

County of Riverside Public Safety Realignment & Post-release Community Supervision Implementation Plan October 6, 2015

Executive Committee of the Community Corrections Partnership

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Section 1
BACKGROUND

In an effort to address overcrowding in California’s prisons and assist in alleviating the State’s financial crisis, the Public Safety Realignment Act, Assembly Bill 109 (AB 109), was signed into law on April 4, 2011. AB 109 transferred responsibility for supervising specified lower level inmates and parolees from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to the counties. Implementation of the Public Safety Realignment Act took effect on October 1, 2011.

Section 2
LOCAL PLANNING AND OVERSIGHT

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP (CCP):

In the last four years, there have been statewide efforts to expand the use of evidence-based practices in sentencing and probation practices and to reduce the state prison population. Senate Bill 678 (Sen. Bill No. SB 678 (2009-2010 Reg. Sess.) Ch. 608), the Community Corrections Performance Incentive Act, established a Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) in each county. This committee, chaired by the Chief Probation Officer, was charged with advising on the implementation of SB 678 funded initiatives.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (CCPEC):

In response to realignment legislation, the Riverside County CCP established an executive committee, known as the CCPEC, and developed an implementation plan which was adopted by the County’s Board of Supervisors on February 20, 2012 (item 3.42). On November 19, 2014, the Board approved the last update to the Public Safety Realignment and Post-release Community Supervision Implementation Plan (item 3.22).

The CCPEC oversees the realignment process and advises the Board of Supervisors in determining funding and programming for the various components of the plan. The members of the Executive Committee include the Chief Probation Officer (chairperson), the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court or designee appointed by the Presiding Judge, the District Attorney, the Public Defender, the County Sheriff, a Chief of Police, and the Assistant County Executive Officer – Riverside University Health System (as approved by the Board on July 25, 2015, Item 3-45). The Assistant County Executive Officer – Riverside University Health System (RUHS) represents all of the Health and Human Services agencies including the Department of Public Social Services and the RUHS departments including Behavioral Health, Public Health, the Medical Center, and Correctional Healthcare Services.

Riverside County has a long history of providing innovative alternatives to incarceration, such as: problem solving courts, progressive prosecutorial programs, holistic indigent defense, rehabilitative in-custody programming, evidence-based supervision, and post-release services. This document serves to provide an update on the progress of the processes and programs created to address the diverse needs of the realigned population.

CCPEC SUB-WORK GROUPS:

In order to address the funding methodology, policies and programming necessary to implement the realignment strategy plan, the CCPEC established several sub-work groups. The following sub-work groups continue to address specific issues related to realignment.

- **Court Sub-Work Group:** Chaired by a representative of the Riverside County Superior Court (Court), this group consists of representatives from the Probation Department (Probation), Court, District Attorney's Office (District Attorney), Law Offices of the Public Defender (Public Defender) and Sheriff's Department (Sheriff). This group meets as needed to update forms or address court-related issues.
- **Day Reporting Center (DRC) Sub-Work Group:** Chaired by a manager from the Probation Department, this group consists of representatives from Probation, Court, Public Defender, Sheriff, RUHS-Behavioral Health (RUHS-BH), Riverside County Office of Education (RCOE), Workforce Development (WFD), Department of Public Social Services (DPSS), RUHS- Public Health (RUHS-PH), Child Support Services, and Veterans' Support Services. This group was formed to develop regionally located DRCs in Riverside County. The first DRC opened on October 15, 2012, in Riverside. The Southwest DRC, located in Temecula, opened in Fiscal Year (FY) 14/15. Development of DRCs in the desert and Hemet regions is a goal for FY 15/16. This group meets as needed.
- **Fiscal Sub-Work Group:** Chaired by a representative of the Probation Department, this group consists of senior executive staff and fiscal managers from each CCPEC agency. The key focus is to review and discuss fiscal accounting procedures/reports and related issues surrounding AB 109 Public Safety Realignment funding. This group meets as needed.
- **Health and Human Services Sub-Work Group:** Chaired by a Deputy Director of the RUHS-Behavioral Health, this group consists of representatives from Probation, Public Defender, RUHS-Public Health, DPSS, and RUHS-Behavioral Health (which includes Substance Abuse Services), and RUHS-Correctional Healthcare Services (RUHS-CHS). This group meets on a quarterly basis to ensure the medical and mental health needs of the Post-release Community Supervision (PRCS) and Mandatory Supervision (MS) populations are being met, including addressing issues related to housing.
- **Measurable Goals Sub-Work Group:** Chaired by a Chief Deputy Probation Officer, this group consists of representatives from Probation, Court, District Attorney, Public Defender, Sheriff, RUHS-Behavioral Health, and Police. The purpose of this group is to develop a defined set of measurable goals and outcomes allowing the CCPEC to gauge the effectiveness of the county's response to realignment which includes updates to the County's Public Safety Realignment Implementation Plan. This group meets as needed.
- **Post-release Accountability and Compliance Team (PACT):** Chaired by a designated Chief of Police, this group consists of Probation, Sheriff, District Attorney and police chiefs from 11 police departments in Riverside County. Their focus has been the development of three regional PACTs to assist with sweeps coordinated with Probation, apprehend at-large PRCS offenders on warrant status, and assist probation officers with compliance checks.

The CCPEC continues its planning and oversight role collaboratively, with input from all stakeholders, consistent with the realignment objectives of ensuring public safety, reducing recidivism, and promoting community-based alternatives to incarceration. The CCPEC is committed to realignment's stated intent of increasing public safety by reducing recidivism of the adult offender through reinvestment in community-based corrections and re-entry programs and the utilization of evidence-based strategies that increase

public safety while holding the offender accountable.

The CCPEC continues to meet and identify needed additions and/or modifications to the plan as determined by individual departments. Thus, the realignment plan should be viewed as a living document, which will be amended on an ongoing basis, as the CCPEC institutionalizes the framework delineated in the plan through the development of operational protocols, procedures and guidelines; assurance of stable and adequate funding; and accumulation of measurable data and information based on multiple years of realignment implementation.

Section 3

FISCAL INFORMATION – Fiscal Year (FY) 2015/16

STATEWIDE ALLOCATION:

In September 2014, the County Administrative Officers Association of California (CAOAC) in partnership with the Realignment Allocation Committee (RAC) created a realignment distribution formula for FY 14/15 and future fiscal years. The new base formula is based on three categories: caseloads (45%), which includes 1170(h) jail inmates, the post-release community supervision population, and felony probation caseloads; crime and population (45%), which includes the adult population (ages 18-64) and the number of serious crimes; and special factors (10%) such as poverty, small county minimums, and impacts of state prisons on host counties. The new formula established each county's base share of the statewide allocation beginning in FY 15/16.

The statewide allocation for FY 15/16 was increased from \$934.1 million to \$1,060.1 million, a \$126.0 million (13.5%) increase from the prior year. With the new distribution formula, Riverside County is expected to receive 5.88% or \$62.3 million of the \$1,060.1 million statewide programmatic allocation.

The realignment growth allocation is distributed separately from the base allocation and is based entirely on performance factors. The growth formula is based on two categories: SB 678 success (80%), which includes the SB 678 success rate (60%) and year-over-year improvements (20%); and incarceration rates (20%), which includes the county's reduction year-over-year in second strike admissions (fixed dollar amount), reduction year-over-year in overall new prison admissions (10%), and success measured by per-capita rate of prison admissions (10%). Riverside County will receive \$3.89 million in FY 14/15 growth funds to be distributed in FY 15/16.

CCPEC BUDGET ALLOCATION:

On October 6, 2015, the CCPEC approved the FY 15/16 proposed budget allocations for the member agencies (Attachment A). The total budget approved was based on a four (4.0%) percent reduction of each CCPEC agency request, except for Health and Human Services. The Health and Human Services approved budget was based on an eight (8%) percent reduction of their request with the option to return to the CCPEC with sufficient supporting data to be funded at the same level as other member agencies. The remaining available balance of \$1.05 million will be placed in the contingency fund pending such request.

The CCPEC member agencies will utilize the realignment statewide and growth funding plus their share of rollover funds from the previous fiscal year, and the distribution of contingency funds to fund on-going costs for existing programs and new or expanded programs in the current fiscal year. The CCPEC requires the agencies to report quarterly on the financial activity and use of realignment funds.

OTHER FUNDS:

As in previous years, the District Attorney and Public Defender will receive a separate funding allocation estimated at \$1.90 million (including an estimated \$0.49 million growth allocation), to be shared equally. These amounts are separately managed by these agencies and do not fall under the CCPEC’s purview.

As in previous years, the Riverside Superior Court received a separate funding allocation. These amounts are separately managed by the Court and do not fall under the CCPEC’s purview.

The municipal police departments are expected to receive approximately \$1.28 million in state grant funding. The municipal police departments have elected to utilize these funds in support and partnership with the CCPEC to supplement the funding of the three fully functional Post-release Accountability and Compliance Teams.

The Probation Department is also expected to receive a separate funding allocation of approximately \$1.72 million. This funding is allocated to Probation under AB 1476 for a limited-term increase in Post-release Community Supervision population (2nd Strikers) resulting from the Three Judge Panel order to increase credits. This amount is separately managed by Probation and does not fall under the CCPEC’s purview.

