



County of Monterey

Public Safety Realignment



**Fiscal Year Review for:
2011-2012, 2012-2013 and 2013-2014**

Prepared by: Monterey County Probation
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Report Overview

California's Public Safety Realignment (AB109/117) was enacted on October 1, 2011. As a result, the Monterey County Jail and Probation Department were expected to receive the greatest impact based on the legislative changes affecting sentencing structure and community supervision.

The purpose of this report is to review the implementation and impact of the Public Safety Realignment in Monterey County. Most of the data utilized was obtained through the Probation Department and County Jail. In an attempt to evaluate the community impact of AB109 and recidivism we have included information on the County's crime statistics, as well as arrest and conviction rates for AB109 offenders. The information provided is not offered as an inclusive recidivism study, as this would require a well-defined research methodology and access to arrest and conviction data throughout California.

The data represented in this report reflects the last three fiscal years from the beginning of implementation: October 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012; July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013; and July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2014. The source of data provided is from the Probation Department, Monterey County Jail, Monterey County District Attorney and Community service providers.

Recidivism Defined

Recidivism within the criminal justice context is defined as a person who reverts back to criminal behavior after being convicted. Recidivism is generally measured by criminal acts that result in re-arrest, reconviction or return to prison with or without a new sentence during a designated period of time. In California, the Public Safety Realignment legislation did not provide a specific, measurable definition of recidivism, nor did they establish a dedicated funding stream for the research and analysis of recidivism.

According to the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC), AB1050 amended Section 6027 of the Penal Code to require the Board to "*develop definitions to promote statewide consistency in local data collection, evaluation and implementation of evidence-based practices and programs.*" They proposed to define recidivism as a "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. However, the Attorney General, Kamala Harris, recently proposed to define recidivism as "an arrest resulting in a charge filed by a prosecutor within three years of an individual's release from incarceration or placement on supervision for a previous criminal conviction." Harris also reported that the



Department of Justice has created a standardized tool for counties to track recidivism in their jurisdictions.

While the State has not yet agreed upon one single definition or measurement of recidivism, it does appear that progress is finally being made towards a uniform definition as well as the development of a standardized tool to accurately measure recidivism rates by county or state.

Public Safety Realignment –AB109

The Public Safety Realignment represented one of the most significant changes to California corrections and public safety in decades. Assembly Bills 109 and 117 were enacted primarily as a result of a U.S. Supreme Court decision requiring a reduction of the prison population. Years of state and local government budget deficits and an unacceptably high recidivism rate for criminal offenders were all factors of the realignment. Effective October 1, 2011, the following legislative changes took place:

- ✚ In order to be sentenced to State Prison, generally an individual must have a current or prior serious or violent felony conviction or be required to register as a sex offender.
- ✚ Inmates serving prison sentences as a result of convictions defined as non-violent, non-serious and non-sexual would be released to the supervision of county probation departments instead of parole. These individuals are referred to as “Post-Release Community Supervision” (PRCS). Their prison sentence or length of supervision after release was not changed.
- ✚ Individuals convicted of non-violent, non-serious or non-sexual felonies would no longer go to prison, but instead serve a “local county jail” sentence. This is defined by statute in the CA Penal Code as “1170(h)”. Additionally, custody credits for jail time served were adjusted from 33% to mirror the day for day custody credits received in state prison.
- ✚ Legislation also created “Mandatory Supervision” which gave the Courts the additional tool of “splitting” the local prison sentence, thereby dividing the time of a sentence between a jail term and a period of supervision by a probation officer.
- ✚ Individuals who were being supervised by State Parole would no longer be sent back to prison for parole violations, with some exceptions. Instead, they would serve a parole revocation in the local county jail for up to 6 months. After July 2013, the new laws required the local Courts to conduct parole violation hearings, rather than the State Board of Parole.

Statewide Impact of Realignment on Crime Trends

Numerous reports have been published in the last year, trying to evaluate the impact of the Criminal Justice Realignment. In actuality, much of the data has been conflictual. Cause and effect of changing crime trends cannot be attributed to realignment without empirical research and sound methodology that accounts for the significant effects of economic and sociological factors.

The California Department of Justice; Office of the Attorney General, collects extensive amounts of data from all criminal justice related jurisdictions in California and they recently published a report entitled, "Crime in California in 2013" where they state that crime is down in California. A few key facts referenced in their report:

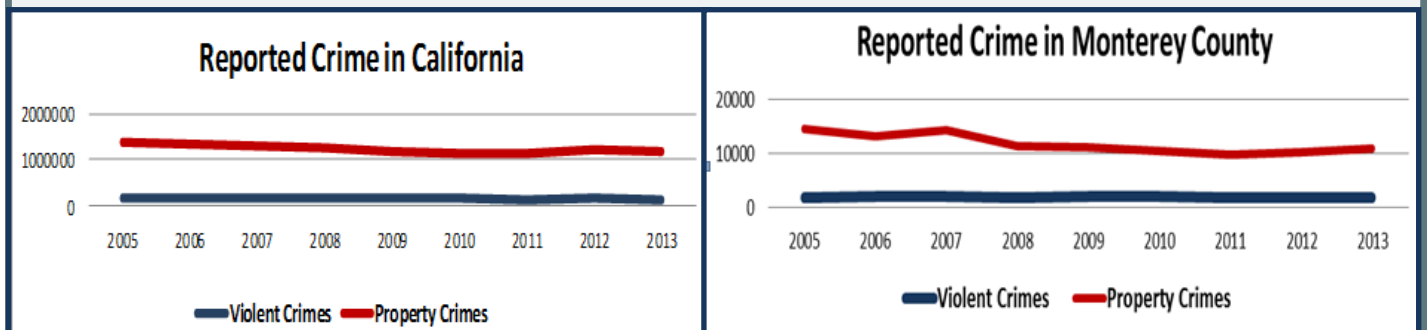
Crimes:

- ⇒ In 2013, every violent and property offense category decreased in number and rate per 100,000 population.
- ⇒ From 2012 to 2013, the violent crime rate per 100,000 decreased 6.5 percent, reaching its lowest level since 1967.
- ⇒ After increasing 4.2% in 2012, the homicide rate dropped 8% in 2013
- ⇒ The property crime rate declined 9.1 percent from 2008 to 2013, driven by a 17.3 percent decrease in the rate of reported motor vehicle thefts

Arrests:

- ⇒ The 2013 total arrest rate of 4,028.7 per 100,000 population at risk is 3.3 percent lower than the 2012 total arrest rate of 4,165.1.
- ⇒ In 2013, the adult total arrest rate slightly decreased (1.7 percent) while the juvenile total arrest rate decreased 18.8 percent.
- ⇒ From 2012 to 2013, the total felony arrest rate increased 2.4 percent while the total misdemeanor arrest rate decreased 5.8 percent.
- ⇒ In 2013, the total violent and property offense arrest rates decreased 4.4 and 3.6 percent, respectively. The drug offense arrest rate increased 12.6 percent

Chart 1



Crime and Arrests in Monterey County as Compared to California

In comparing California crime statistics from the Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, Monterey County closely mirrors reported crime and arrests within California, as shown in the table below and illustrated in the chart.

Crime data reflects reported crime whereas arrest data reflects the crimes that resulted in an actual arrest of the person responsible. The charts below show this information broken down by the different categories of crimes and charges of convictions.

