law Assembly Bill (AB) 109, referred to as 2011 Public Safety Realignment. AB 109 was later modified by AB 117. Both bills taken together create extensive changes to existing law which will reduce the number of offenders incarcerated in state prison and “realigns” these offenders to local entities who are now responsible to manage the specified offenders. This realignment and change in law is a response and partial solution to the state’s budget crisis and a U.S. Supreme Court order requiring the state to reduce prison overcrowding. Public Safety Realignment was proposed as a method to lower state prison inmate population in the safest possible way by allowing for county level management and supervision of certain offenders, as opposed to the alternative option of massive releases of state prison inmates to communities with no further supervision or accountability.

The intent of the realignment is to allow maximum local flexibility within the statutory framework set forth in these two pieces of legislation. The legislation requires a local collaborative planning and implementation process which emphasizes community based corrections and punishment, use of evidenced based practices, and improved supervision strategies. Further, the legislation states “the purpose of justice reinvestment is to manage and allocate criminal justice populations more cost effectively, generating savings that can be reinvested in evidenced based strategies that increase public safety while holding offenders accountable.”

The provisions of the public safety realignment are operative on October 1, 2011 and are prospective. Therefore, as offenders are sentenced on or after October 1 or released to community supervision on or after October 1, they will be the responsibility of the county, if they meet the criteria for the realigned population. No one in prison on October 1 will transfer to county jails and no one currently on state parole supervision will transfer to the local jurisdiction.

### **SUMMARY OF LEGISLATIVE CHANGES**

The provisions of 2011 Public Safety Realignment change the jurisdiction of specified populations from state to local control to complete their sentences:

#### **Local Sentence**

- Revises the definition of a felony to specify certain non-violent, non-serious, non-sex offenses will be punishable for more than one year in county jail or other local alternative sentencing options, but cannot be sentenced to state prison.
- Does not change length of sentences; entire sentence imposed will be served locally and can exceed three (3) years in some instances.

- Options at sentencing for specified felony offenses: Jail instead of prison for the entire sentence; felony probation; jail with early release to alternative custody; or split sentence (sentence of jail custody combined with mandatory probation which cannot exceed the maximum sentence allowed by law).
- Options in custody: The Sheriff retains all existing tools to manage this population as they do with the current population. In addition, counties may use new alternative custody options and electronic monitoring and home detention (1203.018 PC), and/or contract back with the state to house some inmates.

### **Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS)**

- Any offender convicted of a non-serious, non-violent felony and is not deemed a high risk sex offender who is released from prison after October 1 will be supervised in the community by the probation department as previously designated by the Board of Supervisors.
- All others will remain subject to state parole supervision provided by the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR).
- CDCR must notify the county who the offender is being released to PRCS thirty days prior to release and is required to provide relevant background and assessment information concerning the offender.
- Level of supervision and case plan is determined by the local supervision agency (probation department).
- General conditions of supervision established by law and supervision agency can add additional relevant conditions.
- PRCS terminates by operation of law at the end of 3 years. PRCS may discharge after 6 months of no violations and shall discharge after a continuous year of no violations.
- Supervision agency can impose intermediate sanctions for violations of PRCS without Court involvement.
- Intermediate sanctions include: Short term “flash incarceration” in jail for up to 10 days; intensive community supervision; home detention with electronic or GPS monitoring; community service work; education and vocational programs; work release programs; day reporting programs; substance abuse treatment programs; drug testing; community-based residential programs; and other appropriate counseling and treatment programs.
- The Court is responsible for any final revocation hearings for violations. Maximum sentence for PRCS revocation is 6 months confinement in county jail. Cannot be returned to prison for violation of PRCS.

### **Parole Revocations**

- All parole revocations for state parolees (except those with a life term) will be served in county jail but capped at 180 days and receive day for day credit.
- County cannot “contract back” with CDCR to house parole violators in state prison.
- After parolee completes jail sentence for a parole violation, they return to state parole jurisdiction for supervision in the community.

- Parole revocation hearings for state parolees will continue to be done by the Board of Parole Hearings (BPH) until July 2013 when this responsibility transfers to local courts.

### **Community Corrections Partnership (CCP)**

Membership of the CCP was originally established in law in 2009 in Penal Code §1230 and consists of:

- The chief probation officer (chair)
- The presiding judge of the superior court, or his or her designee
- A county supervisor or chief administrative officer for the county
- The district attorney
- The public defender
- The sheriff
- A chief of police
- The head of the county department of social services
- The head of the county department of mental health
- The head of the county department of employment
- The head of the county alcohol and substance abuse programs
- The head of the county office of education
- A representative from a community-based organization with experience successfully providing rehabilitative services to persons who have been convicted of a criminal offense
- An individual who represents the interests of victims

### **CCP Executive Committee**

The 2011 Public Safety Realignment legislation expanded the role of the CCP in each county to now act as a planning body for 2011 Public Safety Realignment. The CCP is now required to develop a local implementation plan for 2011 Public Safety Realignment, but establishes an executive committee to vote to approve the plan to be presented to the Board of Supervisors. As established in Penal Code §1230.1, membership of the executive committee of the CCP consists of:

- The chief probation officer (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
- The head of the county department of social services, or head of the county department of mental health, or the head of the county alcohol and substance abuse programs, as designated by the county board of supervisors “for purposes related to the development and presentation of the plan.” Note: On August 16, 2011, the El Dorado

County Board of Supervisors designated the head of the Department of Human Services to serve on the executive committee of the CCP.

