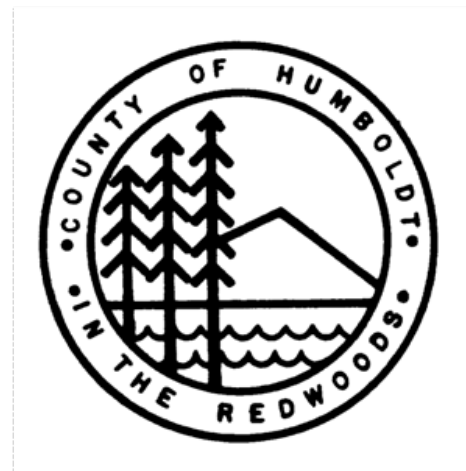


Humboldt County Community Corrections Partnership

Assembly Bill 109 Public Safety Realignment Act Implementation Progress Report

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SECTION 1: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Humboldt County AB 109 Implementation Progress Report

AB 109 Program Implementation Overview

On October 1, 2011, the AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Act went into effect in Humboldt County and across California. The law alters the California criminal justice system by (a) changing the definition of a felony, (b) shifting housing for low level offenders from state prison to local county jails, and (c) transferring the community supervision of designated parolees from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to local county probation departments. Several companion trailer bills followed, clarifying the legislative intent, correcting drafting errors and providing initial state-wide implementation funding. Both AB 109 and the companion trailer bills, taken together, created extensive changes to statutory law which is intended to reduce the number of convicted offenders incarcerated in California's State prison system by "realigning" these offenders to local criminal justice agencies who are now responsible for these offender groups.

The AB 109 legislation reassigns three groups of offenders previously handled through the State Prison and Parole System to California counties. The first group includes convicted offenders receiving sentences for new non-violent, non-serious, non-sex offender (N3) crimes that are served locally (one year or more). Offenders in this category do not have prior violent or serious convictions. The second group involves post-release offenders (up to three years) coming under Probation Department supervision for (N3) crimes released from State Prison. Offenders in this category may have had prior convictions for violent or serious crimes. The third group includes State parole violators who are revoked to custody. With the exception of offenders sentenced to life with parole, this group is being revoked to local County Jail instead of State Prison.

The Public Safety Realignment Act also expanded the role and purpose of the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) which was previously established in Penal Code Section 1230 through SB 678 (2009) and pursuant to AB 117 an Executive Committee of the CCP is required to prepare an AB 109 Implementation Plan that will enable each county to meet the goals of the Public Safety Realignment legislation. The Executive Committee is comprised of the Chief Probation Officer (the Chair of the CCP); the Superior Court Presiding Judge or designee; the District Attorney; the Public Defender; the Sheriff; a Police Chief; and the Administrator of Health and Human Services.

Each county must also develop a Public Safety Realignment Implementation Plan approved by the Board of Supervisors before State funding can be reallocated to local law enforcement and other county justice agencies. The legislation assumes counties will handle these offender populations differently than the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) by utilizing incarceration, community supervision, and/or alternative custody and diversion programs during the offender's sentence length. Each implementation plan must further identify evidence-based practices which can be established so that the community's public safety is not jeopardized because of these newly transferred offender populations. The plan should outline specific programming and inmate housing requirements needed to implement the custody, supervision, diversion program interventions and judicial processing of convicted State Prison felony defendants the criminal justice system assumed responsibility for in 2011.

The overall objective of participating agencies throughout the CCP planning process has focused on ensuring that the Humboldt County justice system reduces unnecessary incarceration and redirects savings to more effective community-based supervision and reentry programs that reduce recidivism. The adopted Humboldt County Realignment Implementation Plan outlines specific strategies and policies to modify, amend, and improve current justice operations. The Plan also contains recommended funding allocations for partnering justice agency programs. The recommendations have been developed through a collaborative partnership of the CCP agencies. Taken in their entirety, the "core" components

established in the Humboldt AB 109 Plan are designed to improve justice practices in order to mitigate the impact of Public Safety Realignment.

Each program, incarceration alternative, and supervision strategy contained in this Plan is concerned with (a) maintaining maximum community safety, (b) increasing treatment support for high-risk offenders, and (c) improving offender success rates and reducing recidivism. Funding provided through Realignment is not sufficient to incarcerate all offenders covered by the AB 109 Realignment Act legislation, nor is that the purpose of the Realignment efforts. The intent is to change how criminal justice systems and local corrections operate with the goal of maintaining the highest level of public safety through improving outcomes for offenders and more sufficient use of resources based on research which specifically focuses on identified risk to reoffend criteria. The purpose of the Plan is to develop an approach to responding to criminal activity by using research and evidence-based practices for dealing with this new population of offenders.

The success of Realignment implementation will largely depend upon the ability of the CCP and other local agencies to effectively continue to collaborate, with close coordination and information sharing among the Sheriff, Probation, District Attorney, the Public Defender, Courts, and community-based organizations, on how funded programs are implemented and to what extent they may need to be revised based upon data-driven critical analysis of their results.

In this regard, one of the ongoing important issues the members of the Humboldt County CCP are concerned about is identifying how the Realignment legislation is affecting case processing for each major component of the County's adult justice system (law enforcement, prosecution, defense, corrections, and courts). In an effort to assist the CCP respond to this concern, the Criminal Justice Research Foundation (CJRF) was contracted to analyze and report on the progress the Sheriff's Office, Probation Department, and other agencies are making in the implementation of the AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Act.

CJRF consultant staff have worked with each CCP-funded agency of the Partnership to identify how the realignment legislation is effecting case processing for each major component of the County's adult justice system (law enforcement, corrections and courts). The assessment has also focused on determining the law's impact on both jail and non-custody facility capacities and rehabilitative programming and other resources which may be needed to address any operational, service, or treatment intervention gaps. Caseload and other operational data has been collected, analyzed, and summarized to show the impacts on local justice agency workload for (a) the transfer of lower level AB-109 offenders and (b) the realignment of Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) offenders transitioning from State Prison into the community. The work has covered the 15 month implementation period between October 2011 and December 2012 and has focused on (1) AB 109 (N3), parole revocation, and flash incarceration jail trends, (2) PRCS community supervision trends, (3) program implementation progress, and (4) jail alternative programs and evidence-based programming.

CJRF staff also explored and identified recommendations on evidence-based services, program enhancements, or other supports which might benefit the criminal justice system's response to the AB 109 legislation. The results of the implementation progress assessment work is described and summarized in the remaining sections and Executive Summary of this Report.

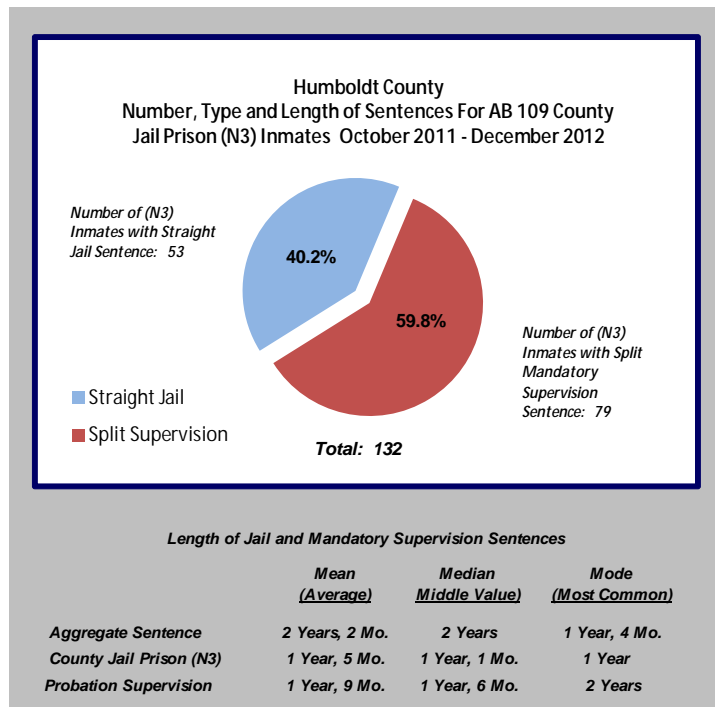
Monthly AB 109 Offender Referral Trends

Between October 2011 and December 2012, Humboldt County received a total of 355 AB 109 offenders, which represented an average of 24 a month. Four out of ten (37.2%) were AB 109 County jail prison (N3) inmates and the other 62.8% were PRCS offenders coming under the supervision of the Probation Department upon release from State Prison. An average of 46 additional monthly 3056 PC parole violator bookings have also occurred at the County Jail (HCCF) since the Realignment Act was initiated in October 2011.

Number of Monthly Humboldt County AB 109 Sentenced (N3) and PRCS Offenders Release From State Prison October 2011 - December 2012			
Month / Year	Humboldt County Jail	Humboldt Probation Dept	Total
	(N3) Inmates	PRCS Offenders	
2011:			
October	9	24	33
November	11	18	29
December	8	29	37
2012:			
January	4	14	18
February	7	11	18
March	6	25	31
April	13	16	29
May	9	10	19
June	9	13	22
July	11	10	21
August	10	9	19
September	9	11	20
October	8	14	22
November	8	6	14
December	10	13	23
Total	132	223	355
Percent (%)	37.2%	62.8%	100.0%
Monthly Average	9	15	24
Range (Low - High)	4 - 13	8 - 29	17 - 33

HumProgressRpt/Table8

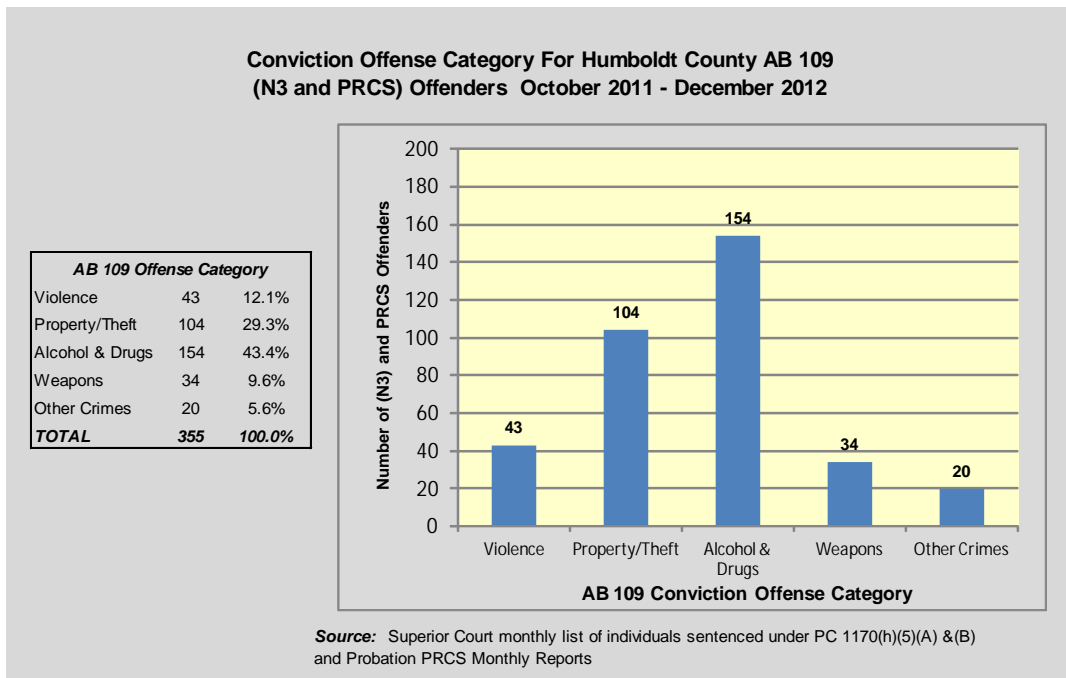
A total of 79 (59.8%) of the 132 convicted and sentenced (N3) inmates incarcerated at HCCF have had a split mandatory probation supervision sentence and 53 (40.2%) have had a straight jail term without follow-up supervision. On December 31, 2012, 71 of the 79 split-sentence mandatory supervision inmates had fulfilled their sentence and had been supervised through the Probation Department. The remaining eight mandatory supervision offenders were still in custody completing their Superior Court sentence.



AB 109 (N3) parole and PRCS inmates account for 32.3% of the County Jail's total custody bed days and average daily inmate population (ADP). One out of every three Humboldt County Correctional Facility (HCCF) detainees are now AB 109 offenders. The other incarcerated inmates are pretrial and sentenced local adult offenders and other detainees being held on warrants and holds from federal / state law enforcement agencies.

The average length of jail incarceration for sentenced (N3) offenders has been one year, five months. The longest jail sentence has been four years. The average length of probation supervision for (N3) inmates receiving a split jail sentence has been one year, nine months. The longest mandatory supervision sentence has been five years.

Analysis of the conviction offense pattern among the County jail prison (N3) and PRCS offender populations shows nearly 43.4% (154) of the 355 (N3) and PRCS offenders have been convicted of alcohol and other drug crimes followed by 29.3% (104) for property and theft offenses. These two combined offender groups represent nearly seven out of every ten felony AB 109 offenders. The other 27.3% (97) have been convicted on weapons and other types of crimes.



A comparative analysis between California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) (N3) inmates and PRCS offender estimates and actual County AB 109 offender populations shows CDCR originally estimated that over the initial 15 months of Realignment, the Humboldt County criminal justice system would receive 96 new (N3) inmates sentenced to local incarceration in the County jail (HCCF) and 186 offenders released from prison to PRCS Probation Department supervision. When combined, CDCR projected that the County would likely receive an average of 19 (N3) and PRCS offenders each month. The number of (N3) and PRCS offenders the County justice system has received has totaled 355 for an average of 24 AB 109 offenders a month.

Over the 15 month period, the analysis shows the Sheriff's Office and Probation Department have been handling an average of five more (+26.0%) AB 109 offenders a month than the State initially projected for the County. More importantly, the CDCR estimates showed that at the full implementation of AB 109 which they assumed would be reached in June 2014, Humboldt County would have a total average daily population (ADP) of 278 AB 109 offenders. Currently, the Sheriff's and Probation Departments have a combined ADP of 286 AB 109 offenders which is 102.9% of CDCR's original ADP estimate.

Comparison Between CDCR Average Daily AB 109 Jail (N3) Inmate and PRCS Offender Estimates and Humboldt County Actual (N3) and PRCS Populations Through December 2012			
AB 109 Offenders	CDCR	Humboldt County	
	Jail and PRCS ADP Estimates at Full Implementation of AB 109	Actual Humboldt AB 109 Offender Populations (December 2012)	Percent (%) of Original CDCR Estimate
County Jail Impact:			
County Jail Prison (N3) Inmates	137	44	32.1%
Parole & PRCS Violators in County Jail Rather Than State Prison	15	67	446.7%
Sub-Total	152	111	73.0%
Probation Department Impact:			
Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) Offenders Released From State Prison	126	175*	138.8%
Total Average Daily Population (ADP) of AB 109 Offenders	278	286	102.9%

HumProgressRpt/Table12

Current average sentence for County Jail Prison (N3) inmates is 1 year, 5 months. Longest sentence is 4 years. Current average mandatory probation supervision sentence is 1 year, 9 months. Longest mandatory probation supervision sentence is 5 years.

*Note: In December 2012, the Humboldt County Probation Department had an active AB 109 caseload totaling 237 which had 175 PRCS and 62 mandatory supervision offenders.

A review of the actual Humboldt County AB 109 offender populations shows that the average daily population of County jail prison (N3) inmates (44) is currently 32.1% of CDCR's projections at full implementation of the Realignment law. The 67 (ADP) of parole and PRCS violator population detained in County Jail is, however, significantly higher than the State and Department of Finance had projected. Overall, the County Jail population of AB 109 inmates is approximately 73.0% (111) of the State's estimate. In contrast, the Probation Department's PRCS offender supervision caseload (175) is currently 138.8% of CDCR's projection at full implementation of 126 PRCS offenders.

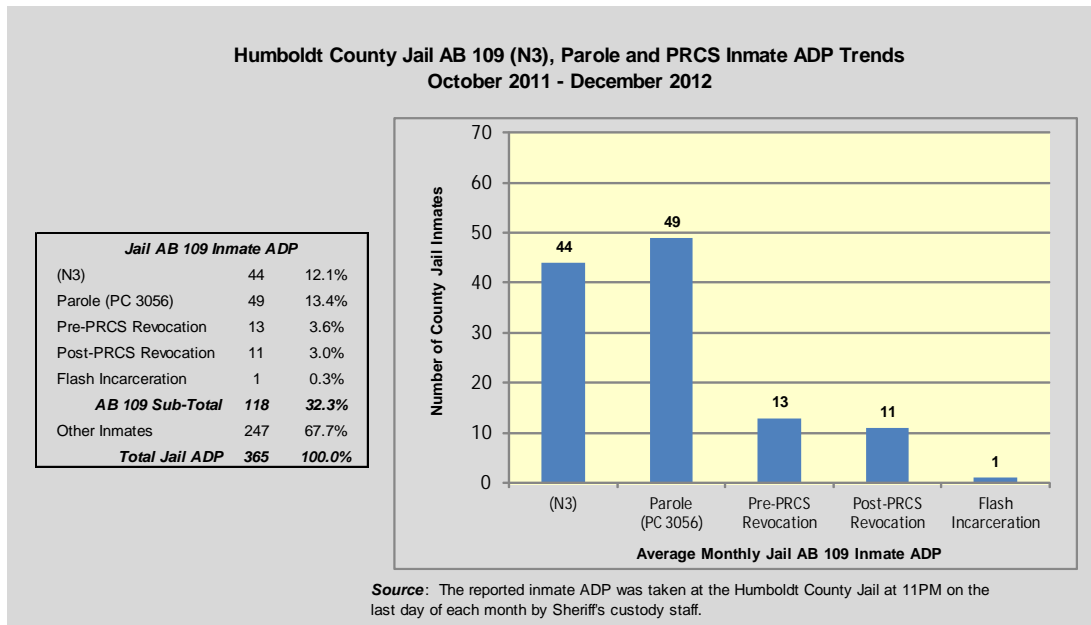
Humboldt County Correctional Facility (HCCF)

In order to identify the changes the Realignment Act has had on HCCF, daily bookings and inmate custody ADP trend data was collected and analyzed with the assistance of the Sheriff's Office Correctional Division administrative staff. The data included monthly jail (1) felony / misdemeanor bookings, (2) pretrial felony / misdemeanor inmate ADP, (3) sentenced felony / misdemeanor inmate ADP, and (4) one-day high inmate ADP population counts. The information was formatted to permit comparative changes and analysis of incarceration trends for the baseline 12-month pre-AB 109 Realignment period (October 2010 – September 2011) and post-Realignment period from October 2011 – December 2012. The analysis also examined the monthly inmate incarceration trends during the most recent post-AB 109 Realignment period covering July – December 2012.

The review of this information shows that average monthly jail bookings into HCCF have remained unchanged at 899 a month since Realignment has been implemented. Total County Jail inmate ADP has, however, declined by 4.4% under Realignment. In the 12 months prior to AB 109, HCCF housed an average of 384 inmates each day. Between July and December 2012, the jail had an ADP of 367 inmates, a drop of 17 detained offenders.

The most significant post-Realignment inmate population shift at HCCF has occurred among misdemeanor offenders which have declined from an ADP of 78 to 43 a day, a reduction of 35 inmates (-44.9%). Pretrial misdemeanor ADP has dropped 50.0% and sentenced misdemeanor ADP has also declined by 41.3% between July and December 2012 when compared to the AB 109 12-month pre-Realignment baseline period. Since AB 109 went into effect, HCCF's pretrial jail inmate ADP has been reduced by 10.3% (271 vs. 243 ADP) while the total sentenced jail population has increased by 9.7% (113 vs. 124 ADP).

AB 109 (N3), parole, and PRCS incarcerated inmates account for 32.3% of the County Jail's total custody bed days and inmate ADP. Among this population, an average of 44 (N3) convicted felony defendants are currently serving a term in the County Jail each day and another 25 (ADP) are PRCS probationers held for up to a ten day flash incarceration term or were PRCS offenders being detained under a pre- or post-revocation process and court disposition. An average of 49 parolees are also being detained each day at HCCF. Over the past 15 months, the number of AB 109 inmates incarcerated in the County Jail has steadily risen to a high ADP of 120. The most recent six months (July – December) shows that the AB 109 inmate count has averaged 118. This is a level where one out of every three HCCF detainees are AB 109 offenders.



Pre- and post-revocation 3056 PC parolees represent the single largest group (41.5%) among the 118 average daily AB 109 inmates incarcerated at the County Jail. Parole violators incarcerated for a 3056 PC revocation and parolees serving a new local sentence are being detained an average of 135 days. CDCR originally projected the average length of the parole revocation jail sentence (ALS) would be 30 days.

Analysis of changes in the average length of stay (ALS) for pretrial and sentenced inmates released from HCCF shows that the length of incarceration for pretrial detainees has declined from 8.7 days to 7.0 days and the average length of stay for sentenced inmates has only slightly increased from 45.0 days to 45.3 days. Analysis of 2010 – 2012 Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) quarterly jail survey data shows that since Realignment was enacted, inmates released from HCCF have been in custody an average of 14.1 days compared to a state-wide average of 21.7 days, a difference of 7.6 days (-35.0%). The average state-wide County jail stay (ALS) was also declining before Realignment, but has since increased while the average jail stay (ALS) at HCCF has remained unchanged.

Humboldt County Correctional Facility (HCCF) Comparative Changes in Pre- and Post-AB 109 Inmates Released From HCCF 2010 - 2012				
Pretrial and Sentenced Jail Releases	<i>Pre- and Post-AB 109 Realignment Act Jail Impact</i>			
	Pre-AB 109 Realignment (Oct 2010 - Sept 2011)	Post-AB 109 Realignment (Oct 2011 - Dec 2012)	Recent Post-AB 109 Realignment (Jul 2012 - Dec 2012)	Percent (%) Difference Pre- & Post- Realignment
Pretrial Releases	8.7 Days	7.2 Days	6.6 Days	-24.1%
Sentences Releases	47.6 Days	47.0 Days	47.8 Days	0.4%
Total Jail Releases	13.9 Days	14.5 Days	13.9 Days	0.0%

HumProgressRpt/Table25

Community Corrections Resource Center (CCRC)

The Humboldt County Probation Department is implementing a Community Corrections Resource Center (CCRC), an intensive day reporting program which provides a continuum of services and sanctions that respond to PRCS and mandatory supervision AB 109 offender needs while providing high intensity tracking and control. Probation staff positions have been filled, policies and procedures concerning CCRC operations, and offender supervision have been developed and are being implemented. Staff have been trained in motivational interviewing techniques and are using cognitive behavioral counseling and interventions. There are up to 237 offenders being served each month which is close to the overall physical space capacity of the existing CCRC building.

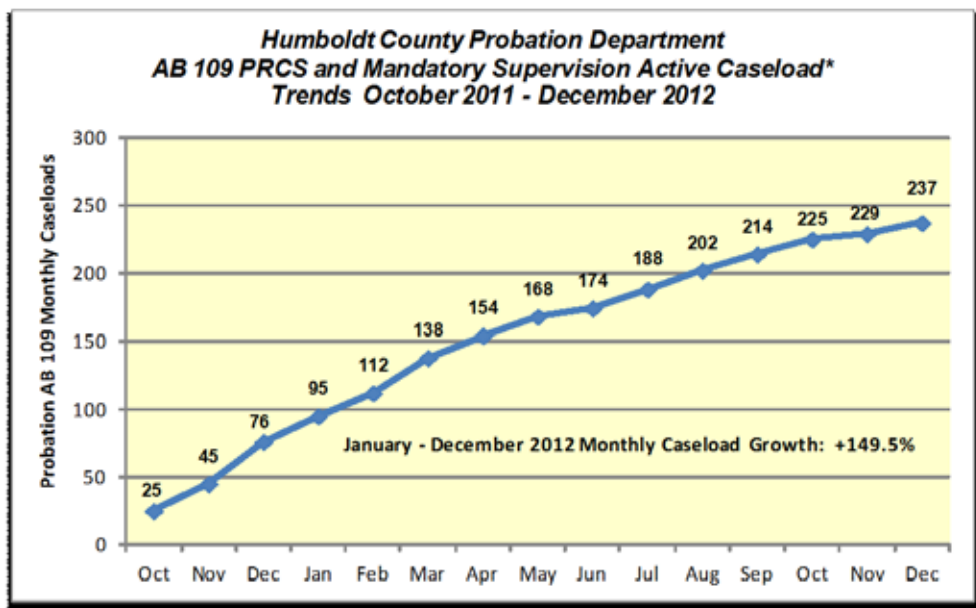
The CCRC is fully operational in a leased 7,000 square foot renovated building in downtown Eureka. The site offers a centralized location in close proximity to the County Courthouse, the Humboldt County Correctional Facility (HCCF), the Probation Department's Adult Division at 555 H. Street, and public transportation. The program approach at the CCRC involves Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) mental health, substance abuse, and employment staff, coupled with community-based organizations and Probation Officers who work together in delivering service intervention components and supervision.

CCRC program services are comprehensively structured, evidence-based, multi-pronged, and address different facets of an offender's presenting problems: behavioral self-control, substance abuse, educational and vocational needs, health and mental health, social services, family, and community support. The CCRC provides cognitive behavioral therapy, peer support, and basic living skills programs that are intended to improve offenders' behavior, attitudes, motivation, and ability to live a crime-free lifestyle. Probation staff partner with DHHS clinicians and drug / employment counselors to facilitate access to stable housing, transportation, drug treatment, and healthcare that will aid the AB 109 population toward work experience and other support opportunities.

The Probation Department uses the STRONG evidence-based assessment instrument to identify both risk and needs factors to develop a supervision case plan. The STRONG is used to determine both the intensity of supervision and types of services PRCS and mandatory supervision offenders receive. Development of an Individualized Treatment Plan (ITP) is a major component of the CCRC's overall case plan process that includes orientation, assessment, case assignment, and supervision. The CCRC also uses incentives and progressive administrative sanctions that are designed and tailored to each participant which indicate the kinds of responses that follow varies acts of compliance, non-compliance, or reoffending.

A review of the overall impact of AB 109 Realignment on Probation Department supervision activities has shown that a total of 294 AB 109 felony offenders have been supervised by the Probation Department over the initial 15-month implementation period of the Realignment Act. Approximately 73.8% have been PRCS offenders released from State Prison to probation supervision and 26.2% have been (N3) convicted inmates with a split Superior Court sentence who have completed their County Jail time and have been supervised by the Probation Department.

Analysis of changes in the growth of the Probation Department's AB 109 PRCS and mandatory supervision offender end of the month "active" supervision caseloads, included in the following Chart shows that monthly caseloads of both offender groups have steadily increased. The combined total number of actively supervised have, in fact, risen, from 25 (October 2011) to a December 2012 level of 237 PRCS and mandatory supervision offenders. In 2012, monthly Probation caseloads increased from 95 in January to 237 in December 2012, an increase of 149.5%. The trend data also shows that the number of PRCS offenders being released from State Prison is beginning to slow while Probation's mandatory supervision caseloads appear to be increasing at a slightly higher monthly rate.



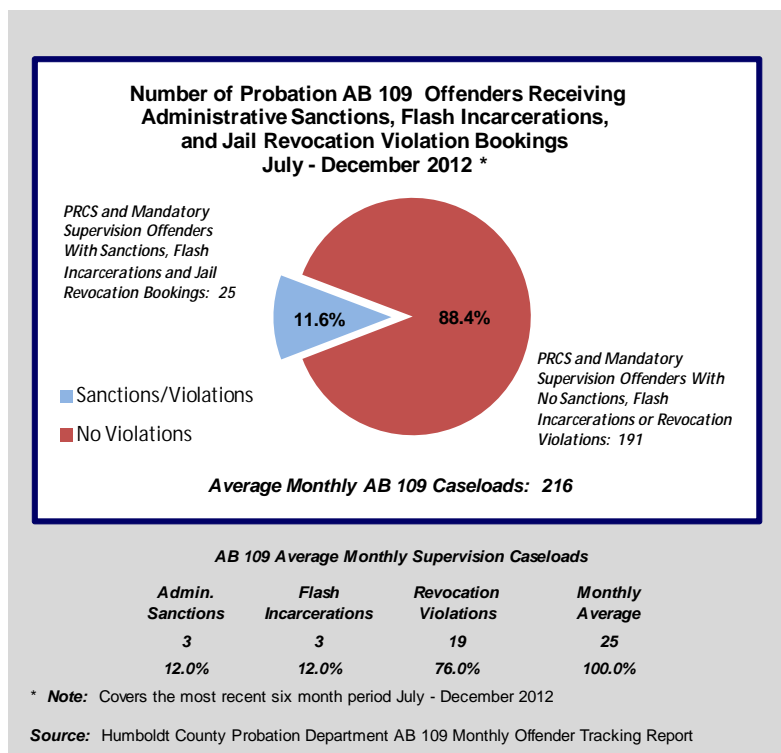
***Note:** The caseload data includes PRCS and mandatory supervision AB 109 offenders supervised by the Probation Department on the last day of each month.

PRCS offenders are expected to report, in person, to the Probation Department within 48 hours of release from State Prison. The overwhelming majority (69.2%) has reported within two days and 23.6% have reported between 3 – 14 days. Another 7.2% of the PRCS offenders have reported within 15 plus days. Only 3.9% have failed to report for the initial contact and 11.3% have absconded after their initial Probation contact.

A review of selected characteristics of the offender populations shows that approximately 14.3% of the supervised Probation offenders are female and 85.7% are male. The average age for both male and female offenders is 37 years. Nearly one out of four (25.5%) are ethnic minorities (Black, Hispanic, Native American, and other). Nearly seven out of ten (69.1%) have conviction offenses for alcohol and other drug or property / theft crimes and the other 29.9% have convictions involving weapons, violence, and other crimes. The static risk scores of the 223 PRCS offenders released from State Prison to CCRC supervision shows that only 22.5% (50) are low or moderate risk convicted offenders, while 77.6% (173) are at high-risk for violence, property crimes, or drugs.

Many of the program violations which occur among the Probation offender group are being handled and offenders are being held accountable without compromising public safety. Since October 2011, a total of 40 PRCS and mandatory supervision offenders have received administrative sanctions which is an average of three per month.

Analysis of the most recent six month data (July – December 2012) involving PRCS and mandatory supervision offender bookings into the County Jail shows flash incarceration and revocation violation bookings have averaged 22 a month. An average of three (13.6%) of the monthly bookings has involved flash incarcerations, nine (40.9%) have involved offenders booked for program violations and ten (45.5%) have involved offenders booked on revocation violations related to new local charges. Overall, in an average month, approximately 11.6% of the Probation’s AB 109 offenders are receiving administrative sanctions, flash incarcerations, or County Jail bookings for revocation violations.

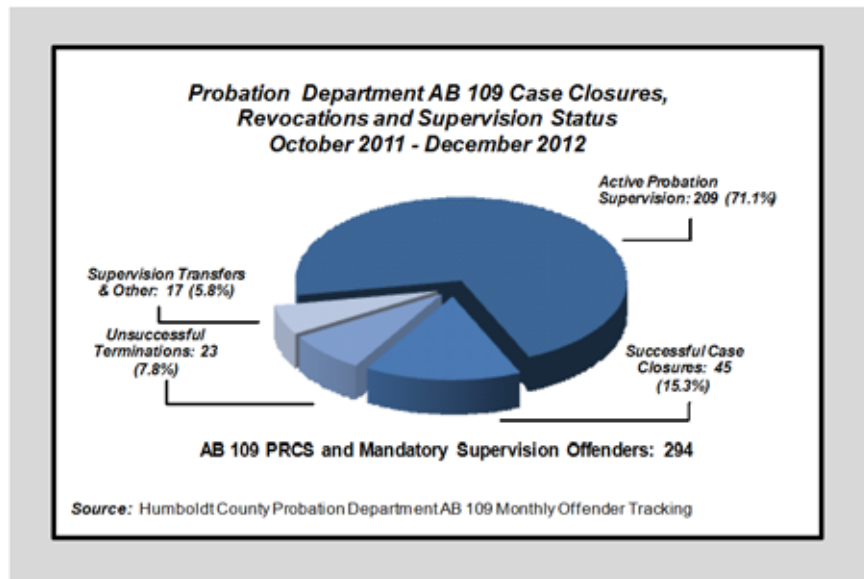


Approximately 90.0% of the flash incarceration monthly bookings at HCCF have involved Probation AB 109 offenders who have been detained only once and 10.0% have been detained for multiple flash incarceration violations. The length of incarceration for flash incarceration bookings has averaged six days. Nearly one out of five (25.4%) of the average monthly revocation violation bookings at HCCF have included PRCS and mandatory supervision offenders who have been detained multiple different times in the County Jail, while the other 74.6% have been incarcerated only one time. The average length of jail stay for revocation violations has been 41 days.