Chart 2

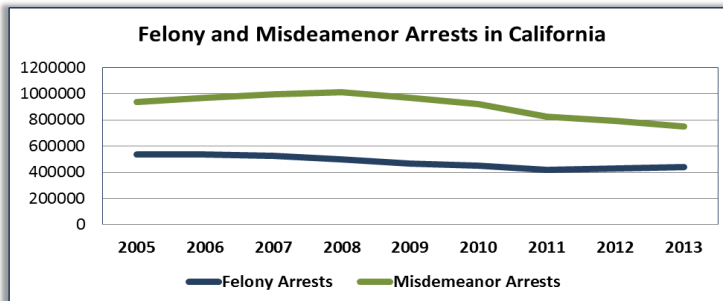
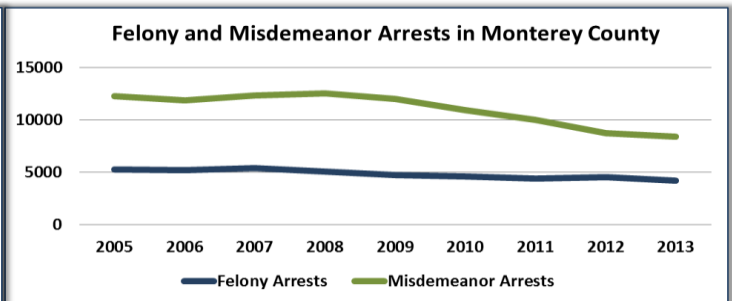


Chart 3



The table below shows the actual number of reported felony and misdemeanor arrests reflected in the chart above.

Table 1

Monterey County	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Felony Arrests	5250	5166	5384	5047	4710	4620	4425	4520	4212
Misdemeanor Arrests	12275	11842	12298	12486	11948	10926	9955	8735	8418
California	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Felony Arrests	538166	534460	523276	499628	466441	448552	419914	429766	442741
Misdemeanor Arrests	939046	968408	992588	1010038	970221	918279	825455	792267	750985

The chart below shows arrests in Monterey County as compared to California for the categories of violent crime and property crime.

Chart 4

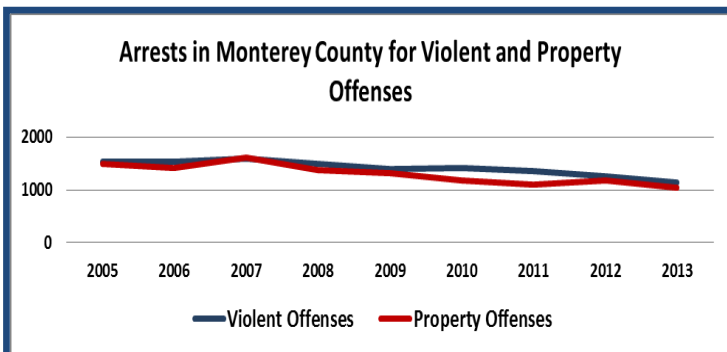
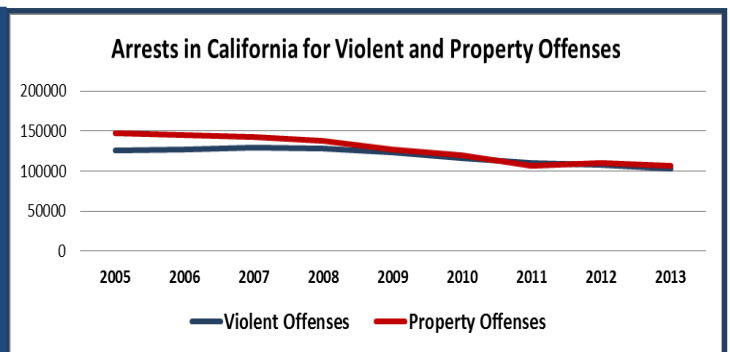


Chart 5





The table below shows the actual number of arrests made in Monterey County as compared to California for violent and property offenses.

Table 2

Monterey County	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Violent Offenses	1538	1537	1583	1489	1385	1413	1355	1262	1133
Property Offenses	1495	1415	1607	1381	1311	1180	1099	1177	1036
California	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Violent Offenses	125725	126342	129433	127978	123762	116137	109818	107155	103123
Property Offenses	147692	144781	142006	137187	126891	119942	106815	110230	106995

In Monterey County arrests for violent crimes and property offenses have noticeably declined through 2013. The chart below shows the increases and decreases in the different types of criminal charges over time.

Chart 6

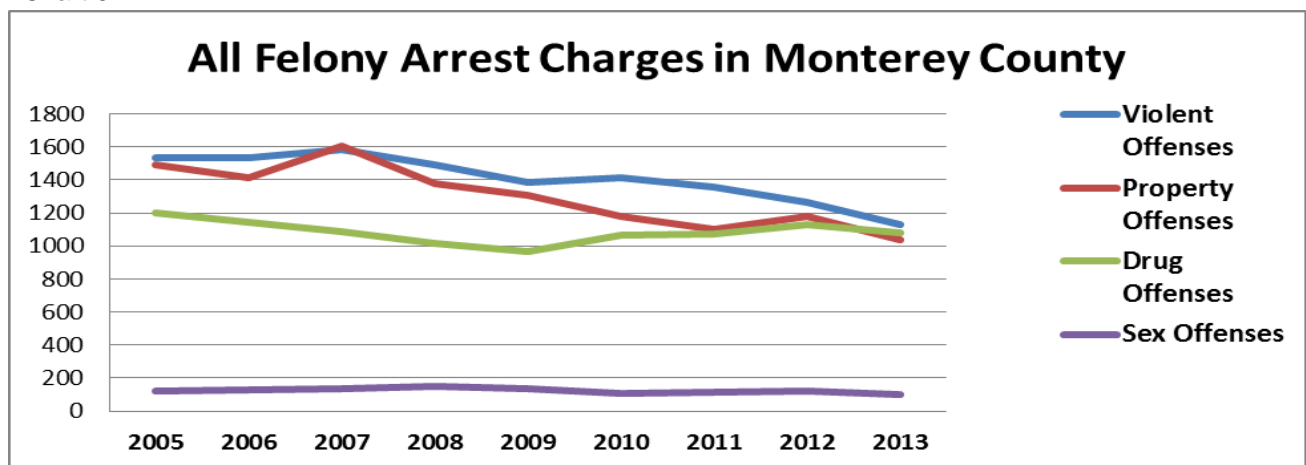
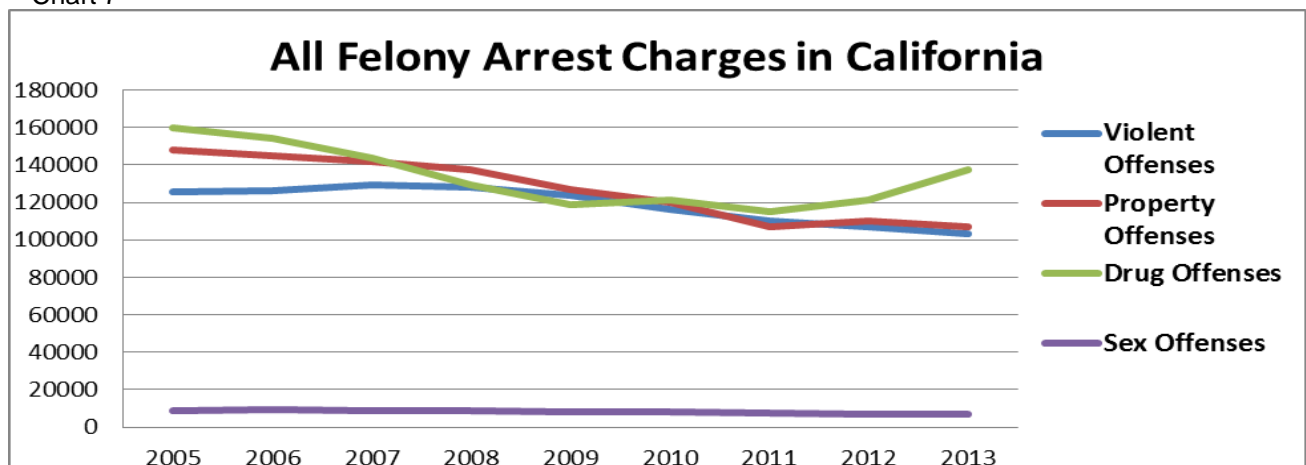