See Attachment #1 for the members of the El Dorado County Community Corrections Partnership and Executive Committee.

Pursuant to Penal Code §1230.1(c), “The plan shall be deemed accepted by the county 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.”

Additionally, the legislation established Penal Code §1230.1(d), which states, “Consistent with local needs and resources, the plan may include recommendations to maximize the effective investment of criminal justice resources in evidenced-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 GPS monitoring programs, victim restitution programs, counseling programs, community service programs, educational programs, and work training programs.”

#### FUNDING

AB 118, the budget trailer bill that creates the funding framework for 2011 Public Safety Realignment, requires the county to create the County Local Revenue Fund 2011 (Government Code §30025(f)(1)). Within the County Local Revenue Fund 2011, each county must also establish a:

- Local Community Corrections Account
- Trial Court Security Account
- District Attorney and Public Defender Account
- Juvenile Justice Account
- Health and Human Services Account
- Supplemental Law Enforcement Account

The allocations for each county for Fiscal Year 2011/2012 were determined by the California Department of Finance and were divided into four distinct aspects of 2011 Public Safety Realignment:

- AB 109 Adult Population Shifts – Approximately \$354.3 million was allocated statewide for the programmatic aspects of AB 109 (adjusted to reflect nine months of operation in FY 11/12 given the October 1, 2011 implementation date). The funds are intended to cover all aspects of the adult population shifts: the transfer of low-level offender population, counties’ new supervision responsibilities for state prison inmates released to PRCS, and sanctions – to include incarceration – for those on PRCS who are revoked. The amount allocated to El Dorado County in this category is \$1,210,643.

- District Attorney & Public Defender Revocation Costs – Approximately \$12.7 million was allocated statewide for District Attorney and Public Defender costs associated with AB 109, specifically for costs associated with revocation hearings. Because the revocation process for state parolees will remain with the Board of Parole Hearings through June 30, 2013, revocation costs for District Attorney and Public Defender will be limited to PRCS revocations. The funds allocated in this category for El Dorado County is \$43,396 and are to be split equally between the District Attorney and Public Defender.
- One-time allocation for AB 109 start-up costs – A one-time General Fund appropriation from the State in the amount of \$25 million was established to help cover counties' costs with hiring, retention, training, data improvements, contracting costs, and capacity planning pursuant to each county's AB 109 Implementation Plan. The amount allocated for El Dorado County in this category is \$85,425.
- One time grant for CCP Planning – \$7.85 million was allocated statewide to be awarded to each county based on population for the purposes of assisting each county's CCP in developing its AB 109 Implementation plan. Grants will be administered through the Corrections Standards Authority (CSA) and will be awarded in full within 30 days of enactment of the FY 2011/12 state budget. The grant amount allocated to El Dorado County is \$100,000.

Please see Attachment #2 depicting the statewide AB 109 funding allocations.

#### PROJECTED IMPACTS FOR EL DORADO COUNTY

The California Department of Finance has projected the AB 109 population impacts for each county in the state upon full implementation (Year 4 of Realignment). These AB 109 population figures are expressed as an Average Daily Population (ADP), which reflect one inmate in one bed for one year. ADP does not represent the number of discrete individuals moving in and out of the system, but instead captures annual bed/slot numbers, given that a single bed/slot can be occupied by more than one person over the period of a year.

Please see Attachment #3 for the Projections for the entire State of California.

In summary, for El Dorado County, the projected ADP for Total Inmates is 68 (45 are projected to have a sentence length of less than 3 years; 23 are projected to have a sentence length greater than 3 years).

The projected ADP for the Post-Release Community Supervision population is 81. However, Attachment #4 provides monthly and quarterly projections for 147 Post-Release Community Supervision offenders coming to El Dorado County during the initial 2 years. This projection establishes that an immediate and growing workload can be expected.

## GOALS

In preparation of an Implementation Plan for the 2011 Public Safety Realignment, the Community Corrections Partnership established the following goals:

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

## CURRENT RESOURCES

The Community Corrections Partnership has reviewed and assessed current local resources to identify needs/gaps which may exist to be addressed in the plan. Current resources include:

### **Jail Capacity**

- The Average Daily Population (ADP) trends for both El Dorado County jail facilities have been trending downward 2.3% for the past three years and total bookings have dropped 8.8%. The Corrections Standards Authority rated capacity for both jails combined is 469 beds. The ADP for both jails was 353 for FY 2008/09, and 320 in FY 2010/11. El Dorado County is fortunate to have significant jail bed space available to assist with our response to the shift of this offender population from the State to the County.

### **Jail Programs**

- **Addiction Recovery:** The Health Education Addiction Recovery Through Self-Responsibility Program (HEARTS) addresses addiction and relationship issues and is offered in both jails by the Health Services Department at no cost to the Sheriff's Department. Additional volunteer based addiction programs offered in both jails include Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, Overcomers Outreach, Celebrate Recovery, and U-Turn for Christ Drug and Alcohol Recovery Program.
- **Work Release Program:** The Sheriff's Office offers a Work Release Program in accordance with §4024.2 of the Penal Code. This program offers low risk offenders the opportunity to complete their sentences by performing community service. The Work Release Program is a fee based program offered in both Jails.
- **GED:** General Equivalency Diploma classes are offered in partnership with the El Dorado Union High School District at the Placerville Jail and with the El Dorado County Office of Education at the Tahoe Jail. Inmates successfully complete the requirements for a GED while in jail and receive their diplomas in a graduation ceremony complete with caps and gowns. The total number of students between both jails currently averages 42 per month. The school districts receive Average Daily Attendance (ADA) monies from the State for the student inmates. Should the ADA funds not cover the instruction the Sheriff's budget is liable for a maximum of \$110,000.
- **Anger Management:** Anger management counseling is currently offered at the Placerville Jail. The cost is paid from the Inmate Welfare Fund and is \$26 per person for each inmate per class. There is a limit of 20 inmates per class and each inmate may



attend up to 10 classes while in custody. Anger management is currently not offered in the Tahoe Jail. The cost to add Anger Management to the Tahoe Jail would be \$30,000 and could be covered by the increased revenue to the Inmate Welfare Fund.