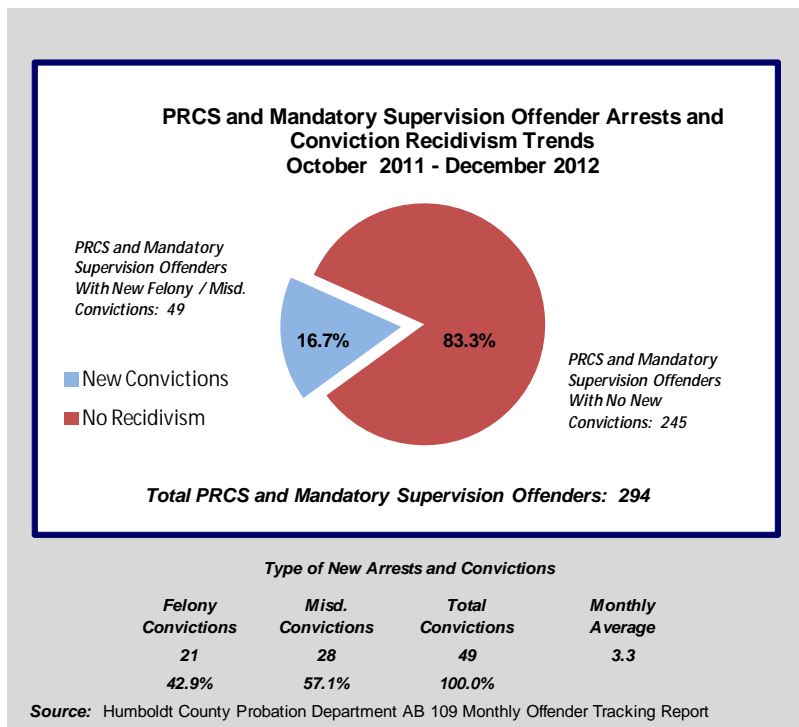
Analysis of the Probation Department’s AB 109 offender case closures, revocations, and supervision status trends for PRCS and mandatory supervision offenders between October 2011 and December 2012 shows that over the past 15 month period, a total of 45 (15.3%) PRCS and mandatory supervision felony offenders have completed their sentence or fulfilled the Court terms of the supervision period and have been discharged. Approximately 15 (5.1%) of the PRCS offenders coming out of State Prison have had their supervision transferred by Probation to another county. Two offenders have died (0.7%).

On December 31, 2012, 71.1% (209) or seven out of every ten supervised offenders were still receiving continuing supervision through the Probation Department’s Community Corrections Resource Center

(CCRC). Equally significant, the supervision and case closure data shows that since Realignment was initiated in Humboldt County, only 7.8% (23) of the offenders have had their probation supervision terminated unsuccessfully.



A total of 49 PRCs and mandatory supervision AB 109 offenders have been rearrested and convicted of felony and misdemeanor offenses between October 2011 and December 2012. Nearly 57.1% (28) of the convictions have been for misdemeanor offenses and 42.9% (21) have involved felony convictions. Overall, the recidivism data shows that an average of about three AB 109 probationers have been arrested and convicted on new criminal charges each month. The 49 PRCs and mandatory supervision offenders with new felony / misdemeanor convictions only represent 16.7% of the total 294 offenders the Probation Department has been supervising under Realignment.



HCCF Jail Alternatives to Incarceration Programs

Prior to the implementation of Realignment, the Humboldt County Correctional Facility (HCCF) was continuously operating near the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) rated bed capacity of 411. Peak inmate ADP reached 415 in the year prior to AB 109. One of the first steps the Sheriff's Office took to begin controlling the expected growth in pretrial and sentenced inmate population to avoid severe overcrowding was to establish an HCCF Booking Matrix.

The Booking Matrix uses a 3-tier offense and release dispositional booking actions staff are to follow whenever the jail's male or female inmate counts reach designated levels for four consecutive count periods. The trigger points for Tier 1 male releases due to the lack of bed capacity occurs when the male count reaches 320 or greater for four consecutive counts. Female Tier 1 releases go into effect when the facility's female count reaches 48 or greater for four consecutive counts. Jail staff are directed to make additional releases and accept fewer bookings as the daily population reaches higher Tier 2 and Tier 3 inmate ADP count levels.

The assessment review shows that during the 12-month pre-AB 109 period, no pretrial inmate releases were taking place at HCCF due to the lack of custody jail beds. Since Realignment went into effect, an average of 64 pretrial detainees are receiving an early release due to the lack of housing bed capacity. Total sentenced inmate releases due to bed shortages were averaging 63 a month during the pre-AB 109 baselines months, but have dropped to approximately 48 a month, a reduction of 23.8%.

In response to impacts on HCCF resulting from the 2011 Public Safety Realignment Act, the CCP funded the development and implementation of a new jail Pretrial OR Release and Supervised Release Program targeting pretrial detainees. The Program is staffed by both Sheriff's Office and Probation personnel who are located at the downtown Main Jail and CCRC day reporting program. The staff provides five days a week pretrial screening of detainees booked into HCCF. The Program staff screen bookings using a modified Ohio Pretrial Release Evidence-based Assessment Tool.

Nearly 49.8% of the pretrial OR screenings conducted by the Program staff initially qualify for OR release considerations by the Courts. Approximately 18.1% of the qualifying OR release defendants do post bail before their scheduled OR Court hearing. Nearly 42.6% of the defendants screened by the OR Magistrate are released and another 19.2% are placed in the Supervised Release Unit while their case proceeds through the Court process. Overall, only 17.0% of the qualified OR release defendants the Program staff present to the Court at an OR Hearing are denied by the Judge.

Only 73 individuals have participated in the CCP funded Jail Alternative Program. Nearly 74.4% (54) are active or have successfully completed the monitoring program set by the Courts. Only 26.0% (19) have absconded or were unsuccessful in fulfilling the Court's release conditions. The Jail Alternative Program is monitoring and supervising offenders who have been granted a pretrial release by the Court or are placed in the Program as a direct Court commitment or condition of supervision resulting from a revocation hearing initiated by the Probation Department.

As part of the work to develop this AB 109 Implementation Assessment Report, an analysis of the Humboldt County jail pretrial and sentenced population was developed. The analysis was intended to address the following question: **“Given the characteristics of the jail's pretrial and sentenced inmates, are there prisoner groupings that could be diverted from incarceration to expanded alternative programs which stressed a high degree of monitoring and supervision of releases?”**

Data that was reviewed was developed from a point in time “snapshot” of the total Humboldt County Jail population taken on November 4, 2012. The profile included demographic, criminal history, and length of incarceration information for the pretrial and sentenced prisoner populations housed at HCCF.

When the selected inmate characteristics are combined and analyzed according to specific criteria, the data shows about 8.0% of the pretrial population could be viewed as viable candidates for some form of alternative to incarceration program. Among sentenced inmates, about 13.0% could be considered for some other type of alternative in lieu of jail confinement. **If the pretrial population was handled in an alternative fashion, approximately 18 beds could be made available to the jail system. Inmates included in the sentenced group, if handled alternatively, could make available an additional 19 beds at the Main Jail. Combined, these target jail sub-population groups could affect a minimum of 37 beds in the jail system.**

It is quite possible that even among the majority of pretrial and sentenced inmates who have not met the criteria applied in this review could still be candidates for early release or other alternative custody programs which were designed from a standpoint of providing high levels of monitoring, control, reporting and supervision.

The same snapshot jail profile was taken by CJRF in November 2011 at the start of the County's implementation of the AB 109 Realignment Act. A summary comparison of pretrial and sentenced inmate profiles between 2011 – 2012 shows that an overall shift has occurred with respect to the characteristics among pretrial and sentenced inmates. There are significantly fewer pretrial and sentenced misdemeanor inmates detained in the jail. The overall average length of jail stay for pretrial felony and misdemeanor inmates has dropped significantly. The average length of stay for sentenced inmates has also been significantly reduced from 48 to 34 days.

Both pretrial and sentenced offenders have more histories of bench warrants and prior total jail bookings into HCCF. Equally important, because of jail management issues, the shift in population shows that 2012 pretrial inmates, for example, have more disciplinary reports being prepared compared to 2011. The average number of disciplinary reports issued to sentenced inmates has, in fact, doubled from 1.4 incidents to 3.5 incidents.

The comparative analysis of the number of jail beds occupied by selected pretrial and sentenced bookings based on the two jail profiles shows that the combined target jail population that could be handled in an alternative fashion based on offense, criminal history, and other prominent release criteria has dropped from a previous 65 beds in the jail system to 37 beds. The Sheriff's Jail Matrix and implementation of the Pretrial Release and Supervision Program coupled with the Probation Department's use of administrative sanctions in lieu of incarceration for program violations is having a positive impact on the jail's overall inmate population counts.

The Sheriff's Work Alternative Program (SWAP) is the County criminal justice system's major post-sentence alternative to incarceration program. The Program helps reduce the inmate population within HCCF by releasing those sentenced inmates who qualify for the alternative programming in lieu of continued incarceration. Convicted defendants report to various work sites in the County to perform manual labor under the supervision of correctional staff in exchange for a one-to-one day reduction of their sentence. In 2012, a total of 538 sentenced felony and misdemeanor offenders participated in the Program.

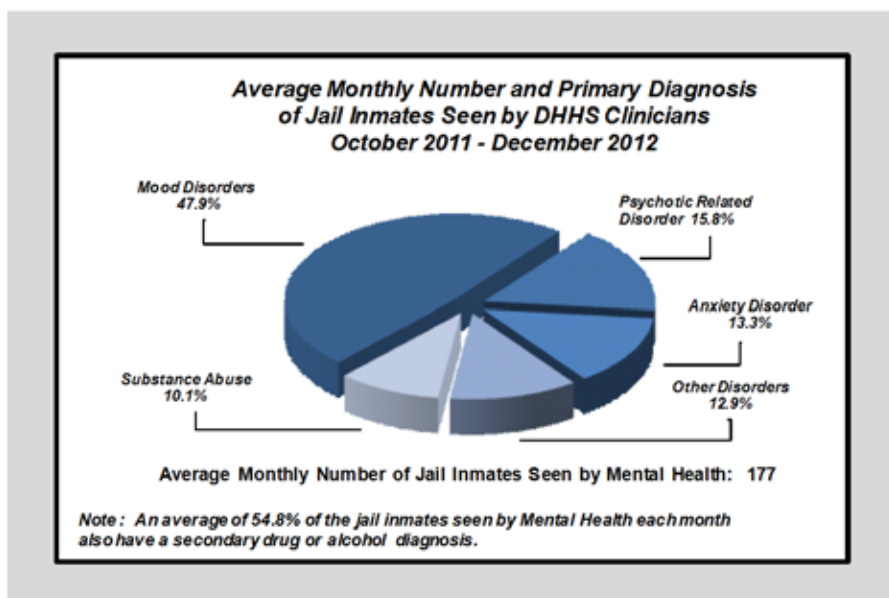
Currently, about 52.2% of the defendants placed in the SWAP Program complete the number of assigned days of community service work. Over the past six years, the completion rate for Program participants has ranged from 47.8% to 61.0%. Overall, the vast majority of defendants successfully complete the Court commitment for the Program.

The review of SWAP shows that the Program is annually handling a significant number of sentenced felony and misdemeanor offenders who, if they were not participating in the alternative program, would likely be incarcerated in HCCF. The data does show, however, that the Program currently has capacity with existing staffing levels to handle between 10.0% - 15.0% more participants. The average daily population of sentenced inmates in 2011, just before the implementation of Realignment, was 283 a day compared to 270 in 2012.

DHHS Multi-Disciplinary Team Offender Services

The Humboldt County Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) is implementing a jail crosswalk and CCRC Day Reporting Program involving a Multi-Disciplinary Team of treatment professionals and service staff who are providing jail custody and community-based services to the Probation Department's PRCS and mandatory supervision offenders and newly sentenced (N3) felons. The services are directed to the projected monthly sentenced defendants and PRCS offenders the County criminal justice system has been receiving since October 1, 2011. The DHHS services include assessments, mental health, medication management, alcohol / drug counseling, jobs / education assistance, and development of transitional discharge plans.

The jail data indicates that there has been a total of 2,662¹ inmates seen by the mental health staff since Realignment went into effect in October 2011. This represents an average of 177 inmates receiving mental health services each month. Each inmate has had an average of two contacts with the clinical staff.

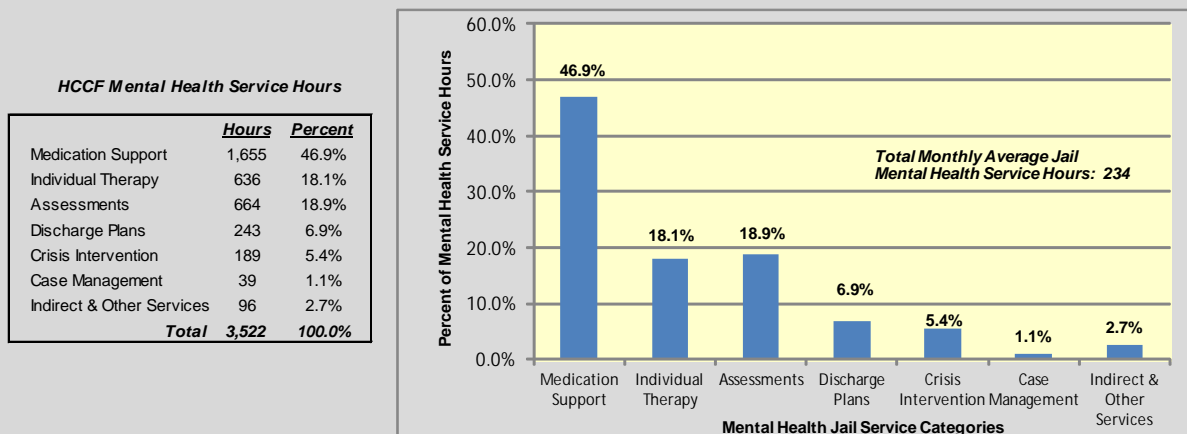


Mental health staff spend an average of 234 clinical service hours with these inmates in an average month. Nearly 18.1% (42) of the average monthly clinical hours are devoted to individual or group therapy and 25.4% of the hours are devoted to offender evaluations, case management, and crisis intervention services. The psychiatric nurses devoted an average of 110 hours (46.9%) to medication support. The remaining clinical time was used to develop inmate discharge plans and other indirect services.

A review of the type of diagnosis associated with inmates seen by jail mental health personnel each month shows that 47.9% of the inmates staff handled in a typical month were being seen because of issues related to mood disorders and 15.8% were diagnosed with a psychotic related disorder. Approximately 10.1% had identified substance abuse issues as a primary diagnosis. The remaining inmates processed through the jail's mental health services program had other disorders, anxiety problems, or were diagnosed as experiencing Post Traumatic Stress Disorders. **Nearly 54.8% of the jail inmates mental health clinicians are treating each month have a secondary drug or alcohol diagnosis. The trend data also shows that secondary drug or alcohol diagnosis is on the rise.**

¹ There have been a total of 1,269 unduplicated inmates seen by mental health staff between Realignment going into effect in October 2011 and December 2012.

**Type of Jail Mental Health Services Provided at HCCF
October 2011 - December 2012**



Source: Department of Health & Human Services, Mental Health Branch, Jail Services Monthly Reports, October 2011 - December 2012

Since the inception of AB 109, the Humboldt County Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) has been collecting data and preparing a standard monthly report using their Medical Record database to track the impact of AB 109 on Department services. Based on the Medical Record data for calendar years 2010 – 2012, total mental health staff jail inmate contacts and service hours have increased at HCCF. The calendar year changes reflected in the Medical Record data shows the following trends:

<u>HCCF</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>% Change 2010 - 2011</u>	<u>% Change 2011 - 2012</u>
Inmate Mental Health Contacts	3,609	4,614	4,867	27.9%	5.5%
Service Hours Provided	2,104	2,633	3,108	25.1%	18.0%

The Sheriff’s Department also reports different monthly mental health service data to the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC). This information is based on an entirely different methodology and focuses on the last day of the month “census snapshot” of jail inmates who receive mental health services. The information and methodology is used across the State in all county jail facilities. The information is collected and reported in a Jail Survey Questionnaire developed by BSCC and the results are posted on their web site for review and analysis by interested groups. The data the Sheriff reports is hand-tallied by jail mental health staff and provided to the Sheriff’s Department. This information is the primary state-wide source of data currently being used to assess the impact AB 109 is having on county jail facilities.

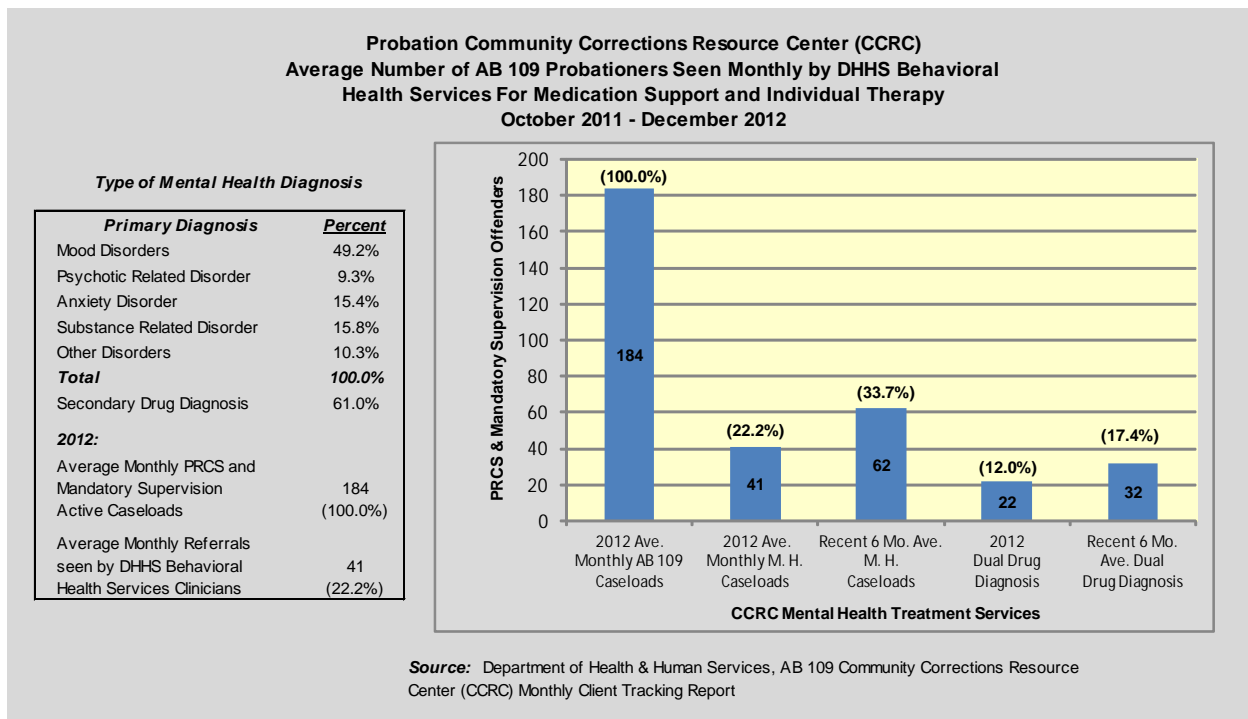
As part of this assessment, a separate analysis showing comparative changes in pre- and post-AB 109 mental health service levels among HCCF inmates based on the Jail Survey data was developed. The analysis looked at mental health services delivered at the jail one year prior (October 2010 – September 2011) to the implementation of AB 109 and one year post-AB 109 Realignment (October 2012 – December 2012). The analysis also included a review of mental health service levels in the most recent post-AB 109 Realignment covering July – December 2012. The data shows the number of HCCF mental health cases open on the last day of each month has dropped from an average of 136 to 103, a decline of

-24.3%. The number of new mental health cases opened during a typical month has also dropped from an average of 100 to 84, an overall decline of -16.0%. The number of inmates receiving psychotropic medications on the last day of the month has also been reduced from 79 to 61, a decline of -22.8%. Section 3 of this Assessment includes additional discussion and review of the differences the two data sources are showing about mental health service needs at HCCF.

With the CCP AB 109 funding allocation, DHHS has been able to develop a mental health, substance abuse, and employment services component at the CCRC. The intent of adding this caseload to the agency's treatment functions is to reduce the number of offenders failing probation or ending up in a crisis situation due to failures-to-appear, lack of sufficient treatment, or medication support that may occur with routine referrals to the DHHS Mental Health Branch.

DHHS staff complete a mental health and substance abuse assessment on all referred offenders. This assists the clinicians in making a determination of the proper level of treatment and activity plan each AB 109 offender may need. Mental health staff also carry out weekly treatment team meetings to review progress, discuss offender profiles and continue to improve on the treatment plan. Additional services the DHHS staff is providing include (a) alcohol and other drug services using Moral Recognition Therapy (MRT), (b) medication support services, and (c) mental health and substance abuse treatment using Integrated Dual Diagnosis Treatment.

Analysis of the number of probation offenders and type of mental health services provided at the CCRC each month by DHHS staff indicates that DHHS behavioral staff are currently providing an average of 181 hours of treatment services to CCRC probationers each month. The staff is processing an average of 18 probation referrals a month. Over the most recent six month period, DHHS treatment hours have increased 153.1% to 329 in December 2012. There have been a total of 177 unduplicated probationers seen by mental health staff between Realignment going into effect in October 2011 and December 2012.



A review of the type of diagnosis associated with PRCS and mandatory supervision offenders seen by CCRC mental health personnel each month shows that 49.2% of the probationers staff handled in a typical month were being seen because of issues related to mood disorders and 9.3% were diagnosed with a psychotic related disorder. Approximately 15.8% had identified substance abuse issues as a

primary diagnosis. The remaining probationers (25.4%) processed through the CCRC Mental Health Services Program had other disorders, anxiety problems, or were diagnosed as experiencing Post Traumatic Stress Disorders. **Nearly 61.0% of the CCRC probationers mental health clinicians are treating each month have a secondary drug or alcohol diagnosis.**

Because of the high level of substance usage among CCRC offenders, DHHS and Probation have placed 123 probationers in local drug treatment programs. Currently, 74 (60.1%) are actively participating in treatment or have completed the treatment program. A total of 49 (39.9%) of the placements have been terminated from their referred treatment program.

The CCRC vocational counselor is working with an average of nine new PRCS and mandatory supervision referrals each month. The vocational counselor has also had an average of 24 total probationer contracts a month since the vocational counseling services component was started at CCRC. The staff have assisted 17 (18.3%) CCRC offenders in securing employment.

During the first 15 months of AB 109 Realignment, the Humboldt County Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) has made funding allocation decisions which have created the program management structure and "core" agency responsibilities for the Committee's partnering criminal justice agencies. The Public Safety Realignment Plan adopted by the Committee continues to stress the integration of jail inmate custody housing capacity across three components of the County's criminal justice system including (a) jail housing (Sheriff's Office), (b) community supervision (Probation Department), and (c) treatment / programming (Department of Health & Human Services and contract providers for both the Sheriff and Probation Departments. The treatment and programming at the CCRC embodies evidence-based assessment principles and includes services directed to PRCS offender populations and offenders participating in non-custody supervision programs and alternatives to incarceration including electronic monitoring. Each program's strategy the CCP has funded is concerned with (a) maintaining maximum community safety, (b) increasing treatment support for high-risk offenders, and (c) improving offender participating rates and reducing recidivism.

As part of this Implementation Progress Report, the consultant staff have identified six recommendations on program enhancements and other supports which can benefit the Humboldt County's criminal justice system's ongoing response to the AB 109 legislation. The recommendations cover the need for development of (1) AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Act statistical monitoring and reporting process, (2) program evaluation, recidivism, and outcome tracking data process. (3) in-custody cognitive behavioral counseling, drug treatment, and employment preparation assistance, (4) jail reentry services, (5) an electronic monitoring diversion program for higher risk sentenced jail inmates, and (6) a cross-training program for community-based partnering drug treatment providers. **See Section 4: Other AB 109 Realignment Challenges includes a detailed description of each of these recommendations and the need for the CCP to consider them when making the next round of funding allocation decisions.**

SECTION 2: INTRODUCTION

Humboldt County AB 109 Implementation Progress Report

Assembly Bill 109 Legislative Findings and Intent

The Public Safety Realignment Act (AB 109) and subsequent amending legislation is bringing about the most significant change in California county criminal justice systems in more than three decades. The 2011 Realignment Legislation alters California's criminal justice system by (a) changing the definition of a felony, (b) shifting custody housing for lower level offenders from State Prison to local county jails, and (c) transferring the community supervision of designated parolees from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to county probation departments.

Realignment makes fundamental changes to California's correctional system by shifting from the State to counties specific responsibilities for defendants convicted and sentenced for low level, non-violent offenses. The basic intent of AB 109 Realignment is to preserve costly State CDCR prisons for defendants convicted of serious offenses and to encourage counties to develop and implement evidence-based practices / services and alternatives to incarceration programs to limit future crimes and victims.

Legislative Intent of AB 109

With the 2011 enactment of the AB 109 Realignment Act, the Legislature and State government correctional officials are recognizing that California criminal justice policies which rely on building and operating more prisons to address community safety concerns are not financially sustainable and will not result in improved community public safety. Equally important, the Realignment Act is based upon a fundamental acknowledgement that California counties are likely better positioned with staff and programming to integrate public health and social services as part of rehabilitation and offender reentry in ways that the State of California cannot.

During legislative hearings, California legislators, the Governor, and other supporters of Realignment pointed out that local police and county sheriffs, probation departments, and social service programs will likely do a better job assisting low level adult offenders to stay out of trouble. Local government representatives throughout the State also concurred that county governments can do a better job with greater accountability than the State by keeping offenders closer to the community, closer to their families, and connecting them with community-based resources that they are going to need to be successful when they get out of jail because they will be released and return to their neighborhoods.

The clearest statement about the overall intent and guiding principles embodied in the AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Act are found in the legislative findings about the need for Realignment which is codified in Penal Code Section 17.5 which points out the following: "California must reinvest its criminal justice resources to support community-based corrections programs and evidence-based practices... Realigning low level felony offenders who do not have prior convictions for serious, violent, or sex offenses to locally run community-based corrections programs, which are strengthened through community-based punishment, evidence-based practices, improved supervision strategies, and enhanced secured capacity will improve public safety outcomes among adult felons and facilitate their reintegration back into society. Community-based corrections programs require a partnership between local public safety entities and the County to provide and expand the use of community-based punishment for low-level offender populations."

Realignment Act Offender Population Groups

On October 1, 2011, AB 109 Realignment took effect shifting designated convicted felony defendants to California counties. Key provisions and elements of the AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Act include the following:

Major AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Act Provisions

- § ***Felony Sentencing:*** Revises the definition of a felony to include certain crimes that are punishable in jail for 16 months, two years, three years or more. Some offenses, including serious, violent, and sex offenses, are excluded, and sentences for those offenses will continue to be served in State Prison.
- § ***Local Post-Release Community Supervision:*** Offenders released from State Prison on or after October 1, 2011 after serving a sentence for an eligible offense are subject to, for a period not to exceed three years, Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) provided by the Humboldt County Probation Department.
- § ***Revocations Heard and Served Locally:*** Post-release community supervision and parole revocations will be served in local jails (the maximum revocation sentence is up to 180 days), with the exception of paroled offenders serving a life sentence and who have a revocation term of greater than 30 days. The local courts will hear revocations of Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) offenders, while the Board of Parole Hearings will conduct parole violation hearings in jail until July 1, 2013.
- § ***Changes to Custody Credits:*** Jail inmates will be able to earn four days of credit for every two days served. Time spent on home detention (i.e., electronic monitoring), and work release will earn only actual custody credit (day for day).
- § ***Alternative Custody:*** Supports alternatives to local jail custody with programs such as work release and home detention. Inmates committed to county jail may voluntarily participate or involuntarily be placed in a home detention program during their sentence in lieu of confinement in the county jail. Penal Code Section 1203.018 also authorizes electronic monitoring for pretrial inmates being held in the county jail in lieu of bail. Eligible felony inmates must first be held in custody for 60 days post-arraignment or 30 days for those charged with misdemeanor offenses. Offenders placed on electronic surveillance pursuant to PC 1203.018 will earn only actual custody credit (day for day). The Chief Probation Officer, if authorized by the Board of Supervisors, may offer an electronic monitoring and/or home detention program to individuals who are granted probation or are under post-release community supervision as a sanction for violating supervision conditions.
- § ***Community-Based Punishments:*** Authorizes counties to use a range of community-based punishments and intermediate sanctions other than jail incarceration alone or traditional routine probation supervision to hold offenders accountable and mitigate the need for Revocation Hearings.
- § ***Contract Beds:*** Counties can contract back with the State to send local offenders to State Prison and/or Fire Camps. Counties are also able to contract with public community correctional facilities. Contracting does not extend to parole revocations.

As offenders are sentenced on or after October 1, 2011 or released to community supervision, they became the responsibility of the county, if they meet the statutory criteria for the realigned population. No offenders in prison on October 1 could transfer to county jails and no individuals currently on State Parole supervision could be transferred to the local jurisdictions. The Realignment Act mandates that felons convicted of non-violent, non-serious and non-sex offenses serve their prison sentence in county jail instead of State Prison. Offenders sentenced to serve determinate incarceration terms, whether it is in State Prison or local custody as the new law requires, will serve a term directed by the Superior Court.

For offenders sentenced to a term in local custody, the law, however, permits a judge to split a determinant sentence between custody and “mandatory supervision.”

Additionally, the law creates a new status called “Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS).” The law requires that a county agency supervise any convicted felon released from State Prison with a committing offense that was non-violent, non-serious, and not a high-risk sex offense, or inmates committed after admitting one serious or violent prior. These offenders may have been serving a term that was enhanced with a prior serious or violent felony (prior strike). Sanctions for violations of Post-Release Community Supervision are to be served in county jail for offenders, as well as for most formal paroled offenders, and are limited to 180 days. In accordance with AB 109 and AB 117 (Chapter 39, Statutes of 2011), each county is required to designate a supervising county agency for the new Post-Release Community Supervision Program. On July 19, 2011, the Humboldt Probation Department was designated by the Board of Supervisors as the supervising county agency for the PRCS offender group.

Under the legislation, the Penal Code has been amended to provide incarceration terms in county jail rather than State Prison for over 500 specific felony offenses. As a result of the substantive change, terms of imprisonment can only be served in the State Prison system if the conviction crime is a serious or violent felony, or if the defendant has a prior serious or violent felony conviction; is required to register as a sex offender pursuant to Penal Code Section 290, or admits an allegation of stealing more than \$1 million; or if it is one of a list of 60 felonies for which incarceration in State Prison is mandated. Offenders ineligible to serve their incarceration in State Prison who serve their term instead in county jail are now known as “non-non-non’s;” non-serious, non-violent, non-sex offender (N3).

Under the new legislation, a sentencing Superior Court judge also has the option of splitting the sentence of a non-serious, non-violent, non sex offender (N3) between an incarceration term in County Jail and mandatory supervision. If the Court sentences these convicted offenders to serve their full term of incarceration in County Jail, the offender will not be supervised upon release.