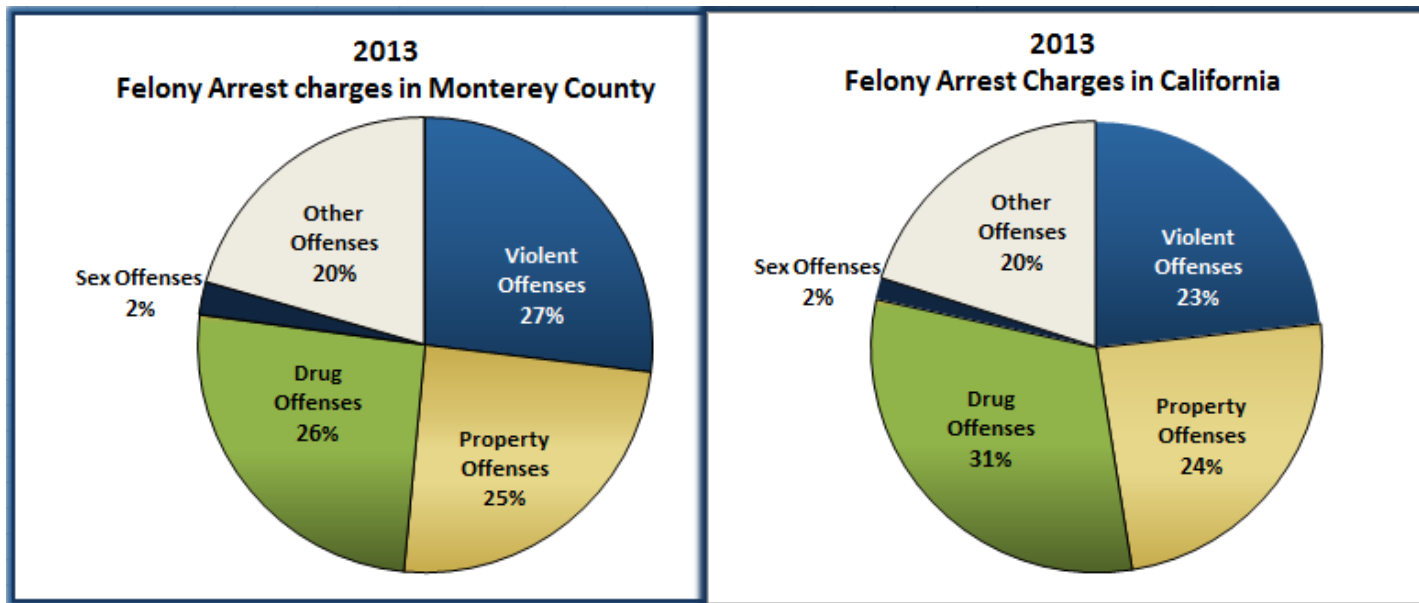
Chart 7



These charts compare Monterey County to California for the different types of arrests made in 2013.

Chart 8

Chart 9



Community Correction Partnership and Allocation of Funds

The Community Correction Partnership (CCP) was originally established through the Community Corrections Performance Incentive Act of 2009 (SB 678). Executive Committee (voting) membership is defined as the Chief Probation Officer (Chair), Chief of Police, Sheriff, District Attorney, Public Defender, Superior Court Presiding Judge or his/her designee and one Board of Supervisors-designated representative from either the Head of Social Services, Head of Mental Health, or Head of Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs. As a result of AB109, the CCP became responsible for developing a local plan and making recommendations for the distribution of state funds. These recommendations are submitted to each county's Board of Supervisors for final approval. In the event the Board of Supervisors rejects the plan by a vote of 4/5th, such plan will be returned to the CCP and its Executive Committee for further consideration.

The Executive Committee is the decision making body of the CCP, and has the authority to implement policies and programs consistent with the goals identified by the realignment plan in order to maximize the effective investment of criminal justice resources with evidence based strategies and programs. Monterey County receives a yearly allocation to implement the public safety realignment. The CCP utilizes 3 general funding categories for distribution of state funds: Treatment and intervention, supervision, and incarceration related expenses for the increased jail population.



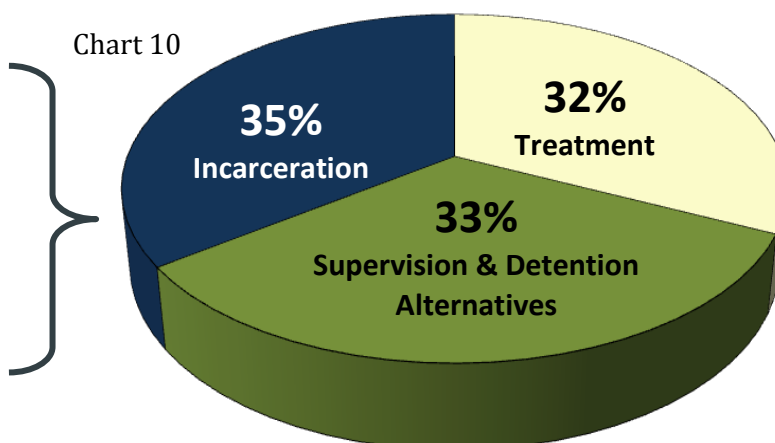
Table 3

Allocation and Planned Distribution of Funds

Fiscal Year	Planned Distribution of Expenditures	Treatment	Supervision & Detention Alternatives	Incarceration	Misc.
FY 2011-2012	4,268,439	34%	36%	30%	0%
FY 2012-2013	9,555,720	29%	32%	39%	<1%
FY 2013-2014	10,665,913	31%	30%	38%	1%
*FY 2014-2015	10,982,483	34%	32%	34%	<1%

**Since the 2014-2015 budget was approved, it is also included. **Actual expenditures may differ from planned allocations*