JUSTICE REINVESTMENT:

California Penal Code section 3450(b)(7), as added by AB 109 Public Safety Realignment, states that “[f]iscal policy and correctional practices should align to promote a justice reinvestment strategy that fits each county.” Section 3450 defines justice reinvestment as “a data-driven approach to reduce corrections and related criminal justice spending and reinvest savings in strategies designed to increase public safety.” Riverside County has utilized and will continue to expand the use of evidence-based practices and make use of alternative custody options.

Section 4
IMPACT STATEMENT

PROBATION:

The impact of realignment on the Riverside County Probation Department remains significant. The full effects of such broad sweeping legislation will take years to accurately measure. A major challenge continues to be meeting the needs of this high risk population. Additionally, efforts to develop more effective services, programs, and sentencing options continue to be a top priority. The Probation Department remains committed to working with key partners to continue delivering a myriad of public safety services and alternative sanctions for the realigned population.

SHERIFF:

The impacts of AB 109 Realignment for the Riverside County Sheriff’s Department continue to include increased jail overcrowding, funding challenges, and inmate program expansion.

Although the voter passage of Proposition 47 reduced some crimes from felonies to misdemeanors, Riverside County jails continue to operate at maximum bed capacity. It is still too early to effectively determine the impact of Proposition 47 due to the unknown number of cases where criminal violators have been issued a citation in lieu of being booked into county jail. Although the Sheriff’s Department has seen an initial reduction in the number of inmates booked into our facilities, we continue to release inmates early due to a lack of adequate jail bed capacity.

The Sheriff's Department continues to see a rise in the number of inmates who are in custody as a direct result of AB 109 Realignment. In FY 14/15, the daily average of jail beds occupied by AB 109 Realignment inmates was 25.5%. The short term gain from fewer bookings, as a result of Proposition 47, are quickly being absorbed by AB 109 Realignment inmates.

Additionally, with the increase of AB 109 Realignment inmates, the Sheriff's Department has seen an increase of inmates requiring treatment for a serious mental illness. In order to meet the increased need for housing inmates with a serious mental illness, in FY 14/15, two existing dayrooms containing 32 male beds each at the Larry D. Smith Correctional Facility (SCF) and one dayroom containing 40 female beds at the Robert Presley Detention Center (RPDC), were converted to meet the needs of this inmate population. In FY 15/16, the Sheriff's Department will convert an additional 128 jail beds at the Larry D. Smith Correctional Facility and 40 beds at the Robert Presley Detention Center to accommodate housing for inmates with a serious mental illness.

With the expansion of mental health housing, the Sheriff's Department will work closely with Forensic Behavioral Health (FBH) to create a Core Team of Sheriff's Department personnel and Forensic Behavioral Health personnel to address the specific needs of this inmate population. The goal for this Core Team is to treat the seriously mentally ill inmates in a concerted effort which will allow for the continued treatment to stabilize these inmates, offer programs, and gradually transition them into the general population within the jail. Prior to releasing these individuals, the Sheriff's Department will work with Forensic Behavioral Health so they can assist in their transition back into society with ongoing continued mental health services.

In an effort to maximize jail bed capacity, the Sheriff's Department will continue to have robust programs for alternatives to jail, such as electronic monitoring programs, evidence based programs to help reduce the recidivism of inmates, and utilizing the Headcount Management Unit (HMU) to maximize inmate housing at all five county jails. The Sheriff's Department also continues to contract fire camp beds with California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) and most recently signed an agreement to contract up to 35 jail beds from Imperial County.

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES:

Mentally ill and disabled inmates overpower the system. Decades of reducing resources for mental health treatment across the nation have led to the over-criminalization of mental illness. Jail and prison systems house more mentally ill than any treatment facility. A study by the National Sheriffs' Association found that there are three times more seriously mentally ill persons in jails and prisons than in hospitals.¹ Riverside County is no exception. Between July 1, 2014, and May 31, 2015, the RUHS-BH treated 8,513 inmates within the county's five jail locations, of which 3,348, or 39%, are AB 109. The average length of stay among the inmates is 131.98 days. Of the overall inmates seen, 38.2% were diagnosed with Serious Mental Illness (SMI). For this purpose, SMI diagnoses are Bipolar Disorder, Major Depression, and Schizophrenia.²

¹ CorrectionsOne News, 12/30/2014. Lorry Schoenly, PhD., RN, CCHP.

² Source ELMR reports: MHS1010 and MHS 5006

DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND PUBLIC DEFENDER:

The impact of realignment on the Riverside County District Attorney's Office and the Law Offices of the Public Defender has been significant in that each has suffered a dramatic increase in caseloads due to the added responsibility of revocation hearings for those on Parole, PRCS and MS. Prior to Public Safety Realignment, PRCS and MS did not exist. Parole violations were handled by state parole agents, administrative hearing officers and state appointed counsel. Now, the obligation for these hearings has been placed upon these two departments and has resulted in the Riverside County Superior Court creating a separate court calendar necessitating the hiring of a hearing officer to preside over these matters.

In addition to the increased workload and pursuant to Marsy's Law, the District Attorney must notify victims of crime of any change in a defendant's custody status. This includes notification to the victims of the thousands of prisoners released early due to overcrowding and, in the case of Parole, PRCS and MS violations, notification to the original victim as well as any current victim that they have a right to comment and to appear at each court appearance.

Section 5

PARTICIPANT NUMBERS, PROJECTIONS AND CHARACTERISTICS

POST-RELEASE COMMUNITY SUPERVISION (PRCS):

Since inception through June 30, 2015, the Riverside County Probation Department has received 8,057 pre-release packets for PRCS offenders from CDCR. On June 30, 2015, Probation was supervising 1,692 PRCS offenders. Supervision termination percentages include: 52% successful, 16% unsuccessful, 13% transfers, 12% other (closed at intake and deceased), 5% expired, and 2% early terminations due to Proposition 47.³

MANDATORY SUPERVISION (MS):

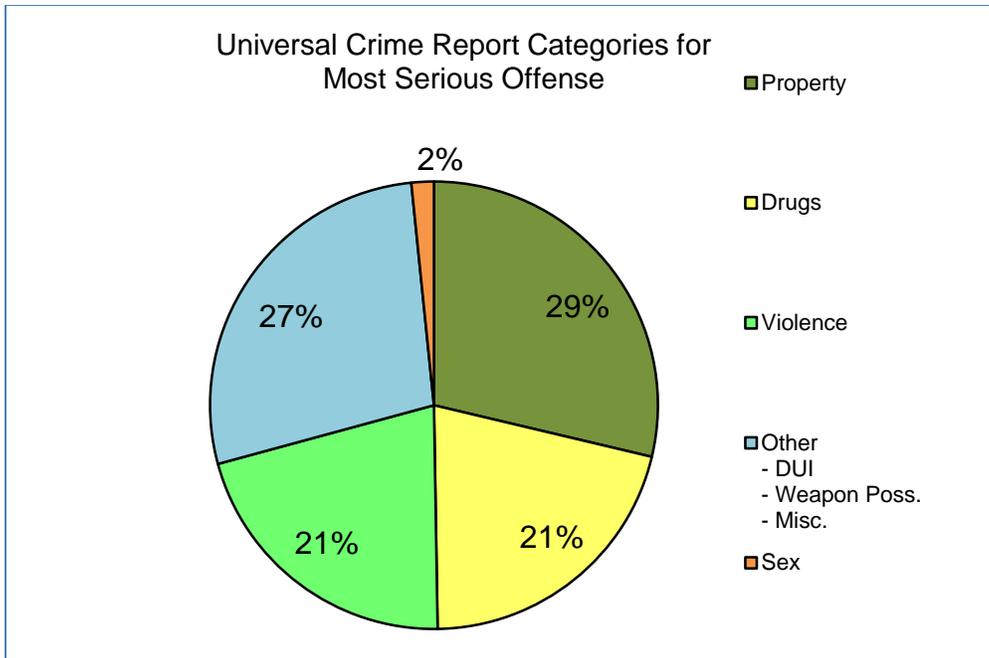
Since inception through June 30, 2015, the Court has ordered 5,368 MS cases.⁴ On June 30, 2015, Probation was supervising 948 offenders. Supervision terminations were dominated by the passage of Proposition 47 (644 early terminations). The number of offenders supervised on MS decreased from about 1,700 before November 1, 2014, to 948 on June 30, 2015.

Key Findings/Trends:

A query of offense types was conducted on the active PRCS cases being supervised. Utilizing the Universal Crime Reporting Categories, the following is a breakdown of the percentages of offenders released to Riverside County and their most recent commitment offense:

³ Refer to Attachment C

⁴ Refer to Attachment D



Data provided by the Riverside County Probation Department as of June 30, 2015

As of June 30, 2015, Probation records reflect the following:

- A total of 1,692 PRCS offenders were being supervised in the community. As to education level, 62% of the PRCS population did not complete twelve years of education, while 17% obtained their high school diploma, 14% obtained their General Educational Development (GED), and 7% completed some college courses.
- Approximately 14% of the PRCS population is homeless, as defined by U.S. Housing and Urban Development (HUD)⁵. This is a decrease from 16% during the prior fiscal year. This is an ongoing priority for the CCPEC Health and Human Services Sub-Work Group and other county agencies dealing with homeless issues.