The Realignment Act also shifts the supervision of offender population groups including (a) Post-Release Community Release (PRCS) offenders and (b) non-violent, non-serious, non-sex offenders (N3) sentenced to serve a term in State Prison followed by mandatory probation, from CDCR’s Department of Adult Parole to each county.

AB 109 Offender Population Groups

1. ***Non-Violent, Non-Serious, Non-Sex Offenders (N3) Sentenced to Serve a Term in County Jail Followed by Mandatory Supervision:*** Felons sentenced to a term of imprisonment in County Jail pursuant to Penal Code Section 1170(h) may be supervised by the Probation Department if the Superior Court opts to split the term of imprisonment between custody and “mandatory supervision.”
2. ***Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) Offenders:*** Most felons released from State Prison on or after October 1, 2011 will be subject to county Post-Release Community Supervision. This includes felons serving a term after admitting one strike prior, low to mid risk sex offenders, and “N3s” currently serving a prison sentence. Offenders will be returned to the county of last legal residence, not necessarily the county where the crime was committed. The maximum term of post-release supervision is three years; however, offenders without violations may be discharged after six months, and those who remain violation free for 12 months must be discharged. CDCR will have no jurisdiction over any offender placed on Post-Release Community Supervision.
3. ***Parole Violators:*** The third group of offenders AB 109 assigns to counties includes parole violators who are revoked to custody. With the exception of offenders sentenced to life with parole, this group is being revoked to county jail instead of State Prison.

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) continues to supervise parolees released from prison after serving a term for a serious or violent felony, murder, life, or certain sex

offenses, as well as high-risk sex and mentally disordered offenders. With the exception of offenders who have served life terms, all other parolees who violate the terms of their parole, cannot be returned to prison, but can serve a maximum sanction of 180 days in county jail. Currently, the Board of Prison Hearings (BPH) adjudicates all formal parole violations. Effective October 1, 2011, the Superior Court has assumed this responsibility for offenders placed on Post-Release Community Supervision. Effective July 1, 2013, the Court will hear all parole violations, with the exception of those who have served an indeterminate sentence (murder and specified sex offenders).

Offenders placed on Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) are also subject to flash incarceration of up to ten days for violations of Post-Release Community Supervision conditions. For more serious violations, after a hearing before the Superior Court, an offender may be sanctioned by up to 180 days in county jail.

Development of County Realignment Plans and Funding Allocations

AB 109 requires each of California's 58 counties to assemble an Executive Committee of its local Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) which was previously established in Penal Code Section 1230 through Senate Bill 678. The Executive Committee includes the county's Chief Probation Officer (CCP Chair), Sheriff, District Attorney, Public Defender, Presiding Superior Court Judge or designee, a local Police Chief, and a public health or social services department head appointed by the Board of Supervisors. **(See Appendix A: Humboldt County Community Corrections Partnership CCP Membership Roster)**

Each county is also expected to adopt an annual Realignment Implementation Plan, written by the CCP Executive Committee, and adopted by its Board of Supervisors. The Plan explains how the county will allocate funds and manage the new class of offenders now under its supervision. The legislation assumes that through the development of these Public Safety Realignment Plans, counties will handle these offender populations differently than CDCR by utilizing incarceration, community supervision, and/or alternative custody and diversion programs over the offender's sentence length. Each Implementation Plan was also expected to identify evidence-based practices / services which could be established so that the community's public safety was not jeopardized in light of these newly transferred offender populations. It was further anticipated that each county Implementation Plan would also outline specific programming and inmate housing requirements needed to implement the custody, supervision, diversion program interventions, and judicial processing of convicted State Prison felony defendants the county's justice system assumed responsibility for under Realignment.

Central to the Realignment Act is the core assumption that each county's Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) will play a critical role in developing new programs and ensuring outcomes for low-level offenders. The AB 109 legislation also defined "community-based punishment" as "correctional sanctions and programming encompassing a range of custodial and non-custodial responses to criminal or non-compliance offender activity." Examples of community-based punishment include: intensive community supervision; home detention with non-GPS electronic monitoring (such as telephone check-ins); or GPS monitoring; mandatory community service; restorative justice programs such as mandatory victim restitution and victim-offender reconciliation; work, training, or education in a furlough program, or work in lieu of confinement in a work release program; day reporting; residential or non-residential substance abuse treatment programs; mother-infant care programs; and community-based residential programs offering structure, monitoring, drug treatment, alcohol counseling, literacy programming, employment counseling, psychological counseling, mental health treatment, or any combination of these and other interventions.

Since AB 109 Realignment went into effect, the Humboldt Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) has been meeting regularly and recognizes the need for local criminal justice agencies and community partners to work together to effectively provide the programs and intervention services needed to respond to the Realignment legislation. Several key guidelines have also been emphasized in the development of the local Humboldt County Realignment Plan and include the following:

From the inception of the CCP planning work, members have recognized the need to address community concerns and to implement programming that is consistent with best practices that will hold offenders accountable while reducing the likelihood of recidivism. In order to maintain public safety and to improve offender success rates, utilizing evidence-based interventions are a top priority for each funded program. In reviewing programs and service interventions for these new offender populations, the Committee has relied on research to identify the most cost-effective, evidence-based practices that have been shown to lower recidivism, victimization, and probation failure.

**Humboldt County Community Corrections Partnership
AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Plan
Program Development Guidelines and Key Operational Elements**

- § **Community Safety:** Program goals will strive to maintain maximum public safety through enhanced sanctions and reducing recidivism.
- § **High-risk Offenders:** Identify and target offenders with the highest risk to reoffend using evidence-based risk assessment tools and providing intensive supervision within the community.
- § **Efficient Use of Jail Capacity:** Minimize the impact of the increased jail population by employing recognized techniques to increase efficient use of current pretrial and sentenced jail bed capacity by reserving jail beds for the most serious and violent offenders while diverting those manageable to community alternative programs.
- § **Targeted Interventions:** Use research and evidence-based needs assessment tools to identify criminogenic needs and find, create, or contract for target interventions. This will include the need to provide services to cover factors such as employment, education, housing, physical and mental health, and drug / alcohol treatment
- § **Incorporate Reentry Principles into the Jail Custody Environment:** Reduce recidivism through the development and improvement of an offender's life skills that are necessary for successful reintegration into the community by expanding in-custody jail programming using evidence-based practices.
- § **Incorporate Evidence-based Practices into Supervision and Case Management of Post-Release Offenders:** Utilize principles and practices proven to reduce recidivism through more effective supervision and intervention services for offenders sentenced to local terms of imprisonment as well as offenders returning from prison to post-community release supervision.
- § **Sentencing For Felony Offenders:** Presentence recommendations should be guided by static risk scores (low risk – minimal sanction, increasing sanctions for higher risk levels). Encourage the use of evidence-based practices in the sentencing for felony offenders by utilizing principles proven to lower recidivism through more effective sentencing.
- § **Offender Accountability:** Focus resources on providing alternatives to criminal behavior. Increase offender accountability through effective use of graduated violation sanctions, custody, and custody alternatives.
- § **Monitoring and Reporting Performance:** Regularly measure and assess data and programs, followed by community reporting and adjustments in programs and services as determined to reduce recidivism. The local justice system will be guided by research to implement the most cost-effective practices that reduce recidivism, victimization and program failure.

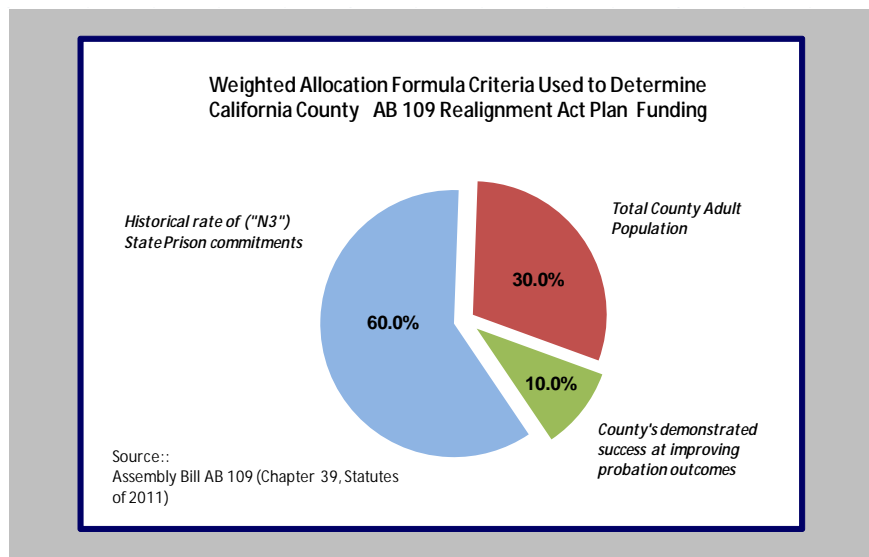
Treatment and other offender support programs are also critically important within the local criminal justice system and must be fully integrated into the areas of supervision and custody. Building effective working service delivery partnerships between community-based providers, the Sheriff's Department and Probation Department to respond to Realignment is a major goal in the ongoing implementation of the programs contained in this planning document.

Another essential element embodied in the Plan concerns the use and expansion of alternatives to incarceration programs and non-custody alternatives whenever possible so as to maximize offender success and reduce jail overcrowding without compromising public safety. The CCP recognizes that the Realignment process is highly dynamic and requires monitoring and a capacity to modify approaches and programming to meet emergency needs and address new opportunities. The Realignment Plan offers a set of strategies to manage the new and ongoing offender populations coming to Humboldt County. The Plan establishes the policies and practices across three important areas including jail custody housing, community supervision, and treatment / programming provided by qualified provider organizations.

Any successful approach to supervising this new population of offenders also requires an accurate identification of those most likely to recidivate and monitoring them extensively to increase compliance with conditions of supervision and promote crime-free behavior. The mere consequence of serving time in county jail and/or community supervision is not sufficient to reduce criminal activity. Reduction of criminal behavior must also include targeting the risk factors that contribute to criminal activity. These risk factors, when addressed, can directly affect the offender's chance for recidivism. Based upon an assessment of each offender, these needs can be prioritized and specific services focused on each individual's greatest needs.

The Realignment legislation initially provided nine months of funding from the State to the counties to implement the Realignment law. The California State budget, passed by the legislature and signed by the Governor for FY 2012-13 provided a second state-wide yearly funding allocation for counties to continue implementation of the Realignment Act.

The Legislature established an initial financial structure for funding the Public Safety Realignment with a 1.0625% allocation of State Sales Tax revenue to a local Community Corrections account. The formula establishing a statewide disbursement for these funds was developed by the State Department of Finance and agreed to by County Administrative Officers (CAO) and the California State Association of Counties (CSAC). The level of County funding available through AB 109 is based on a weighted formula containing three elements including (a) 60% based on estimated average daily population (ADP) of offenders meeting AB 109 eligibility criteria, (b) 30% based on U. S. Census Data pertaining to the total population of adults (18-64) in the County as a percentage of the statewide population, and (c) 10% based on the SB 678 distribution formula.



In Year 1, the Humboldt CCP received \$1,734,404 for start-up, planning, and initial program allocations. The District Attorney and Public Defender received \$54,724 that was evenly split between the two departments for costs related to AB 109 revocation hearings. In Year 2 (FY 2012-13), the Humboldt County CCP received \$3,441,460 which was an increase of 98.4% compared to Year 1. The District

Attorney and Public Defender received a Year 2 allocation totaling \$62,256 which represented an increase of 13.8% over the year 1 allocation. **(See Appendix B: California County Program, Start-up, and Planning Allocations for Years 1 and 2 of the AB 109 Realignment Act)**

Humboldt County AB 109 Planning, Start-up and Program, Years 1 and 2 Funding Allocations					
Fiscal Year	AB 109 Program Funding Allocation	AB 109 Start-up Allocation	CCP Planning Allocation	Total CCP Funding Allocation	DA/ PD Revocation Activities Allocation
FY 2011 - 12 (Year 1)	\$1,526,679	\$107,725	\$100,000	\$1,734,404	\$54,724
FY 2012 - 13 (Year 2)	\$3,341,460	\$0	\$100,000	\$3,441,460	\$62,256
% Change	118.9%	n/a	0.0%	98.4%	13.8%

HumProgressRpt/Table2

In addition to these allocations, Senate Bill 1020 (Chapter 40, Statutes of 2012) amended the California Government Code to provide an escalation and growth factor for the Realignment Act county funding levels for the two year period covering FY 2012-13 and 2013-14. The key provisions and funding allocation criteria include the following:

**Statutory Direction on AB 109 Growth in 2012-13 and 2013-14
(SB 1020 – Chapter 40, Statutes of 2012)**

Government Code 30029.07.

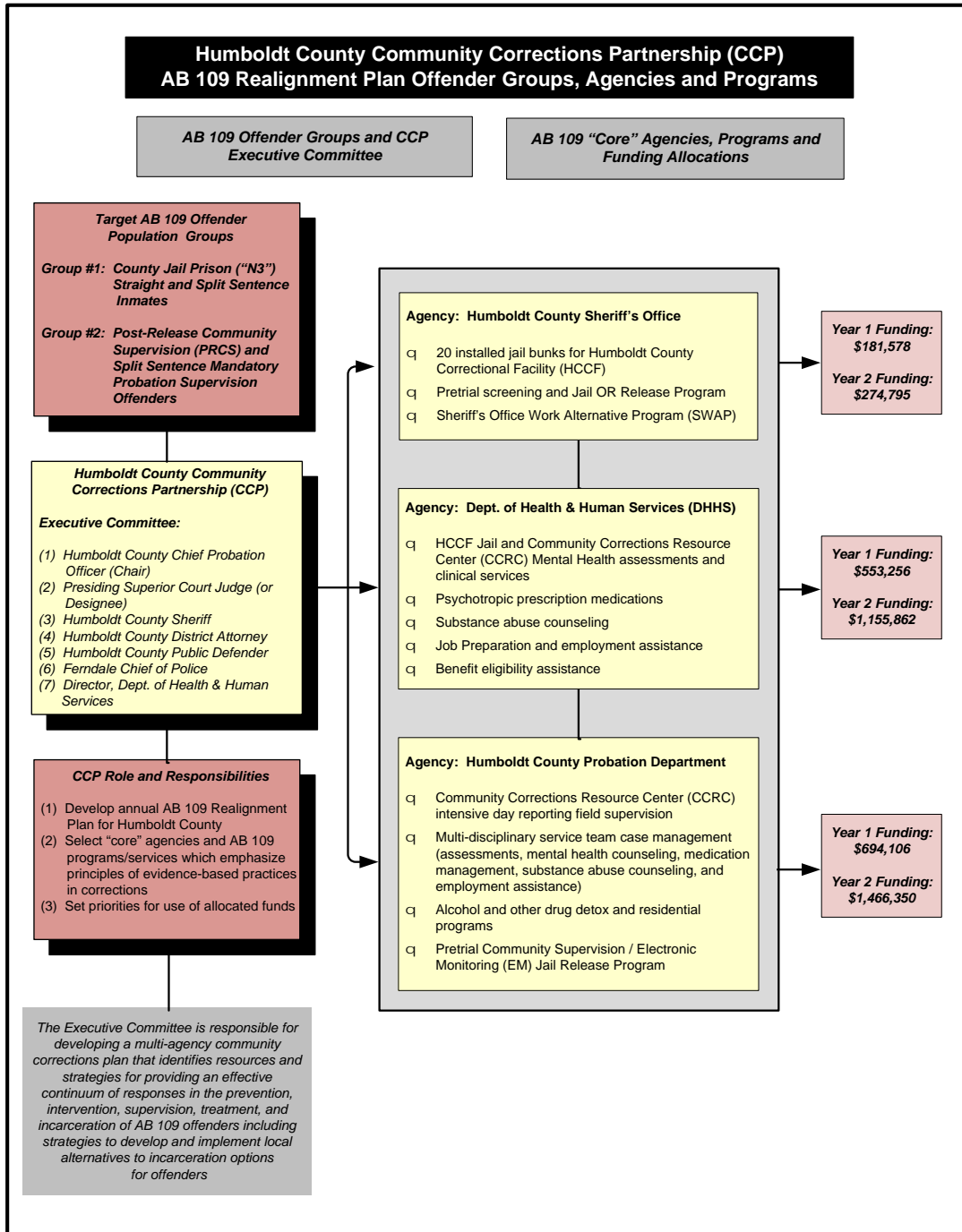
- (1) For the 2012–13 and 2013–14 fiscal years, the Community Corrections Growth Special Account shall be allocated by the Controller pursuant to a schedule provided by the Department of Finance. The schedule shall reflect priorities that promote the effective implementation of the 2011 Public Safety Realignment, as follows:
 - (A) A guaranteed minimum allocation for each county.
 - (B) The establishment of appropriate small county minimum allocations.
 - (C) Adjustments for county average daily population (ADP) variations from projected ADP impact.
 - (D) Other factors affecting the implementation of the 2011 Public Safety Realignment program, as determined by the Department of Finance.
 - (E) Implementation of the 2011 Public Safety Realignment in a manner consistent with the legislative intent described in Sections 17.5 and 3450 of the Penal Code.
- (2) When developing the schedule, the Department of Finance shall consider a county's commitment to continuing, expanding, or initiating community corrections practices, programs and strategies that manage felony offender populations most cost effectively through the use of evidence-based practices designed to achieve improved public safety, including, but not limited to, the use of offender risk and needs assessment tools, criminogenic-based interventions, substance abuse and mental health treatment, and additional treatment and sanctions other than traditional jail incarceration alone or routine probation supervision, as well as community-based programs.

The Governor's draft FY 2013-14 budget which has been submitted to the legislature includes \$77 million for county growth allocations to cover CCP programming and service escalation cost. The formula for the allocation of these funds is currently being developed by the California Department of Finance based on the criteria and priorities identified in SB 1020. Counties expect the escalation funding allocation to be

finalized by June 30, 2013, with county allocations following that reflect the schedule developed by the Department of Finance.

Humboldt County AB 109 Realignment Plan Agencies and "Core" Program Recommendations

The programs and jail custody housing recommendations the CCP has established are outlined in the following Chart.



The “core” Humboldt County programs and facilities funded by AB 109 include (1) alternatives to incarceration, (2) custody housing, (3) alternative custody diversion programs, (4) community supervision, (5) evidence-based assessments, treatment / programming, and (6) a continuum of intermediate sanctions for program violations. These programs are managed by the Sheriff’s Office, Probation Department, and Humboldt County Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS). The major programming covers the (a) Jail Pretrial Release Program, (b) Sheriff’s Office Work Alternative Program (SWAP), (c) Probation Department’s Community Corrections Resource Center (CCRC) day reporting center, and (d) DHHS Jail and CCRC Multi-disciplinary Team Offender Services. The funding also has allowed for additional bunks to be installed at the Humboldt County Correctional Facility (HCCF).

The programs adopted by the Humboldt Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) for the Public Safety Realignment Implementation Plan take into consideration the multi-faceted risk and needs characteristics of the AB 109 offender groups and the necessary resources to achieve desired public safety outcomes. The Plan integrates strategies and “core” programs that include (1) alternatives to incarceration, (2) custody housing, (3) alternative custody diversion programs, (4) community supervision, (5) evidence-based assessments, treatment / programming, and (6) continuum of intermediate sanctions for program violations.

The Realignment Plan also establishes the basic organizational process that integrates jail inmate custody housing capacity and programming across three components of the County’s adult criminal justice system including (a) jail housing (Sheriff’s Office), (b) community supervision (Probation Department), and (c) treatment / programming (DHHS and contract providers). The treatment and programming embodies evidence-based assessment principles and includes increased services directed to in-custody offender populations and offenders participating in expanded alternatives to incarceration and non-custody diversion programs including electronic monitoring.

The planning, development and implementation of the Plan has been shaped by several important principles held in common by the membership of the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP). Each program and incarceration alternative strategy is concerned with (a) maintaining community safety, (b) increasing treatment support for high-risk offenders, and (c) improving offender success rates and reducing recidivism.

The Plan also recognizes that any successful approach to supervising this new population of offenders requires an accurate identification of those most likely to recidivate and monitoring them intensively to increase compliance with conditions of supervision and promoting crime-free behavior. The Plan also focuses on both pretrial detainees and convicted (N3) post-sentence defendants incarcerated in the County’s Main Jail (HCCF) and those offenders supervised through the new Community Corrections Resource Center (CCRC). The programming and inmate custody housing capacity is intended to permit the Sheriff’s Office and Probation Department to continue responding to the three groups of AB 109 offenders previously handled through the State Prison and Parole system.

The Realignment Plan provided funding to the Humboldt County Sheriff’s Office to (a) install 20 bunks at the Humboldt County Correctional Facility, (b) develop a Pretrial Screening and Jail OR Release Program at HCCF, and (c) expand the Sheriff’s Office Work Alternative Program (SWAP). The Humboldt County Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) was allocated funding to assign additional treatment staff to HCCF and the CCRC to provide mental health assessments and clinical services to detained inmates. DHHS was also allocated funds to cover psychotropic prescription medication costs for AB 109 inmates released from jail and PRCS offenders paroled from State Prison to community supervision who need continued medications for identified mental health disorders. Other funding for DHHS substance abuse counselors, employment and benefit eligibility assistance staff was approved by the CCP for the Probation Department’s day reporting Community Corrections Resource Center (CCRC).

The Humboldt County Probation Department received Realignment Plan funding to develop and implement an intensive day reporting field supervision program that is located in downtown Eureka, close to the Courthouse and HCCF. The funding has allowed the Department to hire and train additional Probation Officers who work with DHHS and other community-based providers to address offenders

mental health, alcohol / other drug, job preparation and eligibility assistance needs. The Probation staff also work with the Sheriff's Office Jail Classification and Booking Officers to implement a new Pretrial Community Supervision / Electronic Monitoring (EM) Jail Release Program targeting AB 109 incarcerated inmates and PRCS offenders.

Implementation and Progress Assessment Report

One of the ongoing critical issues the members of the Humboldt County CCP are concerned about has been the need to identify how the Realignment legislation is affecting case processing for each major component of the County's adult justice system (law enforcement, prosecution, defense, corrections, and courts). In an effort to assist the CCP respond to this concern, the Criminal Justice Research Foundation (CJRF) was contracted to provide consulting support to the Humboldt County AB-109 Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) Committee chaired by the Chief Probation Officer to analyze and report on the progress the Sheriff's Office, Probation Department, and other agencies have made to date to implement the AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Act.

Preparation of Progress Report

The Criminal Justice Research Foundation (CJRF) assisted the Humboldt Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) develop and prepare a 2013 AB 109 Implementation Progress Report. The assessment examined the law's impact on both jail and non-custody rehabilitative programming and other resources which is being developed in response to the Realignment legislation. Caseload and other operational data was collected, analyzed and summarized to show the impacts on local justice agency workload for (a) the transfer of lower level convicted and sentenced AB 109 offenders, and (b) the realignment of Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) offenders from State Prison into the community.

CJRF consultant staff have worked directly with the member agencies of the Partnership and its sub-committees to identify how the realignment legislation is effecting case processing for each major component of the County's adult justice system (law enforcement, prosecution, defense, corrections and courts). The assessment has also focused on determining the law's impact on both jail and non-custody facility capacities and rehabilitative programming and other resources which may be needed to address any operational, service, or treatment intervention gaps. Caseload and other operational data has been collected, analyzed, and summarized to show the impacts on local justice agency workload for (a) the transfer of lower level AB-109 offenders and (b) the realignment of Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) offenders transitioning from State Prison into the community.

The work the consultant has been involved with has focused on the following four areas:

1. **AB 109 "N3", Parole Revocation, and Flash Incarceration Jail Trends:** CJRF collected, analyzed and developed summary statistical graphic charts and other information which profiles the monthly and year-to-date case flow and caseload trends of AB 109 offenders detained in the County Jail. The data include (a) number, and average daily population (ADP) of AB 109 inmates incarcerated in the Humboldt County Jail System, (b) Penal Code (PC) Section 1170(h): County Jail Prison (N3) convicted and sentenced offenders, (c) County Jail Prison (N3) inmate demographic and offense characteristics, and (d) State parolees, Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS), and Penal Code Section 1170(h) inmates booked into the County jail system. An updated jail profile of the entire pretrial and sentenced jail populations was also prepared and compared with the same jail profile information collected and analyzed for the preparation of the initial Realignment Plan.
2. **PRCS Community Supervision Trends:** CJRF collected, analyzed and developed summary statistical graphic charts and other information which profiles the monthly

and year-to-date case flow and caseload trends of PRCS AB 109 offenders supervised by the Probation Department in the CCRC. The data includes (a) number, risk-assessment score, and supervision levels for PRCS offenders handled through the Humboldt Probation Department, (b) PRCS offender demographic and offense characteristics, (c) number of PRCS warrants while offender is supervised and revocation hearings requested by the Probation Department, (d) number of PRCS offenders who have completed supervision and had their case closed for having no violations, and (e) number of County Jail Prison (N3), Parole Revocation, and PRCS offenders receiving mental health and other services while in custody and under community supervision.

3. **Program Implementation Progress:** CJRF staff also developed individual summary program reviews with updated operational information, data, including (a) staffing levels, (b) key case processing procedures, (c) counseling / treatment services, and (d) general caseload trends. The reviews included information and supporting data on service gaps, other anticipated or new issues and challenges which the CCP should consider to ensure the expected supervision, and service levels established in the initial Realignment Plan are able to be carried out.
4. **Jail Alternative Programs and Evidence-based Programming:** CJRF further collected, analyzed and developed summary statistical graphic charts and other information which profiles the monthly and year-to-date case flow and caseload trends of pretrial offenders and sentenced AB 109 offenders diverted into new incarceration alternative programs. Staff collected, analyzed, and developed statistical data showing program participation and completion trends for AB 109 offenders involved in new evidence-based programming and case supervision models the Probation Department is emphasizing with the PRCS community supervision offender populations.

CJRF staff explored and identified recommendations on new or expanded programs, evidence-based services, program enhancements, or other supports which might benefit the criminal justice system's response to the AB 109 legislation. The results of the implementation progress assessment work is described and summarized in the remaining sections and Executive Summary of this Report.

SECTION 3: REALIGNMENT ACT IMPACT AND RESPONSE

Humboldt County AB 109 Implementation Progress Report

Tracking Assembly Bill 109 Implementation

In 2011, the California Legislature enacted historic criminal justice system changes to respond to a variety of factors including (a) a significant U. S. Supreme Court decision which could have led to arbitrary early release of thousands of State Prison inmates, (b) years of state and local government budget deficits, and (c) a climbing high recidivism rate for adult criminal offenders. The response resulted in Public Safety Realignment enacted through California Assembly Bills AB 109 and 117.

Under Realignment, convicted defendants who would have been the responsibility of the State prior to these changes are now being supervised and housed by local county probation and sheriff's departments. Instead of serving their parole time on State Parole jurisdiction, these individuals are now under the supervision of county probation departments as Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) offenders. These individuals are eligible for local supervision if their most recent conviction involved a non-violent, non-serious, and non-sexual offense (N3). In addition to those being supervised by probation as PRCS, additional offenders are serving their sentences in local county jail facilities under the Penal Code Section 1170(h). Many of these convicted offenders will eventually serve a portion of their local time under the supervision of the Probation Department as a mandatory supervision case.

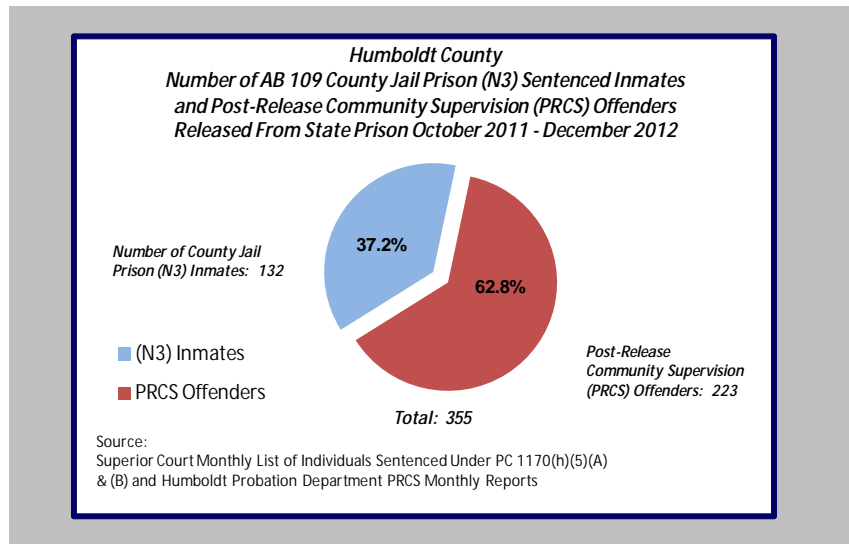
Though Humboldt County was well positioned to implement Realignment, the challenges it has posed have been significant. The public safety agencies, community service partners, and individuals who are working together through the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) Committee have developed and are implementing a comprehensive Realignment strategy. The AB 109 programming has been established through a foundation of collaboration, focused determination, and support for an overall system's approach in addressing the intent of Realignment.

As the Humboldt CCP continues implementation of the AB 109 reforms, the participating agencies have prioritized the monitoring of these local corrections programs and policies during year two of the Realignment Act implementation. While it is too early to fully report on the outcomes and impacts in Humboldt County, preliminary data and information, for example, about (a) changing jail inmate populations, (b) number of PRCS offenders who are successfully engaged with their supervision plans and have no formal sanctions imposed while receiving services, (c) number of individuals on mandatory supervision under PC 1170(b) split sentences who complete their terms, and (d) active AB 109 individuals on community supervision who have been arrested and convicted for new crimes is needed as the County moves into the third year of Realignment programming and implementation.

In response to the CCP monitoring objectives, information and program caseload data for the period October 2011 through December 2012 is summarized in this section of the AB 109 Implementation and Program Assessment Report. The information is grouped and presented in five topical areas including (1) AB 109 offender population groups, (2) County jail prison (N3), parole revocation, and flash incarceration jail custody trends, (3) PRCS community supervision trends, (4) jail alternatives and evidence-based programming, and (5) other AB 109 implementation challenges.

Realignment Act Offender Population Groups

Through December 2012, the Humboldt County Sheriff's Office, Probation Department, and other partnering service agencies have handled a total of 355 AB 109 offenders. Approximately 37.2% (132) of the offender population has been County jail prison (N3) inmates detained in the Humboldt County Correctional Facility (HCCF). The other 62.8% (223) of the AB 109 populations were Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) offenders.



During the 15 months since the Realignment Act went into effect in Humboldt County (October 2011 – December 2012), local criminal justice agencies have been processing an average of 24 new AB 109 (N3) and PRCS offenders a month.

Impact of AB 109 Realignment Offender Population Groups

- § Between October 2011 and December 2012, Humboldt County received a total of 355 AB 109 offenders, which represented an average of 24 a month.
- § Four out of ten (37.2%) were AB 109 County jail prison (N3) inmates and the other 62.8% were PRCS offenders coming under the supervision of the Probation Department upon release from State Prison.
- § An average of 46 additional monthly 3056 PC parole violator bookings have also occurred at the County Jail (HCCF) since the Realignment Act was initiated in October 2011.
- § A total of 79 (59.8%) of the 132 convicted and sentenced (N3) inmates incarcerated at HCCF have had a split mandatory probation supervision sentence and 53 (40.2%) have had a straight jail term without follow-up supervision.
- § The average length of jail incarceration for sentenced (N3) offenders has been one year, five months. The longest jail sentence has been four years.
- § The average length of probation supervision for (N3) inmates receiving a split jail sentence has been one year, nine months. The longest mandatory supervision sentence has been five years.
- § Nearly 43.4% (154) of the 355 (N3) and PRCS offenders have been convicted of alcohol and other drug crimes followed by 29.3% (104) for property and theft offenses. These two combined offender groups represent nearly seven out of every ten felony defendants.
- § The Sheriff's Office and Probation Department have been processing an average of five more (+26.3%) (N3) and PRCS offenders a month than the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) originally had projected.