- **Employment Success:** Employment Success is offered at both jails through partnerships with El Dorado County Office of Education and the El Dorado Union High School District. This program assists inmates with learning job skills, accounting for their time in jail on an application and other assets for the job market.
- **English as a Second Language:** English as a Second Language (ESL) is offered at the Tahoe Jail as a program to develop English language skills for inmates for whom English is not their primary language. ESL is funded in conjunction with the GED program.
- **Culinary Arts:** Culinary Arts is currently offered at the Lake Tahoe Jail in partnership with the Lake Tahoe Community College. The program is designed to provide job skills to inmates to prepare them for re-entry into the community. The Culinary Arts program has achieved success in placing inmates into not only culinary employment but in a variety of jobs. Culinary Arts is funded through ADA money received from the college. Annually the Sheriff's Department receives \$5,000 to \$8,000 from the college to pay for the cook's time spent as adjunct faculty. In addition, the Culinary Arts Program operates Jail House Catering which performs catering services for government agencies and non-profit service organizations. Services are provided at cost. Inmate students who qualify as outside workers are allowed to serve at the functions and gain work experience and direct feedback from their customers.

### **Probation Department**

- The Probation Department has in place policies, procedures, training and Evidenced-Based Practices (EBP) to effectively address this population. During the last two years department staff have received training in the philosophy and research supporting the use of EBP programming, implementing EBP, and the use of Motivational Interviewing (MI) techniques.
- A key component of correctional EBP is the use of a validated assessment tool to establish the risk an offender presents and to identify the needs of an offender. The Probation Department has established a contract with the Northpointe Institute of Public Management Inc. to use the Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS®) assessment tool. This research validated tool is widely used throughout the country and California, including the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. The assessment is designed to classify offenders into risk levels such as low, medium or high. Identifying this risk level will enable the Probation Department to determine which offenders need the most resources (supervision) and services (education and cognitive behavioral counseling services) which will increase the success of an offender under supervision, thereby reducing recidivism. Training for Probation Officers to administer the COMPAS has been scheduled for the months of September and October, 2011. Once training has been completed, officers will administer the COMPAS for all appropriate adult felony offenders referred to the department for supervision.

- The Probation Department has been continuously operating the Electronic Monitoring Program (EMP) since 2006 to provide home detention services as a custody alternative for appropriate low risk offenders. The department has the necessary expertise in this area and has necessary contracts in place with vendors providing the electronic and GPS monitoring equipment. With an increase in sworn staff to supervise these offenders appropriately, EMP can be expanded as an alternative custody option.

### **Health Services Department**

- Health Services Department Alcohol and Drug Programs has expertise in providing alcohol and drug assessments, treatment matching, case management, outpatient treatment services, and the HEARTS Program, consisting of 48 hours of substance abuse treatment and education to offenders in custody. The department also maintains contracts with numerous community-based substance abuse treatment providers to address the on-going substance abuse recovery needs of offenders who are in the community after release from jail. With an increase in staffing and contracts with community-based treatment providers, increased capacity to serve additional clientele is achievable.

### **Collaboration**

- The agencies and organizations in El Dorado County which will have critical roles in addressing the Public Safety Realignment populations have a demonstrated history of collaboration to successfully implement programs to supervise and treat offenders:
  - Behavioral Health Court (BHC) is a partnership between the Courts, Sheriff's Office (Jails), Health Services, Mental Health, Probation, District Attorney and Public Defender. The program is designed to identify mentally ill inmates whose commission of a crime is related to their illness. The team of representatives from the above agencies works collaboratively to craft a sentence designed to keep the offender from returning to jail, while identifying and securing the resources needed to assist the offender, and maintaining regular Court hearings so the Court can make timely orders which are in the offenders and community's best interests.
  - Prop 36 Drug Court (West Slope), DUI Court (West Slope), Adult Felony Drug Court (SLT), Juvenile Drug Court (West Slope and SLT) – These programs operate similarly as they are partnerships involving the Courts, Probation, Health Services Department Alcohol and Drug Programs, District Attorney, Public Defender, and community based treatment providers to address offenders whose offenses are substance abuse related. The programs collaboratively treat and supervise substance abusers through coordinated case management, substance abuse counseling and Court-ordered sanctions and rewards.

### **IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (Year 1)**

Due to the short period of time available for planning purposes, given that the Public Safety Realignment is effective October 1, 2011, the CCP is creating an initial implementation plan to address immediate issues presented by population shift, and will continue to plan throughout

FY 11/12 to create a long-range plan. The CCP believes the staff positions proposed herein are the minimum staff positions which will be required on an on-going, long-term basis. Future AB 109 funding will continue to support the on-going personnel costs as one time initial costs discontinue.