ASSESSMENTS AND PRE-RELEASE OPERATIONS:

All pre-release packets are processed through the CDCR’s Secured File Transfer System and are received by Probation’s Adult Services Division in Riverside. A determination of eligibility and jurisdiction is made prior to acceptance. The case is subsequently assigned to a probation field office whereby a full Criminal Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS) assessment is completed to determine supervision level and treatment needs.

⁵ According to HUD, Homeless means: (1) An individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, meaning: (i) An individual or family with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground; (ii) An individual or family living in a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including congregate shelters, transitional housing, and hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, state, or local government programs for low income individuals); or (iii) An individual who is exiting an institution where he or she resided for 90 days or less and who resided in in emergency shelter or place not meant for human habitation immediately before entering that institution. “Health and Prisoner Re-entry: How Physical, Mental, and Substance Abuse Conditions Shape the Process of Reintegration,” Kamala Mallik-Kane and Christy A. Visher, Urban Institute Justice Policy center, February 2008

Key Findings/Trends:

- **Sheriff's Inmate Training and Education Bureau (SITE-B):** The Sheriff's Department has established partnerships with the Economic Development Agency (EDA), Department of Public Social Services, Forensic Behavioral Health, Riverside County Office of Education, and the Probation Department to provide evidenced-based programs and services which targets the needs of inmates transitioning into the community. In FY 14/15, the Sheriff's Department and the partnering agencies worked together to apply for six grants to provide additional services for offenders participating in programs. If awarded, these grants will strengthen the re-entry services currently offered and increase the effectiveness of aftercare.

Fiscal Year 2014/2015 Operational Responses Implemented:

- Guidance and Opportunities to Achieve Lifelong Success (GOALS), an evidence based program, was expanded to the Southwest Detention Center on November 17, 2014, and to the Robert Presley Detention Center on June 1, 2015. In FY 15/16, the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) program will merge with the GOALS program, expanding substance abuse programming to the AB 109 Realignment inmate population. Participation in the substance abuse and alcohol dependency module is determined through a series of assessments. The program, under the GOALS title, will continue to focus on therapeutic needs, basic and vocational education, and re-entry services.
- On October 20, 2014, the Veterans Enrichment and Transition (VET) pilot program started at the Larry D. Smith Correctional Facility. The VET program utilizes intensive evidence-based therapeutic models which address the specific criminogenic and re-entry needs of the Veteran population. It includes concepts such as group counseling, cognitive-behavioral treatment, motivational interviewing techniques, and interactive journaling.
- The Sheriff's Department and the Probation Department continued to expand their joint database systems to reduce labor and information technology costs. The Sheriff's Department is sharing the Jail Information Management System (JIMS) with the Probation Department. In addition, the Sheriff's Department has an agreement with the Probation Department to share the Criminal Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS) assessment tool on a common database structure. By partnering with the Probation Department on the use of the Programs and Alternative Sentence System (PASS), Proxy Triage Risk Screener (PROXY), and the COMPAS assessment tool, it allows both departments to quickly analyze inmates for potential Own Recognizance (OR) release, GOALS program, Riverside Alternative Sentencing Program (RASP), or other programs offered by the departments. The Sheriff's Department is committed to utilizing evidence-based practices where possible and making full use of appropriate alternative custody options.
- The Sheriff's Department and the Probation Department developed an agreement for electronic monitoring of Post Release Community Supervision and Mandatory Supervision violators. The Riverside Alternative Sentencing Programming (RASP) manages this program for the Probation Department from enrollment through the entire monitoring period. The Probation Department is responsible for supervising the offender and for caseload management. Electronic monitoring is utilized as a sanction for violating supervision terms and conditions whenever appropriate in lieu of physical jail custody. A total of 24 participants were monitored for FY 14/15.

- RUHS-BH, Probation, and RUHS-CH worked collaboratively with CDCR to coordinate the transportation and release of identified state prisoners. If it was determined the individual may be homeless, housing and/or residential treatment was pre-arranged through the RUHS-BH. Additionally, if determination was made by clinical staff that an inmate was unable to manage their own transportation, RUHS-BH arranged for transportation. In FY 14/15, RUHS-BH was awarded a Transportation Grant, through the Riverside County Transportation Commission Measure A Transportation Grant, to provide transportation services in the western region of the county, starting in FY 15/16. The newly formed RUHS-BH Transportation program will also provide services outside the western region, but those will not be funded by Measure A.

Fiscal Year 2015/2016 Strategies/Priorities/Goals:

- **Improve Mental Health Services:** For next fiscal year, it is RUHS-BH's goal to provide services to the inmates that will improve their mental health in preparation for release. In cooperation with the Sheriff's Department, RUHS-BH has developed a program to address providing continuity of care for inmates being released from safety cells and the detention care unit (DCU) and those evaluated as no longer requiring an acute level of care. As the inmate begins to stabilize and the acuity level decreases, the long term goal of RUHS-BH is to staff two Step-Down Units at the Larry D. Smith Correctional Facility. They are scheduled to open in late FY 15/16, or early in FY 16/17. These Step-Down Units will provide services and information directly related to their upcoming release. A warm hand-off will be arranged for housing, out-patient mental health services, residential treatment, and substance use out-patient services.
- **Coordinate Transportation:** The Probation Department will collaborate with RUHS-BH and RUHS-CH to improve offender engagement with inmates in state prison who are unable to navigate public transportation. The goal will be to improve coordination with CDCR for transfers to Southern California facilities prior to release for more access to local probation offices and to reduce absconding, thereby reducing recidivism.
- **Assessments:** The Sheriff's Department will continue to utilize the automated PROXY assessment in the jails which began FY 14/15. The Sheriff's Department worked with the Probation Department to "norm" the PROXY score. The PROXY score allows the Probation Department and the Sheriff's Department to quickly identify which inmates are referred to COMPAS for programs such as OR release, electronic monitoring, in-custody programs, or the Probation Department's Transition and Re-entry Unit (TRU) program.

IN CUSTODY, RE-ENTRY AND PROVISION OF TREATMENT SERVICES:

Historically, inmate programs within Riverside County jails were designed for inmates sentenced to county jail for a year or less. Since AB 109 Realignment, jail programs have continued to undergo radical redesign and expansion to align with the increased level of inmate classification, and taking into account offenders are incarcerated for longer periods of time. Previously, most of the Sheriff's Department "in-depth" inmate programming was conducted at Larry D. Smith Correctional Facility in Banning; however, AB 109 Realignment has dramatically increased the need for inmate programs at all five county jails. The Sheriff's Department is moving to meet this challenge with the expansion of our GOALS program at Southwest Detention Center (SWDC) and Robert Presley Detention Center (RPDC).

Fiscal Year 2014/2015 Operational Responses Implemented:

- **Federal Court Order Releases:** Since AB 109 Realignment, the Sheriff's Department has remained

at maximum capacity. Since inception through June 30, 2015, the Sheriff's Department has been forced to release 29,012 inmates early under the Federal Court Order.

- **AB 109 Realignment Sentenced Inmates:** Since the implementation of AB 109 Realignment, and as of June 30, 2015, 27,742 AB 109 Realignment inmates have served their imposed sentence in Riverside County jails. On June 30, 2015, 978 of the Sheriff's Department available jail beds were occupied by AB 109 Realignment inmates. This meant that 978 jail beds, which in the past were occupied by inmates traditionally held in county jails, were effectively unavailable. In FY 13/14, 19.4% of the average daily jail beds were occupied by AB 109 Realignment inmates. In FY 14/15, the average daily jail beds occupied by AB 109 Realignment inmates increased to 25.5%.

Since inception through June 30, 2015, 9,509 AB 109 Realignment inmates were sentenced under Penal Code Section 1170 (h), wherein certain convicted felons now serve their sentences in county jail instead of state prison, and have occupied jail beds in Riverside County jails. As of June 30, 2015, 371 of these inmates remain in the county jails still serving sentences of three years or more. Since AB 109 Realignment, this growing population of long-term resentenced inmates has clogged the normal in-out flow of inmates. In January 2012, the county jails reached maximum capacity and have remained at maximum capacity, forcing the Sheriff's Department to release 29,012 inmates early pursuant to the federal court order. While preliminary attempts to utilize other alternatives to jail custody are beginning to make a dent, the early release cycle continues and the jail system remains in crisis.