Average Planned Distribution Over Last 4 Fiscal Years



Effects of Realignment on the Monterey County Jail Population

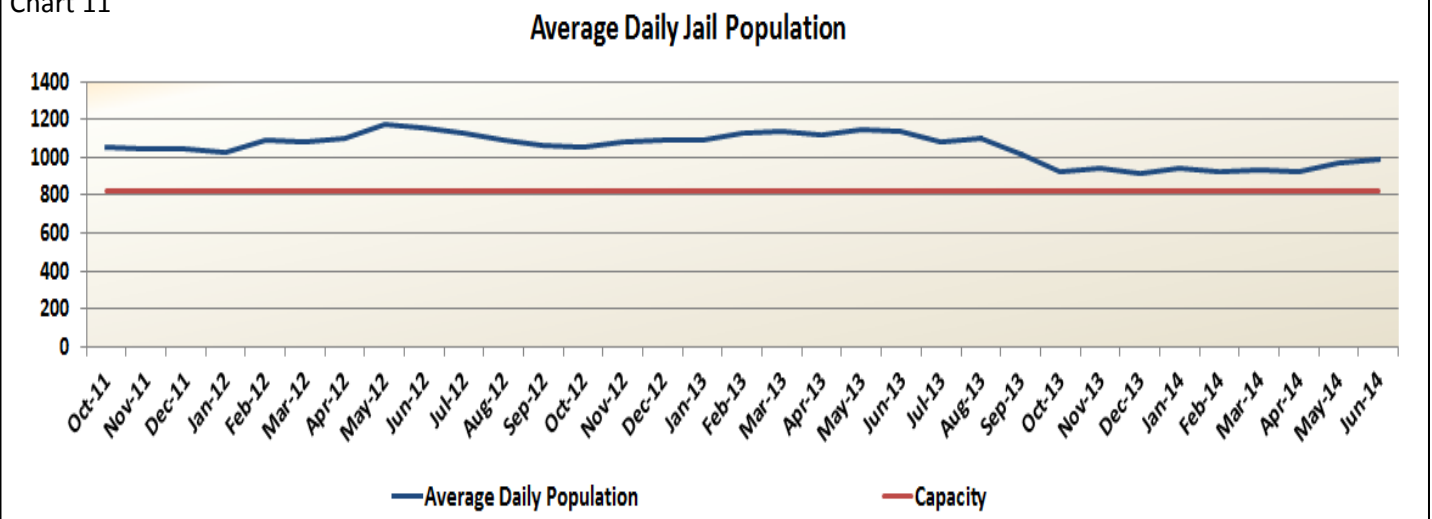
Prior to realignment, the overall Jail population in California was gradually decreasing, although Monterey County Jail population has been over the rated capacity for many years. The jail has a design bed capacity of 825 but at times has housed up to 1150 detainees. When the Public Safety Realignment was implemented it was anticipated the jail population would continue to increase.

Monterey County and the Superior Court made the following changes to off-set the increased population by modifying or expanding existing programs and creating new programs: The Own Recognizance (OR) Policy to “release people from custody on their own recognizance” was expanded, modifications were made to the Work Alternative Program and early release guidelines within the jail, use of electronic monitoring was increased, and options for placement into substance abuse treatment was implemented as well as a pre-trial release program through the Probation Department.



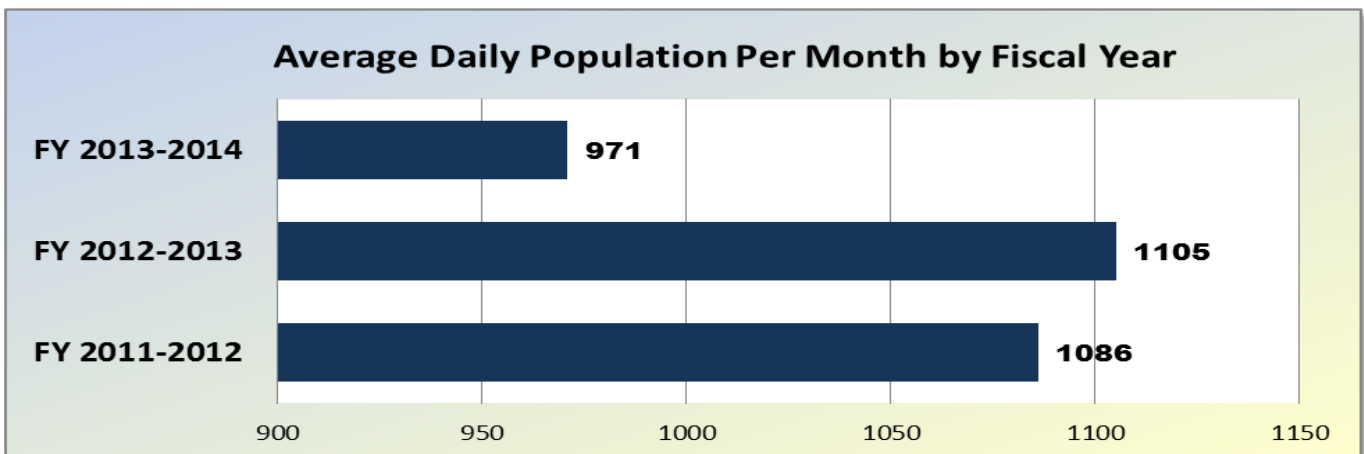
In spite of added services and alternatives to custody, the jail population continued to expand. Part of the AB109 allocated funds dedicated to incarceration also enabled the County to transfer inmates to other counties who had extra jail capacity. The Jail has been able to utilize Alameda County for additional bed space. This has been utilized as a last resort, because it's very costly in terms of time and resources. Additionally, it makes inmate and family visitation difficult. Inmates selected to be transferred to another facility, are those that have been sentenced pursuant to 1170(h). Prior to realignment, these individuals would have otherwise been sent to a prison within California. As of June 30, 2014 a total of 176 inmates had been transferred to Alameda County Jail and 67 were currently being housed.

Chart 11



*Source: Monterey County AB109 Criminal Justice Realignment –One Year Review from Oct 1, 2011 – Sept 30, 2012 and the Quarterly CCP Reports ** All average daily population counts do not include inmates transported to other facilities.

Chart 12:



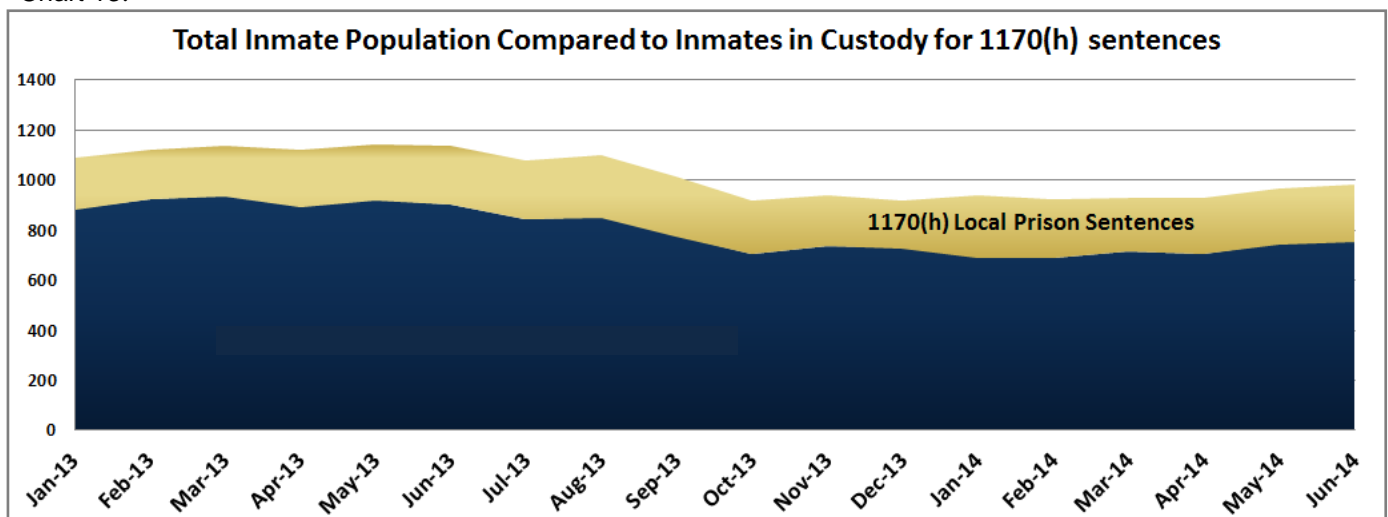
*Source: Monterey County AB109 Criminal Justice Realignment –One Year Review from Oct 1, 2011 – Sept 30, 2012 and the Quarterly CCP Reports (Computed by totaling the average daily population per month and averaging that by the fiscal years represented).