The top priority to be addressed in initial implementation planning for Public Safety Realignment is to responsibly manage the population of the jail to ensure jail capacity is not exceeded, while maintaining public safety. El Dorado County is fortunate to have jail space available at the current time, but as multi-year sentenced inmates increase, jail capacity will likely be exceeded without the use of alternative sentencing programs. Additionally, it is necessary to reduce the number of inmates returning to jail after release by using evidenced based practices to address the causes of their criminality and recidivism.

This initial implementation plan targets four basic areas:

1. El Dorado County Sheriff's Office (Total Proposed AB 109 FY 11/12 Budget = \$464,033)

- **Increase of 2 FTE Correctional Officers** - The CCP believes a critical need to be addressed in the initial implementation plan is the assessment of inmates to determine which inmates can be safely diverted to alternative custody programs, the coordination of jail program services while in custody, coordinated case management with other agencies and providers, and transition planning prior to the inmates release to increase their success in the community after release. Two additional Correctional Officers assigned as Inmate Services Officers will be able to accomplish these functions.
- **Increase CFMG Contract** – Currently, medical services are provided pursuant to a contract between the Health Services Department and California Forensic Medical Group (CFMG) with costs based on a ADP of 426 inmates (based on the ADP for all EDC custody facilities: both jails, Placerville Juvenile Hall and South Lake Tahoe Juvenile Treatment Center). When the ADP of 426 inmates is exceeded an additional cost of \$3.24 per inmate per day is assessed. Should both jails fill to capacity, with no increase to current juvenile facility populations, excess costs for medical care for inmates pursuant to the CFMG contract could amount to \$22,015 per month.
- **CDCR Contract Reserve** – The Public Safety Realignment legislation allows for counties to “contract back” to CDCR for the housing of some of the realigned inmates (Parole violators and PRCS violators are not allowed to be returned to CDCR pursuant to a contract). The actual cost to contract back with CDCR has not yet been determined by the state. Contracting back to CDCR is not likely to be the most cost effective option, but the CCP believes there is sufficient money available to invest in this option to address the most difficult and dangerous inmates, and/or to assist us to maintain bed space in the jail.
- **Mental Health** - The mentally ill in jail not only fill beds but due to the high costs of psychotropic medications create a high cost to the county. Currently, mentally ill

inmates who are being released from jail receive a prescription for their medications from CFMG. The inmate is responsible for purchasing the medications. Persons while incarcerated have their Medicare payments suspended with a lengthy process to regain their coverage. Obtaining an appointment with Mental Health can be extended. Often within 10 days the medications provided wear off and the inmate relapses and re-offends. AB 109 funds may be used to fund a transition program to provide medications between the time an inmate is released and the time they can obtain an appointment with Mental Health or regain Medicare coverage. Providing a transition medication program will allow more beds to be available for more serious offenders.

- **TRACNET Enhancements** – TRACNET is the computerized operating and database system used by the jails. With the addition of inmates and workload pursuant to the public safety realignment legislation, improvement or enhancements to the system will help streamline some processes, increase efficiency, and save staff time and reduce costs. Initial enhancements have been identified in the area of Pre-Arrestment Own Recognizance processing, Strip Search documentation processing, and Probable Cause Declaration processing.
- **Transition Program Planning** – An inmate life skills transition program is currently being explored as a partnership between the Lake Tahoe Community College and South Lake Tahoe Jail. This program would address basic living skills such as paying rent, obtaining social services, employment skills, parenting skills, etc. The Lake Tahoe Community College could partner with Los Rios Community College District for services to both jails. It is also intended these services could continue after the inmate is released. As a side benefit, an inmate serving a long sentence would have a program to occupy their time, which helps to reduce conflicts within jail. An initial cost of \$10,000 for planning and curriculum development is anticipated.

2. El Dorado County Probation Department (Total Proposed AB 109 FY 11/12 Budget = \$397,544)

- **Increased Staffing** - is necessary to increase the capacity of the Probation Department to supervise more adult felony offenders in the community than ever before. Not only will the department's workload expand with the addition of PRCS offenders in the community, it is anticipated the number of offenders who are placed on formal probation or receive a "split sentence" will also increase because the Court will no longer have the option to commit as many offenders to prison. Additionally, increasing the department's capacity to handle more offenders on EMP is necessary to support the availability of jail beds. Because the department has had significant reductions in adult operations during the last several budget-reducing years, it is now necessary to increase not only line staff positions, but also in the related areas of supervision, clerical support and information technologies support, services and supplies and fixed assets.

- **Evidenced Based Practices** - The realigned offenders supervised by the Probation Department will receive services based on an evidenced based supervision model which includes the following services and case management practices:
  - Risk and Needs Assessment administered (COMPAS)
  - Review of Assessment
  - Supervisor Case Review
  - Caseload Size Ratio (maximum 40:1)
  - Level of Supervision Determined by Risk Level
  - Development of Probation Supervision Case Plan
  - Initial Home Visit Within 14 Days
  - Motivational Interviewing Techniques
  - Random Drug/Alcohol Testing
  - Random Searches
  - Referral to Services (According to criminogenic needs from COMPAS assessment: mental health, social services, substance abuse, education, employment, etc.)
  - Graduated and Alternative Sanctions to Promote Rehabilitation (EMP, Flash Incarceration, Intensive Supervision, Work Program or Community Service, Treatment, Counseling, etc.)
  - Information-Sharing and Coordination of Case Management and Services with Service Providers and Law Enforcement.