- **Educational and Vocational Services:** The Riverside County Office of Education, through Desert Edge School, provides Adult Basic Education and Career Technical Education (CTE) services to inmates, including convicted felons, located throughout the Riverside County Sheriff's Department jail facilities. CTE courses include Construction Technology, Computer Information Systems, and Graphic Technology. Desert Edge School (DES) is accredited by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges (WASC) and is approved as a GED testing center. In FY 14/15, DES implemented the use of the Comprehensive Adult Student Assessment System (CASAS), which provides customized diagnostic testing, instructional support, data collection, individualized instructional goals, and academic progress.
- **Re-entry Workforce Services:** The Riverside County Economic Development Workforce Development Division provides job enhancement workshops, job search techniques, overcoming barriers to employment training, resume writing techniques, interviewing skills, job referrals, and linkages to the services at local Workforce Development Centers to inmates in county jails.
- **Explore, develop, and implement program options, including: electronic monitoring, re-entry housing, day reporting centers, cognitive behavior treatment, education, and vocational training:**
 - **Electronic Monitoring:** During FY 14/15, Probation utilized electronic monitoring to track the whereabouts of high risk offenders. Overall, 24 offenders were placed on electronic monitoring, for a total of 515 days.
 - **Emergency and Transitional Housing:** During FY 14/15, there were 79 available beds available to AB 109 offenders through RUHS-BH's Homeless Housing Opportunities, Partnership and Education (HHOPE) Program. However, there is an open RFQ and

additional vendors have submitted proposals to increase the number of beds available. During FY 14-15, housing was provided as follows:

- Mental Health Emergency Housing Bed Nights – 5,771
 - Probation (Non-MH) Emergency Housing Bed Nights – 1,101
 - Probation (Non-MH) Transitional Housing Bed Nights – 9,341
 - Rental Assistance Bed Nights – 751
 - Served to date in FY 14/15
 - 627 Adult Males
 - 119 Adult Females
- Day Reporting Centers (DRCs): On May 11, 2015, Probation opened the Temecula DRC in collaboration with RUHS-BH, RCOE, Workforce Development, DPSS, RUHS-PH, Veterans Services, and Child Support Services to support the realignment population in that region. Services and programs provided include: substance abuse, anger management, positive parenting, physical and mental health, general relief, Medi-Cal outreach and assistance, general education, job readiness, peer support and cognitive behavior counseling. The Temecula DRC serves the southwest region of the county with all partners working towards the goal of reducing recidivism by providing resources at a “one stop shop.” RUHS-BH also provides mental health assessments and treatment on site. Additionally, offenders can be referred to a psychiatrist for medication evaluation at the RUHS-BH clinics.

The Riverside DRC, which has been fully operational since October 15, 2012, provides the above noted services along with Sheriff’s Department re-entry services through SITE-B, Riverside Superior Court Self-Help workshops, Riverside Community College outreach, and tattoo removal assistance.

- Cognitive Behavior Treatment: During FY 14/15, Probation expanded the use of cognitive behavior treatment to offenders. Primarily, this was accomplished through the Courage to Change program. The Courage to Change program encompasses ten topic journals addressing criminogenic needs. During FY 14/15, probation officers facilitated topic journals to 1,099 offenders.
- Education and Vocational Training: During FY 14/15, 326 offenders attended educational and vocational training programs through the Day Reporting Centers. Specifically, 16 offenders graduated with their GED or high school diploma. Also, during the same fiscal year, 94 offenders attended employment workshops held by WFD to enhance their job skills.
- **Incentives and Sanctions Matrices**: Probation participated in the California Forward Initiative, which, among other things, developed a working group to review the department’s evidence based tools. As part of the evaluation process, the working group is developing an incentives matrix. The incentives matrix will provide consistent guidelines to line staff for rewarding offenders’ positive behavior. The working group also reviewed the use of the department’s sanctions matrix, which provides consistent guidelines for sanctioning offenders’ negative behavior. The initiative involved a baseline study of over 16,000 technical violation petitions filed during the period from October 1, 2013, to September 30, 2014. A major goal will be to reduce

the number of technical violations by increasing the documented use of intermediate sanctions. The work will remain active through FY 15/16.

- **Increase partnership collaborations to improve responses to offender behavior and maximize service allocation:** Throughout FY 14/15, probation officers collaborated with justice partners and community based organizations (CBOs) to improve working relationships and respond to the needs of probationers and the realignment population. Probation facilitated monthly in-service meetings (13), workshops (9), partnership events (3), multiagency trainings (24), multi-disciplinary team meetings (8), and participated in numerous committees throughout the county.

- **Implement a Transition and Re-entry Unit (TRU):**
 - The TRU program involves an evidenced-based process to successfully transition offenders from jail to the community. It is implemented in three different phases: in-custody phase, release phase, and the community phase. The in-custody phase involves case planning with each offender. Developing a definite, but flexible plan of action to be followed upon release is critical to develop stability when out of custody. The release phase involves confirming that the stability needs (food, medical, housing, clothing, transportation, etc.) of each offender is in place, completion of any in-custody case plan goals, and adjusting the case plan as necessary to prepare for release. The community phase involves a hand-off from the in-custody probation officer to the assigned supervision probation officer. The offender is transported to the probation office and his/her residence. The assigned supervision officer assists the offender with meeting his/her goals while out-of-custody.

 - During Fiscal Year 14/15, two TRU officers were assigned to the Larry D. Smith Correctional Facility.

- **Behavioral Health Clinics:** RUHS-BH operates four clinics specializing in the treatment of Public Safety Realignment clientele. Clinics are located in the cities of Riverside, Hemet, Banning, and Cathedral City. Medication and out-patient services are provided in each of the clinic locations by psychiatrists. In addition, one Forensic Full Service Partnership (FFSP) clinic is operational in Riverside. FFSP offers intensive wellness and recovery based services, specializing in clients with serious mental health diagnoses in order to help break the cycle of homelessness, psychiatric hospitalization, and incarceration related to their mental health disorders.

Through May 31, 2015, RUHS-BH provided services to 3,438 realignment individuals in the detention setting, 1,183 realignment clients in Mental Health out-patient clinics, and 825 realignment clients in substance use services.

- **Improve Homeless Population Supervision:** The Probation Department improved homeless population supervision strategies by more accurately identifying the risk for and level of homelessness which included an assessment of maintenance needs, housing and the possibility of electronic monitoring, in addition to collaborative case management. Other efforts included partnerships with law enforcement agencies, Code Enforcement, Waste Management, Mental Health, and the DPSS Homeless Outreach Team to engage at risk populations on a weekly basis in order to extend services and monitor compliance.

- **Increase Behavioral Health Services:** Service projections for Detention Mental Health for FY 15/16 include a projected 4,400 Screening, Assessment, and Treatment encounters; 560 contracted placements; 1,500 Substance Use screenings, treatment and residential encounters; 1,688 screenings between the Day Reporting Centers and the Probation Offices; as well as 4,782 Substance Use group services.

During FY 14/15 RUHS-BH began providing mental health services to offenders at the Perris and Hemet/San Jacinto probation offices.

Fiscal Year 2015/2016 Strategies/Priorities/Goals:

- **Day Reporting Centers:** The Probation Department plans to open two additional DRCs to serve the desert and Hemet Valley regions of the county during FY 15/16. Ongoing partnerships with RUHS-BH, RCOE, WFD, RUHS-PH, Veterans' Services, and DPSS will be relied upon to provide the realignment population with services in a "one stop shop" such as: a high school diploma or equivalency, mental health assessments and treatment, health education, parenting, substance abuse education, anger management, and Medi-Cal outreach. Additionally, a Community Service Assistant (CSA) position, provided by RUHS-BH, will be added to the Temecula DRC to assist with transportation needs and provide valuable linkage to other community resources.
- **Enhance the Use of Evidence Based Practices:**
 - **Incentives and Sanctions Matrices:** Probation will finish developing an incentives matrix and facilitate department-wide training sessions with staff to ensure model adherence regarding the use of the existing sanctions matrix.
 - **Motivational Interviewing (MI):** The Probation Department plans to increase the number of MI coaches from two to four and increase the number of coding sessions to a minimum of 140 in FY 15/16 for Field Services staff.
- **Transition and Re-entry Unit:** The Probation Department plans to expand the TRU program to all jails (except Blythe) within Riverside County. The goal will be to reduce technical violations for offenders failing to report to the Probation Department upon release by 25% for the Mandatory Supervision population.
- **Emergency and Transitional Housing:** The Probation Department will continue to participate in the RFQ process with HHOPE to increase Emergency and Transitional Housing options. The preference will be for housing providers who can assist with transitional services which promote self-sufficiency, life skill set building, alcohol and substance abuse education, and employment-related services.
- **Increase Behavioral Health Services:** During FY 15/16, RUHS-BH will be expanding services to offenders at the Banning and Indio probation offices. Positions for the DRC teams have been approved and added to the Budget for FY 15/16. The Riverside and Temecula DRCs are fully staffed and operational; positions for the Indio DRC are in recruitment to ensure staff are hired, trained and ready when the Desert DRC is opened.
- **Manage Headcount:** The Sheriff's Department will continue to manage the inmate headcount in order to minimize the number of inmates released early under the Federal Court Order. Those

strategies include the continued use of electronic monitoring, inmate programs, fire camp, and contracting beds with Imperial County.

LAW ENFORCEMENT COORDINATION:

The Sheriff’s Department, the Probation Department, and local law enforcement agencies collaborate and coordinate efforts to ensure community safety and offender accountability. These efforts are essential to AB 109 Public Safety Realignment implementation.