Approximately nine (37.2%) of the 24 new offenders the County has received each month are convicted and sentenced County jail prison (N3) inmates and the other 15 (62.8%) are PRCS offenders transitioning

from State Prison. In addition to the (N3) and PRCS offender populations, the Sheriff's Office and Probation Department has been handling, the Humboldt County Jail (HCCF) has also processed an average of 46 additional monthly bookings involving 3056 PC parole violators and parolees arrested with new local charges.

Among the 132 County jail prison (N3) inmates convicted and sentenced to a term in HCCF, a total of 53 (40.2%) have had a straight jail sentence and 79 (59.8%) have received a split sentence that includes a mandatory supervision period upon release from custody through the Probation Department. On December 31, 2012, 71 of the 79 split sentence mandatory supervision inmates had fulfilled their jail sentence and had been supervised through the Probation Department. The remaining eight mandatory supervision offenders were still in custody completing their Superior Court jail sentence.

Number of Humboldt County Jail Prison (N3) Inmates With a Straight Jail or Split Mandatory Probation Supervision Sentence October 2011 - December 2012					
Month / Year	County Jail Prison (N3) Inmates				Total
	Straight County Jail		Split Mandatory Supervision		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
2011:					
October	3	33.3%	6	66.7%	9
November	6	54.5%	5	45.5%	11
December	5	62.5%	3	37.5%	8
2012:					
January	2	50.0%	2	50.0%	4
February	2	28.6%	5	71.4%	7
March	1	16.7%	5	83.3%	6
April	4	30.8%	9	69.2%	13
May	3	33.3%	6	66.7%	9
June	3	33.3%	6	66.7%	9
July	4	36.4%	7	63.6%	11
August	4	40.0%	6	60.0%	10
September	4	44.4%	5	55.6%	9
October	5	62.5%	3	37.5%	8
November	2	25.0%	6	75.0%	8
December	5	50.0%	5	50.0%	10
Total	53	40.2%	79	59.8%	132

HumProgressRpt/Table11

Note: On December 31, 2012, 71 of the 79 split sentence mandatory supervision inmates had completed their jail sentence and had been supervised through the Probation Department. The remaining 8 mandatory supervision offenders were still in custody completing their jail sentence.

Analysis of the length of sentences for AB 109 County jail prison (N3) cases shows that the majority (50.8%) are being sentenced to a one-year or less term in the County jail (HCCF). Nearly 51.9% of the sentenced inmates receiving a split sentence have a mandatory supervision probation period of less than 23 months. Eight (8) County jail prison (N3) split sentence offenders received time served or suspended jail sentences and were released from custody to probation supervision at the time of Court sentencing.

Humboldt County
Breakdown of the Jail Custody Time and Mandatory
Supervision Court Sentences For County Jail Prison (N3) Inmates
October 2011 - December 2012

Length of Sentence	Total Aggregate Sentence		County Jail Prison (N3) Sentence		Mandatory Supervision Sentence	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
None	0	0.0%	8*	6.1%	0	0.0%
1 - 11 Months	4	3.0%	22	16.7%	11	13.9%
1 Year	3	2.3%	37	28.0%	18	22.8%
16 - 23 Months	39	29.5%	38	28.9%	12	15.2%
2 Years	21	15.9%	16	12.1%	21	26.6%
25 - 35 Months	4	3.0%	3	2.3%	5	6.3%
3 Years	36	27.3%	7	5.3%	5	6.3%
37 - 47 Months	9	6.8%	0	0.0%	2	2.5%
4 Years	10	7.6%	1	0.8%	1	1.3%
49 Months Plus	6	4.5%	0	0.0%	4	5.1%
Total	132	100.0%	132	100.0%	79	100.0%

HumProgressRpt/Table10

***Note:** Eight (8) County jail prison (N3) split sentence offenders have received time served or suspended jail sentences and were released from custody to probation supervision at time of Court sentencing.

The average length of sentence for County jail prison (N3) inmates has been one year, five months with an additional one year, nine months for split sentence inmates with required mandatory supervision. The longest jail term for a convicted straight jail sentenced AB 109 inmate has been four years and the longest mandatory probation supervision term for split sentence (N3) inmates has been five years.

A separate analysis of conviction offense pattern information among the County jail prison (N3) and PRCS offender populations was also conducted as a way of providing insight into the services and intervention programs the Humboldt County criminal justice system has needed to structure and make available as part of the jail custody and community supervision programming implemented in response to AB 109. The analysis included on the following page shows that among the (N3) cases, 48 (36.4%) of the 132 AB 109 cases with a conviction and a jail sentence between October 2011 – December 2012 has involved property and theft offenses. The second largest group (76 or 57.6%) of the (N3) convicted and sentenced cases were for crimes involving alcohol and/or other drugs. These two combined offender groups have represented nearly nine out of every ten felony defendants in the (N3) group sentenced to HCCF since the AB 109 law was implemented in October 2011.

Among the PRCS and mandatory supervision offenders referred to the Probation Department, nearly 41.2% (121) had been convicted for crimes involving alcohol and/or other drugs. Another 27.9% (82) have involved property and theft offenses. These two combined offender groups have represented approximately 69.0% of the AB 109 offenders being supervised by the Humboldt County Probation Department. The Department has also supervised another 41 (13.9%) PRCS and mandatory supervision offenders who were convicted of offenses involving crimes of violence (usually domestic violence or assault and battery) and 30 offenders charged and convicted of various weapons offenses. Only 20 (6.8%) of the Probation AB 109 caseloads have involved offenders convicted for other types of felony crimes.

**Number of Humboldt County (N3) and PRCS
Offenders by Offense Category
October 2011 - December 2012**

Humboldt County Local (N3) Sentences

<u>Offense Category</u>	Straight Jail		Split Sentence		Total (N3) Inmates	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Violence	2	3.8%	2	2.5%	4	3.0%
Property/Theft	18	34.0%	30	38.0%	48	36.4%
Alcohol & Other Drugs	29	54.7%	47	59.5%	76	57.6%
Weapons	4	7.5%	0	0.0%	4	3.0%
Other Crimes	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	53	100.0%	79	100.0%	132	100.0%

Humboldt Probation PRCS and Mandatory Supervision Offenders

<u>Offense Category</u>	PRCS Offenders		Mandatory Supervision		Total Offenders	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Violence	39	17.5%	2	2.8%	41	13.9%
Property/Theft	56	25.1%	26	36.6%	82	27.9%
Alcohol & Other Drugs	78	35.0%	43	60.6%	121	41.2%
Weapons	30	13.5%	0	0.0%	30	10.2%
Other Crimes	20	8.9%	0	0.0%	20	6.8%
Total	223	100.0%	71*	100.0%	294	100.0%

Total (N3) Inmates and Probation PRCS Offenders

<u>Offense Category</u>	(N3) Inmates		PRCS Offenders		Total Offenders	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Violence	4	3.0%	39	17.5%	43	12.1%
Property/Theft	48	36.4%	56	25.1%	104	29.3%
Alcohol & Other Drugs	76	57.6%	78	35.0%	154	43.4%
Weapons	4	3.0%	30	13.5%	34	9.6%
Other Crimes	0	0.0%	20	8.9%	20	5.6%
Total	132	100.0%	223	100.0%	355	100.0%

***Note:** A total of 79 split sentence (N3) offenders had been sentenced to County Jail and through December 2012, 71 had completed their jail term and had been supervised by the Probation Department

One of the most significant impacts of Realignment on the Humboldt County criminal justice system is highlighted in the following comparative analysis between quarterly California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) (N3) inmates and PRCS offender estimates and AB 109 actual County offender populations.

Comparison Between Quarterly CDCR (N3) Inmates and PRCS Offender Estimates and Humboldt County Actual (N3) and PRCS Populations October 2011 - December 2012						
Month / Year	Humboldt County Jail		Humboldt Probation Department		Total AB 109 Offenders	
	CDCR (N3) Estimates	Actual Number (N3) Inmates	CDCR PRCS Estimates	Actual Number PRCS Offenders	CDCR (N3) and PRCS Estimates	Actual Number (N3) & PRCS Offenders
2011:						
October - December	19	28	54	71	78	99
2012:						
January - March	34	17	51	50	90	67
April - June	5	31	22	39	33	70
July - September	21	30	30	30	66	60
October - December	17	26	29	33	63	39
Total	96	132	186	223	282	355
Monthly Average	6	9	12	15	19	24
Range (Low - High)	0 - 24	4 - 13	6 - 21	8 - 29	7 - 42	14 - 37

HumProgressRpt/Table15

As the data shows, CDCR originally estimated that over the initial 15 months of Realignment (October 2011 – December 2012), the Humboldt County criminal justice system would receive 96 new (N3) inmates sentenced to local incarceration in the County jail (HCCF) and 186 offenders released from prison to PRCS Probation Department supervision. When combined, CDCR projected that the County would likely receive an average of 19 (N3) and PRCS offenders each month. The number of (N3) and PRCS offenders the County justice system has received has totaled 355 for an average of 24 AB 109 offenders a month.

Over the 15 month period, the analysis shows the Sheriff's Office and Probation Department have been handling an average of five more (+26.0%) AB 109 offenders a month than the State initially projected for the County. The offenders sentenced to County jail, supervision and treatment under Realignment also have high needs in the area of substance abuse, persistent associations with negative peer influences, mental health disorders, lack of vocational / educational skills, and post-release homelessness. **(See Appendix C: Comparison Between Monthly CDCR (N3) Inmates and PRCS Offender Estimates and Humboldt County Actual (N3) and PRCS Populations)**

County Jail Prison (N3), Parole Revocation and Flash Incarceration Custody Trends

The Humboldt County Sheriff's Office received AB 109 year one CCP funding for the fabrication and installation of 20 additional bunks at HCCF. The 20 bunks were added to the County Jail in the Spring of 2012. The 20 bunks have been added in a maximum security unit designed for single-cell housing. The unit originally contained 20 tiered cells with one bed / bunk each. The Sheriff's Office added one wall-mounted bed to each of these cells. Even though the cells were designed for single occupancy, they meet all the square footage and operational requirements under Title 24 to be double-bunk cells.

Prior to the bunk installation, the Sheriff's Office Correctional Division had to deal with a low number of maximum security custody beds. Because of the lack of maximum security cells, jail staff have not had a great deal of flexibility when responding to segregation and other classification needs within the pretrial and sentenced jail inmate population. On a typical daily basis, most single- and double-occupancy cells

have been assigned because of classification concerns for highly sophisticated detainees or mentally ill inmates.

In order to understand and identify the changes the Realignment Act has had on HCCF, daily bookings and inmate custody ADP trend data was collected and analyzed with the assistance of the Sheriff's Office Correctional Division administrative staff. The data covered the period between October 2010 through December 2012. The data included monthly jail (1) felony / misdemeanor bookings, (2) pretrial felony / misdemeanor inmate ADP, (3) sentenced felony / misdemeanor inmate ADP, and (4) one-day high inmate ADP population counts. The information was formatted to permit comparative changes and analysis of incarceration trends for the baseline 12-month pre-AB 109 Realignment period (October 2010 – September 2011) and post-Realignment period from October 2011 – December 2012. The analysis also examined the monthly inmate incarceration trends during the most recent post-AB 109 Realignment period covering July – December 2012.

Impact of AB 109 Realignment on HCCF Jail Incarceration Custody Trends

- § Average monthly jail bookings into HCCF have remained unchanged at 899 a month since Realignment has been implemented.
- § Total County Jail inmate ADP has declined by 4.4% under Realignment. In the 12 months prior to AB 109, HCCF housed an average of 384 inmates each day. Between July and December 2012, the jail had an ADP of 367 inmates, a drop of 17 detained offenders.
- § The most significant post-Realignment inmate population shift at HCCF has occurred among misdemeanant offenders which has declined from an ADP of 78 to 43 a day, a reduction of 35 inmates (-44.9%). Pretrial misdemeanor ADP has dropped 50.0% and sentenced misdemeanor ADP has also declined by 41.3% between July and December 2012 when compared to the AB 109 12-month baseline pre-Realignment period.
- § Since AB 109 went into effect, HCCF's pretrial jail inmate ADP has been reduced by 10.3% (271 vs. 243 ADP) while the total sentenced jail population has increased by 9.7% (113 vs. 124 ADP).
- § AB 109 (N3), parole, and PRCS incarcerated inmates account for 32.3% of the County Jail's total custody bed days and inmate ADP. One out of every three HCCF detainees are now AB 109 offenders.
- § An average of 49 parolees are being detained each day at HCCF. Pre- and post-revocation 3056 PC parolees represent the single largest group (41.5%) among the 118 average daily AB 109 inmates incarcerated at the County Jail.
- § Parole violators incarcerated for a 3056 PC revocation and parolees serving a new local sentence are being detained an average of 135 days. CDCR originally projected the average length of the parole revocation jail sentence (ALS) would be 30 days.
- § Analysis of changes in the average length of stay (ALS) for pretrial and sentenced inmates released from HCCF shows that the length of stay for pretrial detainees has declined from 8.7 days to 7.0 days and the average length of stay for sentenced inmates has only slightly increased from 45.0 days to 45.3 days.
- § Analysis of 2010 – 2012 Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) quarterly jail survey data shows that since Realignment was enacted, inmates released from HCCF have been in custody an average of 14.1 days compared to a state-wide average of 21.7 days, a difference of 7.6 days (-35.0%).
- § The average state-wide County jail stay (ALS) was also declining before Realignment, but has since increased while the average jail stay (ALS) at HCCF has remained unchanged.

The following Table highlights the comparative changes in pre- and post-AB 109 pretrial and sentenced felony / misdemeanor jail inmate ADP through December 2012.

Humboldt County Correctional Facility (HCCF) Comparative Changes in Pre- and Post- AB 109 Realignment Felony / Misdemeanor Jail Bookings and Pretrial / Sentenced Inmate ADP Trends October 2010 - December 2012							
Jail Bookings and Inmate Custody ADP	Pre- and Post-AB 109 Realignment Act Jail Impact						
	Pre-AB 109 Realignment (Oct 2010 - Sept 2011)		Post-AB 109 Realignment (Oct 2011 - Dec 2012)		Recent Post-AB 109 Realignment (Jul 2012 - Dec 2012)		Percent (%) Difference Pre- & Post- Realignment
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Jail Bookings:							
Felony	3,628	33.7%	5,412	40.9%	2,211	41.0%	
Misdemeanor	7,123	66.3%	7,830	59.1%	3,179	59.0%	
Total	10,751	100.0%	13,242	100.0%	5,390	100.0%	
Ave. Monthly Felony Bookings	302	33.7%	361	40.9%	369	41.0%	22.2%
Ave. Monthly Misd. Bookings	594	66.3%	522	59.1%	530	59.0%	-10.8%
Total Average Monthly Bookings	896	100.0%	883	100.0%	899	100.0%	0.3%
Pretrial Jail ADP:							
Felony	239	88.2%	233	92.5%	227	93.4%	-5.0%
Misdemeanor	32	11.8%	19	7.5%	16	6.6%	-50.0%
Total Pretrial ADP	271	100.0%	252	100.0%	243	100.0%	-10.3%
Sentenced Jail ADP:							
Felony	67	59.3%	88	74.6%	97	78.2%	44.8%
Misdemeanor	46	40.7%	30	25.4%	27	21.8%	-41.3%
Total Sentenced ADP	113	100.0%	118	100.0%	124	100.0%	9.7%
Total Jail System:							
Felony	306	79.7%	321	86.8%	324	88.3%	5.9%
Misdemeanor	78	20.3%	49	13.2%	43	11.7%	-44.9%
Total Jail ADP	384	100.0%	370	100.0%	367	100.0%	-4.4%
Highest 1 Day ADP	415		416		386		-7.0%

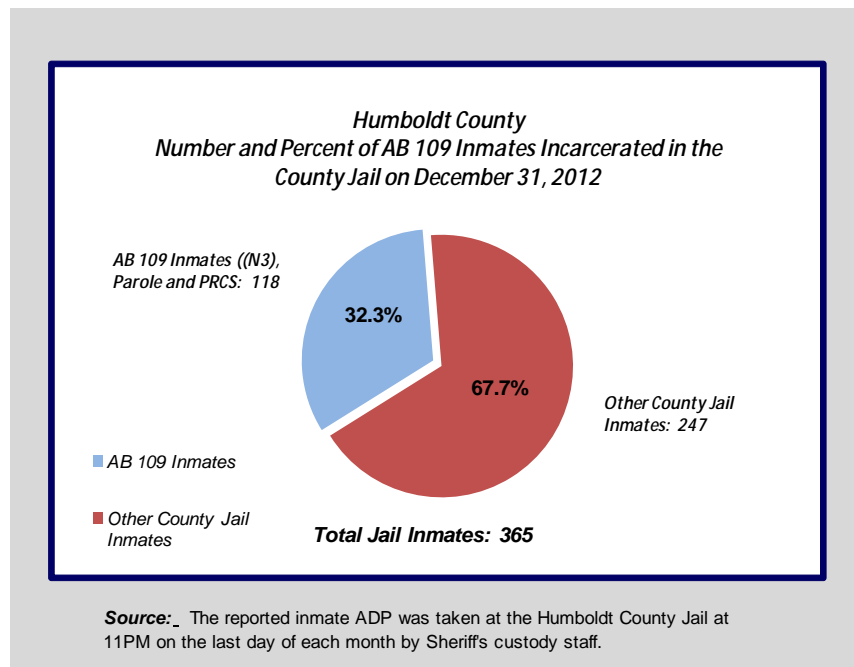
HumProgressRpt/Table22

The information shows that just before the implementation of AB 109, HCCF was processing an average of 896 monthly bookings. Approximately 33.7% (302) involved felony bookings and 66.3% (594) were misdemeanor bookings. Total average monthly bookings have remained virtually unchanged at 899 a month between July – December 2012. The composition of the bookings has shifted slightly with more felony bookings than misdemeanor bookings occurring each month. **(See Appendix D: Humboldt County Correctional Facility (HCCF) Monthly Jail Booking Trends, 2010 – 2012)**

Total overall jail inmate ADP has declined, however, by 4.4% under Realignment. In the year prior to AB 109, HCCF housed an average of 384 inmates on a typical day. Between July – December 2012, the facility had an average daily population (ADP) of 367 inmates, which was 17 fewer incarcerated offenders. The most significant post-Realignment inmate population shift has occurred among misdemeanant offenders which has declined from an ADP of 78 to 43 a day, a reduction of 35 inmates (-44.9%). HCCF pretrial misdemeanor ADP has dropped 50.0% and sentenced misdemeanor ADP has also declined by 41.3% when compared to the AB 109 12-month baseline pre-Realignment period.

The BSCC has given HCCF a 2012 rated jail bed capacity for 411² pretrial and sentenced inmates. The data shows that since AB 109 went into effect in October 2011, HCCF's pretrial jail inmate population has been lowered from an ADP of 271 during the pre-AB 109 Realignment period down to an ADP of 243, a reduction of 10.3%. Over the same time frame, total sentenced inmate population levels have increased from an ADP of 113 to 124. This change has caused the overall ratio of pretrial jail population to also be lowered from 70.6% to 66.2%. In addition, the County Jail has also recently experienced a decline of 7.0% in the highest single day inmate count at the detention facility. During the 12 month pre-AB 109 Realignment period, the one-day highest inmate count was 415, which was 101.0% of HCCF's total BSCC's rated custody bed capacity. In comparison, the highest one-day inmate count between July – December 2012 was 386 or 93.6% of the facility's total rated bed capacity. **(See Appendix E: Changes in Humboldt County Correctional Facility (HCCF) Pretrial and Sentenced Felony / Misdemeanor Jail Inmate ADP by Month, 2010 – 2012)**

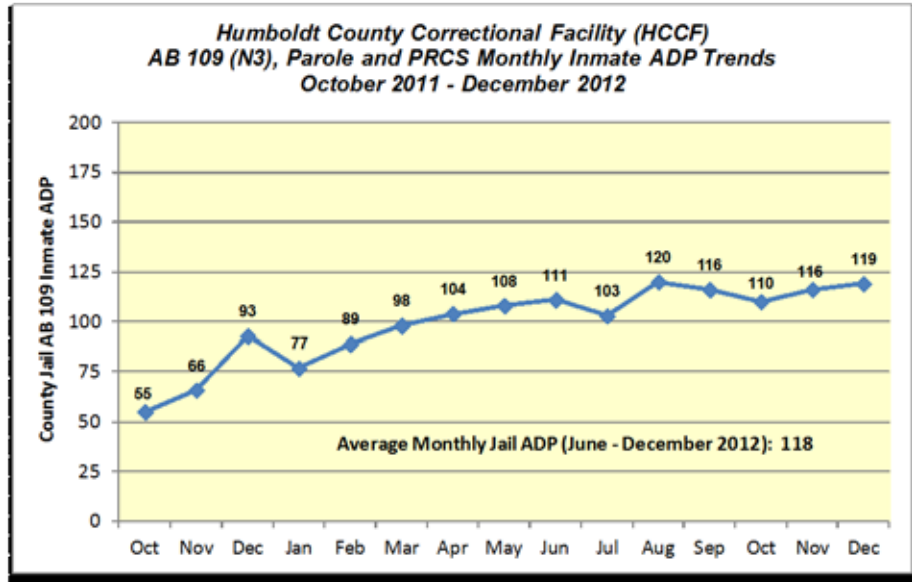
On December 31, 2012, the Humboldt County jail system held 365 custody inmates, 32.6% or 118 of the inmate population were AB 109 County jail prison (N3) convicted felony defendants sentenced to County Jail, parolees (3056 PC), or PRCS offenders held in custody under the Realignment Act flash incarceration provisions of the law. The other 247 (67.7%) incarcerated inmates were pretrial and sentenced local adult offenders and other detainees being held on warrants and holds from federal / state law enforcement agencies.



As the graph at the top of the following page shows, over the past 15 months, the total number of AB 109 inmates incarcerated in the County Jail has steadily risen to a high of 120. Between June – December 2012, the AB 109 inmate count has appeared to plateau at an average of 118. This is a level where one out of every three HCCF detainees are now AB 109 offenders.

A total of 44 or 37.3% of the jail inmates were (N3) sentenced felony offenders, and 49 (41.5%) were pre- and post-revocation State parolees. Another 25 (21.1%) were PRCS probationers held for up to a ten day flash incarceration term or were PRCS offenders being detained under a pre- or post-revocation process and court disposition.

² Note: Twenty (20) of these beds are in the old jail and are used for temporary holding only making the available capacity at 391 which is what HCCF regularly reports.



***Note:** The reported inmate ADP was taken at the Humboldt County Jail at 11 PM on the last day of each month by Sheriff's custody officers.

An average of 49 parolees are currently being detained each day at HCCF. The pre- and post-revocation 3056 PC parolee population represents the single largest group (41.5%) among the 118 average daily AB 109 inmates incarcerated at the County Jail.

Humboldt County Jail Monthly AB 109 (N3), Parole and PRCS Inmate ADP October 2011 - December 2012						
Month / Year	<i>(N3), Parole and PRCS Inmate ADP</i>				<i>Total ADP</i>	
	(N3) Inmates	Parolees (3056)	Flash Incarceration	PRCS Inmates	AB 109 Inmate ADP	% Total Jail ADP
2011:						
October	5	50	0	0	55	14.4%
November	13	53	0	0	66	18.6%
December	17	69	2	5	93	25.0%
2012:						
January	20	52	0	5	77	18.8%
February	24	52	0	13	89	23.6%
March	23	67	0	8	98	26.4%
April	32	62	0	10	104	28.1%
May	32	60	0	16	108	29.8%
June	37	56	0	18	111	30.4%
July	41	50	1	11	103	28.2%
August	47	52	1	20	120	32.9%
September	45	50	0	21	116	32.0%
October	41	41	1	27	110	30.0%
November	43	47	1	25	116	32.0%
December	45	49	1	24	119	32.6%
Ave. ADP (Jun-Dec 2012)	44	49	1	24	118	32.3%
Percent (%)	37.3%	41.5%	0.8%	20.3%	100.0%	

HumProgressRpt/Table17

***Note:** The reported inmate ADP was taken at the Humboldt County Jail at 11PM on the last day of each month by Sheriff's custody officers.

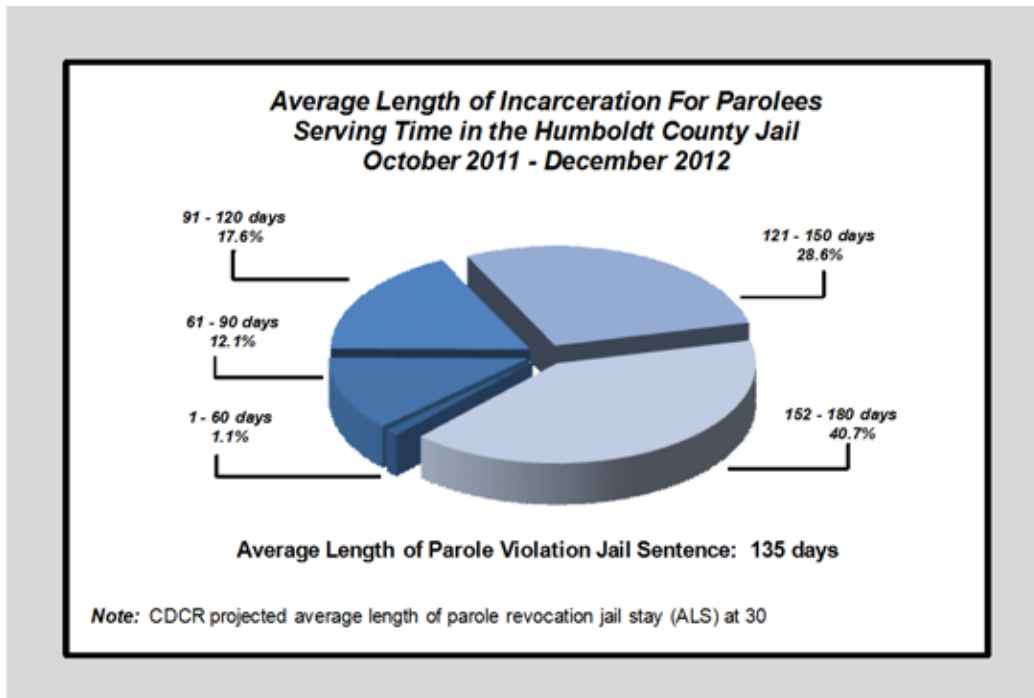
A review of Humboldt County jail PC 3056 monthly parole violator bookings between October 2011 – December 2012 shown in the following Table shows that an average of 46 pre-parole revocation violation bookings have occurred at HCCF each month since Realignment began. Approximately 39.7% (277) have involved parolees who are booked on technical parole program violations and 60.3% (420) who are parolees booked as a result of new local criminal charges.

Number of Humboldt County Jail PC 3056 Parole Violator Bookings, Parolees Serving Jail Time as a Result of Revocation Hearing, and Parolees Serving Time on New Local Sentence October 2011 - December 2012					
Month / Year	<i>Pre-Parole Revocation</i>			<i>Post-Parole Revocation</i>	
	3056 Parole Violation Bookings	Parolee With New Local Charges	Total	Parolee Serving Jail / Revocation Hearing	Parolee Serving a Local Sentence
2011:					
October	19	32	51	2	n/a
November	10	22	32	12	n/a
December	13	34	47	5	n/a
2012:					
January	18	33	51	15	n/a
February	22	38	60	20	n/a
March	22	36	58	4	n/a
April	20	30	50	12	n/a
May	21	30	51	19	5
June	20	32	52	8	3
July	26	26	52	17	6
August	22	23	45	3	8
September	23	21	44	8	6
October	14	28	42	12	17
November	10	16	26	3	6
December	17	19	36	8	11
Total	277	420	697	148	62
Percent (%)	39.7%	60.3%	100.0%	70.5%	29.5%
Monthly Average	18	28	46	10	8
Range (Low - High)	10 - 26	16 - 38	26 - 60	2 - 20	3 - 17

HumProgressRpt/Table9

Among the 18 average monthly post-parole revocation inmates at HCCF, nearly 70.5% (10) represent parolees serving a County jail sentence because of a parole revocation hearing disposition. The other 29.5% (8) post-revocation inmates are serving a jail term for a new criminal court conviction and sentence.

Analysis of the length of incarceration for parolees serving a term in the Humboldt County Jail depicted in the Chart on the next page shows parole violators are being detained an average of 135 days. Nearly 69.2% (7 out of 10) are incarcerated from 121 – 180 days. CDCR originally projected the length of a parole revocation jail stay (ALS) would be 30 days.



Changes in the overall composition and number of County Jail AB 109 inmates is further highlighted in the following Table which shows both the total number and type of pretrial and sentenced inmates held in the Humboldt County Jail by quarter for the period October 2011 – December 2012.

Humboldt County Jail Inmate ADP by Quarter and Type of Custody Inmate October 2011 - December 2012					
Type of Jail Inmate	<i>Jail Inmate Quarterly ADP Trends*</i>				
	Qtr 4 2011	Qtr 1 2012	Qtr 2 2012	Qtr 3 2012	Qtr 4 2012
AB 109 Inmates:					
(N3)	17	23	37	45	45
Parolee (3056)	69	67	56	50	49
Pre-PRCS Revocation	5	5	10	11	13
Post-PRCS Revocation	0	3	8	10	11
Flash Incarceration	2	0	0	0	1
Sub-Total	93	98	111	116	118
% Jail Inmate ADP	22.2%	26.4%	30.4%	33.0%	32.3%
Other Jail Inmates:	326	273	254	236	247
% Jail Inmate ADP	77.8%	73.6%	69.6%	67.0%	67.7%
Total Jail Inmates	419	371	365	352	365

HumProgressRpt/Table18

Note: The reported inmate ADP was taken at the Humboldt County Jail at 11PM on the last day of each month by Sheriff's custody staff. The ADP shown in the Table covers the last day of the 3 months in each reported quarter.

The information shows that the 94 (N3) and parolee Realignment offenders represent the overwhelming majority (79.7%) of the 118 AB 109 inmates detained at HCCF, followed by the 24 (20.3%) pre- and post-PRCS revocation program violators. Notably, few flash incarceration PRCS offenders have been booked into the jail since Realignment began.

The impact Realignment has generally had on the length of jail stay (ALS) among detainees at HCCF was also examined in developing this Implementation and Assessment Report. In California, the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) requires jail facilities to compile and report through the agency's Quarterly Jail Survey Questionnaire the average length of stay for pretrial and sentenced inmates released from county jails. This data was analyzed to identify any impact the Realignment Act has had on the length of inmate incarceration (ALS) at HCCF. The review covered 2010 – 2012 average jail stays (ALS) for pretrial and sentenced inmates released from the detention facility and showed that the AB 109 law has not adversely or negatively affected the average length of stay (ALS) for inmates released from HCCF.