3. El Dorado County Health Services Department, Alcohol and Drug Programs (Total Proposed AB 109 FY 11/12 Budget = \$274,066)

- **Substance Abuse Treatment** - Public Safety Realignment will create a new population of clients who will be seeking services within our jails and local community. These offenders will have a high degree of collateral issues including a high incidence of untreated substance abuse. To effectively treat and rehabilitate this population, we are proposing a comprehensive substance abuse program for offenders within our jails and to facilitate access to specialty services such as residential treatment, outpatient treatment and transitional living upon release from custody. These services will be provided during FY 11/12 by a 1.0 FTE Health Education Coordinator and through increased treatment contracts with community based treatment providers located in both the West Slope and South Lake Tahoe geographical areas:
  - Substance Abuse Assessment and Treatment Matching - Each client will be given a comprehensive substance abuse assessment, called the Addictions Severity Index, administered by a Registered Addictions Specialist. This tool also screens for medical, educational, mental health, and vocational needs. Once completed, treatment recommendations will be provided to the Inmate Services Officer and/or Probation Officer, or a multi-disciplinary team.
  - Engagement in Treatment – Clients assessed as having a substance abuse disorder will be assigned to the appropriate level of care:

Incarcerated clients will be given the appropriate referral for treatment in jail. Treatment will be provided by a Registered Addictions Specialist through the EDC Health Services Department Alcohol and Drug Programs (HSDADP). Incarcerated clients will have access to high, medium and low intensity treatment within the jail setting. High intensity treatment includes 3 groups per week and up to 2 individual sessions per month. Medium intensity includes 2 groups per week with 1 individual session per month. Low intensity will include 1 group session per month and 1 individual session per month.

Clients not in custody will be referred to the appropriate provider for residential treatment, outpatient treatment, and/or transitional living.

- Comprehensive Case Management – All clients will be given intensive case management services to coordinate treatment needs. HSDADP staff will participate as part of a multi-disciplinary team to monitor progress, continually assess emerging issues and needs of the client, and facilitate access to appropriate services.

4. Transitional Housing/Transitional Transportation Management (Total Proposed AB 109 FY 11/12 Budget = \$25,000)

- **Transitional Housing** - Offenders released from jail that are homeless and transportation-less are most likely to re-offend quickly. The CCP believes it necessary to pursue a program in conjunction with local public and/or private providers which may allow for a short-term, temporary housing/transportation program to assist offenders to have supervised stability and shelter when they may not otherwise qualify for existing housing assistance. The details of this proposed program could not be developed given the short timeline involved to develop an implementation plan for Public Safety Realignment, but the CCP intends to develop this program as soon as possible.

5. Law Enforcement Enhancement (Total Proposed AB 109 FY 11/12 Budget = \$50,000)

- **Local Law Enforcement** - As previously indicated, Public Safety Realignment will result in more felony offenders remaining in our local communities, cities and neighborhoods. The CCP recognizes this reality can impact our local law enforcement agencies. The actual impact is difficult to predict; accordingly, we have established an initial first year approach, with the intent to assess and evaluate the impacts on an on-going basis, and to adjust the plan in future years as necessary. For the initial year, the funding would be used by local law enforcement to offset costs associated with enforcement activities directly pertaining to the realigned population. Examples of activities include: targeted enforcement sweeps, joint agency operations, improving inter-agency information sharing, and assisting in Probation Department enforcement activities, to include special overtime activities, special investigations, etc.

## AB 109 FY 2011/12 BUDGET RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE CCP

### SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

<u>Program</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Annual Salary</u>	<u>% of Yr</u>	<u>Estimated Cost FY 2011/12</u>
<b>Salaries &amp; Benefits:</b>					
Jail	Correctional Officer	1	\$ 108,274.00	50%	\$ 54,137.00
Jail	Correctional Officer	1	\$ 108,274.00	50%	\$ 54,137.00
<b>Subtotal Salaries &amp; Benefits</b>			<b>\$ 216,548.00</b>		<b>\$ 108,274.00</b>
<b>Services &amp; Supplies:</b>					
Jail	CDCR Contract Reserve				\$ 150,000.00
Jail	CFMG Medical (*Not included in the SO Budget)				\$ 176,207.00
Jail	TRACNET Upgrade				\$ 14,552.00
Jail	Transitional Medications				\$ 5,000.00
Jail	Transitional Program Planning				\$ 10,000.00
<b>Subtotal Services &amp; Supplies</b>					<b>\$ 355,759.00</b>
<b>Total Proposed Sheriff AB 109 FY 11/12 Budget</b>					<b>\$ 464,033.00</b>

### PROBATION DEPARTMENT

<b>Salaries &amp; Benefits:</b>					
AB 109	Sup. DPO	1	\$ 105,000.00	75%	\$ 78,750.00
AB 109	DPO I/II	1	\$ 90,000.00	75%	\$ 67,500.00
AB 109	DPO I/II	1	\$ 90,000.00	50%	\$ 45,000.00
AB 109	DPO I/II	1	\$ 90,000.00	25%	\$ 22,500.00
EMP	DPO I/II	1	\$ 90,000.00	50%	\$ 45,000.00
Support	Clerical Support	1	\$ 82,500.00	50%	\$ 41,250.00
Support	IT Services	1	\$ 109,088.00	50%	\$ 54,544.00
<b>Subtotal Salaries &amp; Benefits</b>			<b>\$ 656,588.00</b>		<b>\$ 354,544.00</b>
<b>Services &amp; Supplies:</b>					
EMP	EMP Equip. Rental				\$ 15,000.00
<b>Subtotal Services &amp; Supplies</b>					<b>\$ 15,000.00</b>
<b>Fixed Assets:</b>					
AB 109	1 Caged Vehicle				\$ 28,000.00
<b>Subtotal Fixed Assets</b>					<b>\$ 28,000.00</b>
<b>Total Proposed Probation AB 109 FY 11/12 Budget</b>					<b>\$ 397,544.00</b>