Post-Release Accountability and Compliance Team (PACT):

A multi-agency Post-release Accountability and Corrections Team was established in order to augment efforts to supervise high risk offenders and apprehend absconders. The primary mission of PACT is for local law enforcement agencies to work with the Probation Department to focus on the non-compliance of PRCS offenders that pose the most risk to public safety. There are currently three teams operating in the West, Central, and East regions of the county dedicated to identifying and investigating “non-compliant” PRCS offenders, locating and apprehending “at-large” and “high risk” PRCS offenders, and performing probation sweeps (Attachment B). Through sustained, proactive, and coordinated investigations, each team is able to share information, serve warrants, as well as locate and apprehend non-compliant offenders. PACTs proactively search for the “at large” PRCS offenders and reduce the number of absconded PRCS offenders as identified by Probation staff, allowing Probation staff more time and resources to focus on case management and compliance checks. Additional State funding of \$1.28M has been allocated to Riverside County police agencies in FY 15/16 to supplement the CCPEC funding for the three fully staffed teams.

Three Multi-Jurisdictional Regional Teams:

- West PACT: Riverside Police Department (RPD), Corona Police Department, the Probation Department, Riverside Sheriff’s Department-Moreno Valley Station, Riverside County District Attorney’s Office, supervised by RPD sergeant and housed at RPD.
- Central PACT: Beaumont Police Department, Hemet Police Department (HPD), Murrieta Police Department, the Probation Department, Riverside County District Attorney’s Office, supervised by HPD sergeant and housed at HPD.
- East PACT: Palm Springs Police Department, Desert Hot Springs Police Department, Cathedral City Police Department (CCPD), Indio Police Department (IPD), the Probation Department, Riverside Sheriff’s Department-Palm Desert Station, Riverside County District Attorney’s Office, supervised by IPD sergeant and housed at CCPD.

Association of Riverside County Chiefs of Police and Sheriff (ARCCOPS):

The ARCCOPS provides oversight of the PACT program. A representative of ARCCOPS sits on the CCPEC as a voting member and reports on PACT activities. There are Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) between the Probation Department and the participating local law enforcement agencies (Beaumont Police Department, Cathedral City Police Department, Corona Police Department, Desert Hot Springs Police Department, Hemet Police Department and Palm Springs Police Department) for monetary reimbursement from realignment. Probation is the fiscal agent as it relates to realignment reimbursement from the county.

PACTs operate on a task force model similar to the county's successful regional gang task force teams and countywide Sexual Assault Felony Enforcement (S.A.F.E.) team.

Home Visits and Compliance Checks:

The Probation Department participates in several multi-agency task forces with law enforcement targeting gang, drug, sex and realignment offenders. Compliance checks are designed to promote accountability as well as offer support for rehabilitation. The Probation Department participates in on-going training and performs regular compliance-check reviews.

Fiscal Year 2014/2015 Operational Responses Implemented:

- **Work with the Department of Justice to begin the implementation of a Statewide Data-Sharing Program (SMART Justice):** The California Attorney General's Office has developed a statewide data-sharing program (SMART Justice). The Riverside Sheriff's Department had representatives on the developmental committee. This statewide data sharing platform will provide public safety agencies across the state with a one-stop, user-friendly, web portal to access information about offenders. As of this writing, the Sheriff's Department and the Probation Department are working with DOJ to begin the implementation.

- **Increase the Use of Probation's Law Enforcement Portal:** The Probation Department provided access to offender information to 19 law enforcement agencies through the Law Enforcement Portal. To facilitate its use, the Probation Department conducted training sessions for any law enforcement agency requesting usage. The number of monthly logins by participating agencies has increased from 630 in 2014 to 752 in 2015.

- **Increase Staffing Levels:** As of June 30, 2015, there were 160 AB 109 budgeted positions within the Probation Department. During FY 14/15 fifteen (15) more of these positions were filled, leaving 37 vacant positions for continued recruitment and hiring.

Fiscal Year 2015/2016 Strategies/Priorities/Goals:

- **Work with the Department of Justice to begin the implementation of a Statewide Data-Sharing Program (SMART Justice):** The collaboration between the Riverside County Sheriff's Department, the Probation Department and the Department of Justice will continue in order to move forward with implementation by developing a work group responsible for identifying goals and objectives.

- **Increase Staffing Levels:**
 - **Probation Department:** During Fiscal Year 15/16, the Probation Department will fill 50% of the remaining 37 vacant, AB 109-funded positions to supervise offenders, as well as maintain and administer existing evidenced-based practices and programs to the offender population.
 - **Sherriff's Department:** During FY 15/16, the Sheriff's Department will use allotted AB 109 realignment monies to staff 10 positions for the Behavioral Health Core Teams utilizing overtime to accomplish this mission.
 - **District Attorney's Office:** The District Attorney's Office is looking to expand the Division of Victim Services to include 3 additional advocates (one in each of the 3 regions) to assist with the increased needs of victims due to the parole and post release community supervision violation hearing process as well as needs of restitution as a result of defendants being placed in local custody and on Mandatory Supervision as opposed to state prison and parole.

Section 6

REVOCAION HEARINGS

Offenders who have been sentenced to certain classifications of crimes (non 1170(h) of the Penal Code) serve their sentences in a state correctional facility. Upon their release they are placed on either Parole or PRCS. In the case of Parole, the supervision of the parolee is handled by state parole. In the case of PRCS, supervision is handled by the Probation Department. In either case, when a violation of terms is alleged, the offender is entitled to a revocation hearing before an administrative hearing officer.

Prior to the Public Safety Realignment Act, the parole department, state-appointed counsel and administrative hearing officers would handle violations of parole as PRCS did not exist. The responsibility for these hearings (Parole and the newly created PRCS) has been shifted to the County of Riverside, namely the Superior Court, District Attorney's Office and the Public Defender's Office. This increased caseload by the District Attorney and Public Defender requires additional personnel in order to provide proper representation to the state as well as the offender. These additional personnel include but are not limited to:

- Specially trained attorneys to prepare and present matters in court;
- Additional clerical support to input case data and properly track files;
- Additional investigative support to supplement parole and probation investigations, serve subpoenas to secure the presence of witnesses at hearings and retrieve physical and documentary evidence.

In FY 14/15, the District Attorney processed approximately 1,900 PRCS violations and approximately 800 parole revocation cases. This resulted in 2,406 court appearances on PRCS violations and 1,057 appearances on Parole violations by the District Attorney. It is anticipated that any application of enhanced conduct credits for "second strike" offenders in an effort to reduce the prison population will increase the number of individuals subject to PRCS. This will inevitably result in additional violations which will also be processed through these offices.

Convicted felons who have been sentenced pursuant to 1170(h) of the Penal Code and who would have previously served their sentences in state prison, now serve their sentences at the local level in the Riverside County jails. These offenders serve either an entire custodial term with no supervision upon release or a "split sentence" with a portion of the sentence in custody and the balance of the sentence under a term of MS with the Probation Department.

According to Probation Department statistics as of June 30, 2015, violations of MS cases totaled over 8,662 since inception of Public Safety Realignment. In each case, the offender is entitled to a revocation hearing. As there is no specialized calendar to handle these matters, they must be absorbed by the calendar courts and District Attorney and Public Defender personnel.

In addition to handling revocation hearings, the District Attorney has taken responsibility for training as it relates to those hearings. This includes training to law enforcement so that they understand "realignment" and the importance of proper supervision and documentation as well as training for parole agents who are inexperienced in writing reports and preparing cases at the county level.

Finally, due to the enactment of Marsy's Law, the District Attorney is obligated to notify victims of crime of any change in the offender's custody status as well as provide victims the opportunity to comment and appear at every court appearance. In the case of revocation hearings, this includes any victim of the crime for which the offender is being supervised as well as any victim who may be the subject of the violation, whether or not it has resulted in the filing of a new criminal case.

Section 7

SENTENCING, REVOCATIONS, AND CUSTODY RELATED MATTERS

The efforts to effectively manage the realigned population at the local level and facilitate the offenders' reintegration into the community requires ongoing investments in community based corrections and re-entry programs. The response to non-compliant behavior requires regular development of effective evidenced-based strategies in order to promote improved public safety. The community partnership will continue to seek out and recommend alternative custodial and non-custodial sentences and sanctions for technical violations and non-compliant related matters, with problem solving being the primary focus of regular case planning.

The effective use of an incentives and sanctions program will be a targeted goal for the Probation Department in FY 15/16 aimed at reinforcing more dynamic case or treatment plans. Further, alternative community-based sanctions will be encouraged for the realigned population which currently occupies traditional jail bed space including those being flash incarcerated and those serving an in-custody sentence on supervision violations.⁶

CUSTODY RELATED MATTERS:

In FY 14/15, numerous jail security enhancement projects were accomplished. These projects were necessary improvements to enhance security for the AB 109 Realignment population. Unfortunately, none of these projects increased bed capacity. In fact, during each project period, the Sheriff's Department temporarily lost overall bed capacity while housing units were taken off-line for rehabilitation. Fiscal Year 15/16 will continue to see necessary security enhancements that will again temporarily lower bed capacity while these projects are being completed.

As previously mentioned, the Sheriff's Department is expanding its evidence-based programs. One important component in building an evidence-based method was to secure a suitable tool to assess risk and programmatic needs. As previously mentioned, the Probation Department purchased licenses for the use of COMPAS in December of 2010, and the Sheriff's Department has joined with the Probation Department in the use of this tool. COMPAS is an evidence-based tool to address risk assessment, recidivism probability, and programming needs. The Sheriff's Department utilizes COMPAS to identify risk and recidivism probabilities for the Post-Arrestment inmates to be considered for the Supervised Electronic Confinement Program (SECP) as well as identifying programmatic needs for sentenced offenders.