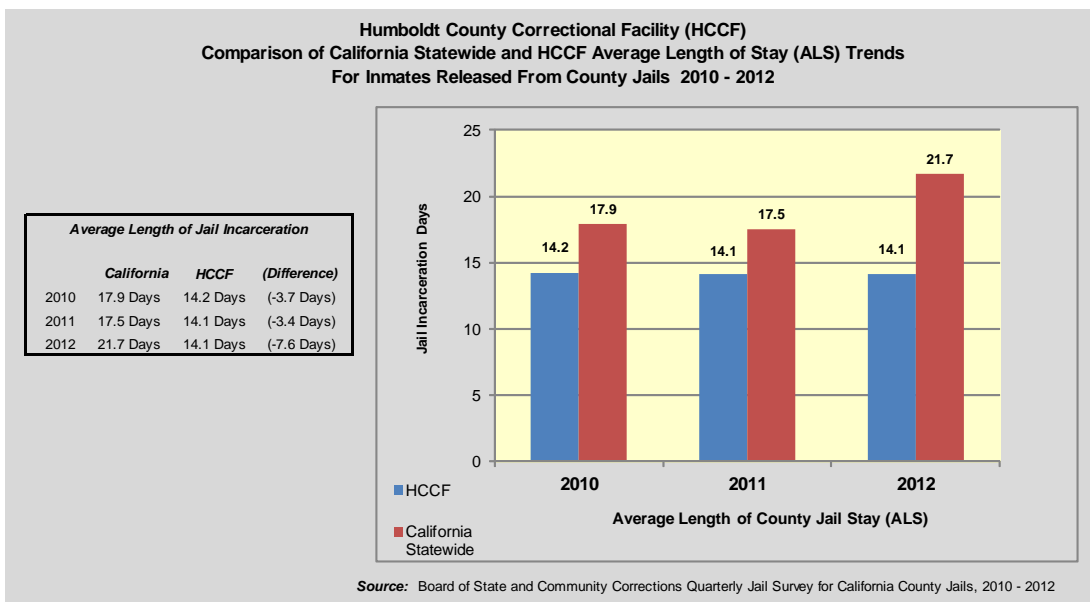
Changes in the Average Length of Stay (ALS) For Pretrial and Sentenced Inmates Released From HCCF by Quarter 2010 - 2012			
Pretrial & Sentenced Jail Releases	<i>Length of Jail Incarceration</i>		
	2010 (Days)	2011 (Days)	2012 (Days)
<i>Pretrial Releases:</i>			
Qtr 1 Jan - Mar	9.0	8.0	8.0
Qtr 2 Apr - Jun	8.0	8.0	7.0
Qtr 3 Jul - Sep	8.0	9.0	7.2
Qtr 4 Oct - Dec	9.8	8.0	5.9
<i>Ave. Length of Stay (ALS)</i>	<i>8.7 Days</i>	<i>8.3 Days</i>	<i>7.0 Days</i>
<i>Sentenced Releases:</i>			
Qtr 1 Jan - Mar	47.0	48.2	42.0
Qtr 2 Apr - Jun	45.0	49.0	44.0
Qtr 3 Jul - Sep	47.0	52.0	47.7
Qtr 4 Oct - Dec	41.1	54.0	47.5
<i>Ave. Length of Stay (ALS)</i>	<i>45.0 Days</i>	<i>50.8 Days</i>	<i>45.3 Days</i>
<i>Total Jail Releases:</i>			
Qtr 1 Jan - Mar	15.0	10.8	15.0
Qtr 2 Apr - Jun	13.0	15.0	14.0
Qtr 3 Jul - Sep	14.0	15.0	13.9
Qtr 4 Oct - Dec	14.6	16.0	13.8
<i>Ave. Length of Stay (ALS)</i>	<i>14.2 Days</i>	<i>14.1 Days</i>	<i>14.1 Days</i>

HumProgressRpt/Table24

The information showed that the average length of stay (ALS) for HCCF pretrial detainees has declined from 8.7 days to 7.0 days and the average length of jail stay (ALS) has only slightly increased from 45.0 days to 45.3 days.

Analysis of the BSCC Quarterly Jail Survey Questionnaire data also shows that since Realignment was enacted, inmates released from HCCF have been in custody an average of 14.1 days compared to a state-wide average of 21.7 days, a difference of 7.6 days (-35.0%). The data also shows that the average

state-wide County jail stay (ALS) for released inmates was also declining before Realignment, but has since increased while the average jail stay (ALS) at HCCF has remained unchanged.



Community Corrections Resource Center (CCRC)

The Humboldt Probation Department received AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Plan funding to implement an intensive day reporting program (CCRC) of community supervision and service interventions which serves the Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) and mandatory supervision offender populations created by the new legislation. The Community Corrections Resource Center (CCRC) is an onsite community supervision program for male and female offenders who have been assessed as having a moderate to high risk to reoffend and have been identified as having high service needs. Depending on the AB 109 offenders assessed needs, the CCRC four-phased program can last between 9 – 12 months with aftercare for up to an additional six months. The CCRC includes drug testing, cognitive behavioral treatment classes, mental health / drug treatment services, referrals to community-based organizations, and access to employment training and job placement assistance.

The CCRC is fully operational in a leased 7,000 square foot renovated building in downtown Eureka. The site offers a centralized location in close proximity to the County Courthouse, the Humboldt County Correctional Facility (HCCF), the Probation Department’s Adult Division at 555 H. Street, and public transportation. The physical layout of the CCRC includes staff offices, counseling, interview, and group rooms for cognitive behavioral sessions that supports the program’s daily operational needs.

The CCRC focuses on cognitive restructuring activities designed as evidence-base practices to change an offender’s adverse thinking patterns, and hold offenders accountable during the day. The goals of the day reporting program are to reduce offender rearrest and recidivism, assist offenders in successful reentry by providing needed services, and increase community safety by holding offenders accountable. These goals are achieved by providing mental health, substance abuse counseling, skill-based learning opportunities, educational / vocational training, and intensive community supervision. Participants in the CCRC are able to (a) enhance their coping skills through group and peer counseling, (b) locate and maintain stable housing, (c) improve educational and vocational skills, (d) find and retain meaningful work, and (e) positively structure their activities within the Humboldt County community. **The principle practices being used are Thinking For a Change (T4C), Moral Recognition Therapy (MRT), and Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS).**

The CCRC is a one-stop center for offender accountability and evidence-based supervision and services. Through the program, PRCS and mandatory supervision AB 109 offenders are closely monitored and regularly report for drug / alcohol screening and receive intensive case management, substance abuse treatment, life skills, pro-social skill development, career guidance, and job training. The services are designed to break the offender's entrenched criminal behavior through the onsite services. Job development and securing employment are a key element of the programming and service linkage activity probation staff undertake. Efforts are made to address obstacles that make it difficult for an offender to obtain and retain viable employment while under community supervision. The structure of the CCRC gives offenders a range of options to reinforce positive behavior and to address, swiftly and certainly, failures to comply with conditions of release.

Probation's CCRC Day Reporting Program

- § The Humboldt County Probation Department is implementing a CCRC, an intensive day reporting program which provides a continuum of services and sanctions that respond to PRCS and mandatory supervision AB 109 offender needs which providing high intensity tracking and control.
- § Probation staff positions have been filled, policies and procedures concerning CCRC operations, and offender supervision have been developed and are being implemented. Staff have been trained in motivational interviewing techniques and are using cognitive behavioral counseling and interventions. There are up to 237 offenders being served each month which is close to the overall physical space capacity of the existing CCRC building.
- § The CCRC is fully operational in a leased 7,000 square foot renovated building in downtown Eureka. The site offers a centralized location in close proximity to the County Courthouse, the Humboldt County Correctional Facility (HCCF), the Probation Department's Adult Division at 555 H. Street, and public transportation.
- § The Probation Department uses the STRONG evidence-based assessment instrument to identify both risk and needs factors to develop a supervision case plan. The STRONG is used to determine both the intensity of supervision and types of services PRCS and mandatory supervision offenders receive.
- § Development of an Individualized Treatment Plan (ITP) is a major component of the CCRC's overall case plan process that includes orientation, assessment, case assignment, and supervision.
- § The program approach at the CCRC involves Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) mental health, substance abuse, and employment staff, coupled with community-based organizations and Probation Officers who work together in delivering service intervention components and supervision.
- § CCRC program services are comprehensively structured, evidence-based, multi-pronged, and address different facets of an offender's presenting problems: behavioral self-control, substance abuse, educational and vocational needs, health and mental health, social services, family, and community support.
- § The CCRC provides cognitive behavioral therapy, peer support, and basic living skills programs that are intended to improve offender's behavior, attitudes, motivation, and ability to live a crime-free lifestyle. Probation staff partner with DHHS clinicians and drug / employment counselors to facilitate access to stable housing, transportation, drug treatment, and healthcare that will aid the AB 109 population toward work experience and other support opportunities.
- § The CCRC also uses incentives and progressive administrative sanctions that are designed and tailored to each participant which indicate the kinds of responses that follow varies acts of compliance, non-compliance, or reoffending.

The CCRC Program combines intensive supervision accountability and a system of incentives and progressive sanctions with community-based public / private programming and counseling services. An assignment to these services is made after an initial integrated screening and assessment that reflects criminogenic risk and needs of the AB 109 population which is completed by trained Probation Intake Unit officers. The assessment tool has been validated elsewhere and is undergoing current local validation. The assessment has been integrated into the routine processing of probation offenders prior to setting the monitoring and treatment supervision conditions in CCRC caseloads.

The CCRC uses the Static Risk Offender Needs Guide (STRONG) an Evidence-based Risk and Needs Assessment instrument. The STRONG is a comprehensive measure of risk and needs factors. The STRONG is a 4th generation, automated supervision planning system for adult offenders. Its most salient benefit to corrections agencies is its ability to help personnel to predict recidivism by type of crime (violence, property, or drug offenses, etc.). This allows Probation Officers to tailor the most effective decisions and courses for corrections by individual offender. Officers conducting the assessments can also indicate areas of offender's strengths.

The instrument is delivered through a web-based interface that enables officers to manage intake, assessment administration, and outcome reporting from a single software application. Core components of the Program are aimed at providing a precise and objective assessment to gauge the offender's risk level for future criminal acts and a prescriptive component that guides Probation personnel in tailoring supervision, treatment, and services for optimal rehabilitative results. The tool ensures that treatment and public resources are devoted to the highest risk offenders and an objective, consistent and simple method of risk prediction and necessary levels of supervision are stressed. The STRONG system's multi-component evaluation involves obtaining information from many sources about many aspects of the offender's life. Offenders are first interviewed (using Motivational Interviewing techniques) to gather information so the assessor can accurately complete the assessment. Finally, the assessment data is integrated with Probation's case management system allowing for local outcome data collection that can be used to drive future CCP decision-making.

Preparation of an Individualized Treatment Plan (ITP) is another key component of the CCRC's case plan development process that includes orientation, assessment, case management, and supervision. The intent of the ITP is to create a case management procedure that continues to identify potential risk and needs. Part of the program process includes the task of reassessing at various stages of offender's treatment to ensure program effectiveness and offender's compliance. The ability of the offender to adhere to and address the risk and needs in the ITP can result in the successful completion of supervision including early termination. Non-compliance with the ITP case plan can potentially result in the imposition of intermediate sanctions or other alternatives to custody.

Once the risk levels are fully assessed, PRCS and mandatory supervision offenders are placed in the appropriate phase of treatment which identifies their supervision level and minimum supervision requirements. Officers also have the authority of adjusting the supervision level with Supervisor approval.

The Probation Department's supervision of these high-risk AB 109 offenders is directly linked to the implementation of the nationally recognized evidence-based supervision model and its core principles of Effective Intervention, the use of validated assessment tools, the application of motivational interviewing techniques, the facilitation of cognitive behavioral therapy interventions (Thinking For Change and Effective Practices In Community Supervision), and the use of appropriate incentives which have proven to show positive effects on this population.

Depending on an individual's assessed needs, offenders will participate in the CCRC's four-phased program which can last between 9 – 12 months with aftercare for up to an additional six months. The phased program includes cognitive behavioral interventions, drug testing, referrals to community-based service organizations, access to experienced DHHS job training and placement staff, GED preparation, and life skills workshops.

Probation Officers assigned to the CCRC provide direct supervision of offenders in the community which includes searches, compliance checks and regular officer contact throughout all phases of the program. Additionally, with the implementation of EPICS, one-on-one cognitive behavioral interventions are applied as appropriate. The Officers maintain a caseload of between 25 – 40 offenders.

Humboldt County Probation Department AB 109 Community Corrections Resource Center (CCRC) Multi-Phased Evidence-Based Assessment, Treatment Services and Community Supervision Process			
PHASE 1: STABILIZATION	PHASE 2: TREATMENT	PHASE 3: TRANSITION	PHASE 4: STABILIZATION
60 Days	90 Days	90 days	120 days
CCRC Report: 3 times per week Field Visits: 2 times per month STRONG assessment Targeted Case Plan Focus on Basic Needs (housing, food, etc) Random Drug Testing Thinking for Change Referral Treatment Program Referral	CCRC Report: 2 times per week Field Visits: 1 time per month Enter /Complete Treatment Employment/Education Pro-social Linkages	CCRC Report: 2 times per month Field Visits: 1 time per month Begin addressing long term goals	CCRC Report: 1 time per month Field Visits: 1 time per month Long term goals Links to natural supports

Officers will monitor the offender's progress through the program and update the case plan as needed. Officers will also review the case plan to assess: (a) provisions of prescribed evidence-based interventions and other activities, (b) accomplishment of case plan objectives, and (c) timely updates on the case plan for aftercare service considerations. Each AB 109 offender is supervised by an officer trained in the principals of effective correctional interventions and cognitive behavioral curriculum. Officers are responsible for providing reports, tracking data on offenders, and verifying proof of program compliance.

CCRC officers also work closely with the offender to encourage program compliance, support in adhering to the treatment plan, and equally important, monitor and supervisor them to ensure public safety. High risk offenders who present a threat are returned to jail when they commit a serious violation or new crime.

The ability of the offender to adhere to and address the risks and needs identified in the treatment plan can result in the successful completion of supervision, including early discharge. Offenders that have been on supervision with no violations will be reviewed for early discharge at the end of six months. The STRONG will be re-administered; the scores will be reviewed and compared in conjunction with earlier administered assessment. The overall changes in criminogenic needs and the risk of re-offending will determine the need for continued supervision or early discharge. Offenders who have no violations within a 12-month period would have successfully met their obligation and will be automatically discharged, as required by state law at the completion of the 12th month.

A review of the overall impact of AB 109 Realignment on Probation Department supervision activities has shown that a total of 294 AB 109 felony offenders have been supervised by the Probation Department over the initial 15-month implementation period of the Realignment Act. Approximately 73.8% have been PRCS offenders released from State Prison to probation supervision and 26.2% have been (N3) convicted inmates with a split Superior Court sentence who have completed their County Jail time and have been supervised by the Probation Department.

Analysis of changes in the growth of the Probation Department's AB 109 PRCS and mandatory supervision offender end of the month "active" supervision caseloads, included at the top of the next page, shows that monthly caseloads of both offender groups have steadily increased. The combined total number of actively supervised AB 109 offenders have, in fact, risen 149.5%, from 25 (October 2011) to a December 2012 level of 237 PRCS and mandatory supervision offenders. The trend data also shows that the number of PRCS offenders being released from State Prison is beginning to slow while Probation's mandatory supervision caseloads appear to be increasing at a slightly higher monthly rate.

**Changes in the Monthly Growth of the Probation Department's
AB 109 PRCS and Mandatory Supervision Offender Caseloads
October 2011 - December 2012**

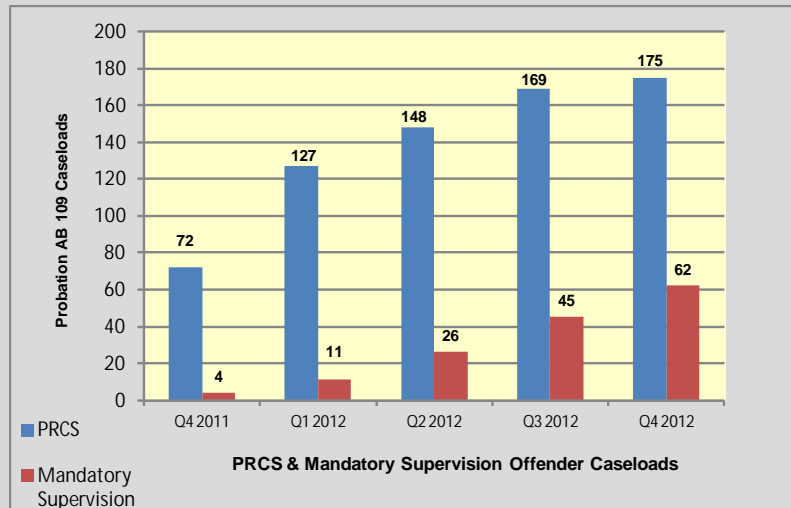
Month / Year	PRCS *		Mandatory Supervision		Total AB 109 Offenders	
	Monthly Caseloads	Difference (# of Offenders)	Monthly Caseloads	Difference (# of Offenders)	Monthly Caseloads	Difference (# of Offenders)
2011:						
October	25	—	0	0	25	—
November	45	20	0	0	45	20
December	72	27	4	4	76	31
2012:						
January	89	17	6	2	95	19
February	104	15	8	2	112	17
March	127	23	11	3	138	26
April	138	11	16	5	154	16
May	146	8	22	4	168	14
June	148	2	26	4	174	6
July	155	7	33	7	188	14
August	163	8	39	6	202	14
September	169	6	45	6	214	12
October	171	2	54	9	225	11
November	170	-1	59	5	229	4
December	175	5	62	3	237	8
2012 Caseload Growth		+96.6%	+100.0%		149.5%	

HumProgressRpt/Table16

*Note: The caseload data includes PRCS and mandatory supervision AB 109 offenders supervised by the Humboldt County Probation Department and offenders CDCR are about to shortly release from prison to Probation.

**Humboldt County Probation Department
AB 109 PRCS and Mandatory Supervision Caseload Trends
October 2011 - December 2012**

Probation Dept Caseloads		
	PRCS	Mandatory Supervision
4th Quarter 2011	72	4
1st Quarter 2012	127	11
2nd Quarter 2012	148	26
3rd Quarter 2012	169	45
4th Quarter 2012	175	62
PERCENT (%)	73.8%	26.2%



Source: Superior Court monthly list of individuals sentenced under PC 1170(h)(5)(A) &(B) and Probation PRCS Monthly Reports. The caseload data includes PRCS and mandatory supervision AB 109 offenders the Department supervised on the last day of each month.

Impact of AB 109 Realignment Act on Probation Department Supervision Activities

- § A total of 294 AB 109 offenders have been supervised by the Probation Department over the initial 15-month implementation period of Realignment.
- § Approximately 73.8% (223) of the AB 109 offenders Probation has processed have been PRCS offenders released from State Prison and 26.2% (71) have been (N3) convicted inmates with a split Court sentence who have completed their County Jail time and have been supervised by Probation.
- § Analysis of changes in the overall growth of the Probation Department's AB 109 supervision caseloads shows that the combined total PRCS and mandatory supervision offender caseloads have, in fact, risen 149.5% between October 2011 – December 2012.
- § The trend data further shows that the number of PRCS offenders being released from State Prison is beginning to slow while Probation's mandatory supervision caseloads appear to be increasing at a slightly higher monthly rate.
- § PRCS offenders are expected to report, in person, to the Probation Department within 48 hours of release from State Prison. The overwhelming majority (69.2%) have reported within two days and 23.6% have reported between 3 – 14 days. Another 7.2% of the PRCS offenders have reported within 15 plus days. Only 3.9% have failed to report for the initial contact and 11.3% have absconded after their initial Probation contact.
- § A review of selected characteristics of the offender populations shows that approximately 14.3% of the supervised offenders are female and 85.7% are male. The average age for both male and female offenders is 37 years. Nearly one out of four (25.5%) are ethnic minorities (Black, Hispanic, Native American, and other). Nearly seven out of ten (69.1%) have conviction offenses for alcohol and other drug or property / theft crimes and the other 29.9% have convictions involving weapons, violence, and other crimes.
- § The static risk scores of the 223 PRCS offenders released from State Prison to CCRC supervision shows that only 22.5% (50) are low or moderate risk convicted offenders, while 77.6% (173) are at high-risk for violence, property crimes, or drugs.
- § Many of the program violations which occur among the Probation offender group are being handled and offenders being held accountable without compromising public safety. Since October 2011, a total of 40 PRCS and mandatory supervision offenders have received administrative sanctions which is an average of three per month.
- § Analysis of the most recent six month data (July – December 2012) involving PRCS and mandatory supervision offender bookings into the County Jail shows flash incarceration and revocation violation bookings have averaged 22 a month. An average of three (13.6%) of the monthly bookings has involved flash incarcerations, nine (40.9%) have involved offenders booked for program violations and ten (45.5%) have involved offenders booked on revocation violations related to new local charges.
- § Approximately 90.0% of the flash incarceration monthly bookings at HCCF have involved Probation AB 109 offenders who have been detained only once and 10.0% have been detained for multiple flash incarceration violations. The length of incarceration for flash incarceration bookings has averaged six days.
- § Nearly one out of four (25.4%) of the 16 average monthly revocation violation bookings at HCCF have included PRCS and mandatory supervision offenders who have been detained multiple different times in the County Jail, while the other 74.6% have been incarcerated only one time. The average length of jail stay for revocation violations has been 41 days.

PRCS offenders are expected to report, in person, to the Probation Department within 48 hours of release from State Prison. The overwhelming majority (69.2%) have reported within two days and 23.6% have reported between 3 – 14 days. Another 7.2% of the PRCS offenders have reported within 15 plus days. Only 3.9% have failed to report for the initial contact and 11.3% have absconded after their initial Probation contact.

**Number of Days From State Prison Release For PRCS Offenders To Report in Person to the Probation Department
November 14, 2012**

<u>Reported Within</u> 2 Days	<u>Reported</u> 3 – 14 Days	<u>Reported</u> 15 Plus Days	<u>Total</u>
126 (69.2%)	43 (23.6%)	13 (7.2%)	182

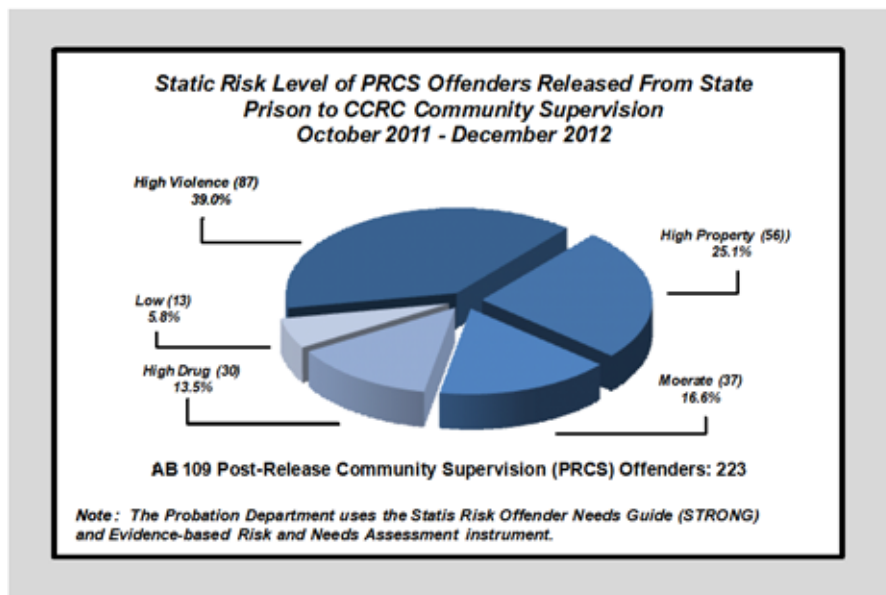
Warrant Status:

Failed to Report For Initial Contact	7 (3.3%)	Absconded After Initial Contact	24 (11.3%)
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Source: Probation Department Special Request Report covering October 2011 – November 14, 2012

A review of selected characteristics of the offender populations included at the top of the following page shows that approximately 14.3% of the supervised Probation offenders are female and 85.7% are male. The average age for both male and female offenders is 37 years. Nearly one out of four (25.5%) are ethnic minorities (Black, Hispanic, Native American, and other). Nearly seven out of ten (69.1%) have conviction offenses for alcohol and other drug or property / theft crimes and the other 29.9% have convictions involving weapons, violence, and other crimes.

The static risk scores of the 223 PRCS offenders released from State Prison to CCRC supervision shows that only 22.5% (50) are low or moderate risk convicted offenders, while 77.6% (173) are at high-risk for violence, property crimes, or drugs.



**Selected Characteristics of the Humboldt Probation Department's AB 109
PRCS and Mandatory Supervision Offender Populations
October 2011 - December 2012**

Gender, Age Ethnicity & Offense Characteristics	<i>Probation PRCS and Mandatory Supervision Offenders</i>					
	<i>PRCS</i>		<i>Mandatory Supervision</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Gender:						
Male	194	86.9%	58	81.7%	252	85.7%
Female	<u>29</u>	<u>13.1%</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>18.3%</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>14.3%</u>
Total	223	100.0%	71*	100.0%	294	100.0%
Age:						
18 - 24 Years	16	7.2%	3	4.2%	19	6.5%
25 - 39 Years	113	50.7%	45	63.4%	158	53.7%
40 - 54 Years	79	35.4%	20	28.2%	99	33.7%
55 - 69 Years	15	6.7%	3	4.2%	18	6.1%
70+ Years	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0%</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0%</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
Total	223	100.0%	71*	100.0%	294	100.0%
Average Age	38 Years		36 Years		37 Years	
Average Male Age	38 Years		35 Years		37 Years	
Average Female Age	37 Years		38 Years		37 Years	
Race / Ethnicity:						
White	165	74.0%	54	76.1%	219	74.5%
Black	5	2.2%	3	4.2%	8	2.2%
Hispanic	21	9.5%	1	1.4%	22	7.5%
Native American	29	13.0%	12	16.9%	41	13.9%
Other	<u>3</u>	<u>1.3%</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1.4%</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1.4%</u>
Total	223	100.0%	71*	100.0%	294	100.0%
Conviction Offense Category:						
Violence	39	17.5%	2	2.8%	41	13.9%
Property/Theft	56	25.1%	26	36.6%	82	27.9%
Alcohol & Other Drugs	78	35.0%	43	60.6%	121	41.2%
Weapons	30	13.5%	0	0.0%	30	10.2%
Other Crimes	<u>20</u>	<u>8.9%</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0%</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>6.8%</u>
Total	223	100.0%	71*	100.0%	294	100.0%

HumProgressRpt/Table19

Note: A total of 79 split sentence (N3) offenders had been sentenced to County Jail and through December 2012, 71 had completed their jail term and had been supervised by the Probation Department.

A key element of the case management and supervision activities carried out by the CCRC Probation staff involved the use of incentives / rewards and progressive sanctions when responding to violations. Many of the violations which occur among the PRCS and mandatory supervision groups are being handled and offenders held accountable without compromising public safety. High-risk offenders who present a threat are returned to HCCF when they commit a serious violation or new crime. The Probation Department has established guidelines that set out clear reporting for minor violations and more restrictive options, including short jail stays, for serious infractions. As an alternative to revocations or

violations, CCRC officers are using flash incarceration (up to ten consecutive days), community service, electronic monitoring, restrictive curfews, and increased supervision frequency as sanctions for offenders.

- § **Flash Incarceration:** An offender who is violating the supervision conditions or treatment plan can be placed in County Jail for a maximum of ten days.
- § **Electronic Monitoring:** An offender can also be placed on Electronic Monitoring System that allows the department to tell 24 hours a day, seven days a week, whether the offender is living up to the supervision requirements of his or her placement.

AB 109 also shifts the responsibility for holding PRCS revocation hearings for offenders to the County Court system. If a CCRC officer believes an offender has failed to respond to intermediate sanctions and that further use of intermediate sanctions is not an appropriate response to an alleged violation, the officer will initiate proceedings to revoke the offender. If an offender is arrested on new charges, Probation staff will confer with prosecutors and the status of a new case when determining whether to initiate the revocation process.

The revocation process begins with the referral by the officer to the Supervising Probation Officer for an internal Probable Cause Determination (PCD). Once probable cause has been determined, Probation will notify the offender, the offender's attorney and the District Attorney's (DA) office and schedule a Probable Cause Hearing (PCH). The PCH presents an opportunity for a settlement to be reached on the appropriate sanction. If there is no settlement at the PCH, Probation will file a revocation petition with the Court.

Within five days of Probation's filing of the petition, the Court must determine whether probable cause exists to proceed with revocation. If the Court Hearing Officer determines that there are grounds for a revocation and signs off on the petition, a formal Revocation Hearing will be scheduled. The DA, Defense Counsel, the offender and any victims will be notified. At the revocation hearing, the Hearing Officer will make a ruling on the petition; the maximum sanction that can be imposed is 180 days in local custody. Those remanded to jail custody on a sanction will receive one-for-one credit.

**Number of PRCS and Mandatory Supervision
Offenders Receiving Administrative Sanctions
October 2011 – December 2012**

<u>Month / Year</u>	<u>Administrative Sanctions</u>
2011:	
Q4 Oct – Dec	10
2012:	
Q1 Jan – Mar	5
Q2 Apr - Jun	10
Q3 Jul – Sept	10
Q4 Oct - Dec	5
Total	40
Monthly Ave.	3

Source: Humboldt County Probation Department
AB 109 Monthly Offender Tracking Report

Analysis of the most recent six month data (July – December 2012) involving PRCS and mandatory supervision offender bookings into the County Jail shows flash incarceration and revocation violation bookings have averaged 22 a month. An average of three (13.6%) of the monthly bookings has involved flash incarcerations, nine (40.9%) have involved offenders booked for program violations and ten (45.5%) have involved offenders booked on revocation violations related to new local charges.

Community Corrections Resource Center (CCRC)					
Number of AB 109 PRCS and Mandatory Supervision Offenders Booked Into County Jail on Flash Incarceration and Revocation Violations Each Month October 2011 - December 2012					
Month / Year	PRCS and Mandatory Supervision Jail Bookings				
	Flash Incarceration PC 3454(c)	AB 109 Revocation Violations			
		PRCS / Mandatory Supervision Offenders PC 3455(a)	PRCS / Mandatory Supervision Offenders With New Local Charges	Total Revocation Jail Bookings	PRCS / Mandatory Supervision Offenders Incarcerated in Jail as a Result of Revocation Hearing *
2011:					
October	0	0	0	0	0
November	0	0	0	0	0
December	3	3	4	7	0
2012:					
January	2	7	3	10	9
February	3	9	5	14	7
March	2	6	4	10	12
April	0	10	3	13	10
May	1	8	6	14	9
June	2	7	6	13	13
July	4	10	7	17	12
August	4	6	8	14	12
September	4	12	11	23	16
October	1	8	8	16	13
November	1	11	14	25	19
December	3	7	14	21	21
Total	30	104	93	197	153
2012 Monthly Average	2	9	7	16	13
Recent 6 Month Ave. (July - Dec 2012)	3	9	10	19	16
Percent (%)	13.6%	40.9%	45.5%	100.0%	

HumProgressRpt/Table36

* **Note:** Includes offenders who at the time of their Revocation Hearing received a time-served disposition.

Source: HCCF Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) Monthly AB 109 County Jail Survey, prepared by the Humboldt County Sheriff's Department.

Approximately 90.0% of the flash incarceration monthly bookings at HCCF have involved Probation AB 109 offenders who have been detained only once and 10.0% have been detained for multiple flash incarceration violations. The length of incarceration for flash incarceration bookings has averaged six days.

Nearly one out of four (25.4%) of the 16 average monthly revocation violation bookings at HCCF have included PRCS and mandatory supervision offenders who have been detained multiple different times in the County Jail, while the other 74.6% have been incarcerated only one time. The average length of jail stay for revocation violations has been 41 days.

**Community Corrections Resource Center (CCRC)
Number, Frequency and Average Length of Stay For
PRCS and Mandatory Supervision Offender County Jail Bookings
October 2011 - December 2012**

County Jail (HCCF) Bookings	Flash Incarceration		PRCS & Mandatory Supervision Bookings	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Number & Frequency of Jail Bookings:				
1 Booking	27	90.0%	147	74.6%
2 or More	3	10.0%	50	25.4%
Total	30	100.0%	197	100.0%
Length of Jail Incarceration (ALS):				
<u>Flash Incarceration:</u>				
1-3 Days	6	20.0%		
4-6 Days	10	33.3%		
7-10 Days	14	46.6%		
Total	30	100.0%		
Ave. Length of Jail Stay (ALS)	6 Days			
<u>PRCS & Mandatory Supervision Violations:</u>				
1-30 Days			105	53.3%
31-60 Days			60	30.5%
61-90 Days			18	9.1%
Over 90 Days			14	7.1%
Total			197	100.0%
Ave. Length of Jail Stay (ALS)			41 Days	

HumProgressRpt/Table38

Source HCCF Inmate Booking Report with alpha listing by month, booking and release date for AB 109 incarcerated offenders.