### HEALTH SERVICES DEPARTMENT

<b>Salaries &amp; Benefits:</b>					
Treatment	Health Education Coord.	1	\$ 92,088.00	75%	\$ 69,066.00
<b>Subtotal Salaries &amp; Benefits</b>			<b>\$ 92,088.00</b>		<b>\$ 69,066.00</b>
<b>Services &amp; Supplies:</b>					
Treatment	Treatment Contracts				\$ 205,000.00
<b>Subtotal Services &amp; Supplies</b>					<b>\$ 205,000.00</b>
<b>Total Proposed Health Services AB 109 FY 11/12 Budget</b>					<b>\$ 274,066.00</b>

### TRANSITIONAL HOUSING/TRANSPORTATION MANAGEMENT

Housing	Contracted Services				\$ 25,000.00
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### LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ENHANCEMENT

					\$ 50,000.00
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<b>TOTAL AB 109 FY 2011/12 BUDGET RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE CCP</b>	<b>\$ 1,210,643.00</b>
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EDC AB109 FY 11/12 ALLOCATION	\$ 1,210,643.00
DIFFERENCE	\$ -

## LONG TERM PLANNING

As mentioned previously, the short time frame allowed for planning to address a complex issue such as Public Safety Realignment, does not allow for in-depth long range planning. As such, the CCP focused on immediate issues needing to be addressed: jail population management, supervision of additional adult felons in the community, and treatment and rehabilitation services for offenders. Additionally, the amount of funding after the first year is unknown. While it is expected to increase in future years, at this time, for planning purposes, it is unknown, therefore impossible to establish specific plans beyond year one. It is also necessary to evaluate the actual workload during the first year as well as evaluate the first year plan to make any adjustments necessary.

It is the CCP's intent to begin now the planning process for the long term. Numerous areas of interest have been identified for further consideration and planning:

- Day Reporting Programs – Many jurisdictions have developed “Day Reporting Centers” which are designed in partnership with local agencies, providers and the Courts, and can be a sentencing alternative for low risk offenders which emphasizes public safety and rehabilitation. It can relieve the jail population and allow qualified offenders the opportunity to be contributing members of society. Typically, day reporting programs offer a multi-phased program tailored to the participant and includes supervision of daily activities, electronic monitoring, vocational and educational assistance, substance abuse treatment and monitoring, mental health services, community service assignments, work release, etc. Evidenced based programming proven effective in reducing recidivism can be provided and a day reporting program model can continue programming which was started while the offender was incarcerated.
- Jail Transition Program Development and Implementation – As mentioned above, planning has begun to partner with local community colleges to provide basic life skills education and vocational training to inmates. Much work and collaboration is needed to develop the curriculum and program and to coordinate program services to be delivered to offenders after release from custody, which could be accomplished in a day reporting program setting.
- Expansion of Anger Management counseling to the South Lake Tahoe Jail as it is currently only offered in the Placerville Jail.
- Expansion of the Culinary Arts Program to the Placerville Jail as it is currently only offered in the South Lake Tahoe Jail.
- Increased jail costs due to increased jail population in the areas of bedding, clothing, maintenance, etc.
- Specialty Courts (Compliance Court, Re-Entry Court, Restitution Court, etc.) – Specialty Courts which involve a multi-disciplinary approach to offender treatment and accountability with regular Judicial monitoring of the defendant, to include Judicial imposition of sanctions and rewards, have proven very successful in gaining offender compliance and reducing recidivism – thereby reducing jail impact.
- Development of a pre-booking diversion system for low level offender.



- Enhancing, expanding, or targeting mental health services for criminal offender population, to include using contract or non-profit providers.
- Multi-agency coordinated case planning, case review, and response.
- Enhancement of computer hardware and software systems to establish integrated justice system information sharing and communication.
- Monitor and adjust as necessary the local law enforcement enhancement funds to offset cost associated with enforcement activities directly pertaining to the realigned population.
- Creation of a multi-disciplinary team for case reviews of successes and failures for continued improvement of the Public Safety Realignment Plan.

## Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) Membership

<u>Agency Member</u>	<u>Address</u>
Gregory S. Sly, CCP Chair* Chief Probation Officer El Dorado County Probation Department	3974 Durock Rd., Ste. 205 Shingle Springs, CA 95682
Suzanne N. Kingsbury* Presiding Superior Court Judge, Dept. 3 El Dorado County	1354 Johnson Blvd South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150
1 <sup>st</sup> Designee: James Wagoner Assistant Presiding Judge, Dept. 2	495 Main Street Placerville, CA 95667
2 <sup>nd</sup> Designee: Douglas Phimister Judge of the Superior Court, Dept. 7	2850 Fair Lane Court Placerville, CA 95664
Terri Daly Chief Administrative Officer El Dorado County  Designee: Kelly Webb, Analyst	330 Fair Lane Placerville, CA 95667
Vern Pierson* District Attorney El Dorado County (DA & Victim Representative)  Designee: Hans Uthe Assistant District Attorney	515 Main Street Placerville, CA 95667  1360 Johnson Blvd South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150
Rick Meyer* Chief Public Defender El Dorado County  Alternate: Bob Banning Deputy Public Defender	1360 Johnson Blvd., Ste. 106 South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150  630 Main Street Placerville, CA 95667
John D'Agostini* Sheriff El Dorado County Sheriff's Office	300 Fair Lane Placerville, CA 95667

## Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) Membership (Cont.)