The Public Safety Realignment also changed the composition of inmates housed in the jail. Prior to realignment, local jails were used to house people who were pending sentencing for new charges or inmates who had been sentenced for less than 1 year of incarceration. The realigned population is in jail for a much longer period of time and consequently their needs for rehabilitation, medical and mental health treatment have also increased, resulting in new challenges and issues. The Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) awarded Monterey County \$80 million in state funds to expand the capacity and rehabilitative service delivery within the jail. It is expected that an expanded facility will be ready in 2018 and include additional space for treatment and rehabilitative services.

Since January of 2013, on average approximately 22% of the Jail population is comprised of realigned inmates serving a local prison sentence.

Chart 13:



* Quarterly CCP Reports began 1-2013 showing the number of 1170(h) inmates in custody at the end of each month.

**This number is being compared to the average daily population per month.

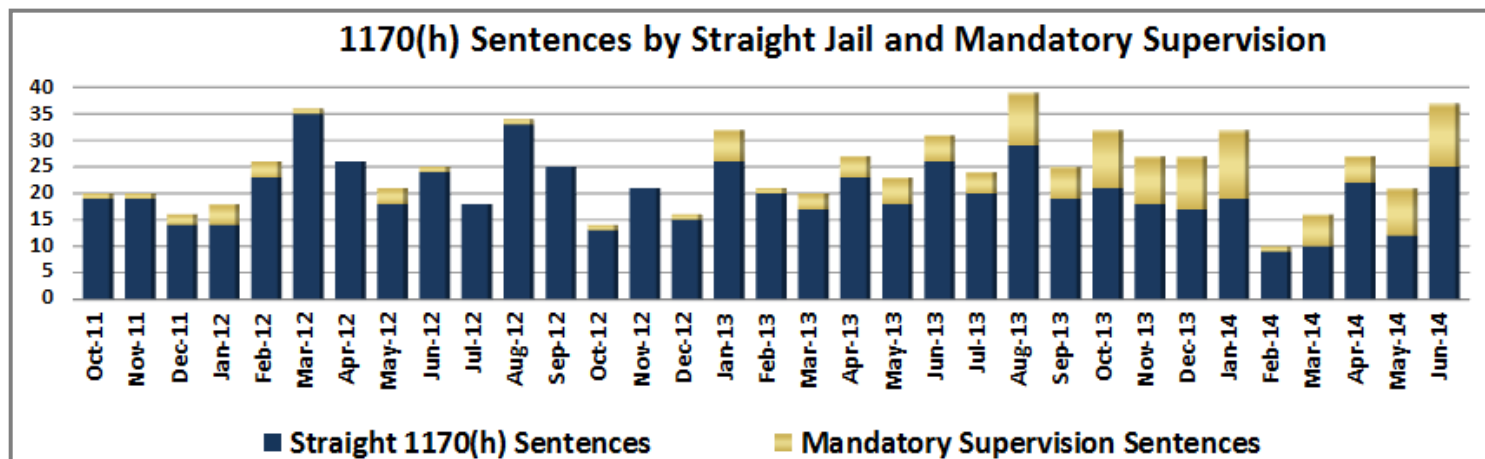
1170(h) Straight Sentences of Incarceration Versus Split Sentences of Incarceration

Realignment gave the courts the additional tool to split sentences. A split sentence allows a judge to split the time between the jail term and supervision in the community. The period of supervision is referred to as “mandatory supervision.” The Monterey County Superior Court has gradually increased the use of mandatory supervision. Inmates that receive a straight jail sentence are released from custody and do not have any type of supervision.



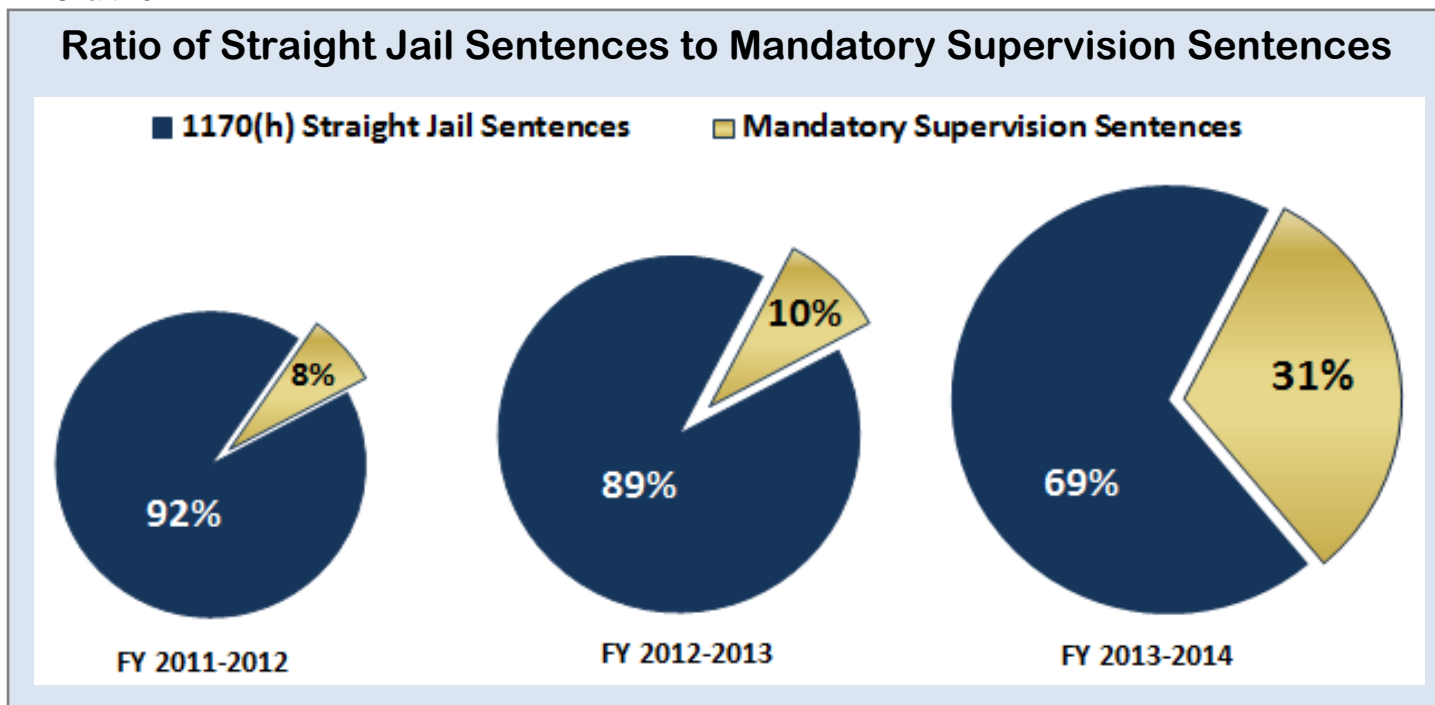
The chart below shows the number of 1170(h) sentences given by the court in comparison to the individuals who also received Mandatory Supervision.