Analysis of the Probation Department's AB 109 offender case closures, revocations, and supervision status trends for PRCS and mandatory supervision offenders between October 2011 and December 2012 is summarized in the Table at the top of the following page. As the data shows, over the past 15 month period, a total of 45 (15.3%) PRCS and mandatory supervision felony offenders have completed their sentence or fulfilled the Court terms of the supervision period and have been discharged. Approximately 15 (5.1%) of the PRCS offenders coming out of State Prison have had their supervision transferred by Probation to another county. Two offenders have died (0.7%).

On December 31, 2012, 71.1% (209) or seven out of every ten supervised offenders were still receiving continuing supervision through the Probation Department's Community Corrections Resource Center (CCRC). Equally significant, the supervision and case closure data shows that since Realignment was initiated in Humboldt County, only 7.8% (23) offenders have had their probation supervision terminated.

**Community Corrections Resource Center (CCRC)
 Probation Department AB 109 Offender Case Closures,
 Revocations and Supervision Status Trends
 October 2011 - December 2012**

Supervision Status	AB 109 Supervision and Case Closures					
	PRCS		Mandatory Supervision		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Case Closures:						
Discharged 6 Months	31	13.9%	0	0.0%	31	10.5%
Discharged 1 Year	6	2.7%	0	0.0%	6	2.0%
Discharged Full Term	6	2.7%	0	0.0%	6	2.0%
Completed Sentence/Other	1	0.4%	1	1.4%	2	0.7%
Sub-total	44	19.7%	1	1.4%	45	15.3%
Transfers:						
Transferred Supervision Jurisdiction	15	6.7%	0	0.0%	15	5.1%
Terminations:						
Revoked	14	6.3%	8	11.3%	22	7.5%
Unsuccessful	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%
Sub-total	15	6.7%	8	11.3%	23	7.8%
Continuing Supervision:						
Active Probation Supervision	147	66.0%	62	87.3%	209	71.1%
Other:						
Deceased	2	0.9%	0	0.0%	2	0.7%
Total	223	100.0%	71	100.0%	294	100.0%

HumProgressRpt/Table40

Source: Humboldt County Probation Department AB 109 Monthly Offender Tracking Report

No provision has yet been made for any department to develop and track subsequent arrests and conviction data for AB 109 (N3) convicted and sentenced inmates. The Probation Department, however, from the start of Realignment, has collected data on PRCS and mandatory supervision rearrests and convictions recidivism trends by month and offense category since October 2011. The recidivism information is limited to the 294 AB 109 offenders Probation has supervised over the past 15 months. The monthly recidivism data trends are highlighted in the Table on the top of the following page.

As the data shows, a total of 49 PRCS and mandatory supervision AB 109 offenders have been rearrested and convicted of felony and misdemeanor offenses between October 2011 and December 2012. Nearly 57.1% (28) of the convictions have been for misdemeanor offenses and 42.9% (21) have involved felony convictions. Overall, the recidivism data shows that an average of about three AB 109 probationers have been arrested and convicted on new criminal charges each month. The 49 PRCS and mandatory supervision offenders with new felony / misdemeanor convictions only represent 16.7% of the total 294 offenders the Probation Department has been supervising under Realignment.

**PRCS and Mandatory Supervision Arrests and
Conviction Recidivism Trends by Month and Offense Category
October 2011 - December 2012**

Month / Year	Felony Convictions	Misdemeanor Convictions	Total
2011:			
October	0	0	0
November	0	0	0
December	0	1	1
2012:			
January	0	0	0
February	0	1	1
March	2	2	4
April	0	0	0
May	3	2	5
June	3	1	4
July	3	2	5
August	3	1	4
September	1	2	3
October	3	6	9
November	2	5	7
December	1	5	6
Total	21	28	49
Percent (%)	42.9%	57.1%	100.0%
Monthly Average	1.4	1.9	3.3

HumProgressRpt/Table37

HCCF Jail Alternative Programs

Prior to the implementation of Realignment, the Humboldt County Correctional Facility (HCCF) was continuously operating near the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) rated bed capacity of 411. Peak inmate ADP reached 415 in the year prior to AB 109. One of the first steps the Sheriff's Office took to begin controlling the expected growth in pretrial and sentenced inmate population to avoid severe overcrowding was to establish an HCCF Booking Matrix. The Booking Matrix has been approved by the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court of Humboldt County. **(See Appendix F: HCCF Booking and Pretrial Release Matrix)**

The Booking Matrix uses a 3-tier offense and release dispositional actions booking staff are to follow whenever the jail's male or female inmate counts reach designated levels for four consecutive count periods. The trigger points for Tier 1 male releases due to the lack of bed capacity occurs when the male count reaches 320 or greater for four consecutive counts. Female Tier 1 releases go into effect when the facility's female count reaches 48 or greater for four consecutive counts. Jail staff are directed to make additional releases and accept fewer bookings as the daily population reaches higher Tier 2 and Tier 3 inmate ADP count levels.

Each month, the Correctional Facility is required to report the total number of pretrial and sentenced inmate releases which occur at the Facility due to the lack of housing bed capacity. A comparative

analysis showing changes in the number of pretrial and sentenced jail inmate releases because of overcrowding is shown in the following Table.

Humboldt County Correctional Facility (HCCF) Number of Pretrial and Sentenced Monthly Jail Releases Due to the Lack of Housing Bed Capacity at HCCF 2010 - 2012				
Monthly Inmate Releases For Lack of Custody Jail Beds	<i>Pre- and Post-AB 109 Realignment Act Jail Impact</i>			
	Pre-AB 109 Realignment (Oct 2010 - Sept 2011)	Post-AB 109 Realignment (Oct 2011 - Dec 2012)	Recent Post-AB 109 Realignment (Jul 2012 - Dec 2012)	Percent (%) Difference Pre- & Post- Realignment
Total Pretrial Inmate Releases	0	509	321	
Monthly Ave. Releases	0	64	64	100.0%
Total Sentenced Inmate Releases	756	757	285	
Monthly Ave.	63	50	48	-23.8%

HumProgressRpt/Table26

As the data indicates, during the 12-month pre-AB 109 period, no pretrial inmate releases were taking place at HCCF due to the lack of custody jail beds. Since Realignment went into effect, an average of 64 pretrial detainees are receiving an early release due to the lack of housing bed capacity. Total sentenced inmate releases due to bed shortages were averaging 63 a month during the pre-AB 109 baselines months, but have dropped to approximately 48 a month, a reduction of 23.8%. **(See Appendix G: Number of Pretrial and Sentenced Monthly Jail Releases Due to the Lack of Housing Bed Capacity at HCCF, 2010 – 2012)**

In response to impacts on HCCF resulting from the 2011 Public Safety Realignment Act, the CCP funded the development and implementation of a new jail Pretrial OR Release and Supervised Release Program targeting pretrial detainees. The Program is staff by both Sheriff's Office and Probation personnel who are located at the downtown Main Jail and CCRC day reporting program. The staff provide five days a week pretrial screening of detainees booked into HCCF. The Program staff screen bookings using a modified Ohio Pretrial Release Evidence-based Assessment Tool.

Pursuant to Penal Code Sections 1270 and 1319.5, Program staff will initially screen the offenders using the HCCF release matrix, and for those eligible for consideration for release, will further identify offenders that pose the least risk for failure to appear or the commission of a new offense while on release, and who meet the following minimum criteria: (a) no current charges or past criminal histories for serious, violent, or sexual offenses; (b) are residents of Humboldt County; (c) are not transient; (d) are not being held on any sort of detainer; and (e) agree to abide by conditions of release on own recognizance as set by the Court.

Humboldt County Jail Pretrial OR and Supervised Release Program Goals

- § To release from the Sheriff's custody, as soon as possible, all arrested persons pending judicial action in the Superior Court who have the characteristics which indicate they will appear in Court, as directed, and remain arrest-free while their matter is being adjudicated.
- § To have readily available for the Superior Court verified information on arrested persons, who are not released; thereby enabling the Court, at the first or any subsequent hearing, to use that information to set a reasonable bail; or, in the alternative, to release the arrestee on his/her Promise To Appear.

As soon as possible after booking and prior to the initial bail/OR hearing, Program staff will also interview eligible offenders, conduct an investigation of release factors as guided by the assessment tool, and will prepare a report and recommendation to the Court regarding acceptability for the Pretrial Release and Supervised OR program. If recommended for program participation, conditions of release appropriate to the level and type of offender will be submitted with the report.

If the Court orders the offender to be released on OR or Supervised Release, the Court will complete a Release Agreement and Order which includes the participant's name, case number, type of release, next Court appearance date and time, and the specific terms of release. If ordered released to the program by the Court, Program staff will effect the release of the offender within a reasonable time, process any required paperwork, orient the offender to conditions of release and program requirements/restrictions, and set up any necessary equipment associated with the release. Monitoring and interaction with Program staff, as determined by the assessment, will take place through resolution of the court matter. Program staff will facilitate contact with offenders to remind them of upcoming court appearances and will provide participants assistance with overcoming barriers to follow through.

The Pretrial Release Program has developed and implemented a comprehensive set of Policies and Procedures which direct critical Program Interviewer activities and defendant release procedures. The information covers operational elements including (a) basic OR release procedures, (b) verifying interview information, (c) interview forms and other documentation, (d) contacting references procedure, (e) interviews and Court reports, (f) handling of special cases (mentally ill defendants; defendants with medical issues/problems, etc.), (g) verification process, (h) accuracy and completeness when reviewing the pretrial packet, (i) key shift procedures, (j) orientation of new employees, and (k) additional procedures. The Supervised Unit is staffed through the Humboldt County Probation Department's new day reporting center (CCRC). The Program has a capacity to handle an average daily population of 20 – 40 offenders.

Analysis of the pretrial screening and Court dispositions associated with the Program screening process is highlighted in the following Table.

Pretrial OR Screening and Court Dispositions For Qualified OR Release Defendants April – August 2012		
<u>Pretrial OR Screenings</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Qualified for OR release	116	49.8%
Did not qualify	109	46.8%
Refused / Unknown	8	3.4%
Total	233	100.0%
<u>Court Dispositions For Qualified OR Release Defendants</u>		
Bailed before hearing	17	18.1%
Released without OR	22	23.4%
OR'd	21	22.3%
Supervised Release	18	19.2%
OR Denied	16	17.0%
Total	94	100.0%
Other / Unknown	22	
Source: Pretrial OR and Supervised Release Program Log Screening Log		

As the data indicates, nearly 49.8% of the pretrial OR screenings conducted by the Program staff initially qualify for OR release considerations by the Courts. Approximately 18.1% of the qualifying OR release defendants do post bail before their scheduled OR Court hearing. Nearly 42.6% of the defendants screened by the OR Magistrate are released and another 19.2% are placed in the Supervised Release Unit while their case proceeds through the Court process. Overall, only 17.0% of the qualified OR release defendants the Program staff present to the Court at an OR Hearing are denied by the Judge.

A review of the number and status of offenders monitored through the Pretrial and Supervised Release Program since it was initiated in 2012 included in the following Table indicates that only 73 individuals have participated in the CCP funded Jail Alternative Program. Nearly 74.4% (54) are active or have successfully completed the monitoring program set by the Courts. Only 26.0% (19) have absconded or were unsuccessful in fulfilling the Court’s release conditions. Equally important, the data shows that the Jail Alternative Program is monitoring and supervising offenders who have been granted a pretrial release by the Court or are placed in the Program as a direct Court commitment or condition of supervision resulting from a revocation hearing initiated by the Probation Department. Interestingly, the data shows that nearly 52.4% of the individuals being monitored as a result of a condition of supervision revocation disposition hearing have the highest rate of abscond and unsuccessful completions.

Number and Status of Offenders Monitored Through the Pretrial and Supervised Release Program			
<u>Type of Monitoring</u>	<u>Active / Successful Completion</u>	<u>Abscond / Unsuccessful</u>	<u>Total</u>
Pretrial Release	32 (84.2%)	6 (15.8%)	38
Court Commitment	12 (85.7%)	2 (14.3%)	14
Condition of Supervision	10 (47.6%)	11 (52.4%)	21
Total	54	19	73
Percent	74.0%	26.0%	100.0%

Source: Humboldt County Probation Department AB 109 Monthly Offender Tracking Report

As part of the work to develop this AB 109 Implementation Assessment Report, an analysis of the Humboldt County jail pretrial and sentenced population was developed. The analysis was intended to address the following question: **“Given the characteristics of the jail’s pretrial and sentenced inmates, are there prisoner groupings that could be diverted from incarceration to expanded alternative programs which stressed a high degree of monitoring and supervision of releases?”**

Data developed from a point in time “snapshot” of the total Humboldt County jail population was taken on November 4, 2012. The profile included demographic, criminal history, and length of incarceration information for the pretrial and sentenced prisoner populations housed at the Main Jail. As the profile data indicates, pretrial male and female inmates are approximately 35 years of age. Nearly 28.0% of the pretrial and sentenced detainees are ethnic minorities. Nearly 46.0% of the County Jail inmates have residencies in Eureka and in the unincorporated County area. **(See Appendix H: 2012 Snapshot of the Humboldt County Jail (HCCF) Pretrial and Sentenced Inmate Population)**

About 90.0% of the County Jail inmates are incarcerated for felony or misdemeanor crimes with the remaining 10.0% being detained as federal, parole, immigration, or on other agency holds. About 39.0% of the pretrial and sentenced population of local inmates have a current offense involving weapons, sex crimes or crimes of violence. Most inmates are in the County Jail for property, drug/alcohol violations, or other offenses of a non-violent nature. Criminal history data shows that on the average, pretrial felony inmates have 11 prior bookings while sentenced prisoners have an average of 16 prior bookings.

The average pretrial bail is \$172,671. Approximately 21.0% of the pretrial population have bails under \$30,000 and 57.0% have bails between \$30,000 and \$150,000. Approximately 12.0% of the pretrial inmates have bail set at over \$300,000. Pretrial and sentenced inmates have been arrested and booked an average of 13 times. One out of every three prior bookings involved non-violent crimes which have included property, drug / alcohol offenses and other crimes. Six out of every ten inmates do, however, have a prior booking for a violent or sex offense. The typical male / female pretrial / sentenced inmate also has an extensive history of failing to make Court appearances. On the average, detainees have 5.2 prior Bench Warrants issued through the Courts. From a security housing and classification standpoint, the majority of inmates have been designated as presenting no housing problems.

The characteristics of the pretrial and sentenced detainees were further examined to determine if there are realistic opportunities to expand release program eligibility criteria in light of the offense and criminal history records of incarcerated detainees. This was accomplished by establishing selected inmate characteristics for sub-population groups and applying the criteria for each group against the one-day "snapshot" of the 2012 pretrial and sentenced populations.

When the selected inmate characteristics are combined and analyzed according to the specific criteria, the data shows about 8.0% of the pretrial population could be viewed as viable candidates for some form of alternative to incarceration program. Among sentenced inmates, about 13.0% could be considered for some other type of alternative in lieu of jail confinement.

If the pretrial population was handled in an alternative fashion, approximately 18 beds could be made available to the jail system. Inmates included in the sentenced group, if handled alternatively, could make available an additional 19 beds at the Main Jail. Combined, these target jail sub-population groups could affect a minimum of 37 beds in the jail system.

It is quite possible that even among the majority of pretrial and sentenced inmates who have not met the criteria applied in this review could still be candidates for early release or other alternative custody programs which were designed from a standpoint of providing high levels of monitoring, control, reporting and supervision. **(See Appendix I: 2012 HCCF Male Pretrial and Sentenced Inmate Population and Appendix J: Female Pretrial and Sentenced Inmate Population)**

The same snapshot jail profile was taken by CJRF in November 2011 at the start of the County's implementation of the AB 109 Realignment Act. The following Tables provide a summary comparison of pretrial and sentenced inmate profiles between 2011 – 2012. A review of this information does show that an overall shift has occurred with respect to the characteristics among pretrial and sentenced inmates. There are significantly fewer pretrial and sentenced misdemeanor inmates detained in the jail. The overall average length of jail stay for pretrial felony and misdemeanor inmates has dropped significantly. The average length of stay for sentenced inmates has also been significantly reduced from 48 to 34 days.

Both pretrial and sentenced offenders have more histories of bench warrants and prior total jail bookings into HCCF. Equally important, because of jail management issues, the shift in population shows that 2012 pretrial inmates, for example, have more disciplinary reports being prepared compared to 2011. The average number of disciplinary reports issued to sentenced inmates has, in fact, doubled from 1.4 incidents to 3.5 incidents.

The comparative analysis of the number of jail beds occupied by selected pretrial and sentenced bookings based on the two jail profiles shows that the combined target jail population that could be handled in an alternative fashion based on offense, criminal history, and other prominent release criteria has dropped from a previous 65 beds in the jail system to 37 beds. The Sheriff's Jail Matrix and implementation of the Pretrial Release and Supervision Program coupled with the Probation Department's use of administrative sanctions in lieu of incarceration for program violations is having a positive impact on the jail's overall inmate population counts.

**Humboldt County Jail System
Summary Comparison of Pretrial and Sentenced Inmate Profiles In November 2011 and 2012**

Inmate Profile	PRETRIAL & SENTENCED DETAINEE CHARACTERISTICS							
	2011		2012		2011		2012	
	Pretrial		Pretrial		Sentenced		Sentenced	
<u>Average Age:</u>								
Male Inmates	33.9 Years	81.9%	35.9 yrs	85.4%	36.0 Years	87.4%	35.5 yrs	85.8%
Female Inmates	31.0 Years	18.1%	31.6 yrs	14.6%	41.0 Years	12.6%	37.6 yrs	14.2%
<u>Ethnicity:</u>								
Caucasian	158	66.7%	172	73.8%	81	63.8%	99	70.2%
Black	14	5.9%	9	3.9%	5	3.9%	6	4.3%
Hispanic	11	4.6%	9	3.9%	9	7.1%	11	7.8%
Native American	50	21.1%	41	17.6%	29	22.8%	24	17.0%
Other	4	1.7%	2	0.9%	3	2.4%	1	0.7%
Total	237	100.0%	233	100.0%	127	100.0%	141	100.0%
<u>Residency:</u>								
Humboldt County	55	23.2%	58	24.9%	39	30.7%	33	23.4%
Eureka	63	26.6%	46	19.7%	45	35.4%	36	25.5%
Fortuna	12	5.1%	11	4.7%	6	4.7%	4	2.8%
Arcata	14	5.9%	11	4.7%	9	7.1%	5	3.5%
Rio Dell	3	1.3%	4	1.7%	4	3.1%	5	3.5%
Ferndale	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Blue Lake	1	0.4%	2	0.9%	0	0.0%	1	0.7%
Transient	23	9.7%	32	13.7%	12	9.4%	22	15.9%
Out-of-County/Other	65	27.4%	68	29.2%	12	9.4%	35	24.8%
Total	237	100.0%	233	100.0%	127	100.0%	141	100.0%
<u>Type of Detainee and Current Offense:</u>								
# Felony Inmates	185	78.1%	199	85.4%	77	60.6%	105	74.5%
# Misdemeanor Inmates	13	16.5%	10	4.3%	36	11.0%	22	15.6%
Sub-Total	198	94.6%	209	89.7%	113	71.6%	127	90.1%
Detainer / Foreign Hold Inmates	39	5.4%	24	10.3%	14	28.4%	14	9.9%
Total	237	100.0%	233	100.0%	127	100.0%	141	100.0%
Violence	75	37.9%	65	31.1%	30	26.5%	25	19.7%
Sex Crimes	6	3.0%	2	1.0%	4	3.5%	3	2.4%
Weapons	13	6.6%	15	7.2%	9	8.0%	8	6.3%
Property	40	20.2%	48	23.0%	20	17.7%	27	21.3%
Drug/Alcohol	43	21.7%	51	24.3%	39	34.5%	47	37.0%
Other Crimes	21	10.6%	28	13.4%	11	9.7%	17	13.3%
Total	198	100.0%	209	100.0%	113	100.0%	127	100.0%
Average Charges Per Inmate:								
Felony Charges	2.9		2.6		1.8		1.8	
Misdemeanor Charges	2.6		2.2		2.5		2.4	
<u>Bail Schedule:</u>								
No Bail Holds	60	25.3%	22	10.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Average Bail	\$235,268		\$172,671		\$0		\$0	
Under \$20,000	15	9.1%	10	5.3%				
\$20,001 - \$30,000	18	11.0%	38	20.5%				
\$30,001 - \$50,000	32	19.5%	44	23.5%				
\$50,001 - \$75,000	25	15.2%	26	13.9%				
\$75,001 - \$100,000	16	9.8%	21	11.2%				
\$100,001 - \$150,000	15	9.1%	15	8.0%				
\$150,001 - \$200,000	9	5.5%	6	3.2%				
\$200,001 - \$300,000	5	3.0%	4	2.1%				
\$300,001 Plus	29	17.7%	23	12.3%				
<u>Probation Status:</u>								
Probationer	12	5.1%	39	16.7%	6	4.7%	23	16.3%

Hum4/Realignment/Table14

**Humboldt County Jail System
Summary Pretrial and Sentenced Inmate Profile**

Inmate Profile	PRETRIAL & SENTENCED DETAINEE CHARACTERISTICS							
	2011		2012		2011		2012	
	Pretrial		Pretrial		Sentenced		Sentenced	
<u>Type of Detainer / Foreign Hold Inmates:</u>								
Parole	22	56.4%	19	79.2%	8	57.1%	12	85.7%
ICE	9	23.1%	3	12.5%	2	14.3%	2	14.3%
Other State Hold	2	5.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Family Court Hold	1	2.6%	0	0.0%	2	14.3%	0	0.0%
Out-of-County Warrant	5	12.8%	2	8.3%	2	14.3%	0	0.0%
Total	39	100.0%	24	100.0%	14	100.0%	14	100.0%
<u>Criminal History Characteristics:</u>								
Average Prior Jail Bookings	9.1 Bookings		11.1 Bookings		14.3 Bookings		16.4 Bookings	
Prior Jail felony Bookings	4.7 Bookings		6.8 Bookings		5.3 Bookings		9.0 Bookings	
Prior Jail Misdemeanor Bookings	4.4 Bookings		4.3 Bookings		9.1 Bookings		7.4 Bookings	
Felony Inmates	9.2 Bookings		11.6 Bookings		15.4 Bookings		16.6 Bookings	
Misdemeanor Inmates	13.4 Bookings		13.9 Bookings		13.5 Bookings		18.8 Bookings	
Detainer / Foreign Hold Inmates	7.2 Bookings		5.4 Bookings		11.3 Bookings		11.6 Bookings	
<u>Most Serious Prior Jail Booking:</u>								
No Prior Jail Booking	43	18.1%	28	12.0%	2	1.6%	7	5.0%
Violence	116	59.8%	116	56.6%	66	52.8%	80	59.7%
Sex Crimes	4	2.1%	5	2.4%	6	4.8%	3	2.2%
Weapons	24	12.4%	26	12.7%	14	11.2%	15	11.2%
Property	2	1.0%	2	0.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Drug/Alcohol	43	22.2%	49	23.9%	38	30.4%	35	26.1%
Other Crimes	5	2.6%	7	3.5%	1	0.8%	1	0.8%
Total	194	100.0%	205	100.0%	125	100.0%	134	100.0%
# Prior Bench Warrants	3.9 Bench Warrants		4.3 Bench Warrants		6.2 Bench Warrants		6.6 Bench Warrants	
<u>Designated Custody Classifications:</u>								
No housing problem	228	96.2%	228	97.9%	122	96.1%	138	97.9%
Assaultive	2	0.8%	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mental Health/Suicidal	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Escape risk	1	0.4%	2	0.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Protective Custody	6	2.5%	3	1.3%	5	3.9%	3	2.1%
Total	237	100.0%	233	100.0%	127	100.0%	141	100.0%
<u>Ave. # Disciplinary Reports issued/inmate:</u>								
Current Incarceration Period	2.1 Incidents		3.3 Incidents		1.4 Incidents		3.5 Incidents	
All Current & Previous Incarceration Periods	6.8 Incidents		10.3 Incidents		5.1 Incidents		11.3 Incidents	
<u>Average Length of Incarceration:</u>								
	80 Days		74.7 Days		71 Days		82.4 Days	
Felony Inmates	84 Days		79.1 Days		81 Days		92.0 Days	
Misdemeanor Inmates	24 Days		5.7 Days		48 Days		34.0 Days	
Felony Inmates								
1 - 15 Days	76	41.1%	77	38.9%	6	7.8%	6	5.7%
16 - 30 Days	23	12.4%	48	24.1%	12	15.6%	18	17.1%
31 - 60 Days	32	17.3%	33	16.6%	12	15.6%	24	22.9%
Over 60 Days	54	29.2%	41	20.6%	47	61.0%	57	54.3%
Misdemeanor Inmates								
1 - 15 Days	10	76.9%	9	90.0%	11	30.6%	11	45.8%
16 - 30 Days	0	0.0%	1	10.0%	7	19.4%	4	16.7%
31 - 60 Days	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	22.2%	7	803.0%
Over 60 Days	3	23.1%	0	0.0%	10	27.8%	5	20.8%
Detainer / Foreign Hold Inmates								
1 - 15 Days	13	33.3%	11	45.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
16 - 30 Days	2	5.1%	5	20.0%	4	28.6%	1	7.1%
31 - 60 Days	4	10.3%	2	8.3%	1	7.1%	6	42.9%
Over 60 Days	20	51.3%	6	25.0%	9	64.3%	7	50.0%

Hum4/Realignment/Table14

Humboldt County Jail System
Summary Comparison and Analysis of the Number of Jail Beds Occupied
by Selected Pretrial and Sentenced Inmate Groupings Based on the Jail Profile in November 2011 and 2012

Groups	Selected Inmate Characteristics	2011 AND 2012 HCCF INMATE CUSTODY STATUS											
		2011 Pretrial Inmates			2012 Pretrial Inmates			2011 Sentenced Inmates			2012 Sentenced Inmates		
		Number	Percent	Cumulative ADP	Number	Percent	Cumulative ADP	Number	Percent	Cumulative ADP	Number	Percent	Cumulative ADP
Group #1:	No violence/weapons bookings no alcohol/drug bookings no sex crime bookings no detainer / foreign holds; no bench warrants and no transients	21	8.9%	21	2	0.9%	2	1	80.0%	1	0.7%	1	
Group #2:	No violence/weapons bookings; no sex crime, no detainer / foreign holds; no bench warrants (can include alcohol/ drug bookings) and no transients.	2	0.8%	23	2	0.9%	4	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	
Group #3:	No violence/weapons bookings; no sex crime bookings; no detainer / foreign holds; no bench warrants; 1-2 prior bookings that did not involve violence/weapons crimes or sex crimes and no transients.	27	11.4%	50	13	5.6%	17	13	10.2%	14	11.3%	17	
Group #4:	No violence/weapons bookings; no sex crime bookings; no detainer / foreign holds; no bench warrants; 3-4 prior bookings that did not involve violence/weapons crimes; or sex crimes and no transients.	4	1.7%	54	1	0.4%	18	0	0.0%	14	1.4%	19	
Group #5:	No violence/weapons bookings; no sex crime bookings; no detainer / foreign holds; 1 or 2 bench warrants; 3-4 prior bookings that did not involve violence/weapons crimes; or sex crimes and no transients.	8	3.4%	62	9	3.9%	27	4	3.1%	18	1.4%	21	
Group #6:	All other types of inmates including no bail holds; felony/misdemeanor violence/weapons offenses; sex crimes extensive bench warrants; and transients.	175	73.8%	237	206	88.4%	233	109	85.8%	127	85.1%	141	
	TOTAL	237	100.0%		233	100.0%		127	100.0%		100.0%	141	

Hum4Realignm7Table21

SOURCE: Humboldt County Jail Profile taken November 2011 and 2012

The Sheriff's Work Alternative Program (SWAP) is the County criminal justice system's major post-sentence alternative to incarceration program. The Program helps reduce the inmate population within HCCF by releasing those sentenced inmates who qualify for the alternative programming in lieu of continued incarceration. Convicted defendants agree to pay for their participation in the Program and agree to report to various work sites in the county to perform manual labor, under the supervision of correctional staff in exchange for a one-to-one day reduction of their sentence. The SWAP Program provides labor to other County departments, non-profit organizations, and various volunteer type functions in the County.

Sheriff's Work Alternative Program (SWAP)

The Sheriff's Office's Work Alternative Program (SWAP) functions as Humboldt County's primary incarceration alternative for individuals convicted and sentenced to carry out community work assignments in lieu of jail confinement. The goal of the Program is to help relieve crowding in the County jail facility (HCCF) while providing an alternative service to the community. AB 109 funding will allow the Sheriff's Office to expand the SWAP Program with an additional correctional officer position and van for Program transportation needs. The expansion has allowed SWAP to make available work crews seven-days-a-week and increase program participation convicted sentenced defendants.

The SWAP Program supervises both male and female defendants and individuals convicted of felony and misdemeanor offenses. The following Table shows 71.0% of the 2012 SWAP participants were males with an average age of 36 years. Approximately 29.0% of the participants are females 34 years of age. The felony and misdemeanor defendants assigned to the Program have an average of 8.2 previous jail bookings. Only 2.2% of the current Program participants are first-time offenders. Participants also have an average of 3.6 prior bench warrants.

Approximately half (53.0%) of the current SWAP participants have been convicted of property, drugs or alcohol offenses. Nearly 34.0% have been sentenced to the Program for other types of less serious convicted crimes. About one in ten, however, are convicted of offenses that are classified as violence, sex crimes, or weapons violations.

Other key operational factors associated with the SWAP Program include the following:

- § **Relevant Statutes:** The Sheriff's Office's Work-in-Lieu of Jail Program is organized and operated under authority of Section 4024.2 of the California Penal Code. This Section states that "The Board of Supervisors of any county may authorize the Sheriff... to offer a voluntary program under which any person committed... may perform up to ten hours of labor on the public works or ways in lieu of one day's confinement." The Section also authorizes the collection of a fee based on a proportionate share of the administrative costs of operating the Program.
- § **Intent and Purpose:** The Program provides an alternative to incarceration for convicted and sentenced felony and misdemeanor defendants. Work Project defendants perform public service work assignments at schools, parks, roadways, and at other public or non-profit sites. In addition, the Work Project contracts with city agencies for individual work crews for local municipal projects.
- § **Screening and Case Classification Procedures:** The Work Alternative Sergeant assigned to oversee the Program and a Senior Corrections Officer, with the assistance of office clerical staff, screen and approve referrals for the voluntary work assignments. Individuals disapproved for SWAP are given a reporting date to complete their sentence at HCCF. Referrals who are rejected as a result of the interview may appeal to the Sheriff's Office. SWAP accepts nearly 95% of the individuals interviewed.