<u>Agency Member</u>	<u>Address</u>
George Nielsen* Chief of Police City of Placerville	730 Main Street Placerville, CA 95667
Brian Uhler Chief of Police City of South Lake Tahoe	1352 Johnson Blvd. South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150
Daniel Nielson* Director El Dorado County Human Services Department Acting Director El Dorado County Health Services Department (Mental Health and Alcohol / Substance Abuse Representative)	937 Spring Street Placerville, CA 95667
Karl Knoblauch Director El Dorado County Human Resources Department (Employment Representative)	330 Fair Lane, Bldg. A Placerville, CA 95667
Vicki L. Barber, ED.D. Superintendent of Schools El Dorado County Office of Education	6767 Green Valley Road Placerville, CA 95667
Judy Strauss Interim Director Progress House Inc. (Community-Based Organization Rep.)	2844 Coloma Street (PO Box 1666) Placerville, CA 95667

\* CCP Executive Committee Member

## 2011-12 AB 109 Allocations

	[1] 2011-12 Allocation for AB 109 PROGRAMS	[2] 2011-12 Allocation for AB 109 DA/PD Activities (revocation)	[3] 2011-12 allocation for training, retention purposes (one-time)	[4] 2011-12 allocation for Comm Corrections Partnership planning (one-time) *
ALAMEDA	\$9,221,012	\$330,530	\$650,650	\$200,000
ALPINE	\$76,883	\$2,756	\$5,425	\$100,000
AMADOR	\$543,496	\$19,482	\$38,350	\$100,000
BUTTE	\$2,735,905	\$98,069	\$193,050	\$150,000
CALAVERAS	\$350,757	\$12,573	\$24,750	\$100,000
COLUSA	\$214,352	\$7,684	\$15,125	\$100,000
CONTRA COSTA	\$4,572,950	\$163,919	\$322,675	\$200,000
DEL NORTE	\$221,438	\$7,938	\$15,625	\$100,000
EL DORADO	\$1,210,643	\$43,396	\$85,425	\$100,000
FRESNO	\$8,838,368	\$316,814	\$623,650	\$200,000
GLENN	\$331,271	\$11,875	\$23,375	\$100,000
HUMBOLDT	\$1,526,679	\$54,724	\$107,725	\$100,000
IMPERIAL	\$1,296,384	\$46,469	\$91,475	\$100,000
INYO	\$190,968	\$6,845	\$13,475	\$100,000
KERN	\$10,834,140	\$388,353	\$764,475	\$200,000
KINGS	\$2,862,035	\$102,591	\$201,950	\$100,000
LAKE	\$820,913	\$29,426	\$57,925	\$100,000
LASSEN	\$384,770	\$13,792	\$27,150	\$100,000
LOS ANGELES	\$112,558,276	\$4,034,688	\$7,942,300	\$200,000
MADERA	\$1,688,240	\$60,516	\$119,125	\$100,000
MARIN	\$1,304,178	\$46,749	\$92,025	\$150,000
MARIPOSA	\$165,458	\$5,931	\$11,675	\$100,000
MENDOCINO	\$993,812	\$35,624	\$70,125	\$100,000
MERCED	\$2,498,524	\$89,560	\$176,300	\$150,000
MODOC	\$76,883	\$2,756	\$5,425	\$100,000
MONO	\$100,267	\$3,594	\$7,075	\$100,000
MONTEREY	\$3,846,989	\$137,897	\$271,450	\$150,000
NAPA	\$1,051,917	\$37,706	\$74,225	\$100,000
NEVADA	\$515,152	\$18,466	\$36,350	\$100,000
ORANGE	\$23,078,393	\$827,253	\$1,628,450	\$200,000
PLACER	\$2,986,395	\$107,048	\$210,725	\$150,000
PLUMAS	\$153,766	\$5,512	\$10,850	\$100,000
RIVERSIDE	\$21,074,473	\$755,421	\$1,487,050	\$200,000
SACRAMENTO	\$13,140,278	\$471,018	\$927,200	\$200,000
SAN BENITO	\$547,748	\$19,634	\$38,650	\$100,000
SAN BERNARDINO	\$25,785,600	\$924,293	\$1,819,475	\$200,000
SAN DIEGO	\$25,105,698	\$899,922	\$1,771,500	\$200,000
SAN FRANCISCO	\$5,049,838	\$181,013	\$356,325	\$200,000
SAN JOAQUIN	\$6,785,908	\$243,243	\$478,825	\$150,000
SAN LUIS OBISPO	\$2,200,557	\$78,880	\$155,275	\$150,000
SAN MATEO	\$4,222,902	\$151,371	\$297,975	\$150,000
SANTA BARBARA	\$3,878,876	\$139,040	\$273,700	\$150,000
SANTA CLARA	\$12,566,312	\$450,444	\$886,700	\$200,000
SANTA CRUZ	\$1,662,730	\$59,601	\$117,325	\$150,000
SHASTA	\$2,988,875	\$107,137	\$210,900	\$100,000
SIERRA	\$76,883	\$2,756	\$5,425	\$100,000
SISKIYOU	\$445,001	\$15,951	\$31,400	\$100,000
SOLANO	\$3,807,662	\$136,487	\$268,675	\$150,000
SONOMA	\$3,240,428	\$116,154	\$228,650	\$150,000
STANISLAUS	\$6,010,700	\$215,456	\$424,125	\$150,000
SUTTER	\$1,167,419	\$41,847	\$82,375	\$100,000
TEHAMA	\$1,212,415	\$43,459	\$85,550	\$100,000
TRINITY	\$144,554	\$5,182	\$10,200	\$100,000
TULARE	\$5,657,817	\$202,806	\$399,225	\$150,000
TUOLUMNE	\$598,767	\$21,463	\$42,250	\$100,000
VENTURA	\$5,696,790	\$204,203	\$401,975	\$200,000
YOLO	\$2,974,703	\$106,629	\$209,900	\$150,000
YUBA	\$1,005,858	\$36,055	\$70,975	\$100,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$354,300,000</b>	<b>\$12,700,000</b>	<b>\$25,000,000</b>	<b>\$7,850,000</b>