Chart 14



*Source: Monterey County AB109 Criminal Justice Realignment –One Year Review from Oct 1, 2011 – Sept 30, 2012 and the Quarterly CCP Reports

Chart 15



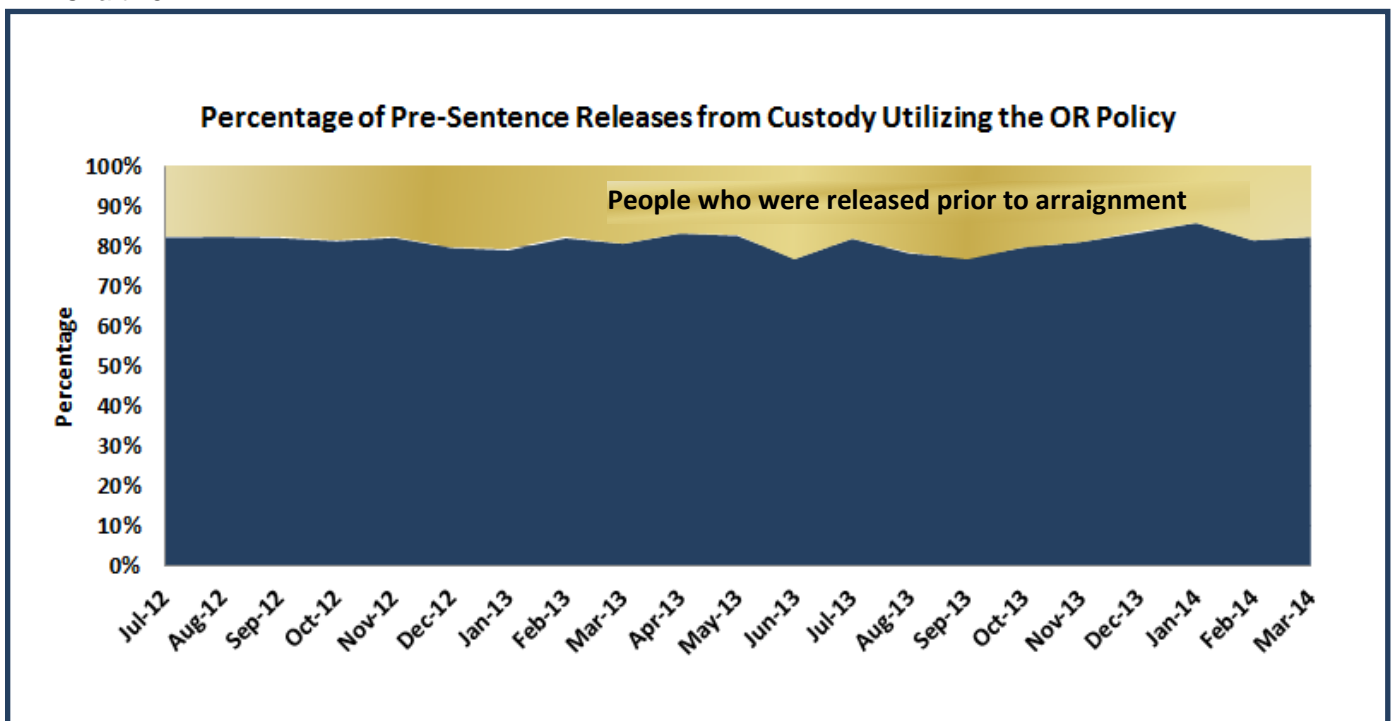
Alternatives to Custody

Pre-Sentence Release Programs: OR and Pre-Trial Supervision

With the implementation of realignment the County expanded the existing OR policy, which allowed for people to be released from jail on their "own recognizance." As a result, on average 223 people are released each month following their arrest. The Jail books on average 957 people each month, so on a monthly basis, approximately 23% are eligible for release prior to their arraignment based on their arrest charges, with some exception. This leaves the more serious offenders in custody while they await arraignment.

The chart below illustrates the percentage of people released through the OR Policy prior to arraignment. These numbers do not reflect the individuals who were released after posting bail.

Chart 16



Data source: Board of State and Community Corrections data dashboard for Monterey County Jail Bookings and Quarterly CCP Reports-OR data

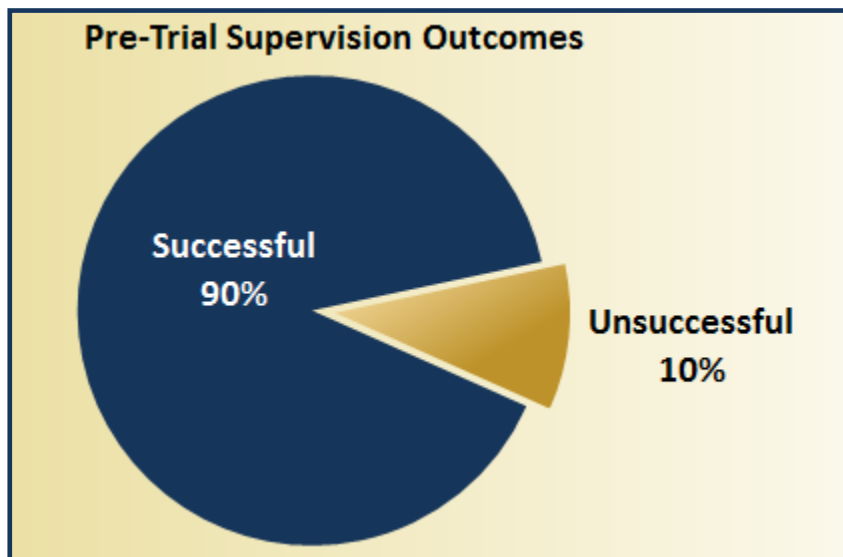
To augment the release of newly arrested and un-sentenced people, Monterey County also adopted a pre-trial supervision program in October 2012, one year after realignment. Only individuals who are not eligible for OR release due to more serious charges or other set criteria are assessed for pre-trial release and supervision. The expansive OR release in addition to those who bail out, result in a small pool of individuals left for pre-trial supervision. While the

number of individuals actually released for pre-trial supervision has remained relatively small, those that are released by the Court for pre-trial supervision are successful 90% of the time.