**Humboldt County Jail System
Summary Comparison of SWAP Inmate Profiles in November 2011 and 2012**

Inmate Profile	SWAP			
	2011		2012	
<u>Average Age:</u>				
Male Inmates	35.7 Years	77.0%	35.8 years	
Female Inmates	33.5 Years	23.0%	34.1 years	
<u>Ethnicity:</u>				
Caucasian	223	78.8%	200	74.1%
Black	9	3.2%	11	4.1%
Hispanic	13	4.6%	19	7.0%
Native American	31	11.0%	26	9.6%
Other	7	2.4%	14	5.2%
Total	283	100.0%	270	100.0%
<u>Type of Detainee and Current Offense:</u>				
# Felony Inmates	117	41.3%	92	34.1%
# Misdemeanor Inmates	166	58.7%	178	65.9%
Total	283	100.0%	270	100.0%
Violence	14	4.9%	12	4.4%
Sex Crimes	5	1.8%	6	2.2%
Weapons	12	4.2%	11	4.1%
Property	18	6.4%	20	7.4%
Drug/Alcohol	138	48.8%	123	45.6%
Other Crimes	96	33.9%	98	36.3%
Total	283	100.0%	270	100.0%
<u>Criminal History Characteristics:</u>				
Average Prior Jail Bookings	5.9 Bookings		8.2 Bookings	
<u>Most Serious Prior Jail Booking:</u>				
No Prior Jail Booking	11	3.9%	6	2.2%
Violence	89	32.7%	95	36.0%
Sex Crimes	3	1.1%	4	1.5%
Weapons	23	8.5%	21	8.0%
Property	2	0.7%	2	0.5%
Drug/Alcohol	146	53.7%	131	49.6%
Other Crimes	9	3.3%	11	4.2%
Total	272	100.0%	264	100.0%
Average Number Prior Bench Warrants	2.0 Bench Warrants		3.6 Bench Warrants	
<u>Ave. # Disciplinary Reports issued/inmate:</u>				
Current Incarceration Period	0.0 Incidents		0.0	
All Current & Previous Incarceration Periods	0.8 Incidents		1.6	
<u>Average Length of Participation:</u>				
		205 Days		225
Felony Inmates				
1 - 15 Days	17	14.5%	4	4.3%
16 - 30 Days	10	8.5%	0	0.0%
31 - 60 Days	14	12.0%	2	2.2%
Over 60 Days	76	65.0%	86	93.5%
Misdemeanor Inmates				
1 - 15 Days	23	13.9%	18	10.1%
16 - 30 Days	19	11.4%	13	7.3%
31 - 60 Days	21	12.7%	22	12.4%
Over 60 Days	103	62.0%	125	70.2%

HumRealignment/Table13

All worksite participants must bring photo identification and their current Revenue Recovery receipt when reporting to a worksite. Documentation is required for missing a scheduled workday. The only legal excuse for missing a workday is a mandatory Court appearance, an illness with a written medical excuse from a doctor, or a prior arrangement with the work crew supervisor. Cellular telephones are not permitted at worksites and all participants must keep their mail and home address up to date with the SWAP office.

The Program has both fixed and mobile sites available each week. Most site hours are 0800 hours to 1700 hours. An individual may work as few as one day a week and as many as six days a week. Most sites are near public transportation. The Program uses a firewood cutting site located adjacent to the County's Juvenile Hall facility and a full-scale ranch operation on a 56 acre site in Fortuna. The Program also routinely uses other municipal worksites in Eureka and other incorporated city areas of the County.

Several of the crews are transported in officer-driven vans to satellite worksites which do not need or can accommodate continuously scheduled work on a weekly basis. A number of agencies and cities use the crews to occasionally clean or perform selected deferred maintenance projects. In several instances, the Sheriff's Office has negotiated written contracts with the benefiting agency, however, most of the sites simply operate under a verbally understood agreement which defines the hours and type of work which will be carried out. The Sheriff's Office furnishes tools for crews transported by van to worksites. Each agency must also designate an individual who is responsible for establishing and overseeing the range of work assignments given to the crews.

§ **Program Capacity and Utilization Data:** SWAP participant completion and termination rates for the period 2007 – 2012 are shown in the following Table.

<u>Year</u>	<u>SWAP Participants</u>	<u>Work Hours Completed</u>	<u>Termination Rate</u>	<u>Completion Rate</u>
2007	507	55,104	51.0%	49.0%
2008	478	73,232	42.0%	58.0%
2009	522	91,088	42.0%	58.0%
2010	557	85,672	39.0%	61.0%
2011	527	50,016	49.1%	50.9%
2012	538	92,312	47.8%	52.2%

HumRealignment/Table11

Currently, about 52.2% of the defendants placed in the SWAP Program complete the number of assigned days of community service work. Over the past six years, the completion rate for Program participants has ranged from 47.8% to 61.0%. Overall, the vast majority of defendants successfully complete the Court commitment for the Program.

§ **SWAP Fee Collections:** There is currently a \$35 mandatory application fee. The applicant is also charged \$30 a day for each day they work on the SWAP Program. The fee is based on an ability to pay formula. As the following Table shows, over the

past seven years, the Sheriff's Office has been able to collect approximately \$222,473 in participant fees.

SWAP Program Participant Fee Collections	
<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Fees</u>
FY 2011/12	\$208,690
FY 2010/11	\$225,149
FY 2009/10	\$262,663
FY 2008/09	\$228,478
FY 2007/08	\$210,281
FY 2006/07	\$199,577
Total participant fees collected past 6 years	\$1,334,838
Average annual participant fees collected	\$222,473

Overall, the review of SWAP shows that the Program is annually handling a significant number of sentenced felony and misdemeanor offenders who, if they were not participating in the alternative program, would likely be incarcerated in HCCF. The data does show, however, that the Program currently has capacity with existing staffing levels to handle between 10.0% - 15.0% more participants. The average daily population of sentenced inmates in 2011, just before the implementation of Realignment, was 283 a day compared to 270 in 2012.

DHHS Multi-Disciplinary Team Offender Services

With the passage of AB 109 and the expected impact on mental health services among the custody population housed at HCCF, the CCP provided a funding allocation which was intended to give the Humboldt County Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) the resources to provide services and supports to the new AB 109 jail custody offenders and Probation PRCS and mandatory supervision offenders with serious mental health issues, substance use problems, and other needs.

DHHS Multi-Disciplinary Offender Services

The Humboldt County Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) is implementing a jail crosswalk and CCRC Day Reporting Program involving a Multi-Disciplinary Team of treatment professionals and service staff who are providing jail custody and community-based services to the Probation Department's PRCS and mandatory supervision offenders and newly sentenced (N3) felons. The services are directed to the projected monthly sentenced defendants and PRCS offenders the County criminal justice system has been receiving since October 1, 2011. The DHHS services include assessments, mental health, medication management, alcohol / drug counseling, jobs / education assistance, and development of transitional discharge plans.

To provide DHHS services and supports to the new AB 109 Program clients and seriously mentally ill Probation cases, the Department is working in close collaboration with the Probation Department and Sheriff's Office to implement these new inmate services with the goal of reducing incarceration and recidivism rates and increasing these offender's ability to recover from substance abuse and/or mental health illnesses and manage barriers leading to self-sufficiency.

The services include mental health, medication management, alcohol / drug assessment / counseling, and employment assistance. Staff work to link the AB 109 offender populations to services or supports including eligibility and enrollment into critical benefits that are currently funded through DHHS. While this scope of service will certainly evolve as needs and caseload data indicates, the intent is to manage these offenders through an MDT process that is available at the main jail and new day reporting program (CCRC). The jail crosswalk component focuses on linking offenders to exiting DHHS jail services to the CCRC. The basic function of this staff work is to ensure a coordinated handoff of medical / behavioral health records and staff consultation with the CCRC Probation Officers and DHHS Multi-Disciplinary staff.

This process allows for a seamless continuation of offender's medications, as well as assuring that their mental health and substance abuse needs are known and can be addresses or maintained without delay. The inverse process also occurs when CCRC clients are re-incarcerated back into HCCF as a result of program violations. The AB 109 Program funding allocation is supporting the salary and benefit cost for the following staff positions:

DHHS AB 109 Multi-Disciplinary Treatment Team	
<u>FTE</u>	<u>Position</u>
1.5	Mental Health Clinician
0.2	Physician / Psychiatrist
1.0	Psychiatric Nurse
1.0	Nurse/Family Practitioner
1.0	Vocational Counselor II
0.25	Educational Laboratory Instructor
2.0	Substance Abuse Counselor
6.95	

Analysis of the number of inmates and type of mental health services provided at the Main Jail each month by DHHS staff is shown in the following Table.

Number of Humboldt County Correctional Facility (HCCF) Inmates Receiving Mental Health Jail Services Each Month October 2011 - December 2012			
Month / Year	Mental Health Jail Services		
	Number of Inmates Receiving Services	Number of Inmate Clinical Staff Contacts (Face-to-Face)	Average Number of Inmate Contacts With Clinical Staff
2011:			
October	207	589	2.8
November	194	536	2.8
December	177	412	2.3
Sub-total	578	1,537	2.7
2012:			
January	194	361	1.9
February	189	365	1.9
March	209	441	2.0
April	200	407	2.0
May	185	368	1.9
June	161	297	1.9
July	131	313	2.4
August	153	367	2.4
September	136	250	1.8
October	156	410	2.6
November	176	409	2.3
December	194	451	2.3
Sub-total	2,084	4,439	2.1
Total	2,662	5,976	2.2
Monthly Average	177	398	2.2

HumProgressRptTable28

Source: Department of Health & Human Services, Mental Health Branch, Jail Services Monthly Reports, October 2011 - December 2012

The jail data indicates that there has been a total of 2,662 inmates seen by the mental health staff since Realignment went into effect in October 2011. This represents an average of 177 inmates receiving mental health services each month. There have been a total of 1,269 unduplicated inmates seen by mental health staff between Realignment becoming law in October 2011 and December 2012. Each inmate has had an average of two contacts with the clinical staff. As the following Table shows, the staff spent an average of 234 clinical service hours with these inmates.

Department of Health & Human Services - Mental Health Branch Type of Jail Mental Health Services Provided at HCCF by Month October 2011 - December 2012								
Month / Year	Mental Health Jail Hours and Service Category							
	Evaluations and Assessments	Case Management	Crisis Intervention	Individual Therapy	Psychotropic Medication Support	Discharge Plan Development	Indirect and Other Services	Total Clinical Service Hours
2011:								
October	58	9	9	53	105	9	10	253
November	45	8	22	56	91	13	5	240
December	28	5	15	46	93	14	2	203
Sub-total	131	22	46	155	289	36	17	696
2012:								
January	43	3	10	58	91	8	3	216
February	53	5	10	24	93	7	7	199
March	73	6	21	57	104	17	9	287
April	69	3	9	50	98	24	5	258
May	65	0	15	27	106	32	2	247
June	50	0	16	26	78	13	2	185
July	16	0	6	31	107	26	5	191
August	21	0	11	34	126	21	5	218
September	21	0	4	16	105	12	4	162
October	26	0	11	51	159	26	10	283
November	49	0	13	44	147	10	12	275
December	47	0	17	63	152	11	15	305
Sub-total	533	17	143	481	1,366	207	79	2,826
Total	664	39	189	636	1,655	243	96	3,522
Percent (%)	18.9%	1.1%	5.4%	18.1%	46.9%	6.9%	2.7%	100.0%
Monthly Ave.	44	3	13	42	110	16	6	234

HumProgressRpt/Table29

Source: Department of Health & Human Services, Mental Health Branch, Jail Services Monthly Reports, October 2011 - December 2012

Nearly 18.1% (42) of the average monthly clinical hours are devoted to individual or group therapy and 25.4% of the hours were devoted to offender evaluations, case management, and crisis intervention services. The psychiatric nurses devoted an average of 110 hours (46.9%) to medication support. The remaining clinical time was used to develop inmate discharge plans and other indirect services.

A review of the type of diagnosis associated with inmates seen by jail mental health personnel each month shows that 47.9% of the inmates staff handled in a typical month were being seen because of issues related to mood disorders and 15.8% were diagnosed with a psychotic related disorder. Approximately 10.1% of the inmates had identified substance abuse issues as a primary diagnosis. The remaining inmates processed through the jail's mental health services program had other disorders, anxiety problems, or were diagnosed as experiencing Post Traumatic Stress Disorders. **Nearly 54.8% of the jail inmates mental health clinicians are treating each month also have a secondary drug diagnosis. The trend data also shows that secondary drug and alcohol diagnosis is on the rise.**

**Department of Health & Human Services - Mental Health Branch
Type of Primary Diagnosis Associated With Jail Inmates Seen by
Mental Health Clinicians at HCCF by Month
October 2011 - December 2012**

Month / Year	<i>Type of DHHS Mental Health Diagnosis Among Jail Inmates*</i>							Secondary Drug Diagnosis**	
	Mood Disorders (Depression/ Bipolar)	Psychotic Related Disorder	Anxiety Disorder (PTSD)	Substance Disorder	Other Disorders	Total	Number	Percent	
2011:									
October	91	29	36	22	29	207	82	44.3%	
November	83	25	29	27	30	194	73	43.7%	
December	73	22	24	20	38	177	64	40.8%	
Sub-total	247	76	89	69	97	578	219	43.0%	
2012:									
January	78	26	17	29	44	194	70	42.4%	
February	79	30	18	27	35	189	80	49.4%	
March	89	41	23	17	20	190	83	48.0%	
April	50	22	40	25	30	167	72	50.7%	
May	87	16	20	14	41	178	102	62.2%	
June	37	11	8	6	6	68	46	74.2%	
July	70	19	10	7	4	110	84	81.6%	
August	67	28	15	13	5	128	92	80.0%	
September	63	22	16	7	4	112	83	79.0%	
October	69	24	16	2	4	115	93	82.3%	
November	86	26	15	6	4	137	120	91.6%	
December	84	23	20	11	5	143	122	92.4%	
Sub-total	859	288	218	164	202	1,731	1,047	60.5%	
Total	1,106	364	307	233	299	2,309	1,266	54.8%	
Percent (%)	47.9%	15.8%	13.3%	10.1%	12.9%	100.0%	54.8%		
Monthly Ave.	74	24	20	16	20	154	84		

HumProgressRpt/Table30

***Note:** Not all inmates who meet with mental health staff at the jail receive a diagnosis. Some meet to obtain work release. Others request a meeting, and then refuse to meet with staff. Others are housed in the crisis cell, and are not ready to receive services. This is why the inmates seen by staff members do not match with the total primary diagnosis numbers.

****Note:** Represents inmates without a primary diagnosis of drug use but who had a secondary diagnosis of drug or alcohol by DHHS clinical staff.

Source: Department of Health & Human Services, Mental Health Branch, Jail Services Monthly Reports, October 2011 - December 2012

Since the inception of AB 109, the Humboldt County Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) has been collecting data and preparing a standard monthly report using their Medical Record database to track the impact of AB 109 on Department services. Based on the Medical Record data for calendar years 2010 – 2012, total mental health staff jail inmate contacts and service hours have increased at HCCF. The calendar year changes reflected in the Medical Record data shows that mental health services have increased 18.0% between 2011 – 2012. Total HCCF mental health inmate contacts have also increased 5.5% as shown in the Table at the top of the following page.

DHHS Mental Health Branch Jail Inmate Contacts and Service Hour Trends 2010 - 2012			
Month	2010	2011	2012
January	120	184	238
February	161	173	262
March	175	236	284
April	161	220	261
May	122	213	284
June	176	206	260
July	194	137	208
August	210	274	237
September	213	275	175
October	198	253	305
November	177	241	276
December	198	220	319
Monthly Average	175	219	259
Total Service Hours	2,104	2,633	3,108
% Change 2010-11		25.1%	
% Change 2011-12			18.0%
Total HCCF Inmate Contacts	3,609	4,614	4,867
% Change 2010-11		27.9%	
% Change 2011-12			5.5%

HumProgressRpt/Table41

The Sheriff's Department also reports different monthly mental health service data to the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC). This information is based on an entirely different methodology and focuses on the last day of the month "census snapshot" of jail inmates who receive mental health services. The mental health services data the Sheriff provides shows (1) number of mental health cases open on last day of the month, (2) number of new mental health cases opened during the month, and (3) number of inmates receiving psychotropic medications on the last day of the month. The information and methodology is used across the State in all county jail facilities. The information is collected and reported in a Jail Survey Questionnaire developed by BSCC and the results are posted on their web site for review and analysis by interested groups.

The data the Sheriff reports is hand-tallied by jail mental health staff and provided to the Sheriff's Department. This information is the primary state-wide source of data currently being used to assess the impact AB 109 is having on county jail facilities. **(See Appendix K: Number of HCCF Jail Inmates Requiring Mental Health and Medical Services by Month, 2010 – 2012)**

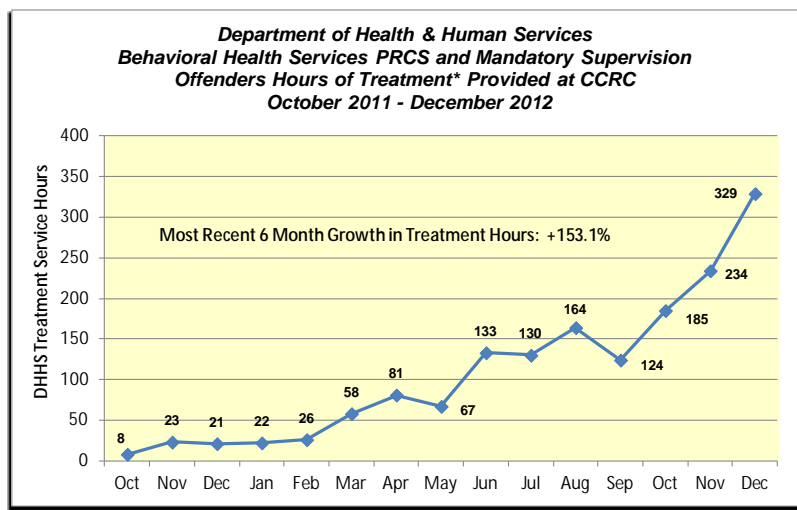
As part of this assessment, a separate analysis showing comparative changes in pre- and post-AB 109 mental health service levels among HCCF inmates based on the Jail Survey data was developed. The analysis looked at mental health services delivered at the jail one year prior (October 2010 – September 2011) to the implementation of AB 109 and one year post-AB 109 Realignment (October 2012 – December 2012). The analysis also included a review of mental health service levels in the most recent post-AB 109 Realignment covering July – December 2012. The data shows the number of HCCF mental health cases open on the last day of each month has dropped from an average of 136 to 103, a decline of -24.3%. The number of new mental health cases opened during a typical month has also dropped from an average of 100 to 84, an overall decline of -16.0%. The number of inmates receiving psychotropic medications on the last day of the month has also been reduced from 79 to 61, a decline of -22.8%.

Considerable discussion is taking place about the differences and trends reported between the two data sources about mental health service needs at HCCF. Resolving this issue will require DHHS and the Sheriff's Department to work together to make sure that the information being reported to BSCC is accurate. The monthly data from both sources should be tracked and reviewed for at least another six month period to determine if the reported differences have changed or are changing and what might be contributing to any observed differences. With this additional information, a more informed decision should be able to be made about which source the CCP wants to rely on when reporting on future implementation progress about AB 109 Realignment.

Humboldt County Correctional Facility (HCCF) Comparative Changes in Pre- and Post-AB 109 Realignment With Inmates Requiring Mental Health Services 2010 - 2012				
Jail Inmates Requiring Mental Health & Medical Services	Pre- and Post-AB 109 Realignment Act Jail Impact			
	Pre-AB 109 Realignment (Oct 2010 - Sept 2011)	Post-AB 109 Realignment (Oct 2011 - Dec 2012)	Recent Post-AB 109 Realignment (Jul 2012 - Dec 2012)	Percent (%) Difference Pre- & Post-Realignment
Mental Health Services:				
Number of Mental Health cases open on last day of month	136	121	103	-24.3%
Number of new Mental Health cases opened during month	100	97	84	-16.0%
Number of inmates receiving psychotropic medications on last day of month	79	70	61	-22.8%

HumProgressRpt/Table27

With the CCP AB 109 funding allocation, DHHS has been able to develop a mental health, substance abuse, and employment services component at the CCRC. The intent of adding this caseload to the agency's treatment functions is to reduce the number of offenders failing probation or ending up in a crisis situation due to failures-to-appear, lack of sufficient treatment, or medication support that may occur with routine referrals to the DHHS Mental Health Branch. DHHS staff complete a mental health and substance abuse assessment on all referred offenders. This assists the clinicians in making a determination of the proper level of treatment and activity plan each AB 109 offender may need. Mental health staff also carry out weekly treatment team meetings to review progress, discuss offender profiles and continue to improve on the treatment plan. Additional services the DHHS staff are providing include (a) alcohol and other drug services using Moral Recognition Therapy (MRT), (b) medication support services, and (c) mental health and substance abuse treatment using Integrated Dual Diagnosis Treatment.



Analysis of the number of probation offenders and type of mental health services provided at the CCRC each month by DHHS staff is shown in the Table on the following page. The data indicates that DHHS behavioral staff for the six month period (July – December 2012) is providing an average of 194 hours of treatment services to CCRC probationers each month. The staff is processing an average of 18 probation referrals a month. Over the most recent six month period, DHHS treatment hours have increased 153.1% to 329 in December 2012.

DHHS Behavioral Health Services Referrals, Assessments and Treatment Trends for AB 109 PRCS and Mandatory Supervision Offenders October 2011 - December 2012						
Month / Year	Probation Community Corrections Resource Center (CCRC)					
	Behavioral Health Assessments			Behavioral Health Treatment		
	Total Referrals	Behavioral Health Assessments	Alcohol & Other Drug Assessments	Medication Support / Individual Therapy Contacts *	Community Outreach Services	Total Hours of Behavioral Health Treatment Provided
2011:						
October	3	1	0	1	1	8
November	2	3	0	3	1	23
December	10	11	0	1	1	21
Sub-total	15	15	0	5	3	52
2012:						
January	12	7	0	9	9	22
February	5	4	6	27	0	26
March	9	8	18	36	0	58
April	9	9	7	36	0	81
May	12	5	8	40	2	67
June	10	3	21	38	29	133
July	10	14	29	59	40	130
August	11	14	9	83	7	164
September	18	3	5	71	17	124
October	19	5	5	112	9	185
November	26	5	18	82	55	234
December	21	4	24	136	91	329
Sub-total	162	81	150	729	259	1,553
Total	177	96	150	734	262	1,605
2012 Monthly Ave.	14	7	13	61	22	129
Recent 6 Month Ave.	18	8	15	91	37	194

HumProgressRpt/Table34

Note: Behavioral health treatment includes medication support appointments, individual therapy, and secondary prevention services. Community outreach services covers orientations, case management services and community outreach provider services.

Source: Department of Health & Human Services, AB 109 Community Corrections Resource Center (CCRC) Monthly Client Tracking Report

A review of the type of diagnosis associated with PRCS and mandatory supervision offenders seen by CCRC mental health personnel each month shows that 49.2% of the probationers staff handled in a typical month were being seen because of issues related to mood disorders and 9.3% were diagnosed for Schizophrenia. Approximately 15.8% had identified substance abuse issues as a primary diagnosis. The remaining probationers (25.4%) processed through the CCRC Mental Health Services Program had other disorders, anxiety problems, or were diagnosed as experiencing Post Traumatic Stress Disorders. **Nearly 61.0% of the CCRC probationers mental health clinicians are treating each month also have a secondary drug or alcohol diagnosis.**

Department of Health & Human Services - Mental Health Branch Type of Primary Diagnosis Associated With AB 109 PRCS and Mandatory Supervision Offenders Seen by Mental Health Clinicians at CCRC October 2011 - December 2012									
Month / Year	Type of Mental Health Diagnosis Among CCRC Probation AB 109 Offenders							Secondary Drug Diagnosis*	
	Mood Disorders (Depression/ Bipolar)	Psychotic Related Disorder	Anxiety Disorder (PTSD)	Substance Abuse Related Disorder	Other Disorders	Total	Secondary Drug Diagnosis*		
							Number	Percent	
2011:									
October									
November									
December									
Sub-total									
2012:									
January	10	2	1	2	3	18	10	62.5%	
February	9	3	4	1	2	19	9	50.0%	
March	14	2	5	1	5	27	5	19.2%	
April	13	6	8	4	6	37	16	48.5%	
May	15	3	4	0	5	27	12	44.4%	
June	21	2	6	8	5	42	22	64.7%	
July	27	2	7	14	4	54	30	75.0%	
August	27	4	10	17	3	61	35	79.5%	
September	21	4	7	6	3	41	24	68.6%	
October	19	5	7	4	5	40	25	69.4%	
November	25	6	8	9	4	52	36	83.7%	
December	38	6	8	11	5	68	44	77.2%	
Total	239	45	75	77	50	486	268	65.5%	
Percent (%)	49.2%	9.3%	15.4%	15.8%	10.3%	100.0%			
2012 Monthly Ave.	20	4	6	6	4	41	22		
Ave. (Jul - Dec 2012)	26	5	8	10	4	53	32		

HumProgressRpt/Table35

*Note: Represents AB 109 probationers without a primary diagnosis of drug use but who had a secondary diagnosis of drug use

Source: Department of Health & Human Services, AB 109 Community Corrections Resource Center (CCRC) Monthly Client Tracking Report

Because of the high level of substance usage among CCRC offenders, DHHS and Probation have placed 123 probationers in local drug treatment programs. Currently, 74 (60.1%) are actively participating in treatment or have completed the treatment program. A total of 49 (39.9%) of the placements have been terminated from their referred treatment program (usually as a result of the offender absconding from the program).

Community Corrections Resource Center (CCRC) PRCS and Mandatory Supervision Drug Treatment Program Placements										
Treatment Program Status	Humboldt Recovery Center (HRC)		Crossroads		HRC Sober Living Environment		Other Sober Living Environments		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Actively participating in treatment program	18	32.1%	6	20.0%	10	55.6%	8	42.1%	42	34.1%
Completed treatment program	12	21.4%	7	23.3%	4	22.2%	9	47.4%	32	26.0%
Sub-total	30	53.7%	13	43.3%	14	77.8%	17	89.5%	74	60.1%
Terminated from program	26	46.4%	17	56.7%	4	22.2%	2	10.5%	49	39.9%
Total	56	100.0%	30	100.0%	18	100.0%	19	100.0%	123	100.0%

HumProgressRpt/Table39

Source: Humboldt County Probation Department AB 109 Monthly Offender Tracking Report

In addition to mental health, medication management, alcohol / drug assessment, and counseling, the DHHS staff are working to link Probation's AB 109 offenders to services or supports including eligibility and enrollment into critical benefits that are currently funded through DHHS. The following Table shows the number of AB 109 offenders applying for social service benefits with DHHS assistance over the past 15 month period.

Community Corrections Resource Center (CCRC) Number of AB 109 Offenders Applying For Social Service Benefits With DHHS Assistance October 2011 - December 2012								
Month / Year	Type of DHHS Social Service Benefit Assistance							
	Number of General Relief (GR) Applications Received	Number of Offenders Granted SSI	Number of Offenders Granted General Relief (GR)	Number of Offenders Granted Cal-Fresh	Number of Offenders Approved For Medical Coverage Program	Number of Offenders Granted CalWorks (Cash Aid)	Number of Offenders Denied General Relief (GR)	Number of Offenders Discontinued Under General Relief (GR)
2011:								
October	5	0	2	4	3	0	3	0
November	4	0	0	2	2	0	3	0
December	10	0	3	3	6	0	5	0
Sub-total	19	0	5	9	11	0	11	0
2012:								
January	10	0	0	4	6	0	3	2
February	7	0	2	1	3	0	3	0
March	12	0	2	4	6	0	6	1
April	9	0	0	4	5	0	3	3
May	13	0	0	5	7	0	2	0
June	11	0	0	4	6	0	3	0
July	1	0	1	6	10	2	5	0
August	1	0	2	7	12	0	4	0
September	2	2	0	11	14	0	8	2
October	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
November	0	0	1	5	7	0	2	0
December	2	0	0	4	7	1	0	0
Sub-total	70	2	8	55	84	3	40	9
Total	89	2	13	64	95	3	51	9
Monthly Ave. *	3.2	0.3	0.7	6.0	8.5	0.5	3.3	0.5

HumProgressRpt/Table33

*Note: Monthly average covers the most recent six month period from July - December 2012

Source: Department of Health & Human Services, AB 109 Community Corrections Resource Center (CCRC) Monthly Client Tracking Report

Because of the high need for vocational and job readiness supports for offender populations, DHHS is also developing at the CCRC a comprehensive job / employment assistance program for the PRCS and mandatory supervision probation AB 109 offenders. The program includes work readiness assessments, scheduled routine classroom instruction, as well as staff assisted self-paced daily activities, one-on-one vocational coaching, assistance in all aspects of a job search, and vocational training workshops. The Employment Training Division (ETD) staff is working closely with Probation and other re-alignment partners to share assessments and information in order to determine client need and appropriate workforce services on an individual client basis.

The Table at the top of the following page shows that the CCRC vocational counselor is working with an average of nine new PRCS and mandatory supervision referrals each month. The vocational counselor assigned to the day reporting center program has had an average of 24 total probationer contacts a month since the vocational counseling services component was started at CCRC.

**Community Corrections Resource Center (CCRC)
DHHS Employment Training Division Work Force Program
October 2011 - December 2012**

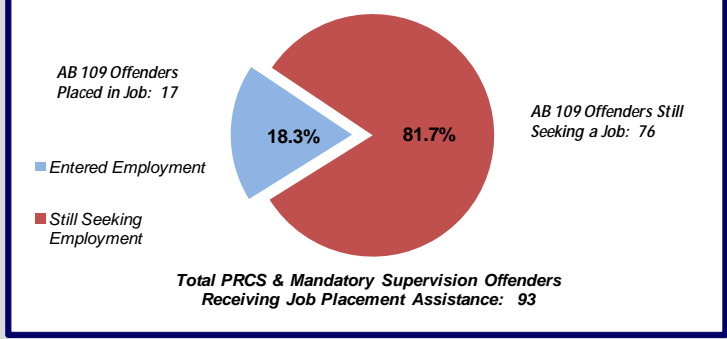
Month / Year	Vocational Counseling Services		
	Initial Vocational Counselor Contacts	Total Vocational Counselor & Probationer Contacts	Probationers Completing One or More Vocational Assessments
2011:			
October	0	0	0
November	2	2	0
December	3	3	0
Sub-total	5	5	0
2012:			
January	1	1	0
February	5	5	0
March	7	7	0
April	9	21	3
May	4	25	0
June	6	24	2
July	7	20	0
August	8	25	0
September	5	22	1
October	8	23	0
November	14	27	0
December	14	28	0
Sub-total	88	221	6
Total	93	226	6
Monthly Ave.*	9	24	

HumProgressRpt/Table31

*Note: Monthly average covers the most recent period from July - December 2012

Source: Department of Health & Human Services, AB 109 Community Corrections Resource Center (CCRC) Monthly Client Tracking Report

**Number and Percent of CCRC AB 109 Offenders Securing a Job
With Assistance Provided by DHHS Vocational Counselor
October 2011 - December 2012**



Source: Department of Health & Human Services, AB 109 Community Corrections Resources Center (CCRC) Monthly Client Tracking Report

As the Chart on the previous page shows, a total of 17 (18.3%) of CCRC offenders receiving assistance from the EDT vocational counselor have been able to secure a job since being released from State Prison or County Jail.

Community Corrections Resource Center (CCRC) DHHS Employment Training Division Job Preparation and Placement Trends October 2011 - December 2012					
Month / Year	Vocational Training and Job Placement				
	Probationers Starting Work Readiness Boot Camp*	Probationers Enrolling in College / Private Vocational Training Program	Probationers Placed in Work Experience or OJT Subsidy Job	Total Vocational Training Participants	Number of AB 109 Probationers Starting a Job
2011:					
October	0	0	0	0	0
November	0	0	0	0	0
December	0	0	0	0	1
Sub-total	0	0	0	0	1
2012:					
January	0	0	0	0	0
February	0	0	0	0	0
March	0	0	0	0	0
April	0	1	2	3	2
May	0	0	0	0	2
June	0	0	1	1	0
July	0	0	0	0	1
August	0	0	0	0	2
September	0	2	0	2	3
October	0	0	0	0	3
November	0	0	0	0	2
December	0	0	0	0	1
Sub-total	0	3	3	6	16
Total	0	3	3	6	17**

HumProgressRpt/Table32

Note:** Onsite training workshops started in June 2012. *A** total of 17 (18.3%) of the 93 AB 109 offenders receiving Employment Division Training job placement assistance were able to start a job.