- **Riverside Alternative Sentencing Program (RASP):** Other alternative sentencing programs operated by the Sheriff's Department are designed to provide some relief to the overcrowding prevalent in the jail system. These programs allow qualifying inmates to serve their sentence outside of the county jail, either through home confinement, or while being housed at a fire camp facility supervised by the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR).

⁶ Refer to Attachments C and D

- **Supervised Electronic Confinement Program (SECP):** This full-time program is available to sentenced inmates. This program provides sentenced inmates with the opportunity to complete their jail sentence at home, in lieu of county jails. These inmates are monitored 24/7 via GPS enabled ankle bracelet monitors. Inmates participating in the Full-Time SECP are selected by a trained team of correctional deputies who review the inmate for program suitability through an in-person interview, criminal history analysis and in-custody behavior review. A review of the program rules with prospective co-habitants, and residence inspection is then completed. Since the program's inception in 2012, 740 inmates were released from custody to participate in this program.
- **Fire Camps:** The Fire Camp program is an alternative sentencing option available to inmates serving their sentences within the county jails. This program allows for the inmates to receive special training in firefighting at CDCR's training facility. Upon completion of the training program, the inmates are sent to one of four local fire camps (two for males, two for females) where they serve the remainder of their county jail sentence. Inmates who participate in this program earn 3 for 1 daily credits on their sentence. Since program inception in June 2013, 185 inmates participated in the program.
- **Post-Arrestment SECP:** For unsentenced inmates, the Sheriff's Department offers the Post-Arrestment SECP. This program allows qualifying pre-trial detainees to be released from custody following their arraignment and continue with their court proceedings, while resuming their normal home/work schedules. These inmates are monitored 24/7 via GPS enabled ankle bracelet monitors. Inmates participating in the Post-Arrestment SECP are selected in much the same way as the Full-Time SECP. Additionally, unsentenced inmates are evaluated using the Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS) evidence-based risk assessment tool to determine the likelihood of program success and provide for community safety. Since this program's inception in March 2013, 165 inmates have been enrolled into the program.

Since July 2013, the Sheriff's Department has worked jointly with the Probation Department to provide a SECP for probationers in our communities. These probationers are monitored electronically by the Sheriff's Department; however, enforcement and compliance checks are handled by the Probation Department. Since this program's inception, 42 offenders were enrolled in the program.

- **Enhanced Re-entry Planning:** The Probation Department implemented Phase I of the TRU program at the Larry D. Smith Correctional Facility at the end of FY 14/15. The TRU program engages offenders while in custody so they can be successful upon release. Probation officers conducted assessments on offenders and developed case plans that targeted the greatest risk factors, such as housing, substance abuse treatment, and education levels prior to release from jail. Addressing these needs prior to release should result in a decrease in the number of revocation petitions.
- **Pretrial Own Recognizance Program:** The Pretrial Leadership Committee, consisting of the Probation Department, Sheriff's Department, District Attorney and Public Defender agencies, along with the Superior Court, have met over the past year to address jail overcrowding and the pretrial services process. The Committee discussed strategies for improving pretrial release in

Riverside County and included the sharing of statistical data in regard to pretrial release decisions, the improvement of the report writing process, and the validation of the Virginia Pretrial Risk Assessment Instrument (VPRAI). The analysis of this information continues in order to improve processes that can impact defendants in custody as well as the jail population.

The passage of Proposition 47 in November of 2014 reduced the number of potential qualified offenders being released from jail on their Own Recognizance. However, the Probation Department continues to screen and assess all potential candidates in order to reduce the jail population. The Sheriff's Department and Probation Departments continue to cooperate in efforts to share data and utilize assessment tools to identify any offender for potential release.

- **Data Sharing:** The Data Sharing MOU was signed by eight (8) partner agencies (Probation, Sheriff's Department, District Attorney, Public Defender, RUHS-BH, RUHS-PH, DPSS, and RUHS) during FY 14/15. The agreement provides partnership access to data elements enabling improved accuracy for outcome measurement and reduces potential duplication.

Fiscal Year 2015/2016 Strategies/Priorities/Goals:

- **TRU Program Expansion:** The Probation Department will expand the TRU program to the Robert Presley Detention Center, Southwest Detention Center, and Indio Jail. The goal is to have at least two TRU deputies in Robert Presley Detention Center, Southwest Detention Center and Larry D. Smith Correctional Facility and one TRU deputy in the Indio Jail Facility. Also, each TRU deputy will, on average, facilitate the transition of 10 offenders from the jail to the community each month.
- **Headcount Management Unit (HMU):** HMU has maximized bed space throughout the five county jails and enhanced the efficiency of the jail transportation operation. Since the implementation of AB 109 Realignment, HMU has been tasked with obtaining data and tracking all inmates related to AB 109 Realignment changes. Population data collection is critical to evaluating the implementation of AB 109 Realignment, as well as meeting future funding requirements.
- **Bed Capacity and Infrastructure Needs:** Adequate jail bed capacity remains a top priority for Riverside County. The Sheriff's Department continues to pursue construction of suitable jail facilities, as well as pursue opportunities to contract for jail beds with other agencies as feasible.
- **Behavioral Health Core Teams:** The Sheriff's Department will continue its partnership with Forensic Behavioral Health to address the needs of the increasing mental health population within the county jails. The goal is to provide focused mental health care for this inmate population. During FY 15/16, in working with Forensic Behavioral Health, current housing units within the county jails were identified for installation of suicide deterrent fencing which provides for the safety of inmates with a serious mental illness. The Sheriff's Department identified dayrooms to house the mental health inmates. In these housing units, additional cameras will be added and monitored by staff.

In partnership with Forensic Behavioral Health, the Sheriff's Department will increase staffing to work in these dayrooms to form a working relationship with Behavioral Health for the benefit of the inmate. Forensic Behavioral Health and the Sheriff's Department staff will hold regular meetings to discuss the inmates' progress. The objective is to evaluate if the inmates can transition from the dayrooms with the suicidal deterrent fencing to dayrooms without this

security feature (step down units). In these step down unit dayrooms, evidence based programs will be introduced to the inmates, along with continuing their mental health case plan. The goal of these programs is to transition these inmates into the general population within the jail. Prior to release, the Sheriff's Department will work with Forensic Behavioral Health to transition these inmates from the county jails, back to society, where they will continue to receive mental health care.

- **Fire Camp:** In an effort to address persons sentenced to Riverside County jails under AB 109 Realignment, Riverside County became the first county to contract with California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to have county jail inmates serve their sentence in CDCR's/CAL FIRE's camp program. In FY 2014/2015, 48 inmates were trained and assigned to the Fire Camp program and, as of June 30, 2015, there were 45 active participants. Inmates assigned to a State Fire Camp are serving their sentence under the supervision of CDCR. The Sheriff's Department continually strives to fill the 200 inmates allowed for by the contract with CDCR, but it has become increasingly difficult. Historically, those inmates sentenced to lengthy county jail terms for property and drug violations were the target group for Fire Camp. Since the passage of Proposition 47, the eligible inmate pool for Fire Camp has diminished as a result in a downturn in felony bookings and case filings. Additionally, the imposition of AB 2499, which applied good time/work time credits to inmates on alternative sentencing programs, made the Full Time SECP a more attractive option for inmates in custody.
- **Imperial County Contract:** In an effort to reduce the number of inmates the Sheriff's Department is forced to release early from county jails, the Sheriff's Department secured a contract with Imperial County for jail beds. The contract was signed by the Riverside County Board of Supervisors on June 30, 2015; with the Imperial County Board of Supervisors signing the contract on August 18, 2015. Under the four-year contract, Riverside County Sheriff's Department will house up to 35 inmates in the Imperial County Jail at a cost of \$82.83 per day, per inmate (\$1,058,153 annually).
- **Expanded In-Custody Rehabilitation Programming:** The Sheriff's Department HMU, RASP, and SITE-B will continue to work with the Probation Department to provide improved inmate services with targeted interventions aimed at education, training, treatment, and re-entry services.
- **Evidenced-Based Programming:** The Sheriff's Department opened a GOALS program dayroom at the Southwest Detention Center, on November 17, 2014, and at the Robert Presley Detention Center, on June 1, 2015. The Sheriff's Department plans to include a GOALS dayroom at the new East County Detention Center in 2018. Beginning July 1, 2015, the GOALS program was restructured to include the RSAT program and to fully incorporate the concepts of intensive evidence-based programming based on the principles of Risk-Needs-Responsivity. Its aim is to reduce the risk to recidivate by addressing the seven criminogenic factors through a highly structured program that incorporates cognitive and social learning theories. Efforts include increasing program participation of the target population, which are convicted felons sentenced under PC 1170(h). Program eligibility will require a general recidivism score of high to moderate risk on the COMPAS assessment tool; however, high risk scores will be given priority entry. The program will focus on dynamic risk factors and criminogenic needs. To facilitate a greater likelihood for long term success, counselors will work hand-in-hand with the convicted felons and community partnerships to develop a detailed transition plan and facilitate a more seamless re-entry.