Table 4

Pre-Trial	FY 12-13	FY 13-14	Total
Number of People Who Were Assessed and a Court Report was Written	281	416	697
Number of People Recommended for Pre-Trial Release & Supervision	117	141	258
Number of People Released for Pre-Trial Supervision	57	73	130
Number of People who Failed to Appear or Were Re-arrested Prior to Sentencing	8	5	13

Chart 17



50% of people recommended for pre-trial supervision were released from custody.

Involuntary Home Detention

The California Legislature added language to the statute allowing the correctional administrator to remove sentenced inmates from the county jail involuntarily to serve a portion of their sentence under home detention with electronic monitoring. This expansion does not impact those individuals who voluntarily apply and participate for Supervised Home Confinement. As of June 30, 2014, twenty-one individuals had been released from the jail through this expansion. Utilizing this type of release is considered as a last option to address jail overcrowding and therefore it is not anticipated that a significant number of inmates will be released from the jail through involuntary home detention. Jail overcrowding for sentenced inmates is now being managed by diverting inmates to other counties with extra bed space.



Supervised Home Confinement (SHC)

SHC is a program that utilizes electronic monitoring and supervision for those who voluntarily apply. Approved participants are released from custody with an electronic monitoring device and supervised by the Probation Department. The program has had the largest number of participants and has been an effective alternative to custody within the county for many years. On average, 30 new participants are enrolled each month.

Custody Alternative Sanction Program

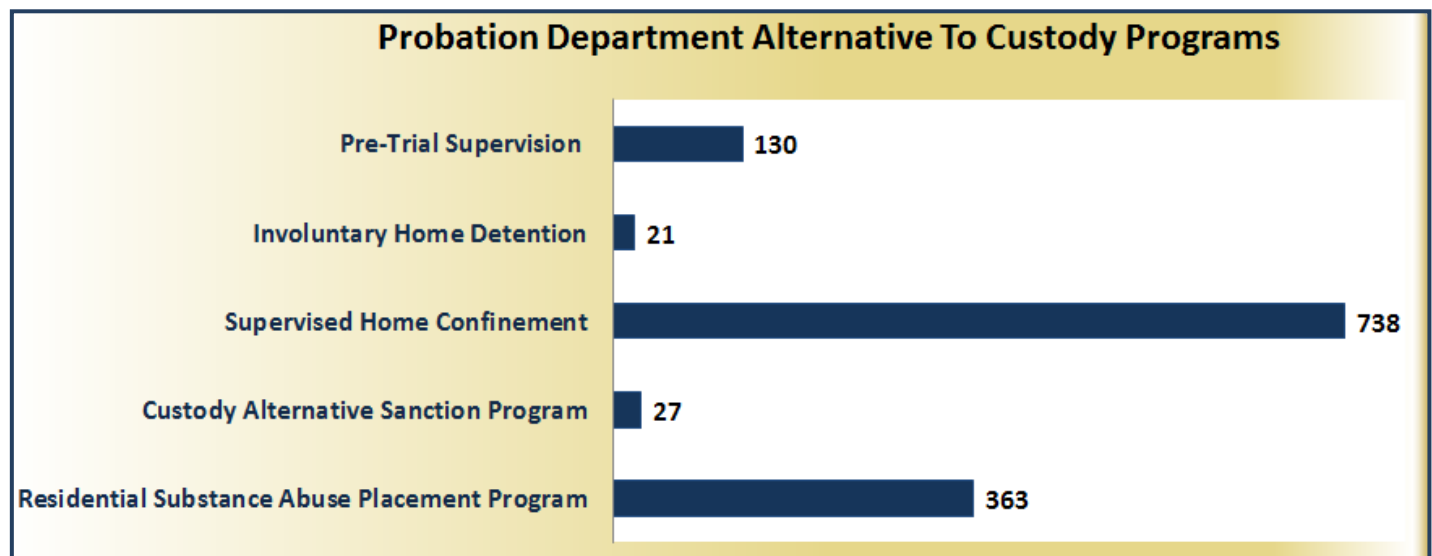
When individuals on probation or community supervision violate their conditions of supervision they may be returned to jail custody. In an effort to consistently apply the principles of evidence based practice by responding to violation behaviors swiftly and in the least restrictive manner necessary those individuals identified that do not require Court involvement can be placed on home detention and electronic monitoring for a specified time period, in lieu of jail custody. As of June 30, 2014, this program had been utilized 27 times.

Residential Substance Abuse Placement Program

Many inmates are in need of treatment in a residential setting to address their substance abuse/addiction. Facilitating their application process and transporting them directly from custody to the treatment facility allows many inmates to be released from jail prior to completing their sentence. This program not only saves valuable space in the jail, but also provides residential substance abuse treatment when needed. Since the program was implemented in October 2012, 363 individuals have been placed into residential treatment programs throughout the Central Coast and Northern California.

The chart below shows how many people were diverted or removed from the Jail by Probation programs since the criminal justice realignment was implemented. There were a total of 1279 people.

Chart 18



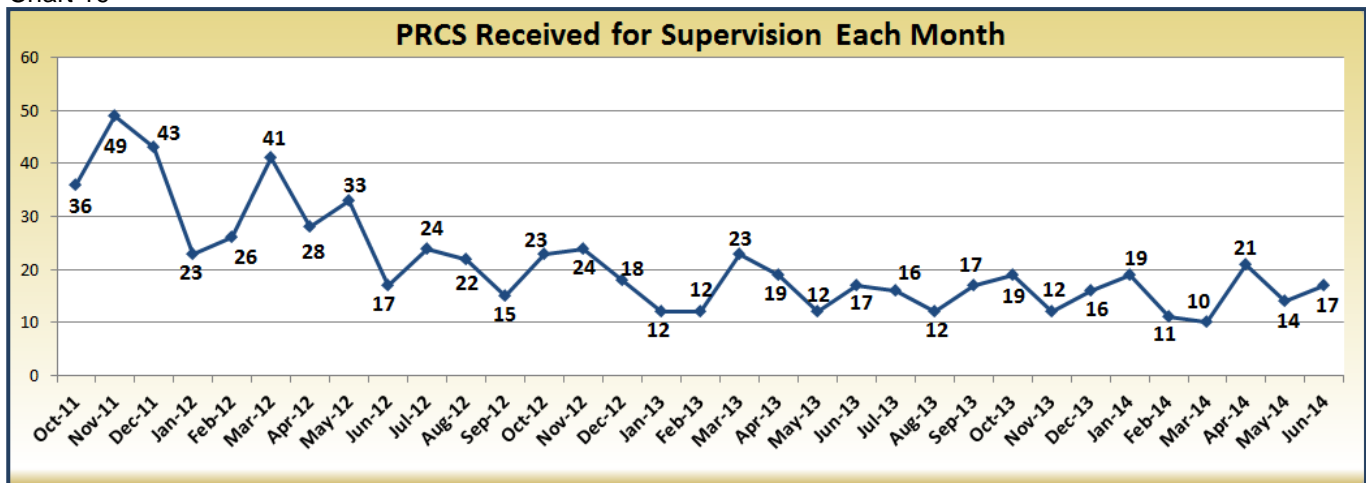
Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS)

PRCS individuals are those who have served their time in prison and instead of being released to parole for three years of supervision, are released to probation. The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) identifies inmates in advance who will be released to their county of residence based on their non-violent, non-serious, non-sexual related convictions.