Source: Department of Health & Human Services, AB 109 Community Corrections Resource Center (CCRC) Monthly Client Tracking Report October 2011 - December 2012

SECTION 4: OTHER AB 109 REALIGNMENT CHALLENGES

Humboldt County AB 109 Implementation Progress Report

Program and Service Recommendations

During the first 15 months of AB 109 Realignment, the Humboldt County Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) has made funding allocation decisions which have created the program management structure and “core” agency responsibilities for the Committee’s partnering criminal justice agencies. The Public Safety Realignment Plan adopted by the Committee continues to stress the integration of jail inmate custody housing capacity across three components of the County’s criminal justice system including (a) jail housing (Sheriff’s Office), (b) community supervision (Probation Department), and (c) treatment / programming (Department of Health & Human Services and contract providers for both the Sheriff and Probation Departments. The treatment and programming at the CCRC embodies evidence-based assessment principles and includes services directed to PRCS offender populations and offenders participating in non-custody supervision programs and alternatives to incarceration including electronic monitoring. Each program’s strategy the CCP has funded is concerned with (a) maintaining maximum community safety, (b) increasing treatment support for high-risk offenders, and (c) improving offender participating rates and reducing recidivism.

As part of this Implementation Progress Report, the consultant staff have identified six recommendations on program enhancements and other supports which can benefit the Humboldt County’s criminal justice system’s ongoing response to the AB 109 legislation. The recommendations cover the need for development of (1) AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Act statistical monitoring and reporting process, (2) program evaluation, recidivism, and outcome tracking data process. (3) in-custody cognitive behavioral counseling, drug treatment, and employment preparation assistance, (4) jail reentry services, (5) an electronic monitoring diversion program for higher risk sentenced jail inmates, and (6) a cross-training program for community-based partnering drug treatment providers. The following provides a summary description of the specific recommendations CJRF is directing to the CCP membership.

1. **AB 109 Statistical Monitoring and Reporting Process:** The CCP should convene a Statistical Work Group which is charged with developing and implementing a monthly and year-to-date Public Safety Realignment Act Statistical Monitoring Report that will provide data collected from the Sheriff’s Office, Probation Department and Courts case management systems. The report should include statistical information in the following areas:
 - § Number, custody days, and average daily population of AB 109 inmates incarcerated in the Humboldt County Jail system.
 - § Penal Code Section 1170(h) – County Jail Prison (N3) convicted and sentenced offenders.
 - § County Jail Prison (N3) inmate demographic and offense characteristics.
 - § State Parolees, Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) and Penal Code Section 1170(h) inmates booked into the County Jail system.
 - § Trends for County Jail Prison (N3) and Parole Revocation monthly referrals and Supervision Caseloads.

- § Number, risk assessment score, and supervision levels for Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) and mandatory supervision offenders handled through the Humboldt Probation Department.
- § Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) and mandatory supervision offender demographic and offense characteristics.
- § Number of Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) warrants issued while offender is supervised, revocation hearings requested, and number of offenders who had their case closed for having no violations.
- § Number of County Jail Prison (N3), Parole Revocation, and Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) mandatory supervision offenders receiving mental health and other services while in custody and under community supervision.
- § Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) offender monthly referral and supervision caseload trends.

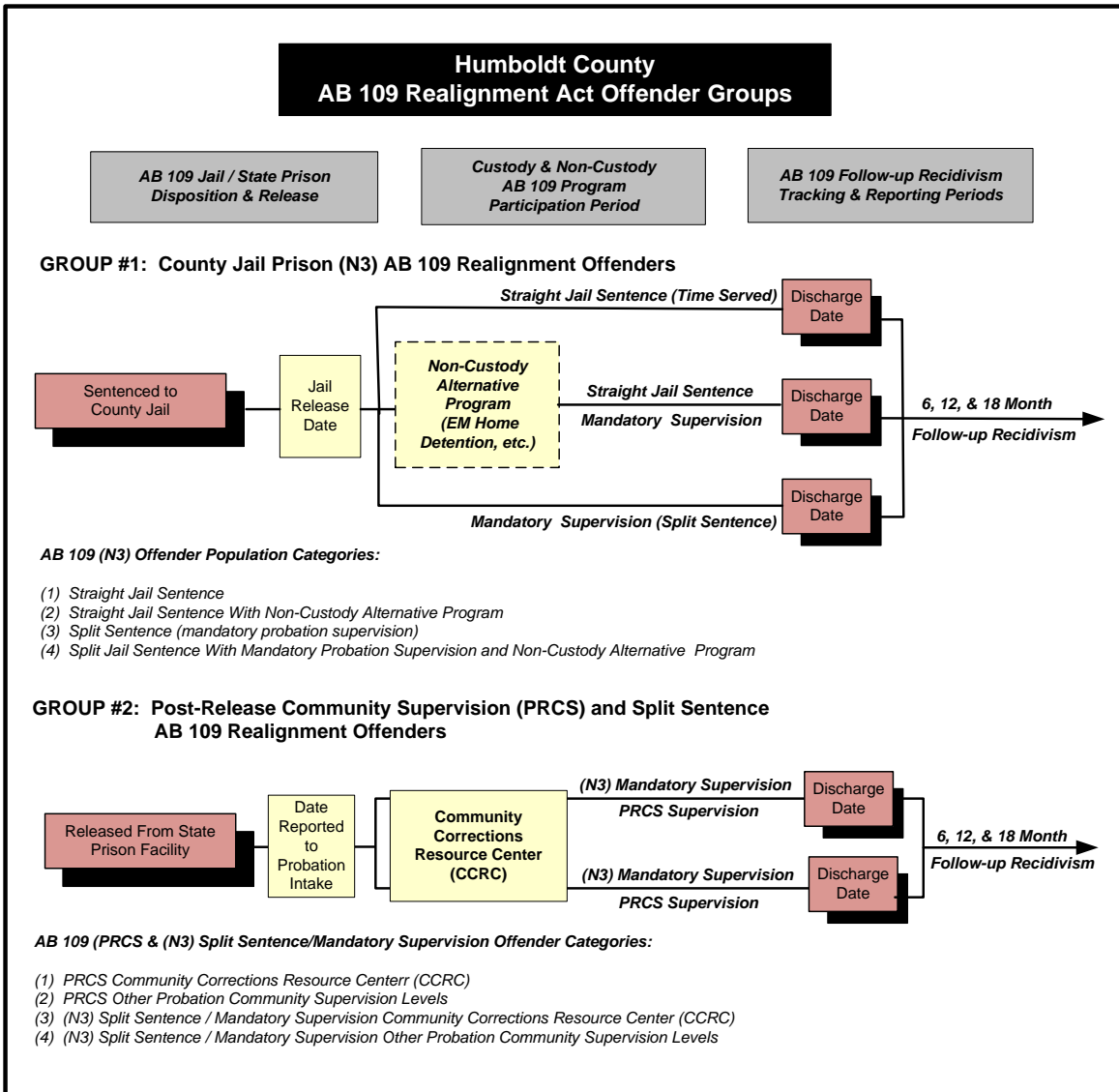
A sample draft template for this type of statistical monitoring report has been developed and is included in **Appendix L: Sample Template For AB 109 Monthly and Year-to-Date Statistical Monitoring Report**. Preparation of this report will require funding from the CCP's State Planning Grant allocation and will include IT staff time to develop the programming to automate this report from information currently collected on AB 109 offenders from the Sheriff, Probation and Courts. Additional funding may also be needed for each agency for ongoing staff cost to produce the data for each department on a monthly basis that is included in the Report. Funding for a staff analyst to coordinate, facilitate and manage the preparation, distribution, and ongoing data collection process associated with the Monthly Statistical Monitoring Report process is also likely to be required.

2. **Program Evaluation, Recidivism, and Outcome Tracking Data Process:** The Statistical Work Group convened by the CCP should also be charged as part of their planning work development of a process to collect, track, and report information on program performance criteria, recidivism, and outcome data for the primary offender groups effected by the provisions of the Public Safety Realignment Act on October 1, 2011 under Assembly Bill 109. The Work Group will likely need to secure technical assistance from a local community college or Humboldt State University faculty member. The Statistical Work Group will need to make a number of significant decisions about the proposed data collection, offender population categories, program performance criteria, recidivism, and outcome measures.

At a minimum, the evaluation and outcome tracking process should collect and report data for the two primary offender groups affected by the provisions of the Public Safety Realignment Act enacted on October 1, 2011 under Assembly Bill 109 (AB 109). Group #1 includes County Jail Prison (N3) AB 109 Realignment Offenders. Group #2 includes Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) and Split Sentenced Mandatory Probation Supervision AB 109 Realignment Offenders. The data collection process proposed by the Statistical Work Group could also focus on several AB 109 offender sub-population categories within each of the two broad offender groupings affected by the new law.

The key workload measures and program performance criteria that should be considered by the Work Group are summarized on the following page. The Chart at the top of the following page also summarizes the specific offender sub-population

categories AB 109 program participation period, and follow-up recidivism / tracking reporting periods that could be included in this process.



The recidivism definitions and outcome measurements that could be collected, analyzed and reported are also summarized below.

Workload Measurements:

- (1) Track the number participants in the AB 109 program.
- (2) Track the number of participants who complete AB 109 program requirements.
- (3) Track the number of participants who do not complete the AB 109 program requirements.
- (4) Identify and track the reasons for non-completion of the AB 109 program.
- (5) Track the number of re-arrests while participants are in AB 109 until completion or removal from the program.

Outcome Measurements:

- (1) % of participants who complete the AB 109 program.
- (2) % of participants who do not complete the AB 109 program and reasons for non-completion.
- (3) % of re-arrests (new fresh arrests; no previous older warrants or infractions) for participants in the AB 109 program through completion and participants who do not complete the program.
- (4) % of participants who secure employment, housing, and/or continue with mental health counseling services or continue to remain off drugs or alcohol.

Recidivism Measurements:

- (1) Track and report the number of misdemeanor and felony convictions for participants while in programs.
- (2) Track the number of misdemeanor and felony convictions after participants complete or are removed from programs after 6, 12 and 18 months.

Recidivism Outcome Measurements:

Program Participation Period

- (1) % of participants who received misdemeanor convictions while in the AB 109 program.
- (2) % of participants who received felony convictions while in the program.
- (3) % of total participants who received misdemeanor and felony convictions while in the AB 109 program.

Follow-up Tracking Periods

- (4) % of participants with misdemeanor convictions after 6, 12 and 18 months after program completion.
- (5) % of participants who received felony convictions 6, 12 and 18 months after program completion.
- (6) % of total participants with misdemeanor and felony convictions 6, 12 and 18 months after program completion.
- (7) % of participants with misdemeanor convictions 6, 12 and 18 months after removal from the AB 109 program.
- (8) % of participants with felony convictions 6, 12 and 18 months after removal from the program.
- (9) % of total participants with misdemeanor and felony convictions 6, 12 and 18 months after removal from the AB 109 program.

Selected Comparison Groups:

- (1) (N3) Offender population sub-categories (straight jail sentence, split mandatory supervision, etc.).
- (2) PRCS and (N3) split sentence / mandatory supervision offender categories (intensive and other supervision levels).
- (3) (N3) inmates, PRCS and mandatory supervision offenders receiving reentry services and those without reentry services through the jail or CCRC.

3. ***In-Custody Cognitive Behavioral Counseling, Drug Treatment, and Employment Preparation Assistance:*** HCCF currently has an ADP of 44 felony AB 109 inmates who have an average sentence of one year, 5 months. Approximately 15 are serving a straight jail sentence and will be released with no community supervision requirement or provisions for needed services. The other inmates are serving a split jail sentence with a mandatory supervised follow-up period of one year, nine months through the Probation Department and will have access to services. The jail also has another 25 AB 109 PRCS and mandatory supervision inmates who are held because of a revocation violation. With few exceptions, these inmates may have significant service needs beyond mental health and medical issues which are not being addressed because of the lack of in-custody programs. CJRF is recommending the CCP and Sheriff's Office consider contracting with an experienced public or private group to bring cognitive behavioral counseling and other critical services into the jail custody environment.

The contract service provider should be knowledgeable with "best practice" programming / treatment models that can be directed to incarcerated AB 109 offenders. Expansion of HCCF's inmate services should include: evidence-based risk and needs assessment; cognitive behavioral therapy; alcohol / drug counseling; job / education assistance; and development of transitional reentry plans. The specific best practice programming components that should be used would include (a) assessing the clinical and social needs, and public safety risks of the incarcerated offender population, (b) planning (short- and long-term) for treatment and services required to address the offender's needs, (c) implementation of evidence-based in-custody rehabilitation programs designed to reduce recidivism with adult offender populations, (d) identifying community and correctional programs that can assist with post-release services, and (e) coordinating the transition plan to ensure implementation and avoid gaps in care.

The AB 109 inmate programming should cover five major offender areas including:

1. Academic, Vocational and Financial
2. Alcohol and Other Drugs
3. Aggression, Hostility, Anger and Violence
4. Criminal Thinking, Behaviors, and Associations
5. Family, Marital and Relationships

The focus in these areas should follow the eight evidence-based practices (EBP) and principles including (a) target highest risk offenders, (b) assess offenders needs, (c) design responsibility into programming, (d) develop behavior management plans, (e) deliver treatment programs using cognitive-based strategies, (f) motivate and shape offender behaviors, (g) engender the community as a protective factor against recidivism and use the community to support offender reentry and reintegration, and (h) identify outcomes and measure progress.

The most extensively researched and effective programs for changing criminal behavior are cognitive behavioral therapies. These programs, in general are directed to changing distorted or dysfunctional cognitions or teaching new cognitive skills and involve structured learning experiences designed to effect such cognitive processes. Effective cognitive behavioral programs attempt to assist clients in four primary tasks: (1) define the problems that led them into conflict with authorities, (2) select goals, (3) generate new alternative prosocial solutions, and (4) implement these solutions. Generally, cognitive behavioral therapies in correctional settings consists of highly structured treatments that are detailed in standardized manuals and typically delivered to groups of 8 – 12 individuals in a classroom-like setting. Thinking For a Change (T4C) is recommended.

This Program begins by teaching offenders an introspective process for examining their ways of thinking and their feelings, beliefs, and attitudes. This process is reinforced throughout the Program. Social skills training is provided as an alternative to anti-social behaviors. The Program culminates by integrating the skills offenders have learned into steps for problem-solving. Problem-solving becomes the central approach offenders learn that enables them to work through difficult situations without engaging in criminal behavior.

Clients learn how to report on situations that could lead to criminal behavior and to identify the cognitive processes that might lead them to offending. They learn how to write and use a “thinking report” as a means of determining their awareness of the risky thinking that leads them into trouble. Within the social skills component of the program, participants try using their newly developed social skills in role-playing situations. After each role-playing, the group discusses and assesses how well the participant did in following the steps of the social skill being learned. Offenders also apply problem-solving steps to problems in their own lives. Written homework assignments, a social skills checklist, and input from a person who knows the offender well are all used by the class to create a profile of necessary social skills, which becomes the basis for additional classes.

The curriculum is divided into 22 lessons, each lasting 1 – 2 hours. No more than one lesson should be offered per day and to per week is optimal. It is recommended that at least ten additional sessions be held using the social skills profile developed by the class.

Substance Abuse Treatment

A significant amount of research has been conducted in the field of substance abuse treatment. There are several evidence-based models of out-patient drug / alcohol treatment. DHHS and other key stakeholders should examine these models and select a strategy that staff can be comprehensively trained on and will be effective in providing an out-patient treatment service. At a minimum, the intervention should consist of relapse prevention groups, education groups, social support groups, individual counseling and urine / breath testing. Offenders should be able to learn about issues critical to addiction and relapse, receive direction and support from a trained therapist, become familiar with self-help programs and be monitored for drug use by urine testing. The program should include education for family members affected by the addiction. The counselor should function simultaneously as a teacher and coach, fostering a positive, encouraging relationship with the offender and using that relationship to reinforce positive behavior change. The interaction between the therapist and offender should be realistic and direct, but not confrontational. Counselors should be trained to conduct treatment sessions in a way that promotes offender dignity and self-worth.

Employment Preparation Services

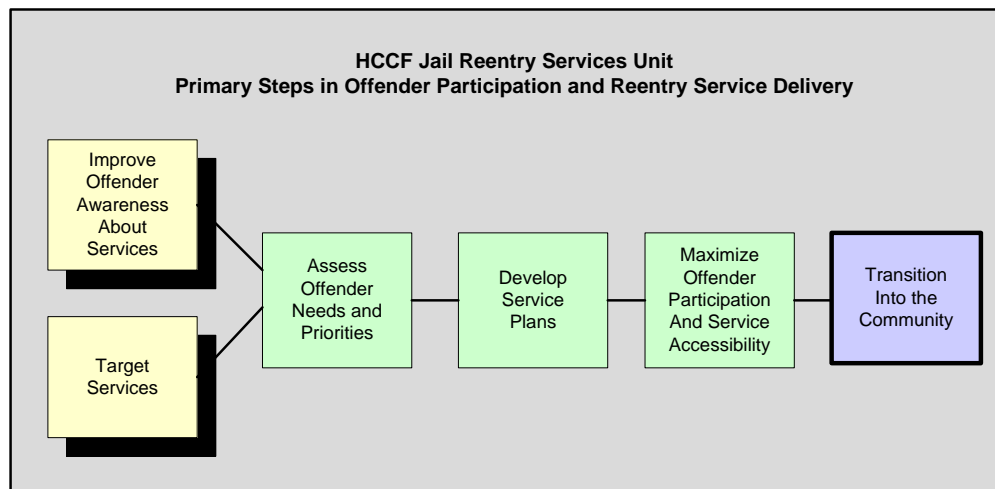
One of the major hurdles for most offenders is obtaining and maintaining employment. Research has shown that employment is associated with lower rates of reoffending, and higher wages are associated with lower rates of criminal activity. To achieve these outcomes, working with offender on techniques to identify appropriate employers and retain employment with advanced opportunities is essential.

A number of pre-employment training programs have been developed that should be reviewed for possible use at the HCCF. These programs provide skill training including administering interest inventories, completing applications, mock

interviewing, addressing proper interview / job attire, and interview etiquette in addition to teaching employment “soft skills.” Soft skills assist offenders in getting jobs as well as being successful in the workplace. Soft skills include: reporting to work on time; getting along with other workers; problem-solving; and managing conflict resolution. Job development and placement services at reentry are also a critical part of effective employment services and program staff should work with local employment and work force development agencies in placing offenders in jobs.

4. **Jail Reentry Services:** There is a need to build a continuum of reentry services that starts in the HCCF County Jail and continues when AB 109 inmates transition into the community. Developing reentry services for inmates leaving jail reduces reoffending rates. Offenders leaving custody are often in a double-bind: They are more likely to need supportive services than the general local population, but they face multiple obstacles to getting help with the basic resources needed for stability. The reentry priorities that research has reported most frequently among offenders is employment, housing, addressing problems with substance abuse, improving relationships with family, children, and intimate partners, and staying out of trouble.

Best practices suggest that reentry services should begin when someone is still in jail and continue when they return to the community. Among the AB 109 incarcerated inmate population at HCCF, nearly one out of every three incarcerated inmates will leave the facility after having completed a straight jail term. Most needed assistance with employment, housing, drug use, or other problems before they were booked into the jail and most still have service needs when released from detention. As a result, CJRF is recommending the CCP, DHHS, and Probation develop consensus on a pilot program proposal for CCP funding consideration that will organize and support a new Jail Reentry Services Unit staffed with specifically trained reentry specialists. The essential steps and responsibilities of the Reentry Services Unit is highlighted in the following Chart.



Implementation of the Jail Reentry Services Unit must take place simultaneously with the development, expansion, and implementation of the new in-custody cognitive behavioral counseling, drug treatment, and employment preparation assistance services outlined in Recommendation #3 described above.

As part of the implementation process, the Jail Reentry Services Unit will need to establish a mechanism to make AB 109 inmates held in custody aware of the reentry services available in the jail and know how to access these services. The awareness building process could involve a range of steps that include (a) increased signage, (b)

use of video promotions, (c) information carts, (d) reentry guides, (e) informational videos for visiting families, and (f) the distribution of flyers. The Unit could develop and expand staff presentations about services to all housing units and develop a condensed reentry guide which could also be widely distributed in the jail. The Unit will have to ensure that these materials are available in Spanish and provide translations for other languages as needed.

Offender Targeting and Triage Policies

Budget funding constraints and the projected growth of the jail population as a result of Realignment make it essential that the new Reentry Services Unit develop a triage system to guide decisions about the allocation of scarce reentry resources. Targeting outreach efforts toward those with the greatest levels of risk and the most pressing needs would allow the program to achieve the maximum impact given capacity limitations. Offender triage should be based on the level of need as measured by risk scores and the potential, or opportunity, to provide services that begin to address those needs before individuals are released from the jail. Key groups may include frequent recidivists and those AB 109 offenders held in the jail for longer periods. Reentry staff will also need to prioritize offenders who are motivated to engage with services.

Incorporate Risk and Needs Assessments into Reentry Services

It is important to identify individual reentry needs quickly but with sufficient accuracy and detail to develop reentry service plans. Service provider staff need tools to identify key needs that are linked to reoffending as well as each offender's personal reentry priorities which are not always the same. This can be done through the use of validated risk and needs assessment tools and the use of standard intake procedures which can help ensure that staff address common reentry issues and ask questions in ways that have proven to be effective in eliciting information on these topics.

Individualized Reentry Services Plans for Maximum Impact

Reentry services must avoid a one-size-fits-all approach. Service plans should address the needs identified during assessments, consider the offender's personal priorities, and take into account logistical barriers to service provision such as short jail stays. Services should target factors that are linked to reoffending such as substance use, anti-social personality, and hostility or anger. Services should be tailored to the specific circumstances of individual offenders including such elements as motivation, environmental support, positive relationships with correctional staff, and cognitive functioning.

The Plan should begin being addressed through the provisions of available in-custody programming and should continue when offenders transition from jail incarceration. Part of the Reentry Services Unit work would involve the development of a discharge plan and process to aid the offenders transition from jail to the community and to sustain gains made through pre-release interventions. The discharge process should begin at least 30 – 45 days prior to release and be created utilizing motivational interviewing techniques allowing for the offender to be the key person in the development of their own discharge plan. Examples of discharge interventions include: employment class, scheduled appointments in the community, a temporary supply of medication (as needed), identification documents, transportation to a service provider, home or Probation office, resource packets, and contact information for key individuals who will facilitate the individual service plan in the community.

Work done while in jail, including treatment, relationships with service providers, and connecting individuals to service appointments in the community should continue upon release from jail through the assistance of the Jail Reentry staff assigned to the Program. It is important in developing the Reentry Program that staff devote time and work to organizing selected community-based organizations and support networks to provide a continuity of care process – or in many cases, initiate care – through services, training, treatment, and case management when an individual is released. Examples of community-based interventions include services in areas such as job readiness training, substance abuse treatment, mental health counseling, post-release case management, access to reentry information through outreach that engages informal social supports and post-release supervision as applicable. The discharge plan should include the following services:

- § Transportation: Provide participants with transportation from HCCF to their release destination and evaluate whether they will have access to transportation to services, work and other locations mandated in their post-release plan.
- § Clothing, Food and Amenities: Provide participants with clean appropriate clothing and information regarding access to food resources.
- § Financial Resources: Provide the participant with initial and continuing eligibility for financial assistance programs, Medicare, Medicaid, Workman's Compensation, disability, health insurance benefits, emergency medical assistance, veterans' benefits and eligibility for supplemental security income payments, including local, state, and federal supplements.
- § Documentation: Provide participant with a state-issued identification card.
- § Housing: Identify safe, affordable housing where participant can stay in the days following release and verify bed space is available.
- § Employment and Education: Ensure that appropriate assessments and referrals have been made to facilitate the process of finding and keeping a livable income employment through the employment specialist. Ensure the participant is either employed or enrolled in an educational / vocational program.
- § Healthcare: Conduct an assessment of the participant's mental and physical healthcare status and needs prior to release and provide the participant with contact information of a healthcare facilitator / provider in the community they plan to reside to ensure continuity of care. With individuals with substance abuse and / or mental health issues, schedule an appointment with a counselor prior to release.
- § Support Services: Provide participant with a Reentry Specialist who will assist with accessing community resources and contact family members (when appropriate) to notify them of the release date and the release plan. The specialist will provide support at the time of release and in the days immediately following the participant's return to the community.
- § Aftercare: The reentry, employment, and mental health specialist will continue to provide post-release services to the participant for up to three

months after release. These services will initially be intensive and will gradually be reduced within the three month period.

Strengthen Linkages Between the Jail and Community Service Providers

During the first few days and weeks after offenders reenter the community, they are at heightened risk for rearrest and relapse, making this period crucial for their success. Without support from service providers, any progress made through jail-based programs can evaporate. The key to a successful transition is ensuring that reentry plans continue when offenders return to their neighborhoods. For this reason, it is essential that the jail services reentry staff and other service providers collaborate to strengthen linkages between jail and community. This can be accomplished by involving key community providers in the design and implementation of the proposed new program.

5. ***Electronic Monitoring Diversion Program for Higher Risk Sentenced AB 109 Jail Inmates:*** The Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) Realignment Plan allocates funding to the Sheriff's Office and Probation Department for an electronic monitoring component of the agencies' joint Pretrial OR and Supervised Release Program. The Program is short-term in nature and is not handling large numbers of released pretrial defendants.

Currently, HCCF's (N3) sentenced population of AB 109 offenders has only reached about 32.1% of the projected average daily population of (N3) sentenced inmates under Realignment. As this population increases overtime and the available bed capacity at HCCF becomes occupied, CJRF is recommending that the CCP develop and implement a new and expanded AB 109 Home Detention Electronic Monitoring (EM) Program as a way to safely divert convicted higher risk AB 109 offenders from the County Jail to an alternative of a community-based regiment of supervised home detention.

Intent and Purpose

Expansion of the Home Detention Electronic Monitoring (EM) Program is intended to provide the County's criminal justice system with a strictly monitored program designed to safely divert convicted higher-risk AB-109 offenders from County Jail incarceration to a community-based regiment of supervised home detention. Offenders selected for participation in the Program would undergo intensive supervision and they would be allowed to seek and maintain employment, and participate in approved therapeutic and / or rehabilitation counseling programs. Active electronic monitoring (EM) supervision systems would be utilized to ensure offenders' compliance with set limits on their location, activities and communications. Offenders would stay home at all times except for pre-approved scheduled absences. Program participants would wear an electronic device that emits a continuous signal to a series of devices that monitor offender movement through a 24-hour, seven-days-a-week Central Control station that immediately reports violations to Program staff. Depending on the circumstances of participants' offenses and terms and conditions associated with each individual, participants would be able to work or attend school, tend to family obligations, attend and participate in counseling appointments, alcohol / drug classes, community service, etc., travel to medical appointments and participate in any other Court-approved activities.

Program Capacity and Duration of EM Supervision

Eligible AB-109 offenders who participate in the expanded Home Detention Electronic Monitoring (EM) Program are likely be incarcerated between four to nine

months at HCCF. The expanded community-based EM Program should have an average daily population capacity to supervise 50 offenders. Because participants' sentences will vary, the EM Program would be able to provide intensive supervision and monitoring for a period up to 12 months with the last two months of supervision involving assignment to a office check procedure.

Program Eligibility

The goal of the Program is to create an alternative custody option involving Electronic Monitoring (EM) and home detention that targets locally convicted and sentenced, non-violent, non-serious and non-sex offenders as defined in the Penal Code who, as a result of the AB-109 legislation, are not eligible for a State Prison commitment. The Program would not be targeting the 61 felony offenses that would otherwise fall into the non/non/non category which the legislation excludes and therefore, continue to be eligible for State Prison. Some high-risk characteristics which indicate referrals are unsuitable for Electronic Monitoring include (a) a history of recent suicidal attempts and / or gestures, (b) severe psychiatric problems, (c) prior episodes of violent behavior toward family or others including police or emergency personnel, (d) extensive drug / alcohol abuse, and (e) close proximity to victims.

Operational Elements

Administration, management, budgeting and overall daily program operations would be provided through the Sheriff's Office or Probation Department. The officer-to-offender ratio would be 1:25. The duties of the EM staff would be to provide (a) program orientation to accepted offenders, (b) to supervise the program participants in the field, (c) to arrest and place in custody when necessary any program participant who violates the terms and conditions of the Program's contract, (d) to serve as liaison with other law enforcement and related community agencies, (e) to provide public information to other agencies and the community about the EM Program, (f) to act as liaison with the company providing the leased monitoring equipment, (g) to prepare incident / violation reports which may be needed during the course of an offender's participation in the EM, (h) to verify local residents in home evaluations, (i) to install the equipment for the EM, (j) to enforce the terms and conditions of the EM contract including periodic testing, search and seizure, and monitoring of all counseling conditions, and (k) to maintain accurate offender case records.

Monitoring and Visits

The Program staff would monitor all male and female offenders participating in the Electronic Monitoring (EM) Program. The Home Detention staff would oversee electronic monitoring, alcohol monitoring, drug testing, GPS monitoring, face-to-face office contacts and random visits to the offender's residence and place of employment to ensure compliance with Home Detention rules. The purpose of these visits is to (a) visually ensure the offenders are at home when they are supposed to be, (b) ensure the offenders are not using alcohol or drugs (breathalyzers and random monthly drug screens are performed), (c) check on the offender's employment or service program status, and (d) check on the offender's general well-being, family and other relationship situations and to just see how they are doing while on Home Detention.

Equipment Monitoring Vendor and Devices

The EM Program would contract with an equipment vendor. The vendor would provide equipment, including GPS, that would allow staff to track participants 24-

hours a day, seven-days-a-week. All alarms and violations should be processed in a real time format for practically immediate notification. The active GPS tracking would allow Program staff to set inclusion and exclusion zones to restrict offender's movements around the community. Staff should be able to modify the zones at any time through the system's web site. This type of zone setup can be used for selected high-risk participant populations. The GPS system does not require offenders to have land-line telephones. The equipment should be cellular-enabled allowing the Unit to operate through local cellular networks. This model is used when participants do not have residential telephone service. The Unit is equipped with anti-tamper technology and a robust memory for storing any data that cannot be immediately transmitted for any reason. The GPS Unit should also have an extended battery life of up to 30 hours and be designed to last for a minimum of 12 months before needing to be replaced.

Alcohol Monitoring and Drug Testing

Program staff should be able to remotely monitor offender's breath alcohol levels as an independent measure or in combination with a restrictive home detention schedule. A cellular-enabled alcohol testing unit should also be available for use by Program staff. The EM Program staff should also conduct random drug testing with offenders twice a month utilizing the Program's own drug testing procedures on collected inmate urine samples.

Home Detention Violations

The staff should also use a progressive continuum of sanctions and responses to Program violations. Offenders who violate Home Detention rules should be dealt with immediately. Offenders may lose all privileges, change to another form of monitoring, be placed back into jail (flash incarceration up to ten days), or be sent back to jail to complete the remainder of their sentence.

6. ***Cross-Training Program For Community-Based Partnering Drug Treatment Service Providers:*** The Probation Department and DHHS are currently actively working with Crossroads, Humboldt Recovery Center, and other community drug treatment provider organizations who have come together to begin addressing the substance use issues that are being identified for the AB 109 PRCS and mandatory supervision offender populations. About 15.8% of these offenders have primary substance use disorders and about 55.1% are reporting co-occurring substance abuse problems.

As part of the Department's response to these offender problems, a total of 123 PRCS and mandatory supervision CCRC participants have been referred to these various programs for drug treatment services. These resources are becoming a critical part of the program interventions the County needs when implementing the AB 109 Realignment Act legislation. In interviews with the drug treatment providers, it is apparent that the program staff assigned to these treatment programs could benefit from additional training that focuses on the use of motivational interviewing techniques, principles of evidence-based treatment services, and research trends on treatment modality advances that are working with the offender population who have serious drug and dual diagnosis mental health needs.

Based on the discussions with the Program staff, CJRF is recommending that the agencies convene a work group that is charged with developing specific training recommendations, scheduling, and costs for undertaking a cross-training program between Probation, DHHS, and local drug treatment providers. A CCP funding allocation could be requested to cover the cost of additional specific training

programs staff could take advantage of. This training could also focus on other specific best practice service components and case management work which might be introduced into the drug treatment programs Probation and DHHS are referring AB 109 offenders to. The goal would be to have these core service providers be able to develop and deliver high quality treatment using cognitive-based strategies that will motivate and shape offender behaviors and support offender reentry and reintegration at the highest possible level.