In FY 14/15, the Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT) program was added to the GOALS and RSAT programs. MRT is an evidence-based practice that provides cognitive-behavioral treatment programs designed specifically for inmates in the criminal justice system. In FY 15/16, Thinking for a Change (T4C) will be added to the GOALS and RSAT programs. T4C combines cognitive restructuring theory and cognitive skills theory to help inmates take control of their lives by taking control of their thinking. Also, in FY 15-16, an alcohol dependency module will be added to the new GOALS programming.

- **Veterans Program:** Evidence-based concepts have been expanded by the Sheriff's Department to address the ever increasing inmate military veteran population. A one-year pilot project for a 13-week veterans' program started on October 20, 2014, in partnership with the Veterans' Administration, Riverside County Veterans' Court, Riverside County Department of Veterans' Services, Forensic Behavioral Health, Law Office of the Public Defender, the Probation Department, DPSS, US Vets, Housing Authority, and other community-based organizations.
- **Increased Staffing Request for the Sheriff's Department:** At the end of FY 14/15, one Mental Health Clinical Therapist I was added to the SITE-B staff through the partnership with the Sheriff's Department and Forensic Behavioral Health. In FY 15/16, another one or two positions will be added to the staff at SITE-B. This will continue the Sheriff's Department's efforts to provide evidence-based programming to offenders housed throughout its facilities. These personnel will deliver therapeutic counseling services utilizing evidence based curriculum in the GOALS, RSAT module, and VET program.

Section 8

LEGISLATIVE ADVOCACY

Since implementation of AB 109 Public Safety Realignment, Riverside County has remained attentive to legislation designed to address ongoing issues. Focus includes enacted and proposed legislation:

Enacted Legislation:

- **AB 93:** Local Assistance, Board of State and Community Corrections: This Assembly Bill provides \$18,615,000 for Corrections Planning and Grant Programs. The funds shall be allocated to county probation departments to address the release of second-strike offenders on PRCS.
- **AB 2397:** Criminal Procedures: Defendant would be able to appear at specified court hearings via video conference system. This could possibly alleviate costly transportation runs as well as reducing security risks to both law enforcement and the public.
- **AB 2499:** Home Detention Programs: This Assembly Bill passed and went into effect on January 1, 2015. The implementation of AB 2499 had an immediate effect on the Sheriff's Department Full Time Supervised Electronic Monitoring Program (SECP). This population is made up of inmates serving their sentence in a jail facility, who are removed from jail to serve their sentence at home with a GPS enabled monitoring ankle bracelet. With the advent of good time/work time credits being applied to this population, the Sheriff's Department saw an increase of 114% of sentenced inmates electing to participate in the SECP from the last quarter of 2014 to the first quarter 2015.

- AB 1468: Mandatory Supervision: Requires all cases sentenced pursuant to Penal Code Section 1170(h)(5), receive a period of MS, and the middle term be imposed unless there were aggravating or mitigating circumstances of a crime. AB 1468 also modified:
 - Penal Code Section 1170.3 (a)(5): Requires the denial of mandatory supervision to occur only in the best interest of justice. Additionally, requires rules to be developed and adopted to assist with the determining the appropriate period of sentences and conditions of mandatory supervision.
 - Penal Code Section 1170.3 (b): Develops the adoption of rules standardizing the minimum content and the sequential presentation of material in probation officer reports submitted to the court regarding probation and mandatory supervision under paragraph (5) of subdivision (h) of Section 1170.

Proposed Legislation:

- ACA-5: This constitutional amendment, amongst other things, would require taxes to be deposited in Local Revenue Fund of 2011 on a biennial basis, instead of an annual basis.
- AB-602: This bill would require the Board of State and Community Corrections, in consultation with the Administrative Office of the Courts, the California District Attorneys Association, the California State Association of Counties, the California State Sheriffs' Association, and the Chief Probation Officers of California, to collect and analyze data regarding recidivism rates of all persons who receive a felony sentence punishable by imprisonment in county jail or who are placed on Post-Release Community Supervision. The bill would also require the Board to make this data available on its Internet Web site.
- AB-983: This bill would require Superior Courts to develop and implement Veterans Courts for eligible veterans of the United States military with the objective of, among other things, creation of a dedicated calendar or a locally developed collaborative court-supervised veterans mental health program or system that leads to the placement of as many mentally ill offenders who are veterans of the United States military.
- AB-1213: This bill would require the Department of Justice to establish an Offender Global Positioning System Database that would receive and store GPS device data for offenders monitored by criminal justice agencies throughout the state. The database would be required to receive specified data and to be able to send commands to GPS devices. The Department of Justice would be required to provide, at state expense, connections to the database to one sheriff's system and one probation department system in each county for purposes of submitting data to the database.
- SB-85: The California Community Corrections Performance Incentives Act of 2009 requires the Director of Finance, in consultation with specified other entities, to calculate a baseline probation failure rate and estimate the number of adult felony probationers each county successfully prevented from being incarcerated. SB-85 would recast those requirements to include Mandatory Supervision failure rate and Post-Release Community Supervision failure rate. The bill would also enact a revised schedule allocating funds to counties.

- SB-353: This bill, the 2015 Realignment Legislation addressing justice reinvestment, would establish the Realignment Reinvestment Fund in the State Treasury as a continuously appropriated fund. The bill would require the Controller to annually allocate monies in the Realignment Reinvestment Fund to each county for deposit in the county's Realignment Reinvestment Services Account proportionally, based on the average daily population of realigned offenders under each county's supervision for the preceding fiscal year.
- SB-753: This bill would enact the Criminal Justice Reinvestment Assessment Grant Program of 2015. The bill would require the grant program to be administered by the Board of State and Community Corrections for the purpose of establishing and implementing reporting systems to identify and expand programs that provide proven, evidence-based, local programming opportunities for the successful reintegration of offenders into society.

Section 9

IMPROVEMENTS, MONITORING and ONGOING COMPLIANCE

Riverside County partnering agencies continue to work collaboratively to enhance and assess improvement efforts.

Systems Infrastructure: The CCPEC approved development of data sharing techniques or a database for all collective agencies to access. The goal is to gather baseline data established from October 1, 2011, through June 30, 2013, to be compared with information from July 1, 2013, through June 30, 2014. A central systems analysis will assist in determining where adjustments in service delivery are required in light of failure rate criteria. Currently, coordinated efforts have resulted in several data sharing systems including regular reports to partner agencies consisting of warrant information, demographics as well as case and supervision status. Further, Riverside County's early release protocol of 1170(h) PC inmates requires regular communication and updates to justice partners throughout the county for adjustments to community supervision commencement dates. In FY 15/16, a Public Safety Data Sharing Committee will convene. The Committee will consist of representatives from Probation, the DA, and Sheriff's offices. The Committee's goal is to develop plans to further enhance the communication between departments. Ultimately, better communication will result in increased efficiency, a reduction of errors, and the elimination of duplicate work.

Data Collection, Accuracy and Validation: The Probation Department provided various training for staff to improve strategies for ensuring best practices aimed at data collection and measuring outcomes as well as regular audit reports of CCPEC data, Judicial Council of California information, and violation of probation reports. The Information Technology Divisions conduct monthly, quarterly and annual accuracy checks or audits which are designed to identify errors and perform any corrective action necessary.

CA Forward Initiative: The non-profit organization CA Forward provided technical assistance to the Riverside County criminal justice system during FY 14/15. Their input led to an evaluation of available data being used and assisted in identifying areas to improve. Three workgroups were tasked with exploring the areas of Offender Engagement, Violation Reports, and Responses to Substance Abuse.

Subsequently, the Offender Engagement workgroup focused on improving methods for developing transitional and re-entry efforts to reduce the frequency of offenders absconding upon release (or

shortly thereafter) resulting in the development and implementation of Probation's Transition and Re-entry Unit (TRU).

The Violations Report workgroup was responsible for evaluating technical petitions to revoke supervision. An analysis of the data indicated intermediate sanctions were being underutilized or not tracked accurately. Additionally, the workgroup made recommendations to incorporate the incentive and sanctions matrices in the petitions for revocation.

Recognizing that substance abuse is a significant driver of probation violations, the Substance Abuser Strategies workgroup was tasked with identifying new methods or approaches to treat and engage substance abusers. Goals of the workgroup include more consistent and targeted responses to substance abusers as well as determining if adequate treatment services exist regionally.

The three workgroups are interrelated and all function to increase probation success, increase the use of community based sanctions and incentives, and reduce unnecessary jail reliance. The goal is to have a more efficient and effective criminal justice system by building a capacity for data-driven decisions and a culture where continuous improvements occur.

Realignment Implementation Evaluation Project: The CCPEC approved an Evaluation Consultation Proposal to use AB 109 funds to hire an outside agency to assess implementation in Riverside County. The Measurable Goals Workgroup was assigned to identify the scope of work to be analyzed by an outside evaluator. This remains a goal for FY 15/16.

Internships: The Sheriff's Department has partnered with the University of California in Riverside to use interns to assist in the multifaceted areas within HMU, SITE-B and RASP. In FY 14/15, the three interns developed a set of questions aimed at assessing past inmates who received occupational training, education training, or any other programs to see the real world application of the programs and their impact on recidivism. They created a survey that the offenders would complete after they are released from custody. The next three interns, in FY 15/16, will help develop a job fair at SITE-B for offenders participating in programs.