\* Allocation based on population

County population	Grant level
Up to 200,000	\$100,000
200,001 to 749,999	\$150,000
Over 750,000	\$200,000

ATTACHMENT #2

**Average Daily Population at Full Rollout (Year 4) of AB 109 by County (Department of Finance estimates)**

County	Low-level (N/N/N) Offenders			Postrelease Community Supervision Population Totals 1	RTC ADP 30-Day ALOS 1, 7
	Total Inmates N/N/N	Short-term Inmates N/N/N w/no Prior S/V	Long-term Inmates N/N/N w/no Prior S/V		
	no Prior S/V ADP 1, 2, 5	w Sentence Length < 3 Years 1, 2, 3, 5, 6	w Sentence Length > 3 Years 1, 2, 4, 5, 6		
Alameda	267	181	86	848	132
Alpine	2	2	-	-	-
Amador	53	35	18	43	6
Butte	268	161	108	181	36
Calaveras	21	12	8	25	5
Colusa	23	16	6	9	1
Contra Costa	104	60	44	318	56
Del Norte	11	2	9	20	5
El Dorado	68	45	23	81	10
Fresno	518	357	161	971	218
Glenn	28	18	10	19	3
Humboldt	137	108	29	126	15
Imperial	90	53	37	107	11
Inyo	15	7	7	15	3
Kern	1,019	784	236	1,040	154
Kings	321	201	120	185	39
Lake	73	39	34	75	11
Lassen	32	19	13	26	6
Los Angeles	8,342	5,767	2,576	9,791	530
Madera	111	67	44	150	24
Marin	66	27	39	53	8
Mariposa	13	9	5	11	2
Mendocino	75	38	37	50	8
Merced	171	100	71	214	42
Modoc	2	1	1	3	1
Mono	3	2	1	7	1
Monterey	308	176	132	309	34
Napa	70	44	26	69	7
Nevada	23	16	7	17	6
Orange	1,464	1,038	427	1,750	220
Placer	251	133	118	153	25
Plumas	9	7	3	12	1
Riverside	1,601	990	611	1,683	262
Sacramento	895	505	390	1,203	208
San Benito	52	30	22	23	4
San Bernardino	2,301	1,638	663	2,521	348
San Diego	1,821	1,043	778	2,038	256
San Francisco	164	114	50	421	61
San Joaquin	450	311	138	639	126
San Luis Obispo	140	88	52	136	22
San Mateo	208	139	70	351	33
Santa Barbara	294	181	112	288	37
Santa Clara	693	402	291	1,067	115
Santa Cruz	78	72	6	69	17
Shasta	326	147	178	201	40
Sierra	1	1	-	1	-
Siskiyou	34	12	21	23	8
Solano	278	162	116	363	53
Sonoma	231	116	115	164	21
Stanislaus	540	316	224	426	66
Sutter	103	67	35	108	21
Tehama	154	94	60	50	13
Trinity	9	8	1	9	1
Tulare	520	292	228	388	70
Tuolumne	47	13	33	33	4
Ventura	380	210	170	363	60
Yolo	277	130	147	215	37
Yuba	94	64	30	88	19
Total Projected:	25,651	16,673	8,978	29,550	3,525
TOTAL	58,726				

1 Numbers are based upon full implementation.

2 Numbers have been adjusted for excluded crimes.

3 Numbers reflect sentence lengths 3 years or less.

4 Numbers reflect sentence lengths above 3 years. Population serving longer than 3 years will be significantly less due to day for day credit earning.

5 Judicial decisions could decrease this population dramatically.

6 This population is a subset of the total low level offender population.

7 Assumes 30-Day Average Length of Stay for Locally Supervised Violators and State Parole Violators.

## CDCR Projection for El Dorado County Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS)

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>MONTH</u>	<u>MONTHLY PROJECTIONS</u>	<u>QUARTERLY TOTALS</u>
<b>2011</b>	October	9	
	November	14	
	December	6	29
<b>2012</b>	January	8	
	February	11	
	March	7	55
	April	7	
	May	5	
	June	3	70
	July	8	
	August	7	
	September	6	91
	October	6	
	November	7	
	December	5	109
<b>2013</b>	January	3	
	February	2	
	March	2	116
	April	8	
	May	1	
	June	8	133
	July	4	
	August	6	
	September	4	147
<b>2 Year Projection Total</b>		<b>147</b>	