Defining Recidivism: The Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) developed a definition of recidivism, which was approved by the BSCC Board in November 2014. The Probation Department and Sheriff's Department are now tracking its recidivism rate based on this definition. The definition reads as follows:

***“Adult Recidivism Definition-**Recidivism is defined as conviction of a new felony or misdemeanor committed within three years of release from custody or committed within three years of placement on supervision for a previous criminal conviction. “Committed” refers to the date of offense, not the date of conviction.”*

***“Supplemental Measures-**This definition does not preclude other measures of offender outcomes. Such measures may include new arrest, return to custody, criminal filing, violation of supervision, and level of offense (felony or misdemeanor).”*

***“Recidivism Rates-**While the definition adopts a three-year standard measurement period, rates may also be measured over other time intervals such as one, two, or five years.”*

Section 10

SUMMARY

October 1, 2011 saw a major change in California's criminal justice system; it realigned state inmates to local jurisdictions with the goal of reducing the state prison inmate population, reducing recidivism and protecting the community. The Riverside County CCPEC has met this challenge head-on by engaging offenders at each step of the criminal justice process, using evidence-based practices to develop innovative programs, and prioritizing interagency collaborations to meet daily challenges.

Many obstacles were overcome during FY 14/15. The passage of Proposition 47, frequent use of electronic monitoring for sentenced offenders, and pre-trial release for low risk offenders helped to ease some of the jail overcrowding. In-custody services were further refined with the implementation of the GOALS program and the Transition and Re-entry Unit. Out-of-custody services were extended with the expansion of the Day Reporting Center to the southwest region and the addition of the Forensic Full Service Partnership clinic. Public safety remained a high priority, as the number of prosecuted revocations and law enforcement compliance checks increased substantially.

The goals for next fiscal year are challenging, but attainable. Jail overcrowding continues to be a major challenge, as well as further development of in-and-out-of-custody programming. Intensive, evidence-based programs and practices will help ease jail overcrowding by accurately identifying appropriate inmates for alternative custodial programs, reduce the number of technical violations filed, and assist offenders in navigating traditional re-entry barriers. Incorporating data driven decisions with effective management of the realignment population, should result in less victimization and increased public safety.

Since the implementation of realignment, the collaborative effort from all agencies involved has resulted in wide spread changes in Riverside County's criminal justice system. The effort will continue as existing practices and programs are evaluated for efficiency and effectiveness. The professionalism and working relationships that have emerged over the past four years continue to grow and will be relied upon during the next fiscal year. While committed to executing the most cost effective use of available resources and maintaining the public safety, the CCPEC remains optimistic that cumulative efforts will continue to demonstrate positive results.

**COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT
AND POST-RELEASE COMMUNITY SUPERVISION BUDGET FY 15/16**

CCPEC Member Agency	FY 2014/15 Roll-over Funds	FY 2015/16 State Allocation	FY 2014/15 Growth Allocation	FY 2014/15 Contingency	FY 2015/16 CCPEC Approved Budgets
Probation Department	\$ 5,147,330	\$ 16,681,691	\$ 1,040,997	\$ (2,231,899)	\$ 20,638,119
Sheriff's Department	\$ 3,343,285	\$ 28,698,070	\$ 1,790,862	\$ (2,248,217)	\$ 31,584,000
District Attorney	\$ 38,777	\$ 1,686,704	\$ 105,256	\$ (1,222,335)	\$ 608,402
Public Defender	\$ -	\$ 1,289,688	\$ 80,481	\$ (551,907)	\$ 818,262
Health & Human Services	\$ 530,839	\$ 11,834,256	\$ 738,500	\$ 10,332,812	\$ 23,436,407
Police Department	\$ 196,005	\$ 2,159,751	\$ 134,776	\$ (598,827)	\$ 1,891,705
Superior Court	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Unavailable
Contingency	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,059,282	\$ 1,059,282
Total	\$ 9,256,236	\$ 62,350,160	\$ 3,890,872	\$ 4,538,909	\$ 80,036,177

POST-RELEASE ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE TEAM ACTIVITY REPORT 2014-2015

2014	Compliance Checks ⁷	Bad Addresses	Arrests PRCS	Arrests MS	Arrests Other ⁸	AODs ⁹
July	295	45	34	20	70	15
August	224	33	16	16	40	31
September	259	25	29	19	37	40
October	347	72	32	31	63	24
November	130	29	18	10	47	29
December	193	39	25	10	64	47
Totals	1448	243	154	106	321	186

2015	Compliance Checks	Bad Addresses	Arrests PRCS	Arrests MS	Arrests Other	AODs
January	216	39	16	4	65	29
February	212	45	23	17	44	30
March	197	26	16	12	37	36
April	288	56	21	3	81	41
May	199	40	20	1	37	18
June	252	33	13	4	76	21
Totals	1364	239	109	41	340	175

Grand Totals	2812	482	263	147	661	361
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⁷ *Compliance Checks:* Any contact with the following offender populations involving a search of person or property: PRCS, MS, Formal Probation, Summary Probation or Parole.

⁸ *Arrests Other:* An arrest of all other persons including Formal and Summary Probationers and Parolees.

⁹ *AOD:* Any request for assistance by a law enforcement agency including participating and non-participating partners as well as department patrol and investigation units.

**POST-RELEASE COMMUNITY SUPERVISION
STATISTICAL DATA
OCTOBER 1, 2011 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2015**

PRCS Packets Received:			8,057
Total Supervised:			1,821
Supervision:			
PRCS Offenders assigned to a caseload on 6/30/15:			1,692
High:	738	44%	
Medium:	682	40%	
Low:	272	16%	
<i>PRCS Offenders Pending Assessment:</i>	129		
Warrants:			
PRCS Warrants Issued:			4,016
• Outstanding PRCS Warrants:	543	14%	
• Cleared PRCS Warrants:	3,473	86%	
<i>Number of Offenders:</i>	1,943		
Revocations:			
PRCS Revocation Petitions:			6,103
• New Offenses Only:	1,880	31%	
○ <i>Number of Offenders:</i>	1,354		
• Technical Only:	4,093	68%	
○ <i>Number of Offenders:</i>	1,937		
• Dismissed/Withdrawn	130	1%	
Flash Incarcerations - No Petition Filed:	2,033		
○ <i>Number of Offenders:</i>	1,319		
Terminations:			
PRCS Terminations:			5,486
• Successful:	2825	52%	
(Early termination)			
• Unsuccessful:	888	16%	
• Expired: (served full term)	274	5%	
• Prop 47 Closed	116	2%	
• Other:	660	12%	
▪ Deceased: (38)			
▪ Closed at Intake: (622)			
• Jurisdictional Transfer to Another County:	723	13%	

**MANDATORY SUPERVISION
STATISTICAL DATA
OCTOBER 1, 2011 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2015**

MS Cases ordered by the Court: **5,368**

Supervision:

MS Offenders assigned to a Caseload on 6/30/14: **948**

High:	252	27%
Medium:	362	38%
Low:	334	35%

MS Offenders Pending Assessment: 178

Warrants:

Mandatory Supervision Warrants: **5,740**

- Outstanding Warrants: 562 10%
- Cleared Warrants: 5,178 90%

Number of Offenders: 2,398

Revocations:

Mandatory Supervision Revocation Petitions Filed: **8,662**

- New Offenses Only: 3,563 41%
 - *Number of Offenders:* 1,717
- Technical Only: 4,876 56%
 - *Number of Offenders:* 2,321

- Dismissed/Withdrawn 223 3%

Terminations:

Mandatory Supervision Terminations: **5,977**

- Unsuccessful: 2,926 49%
- Expired: (served full term) 1,935 32%
- Early Termination 17 1%
- Prop 47 Closed 644 10%
- Other: 136 2%
 - Deceased: (61)
 - Closed at Intake: (75)
- Jurisdictional Transfer to Another County: 319 6%

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN UPDATE

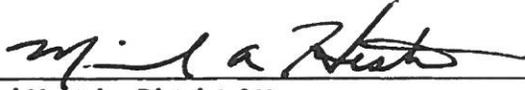
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (CCPEC)

Mark A. Hake

Mark A. Hake
Chief Probation Officer

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN UPDATE

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (CCPEC)

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michael Hestrin", written over a horizontal line.

Michael Hestrin, District Attorney

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN UPDATE

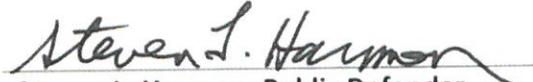
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (CCPEC)



W. Samuel Hamrick, Superior Court Designee

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN UPDATE

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (CCPEC)


Steven L. Harmon, Public Defender

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN UPDATE

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (CCPEC)



Zareh Sarrafian
Assistant County Executive Officer – Health System

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN UPDATE

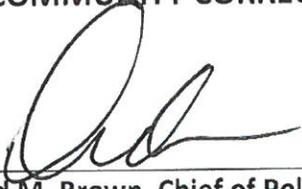
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (CCPEC)



Stan Sniff, Sheriff-Coroner-PA

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN UPDATE

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (CCPEC)

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'D. Brown', written over a horizontal line.

David M. Brown, Chief of Police, City of Hemet