On average Monterey County Probation receives 21 new PRCS individuals each month. Most are released from CDCR; however the County also receives those who have transferred here from another county. Monterey County has received 701 PRCS individuals since October 1, 2011. Of all individuals released from prison, only 4.2% failed to initially report to Monterey County Probation for supervision. The Court issues arrest warrants for individuals who abscond. As of June 30, 2014 there are 4 individuals who never reported upon release from prison and still have active warrants for their arrest.

The following chart shows the number of people received for supervision into Monterey County each month since October of 2011.

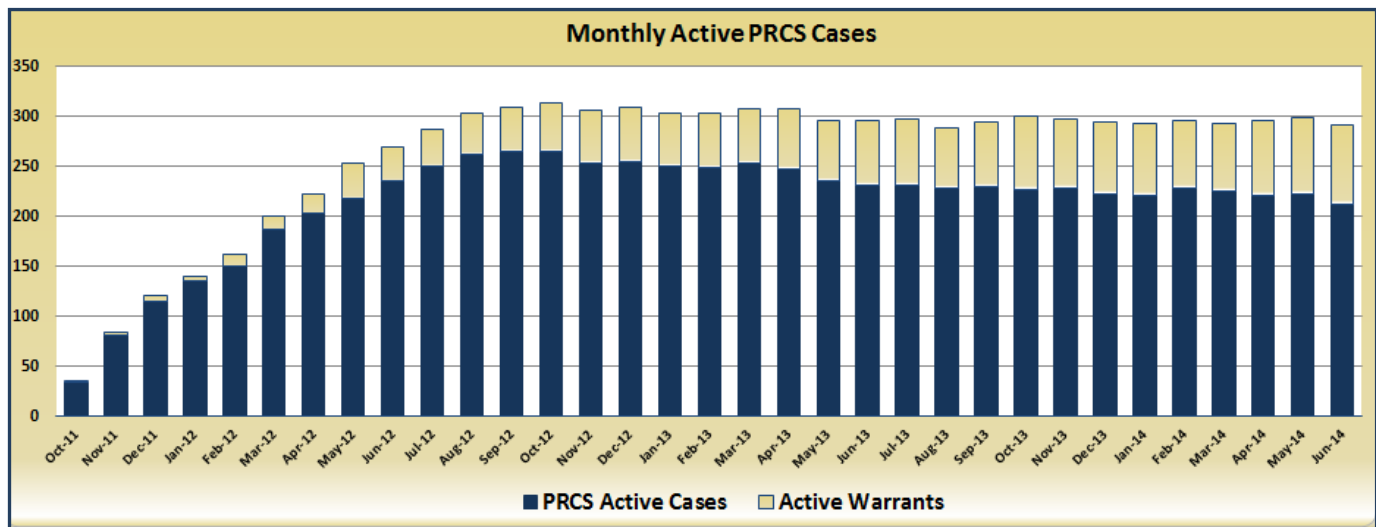
Chart 19



The count of PRCS received may include duplicate records due to individuals who returned to prison and were then released for a 2nd time on PRCS.

Active PRCS case counts gradually increased for the first year of realignment. Within the last two fiscal years total case counts have leveled off and on average, there are 299 PRCS cases open. Of those, 20% have active warrants for their arrest.

Chart 20



There are currently 7 Probation Officers assigned for supervision of the PRCS population. Each officer supervises approximately 43 PRCS individuals which allows for active supervision, completion of assessments and case plans, program referrals and follow up with service delivery as well as home visits, searches and accountability to terms and conditions.

Risk Assessments:

The underlying philosophy of the Monterey County Probation Department is that use of comprehensive risk assessment tools will enable the Department to better identify individuals who are at a higher risk to re-offend so that they can receive appropriate levels of supervision and rehabilitative services targeted to meet the areas of assessed need. The Ohio Risk Assessment System (ORAS) is the designated tool utilized by the Department and scores individuals from low to very high, in terms of risk for re-offense. 61% of PRCS individuals scored “high” and “very high” for risk to reoffend. Their scores are higher on average than the general probation population.

Those with a score of very high are closely supervised by a special unit comprised of two probation officers who work with each local law enforcement agency where the individual resides. Searches are also routinely conducted to locate those individuals who have absconded.



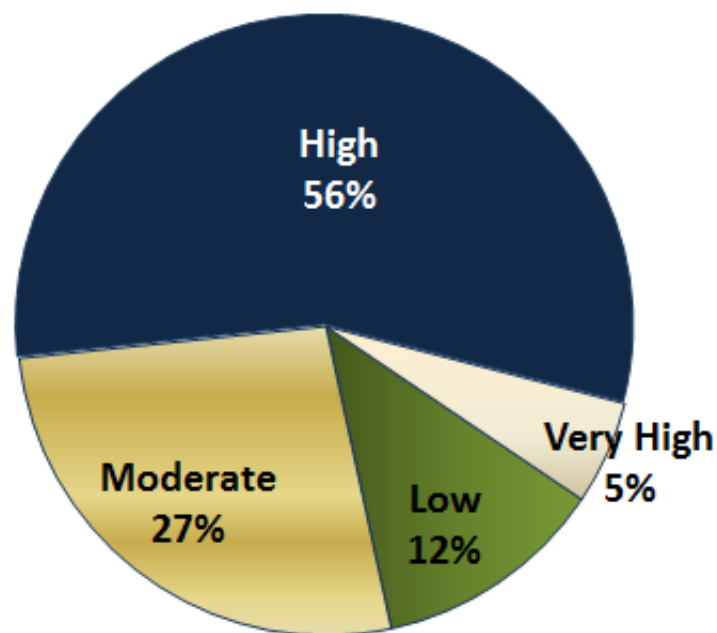
Table 5

ORAS Assessment	Number of Individuals	Percentage
Low	85	12%
Moderate	187	27%
High*	389	56%
Very High*	38	5%
	699	100%

*High risk level scores indicate the need for higher levels of supervision.

Chart 21

PRCS Levels of Risk and Supervision





PRCS Demographic Information is being presented by the 3 fiscal years represented and is inclusive of the all individuals supervised. From implementation through 6/30/2014 some of the demographics have remained consistent while others have shifted.

Table 6

PRCS Gender by Fiscal Year			
Gender	2011-2012 N=289	2012-2013 N=228	2013-2014 N=183
Female	13%	10%	8%
Male	87%	90%	92%
Grand Total	100%	100%	100%

Table 7

PRCS Age by Fiscal Year			
Age Range	2011-2012 N=289	2012-2013 N=228	2013-2014 N=183
18-24	4%	6%	8%
25-34	37%	37%	36%
35-44	30%	26%	27%
45-54	23%	21%	20%
55-64	5%	9%	7%
65-74	1%	1%	2%
Grand Total	100%	100%	100%

Table 8

PRCS Race by Fiscal Year			
Race Type	2011-2012 N=289	2012-2013 N=228	2013-2014 N=183
Hispanic	58%	50%	56%
White	26%	32%	23%
Black	12%	14%	19%
Asian	3%	2%	2%
Other	1%	2%	0%
Grand Total	100%	100%	100%

Table 9

PRCS Geographic Regions of Population by Fiscal Year			
Region	2011-2012 N=289	2012-2013 N=228	2013-2014 N=183
Salinas	46%	38%	41%
Monterey Peninsula	21%	27%	21%
North County	6%	5%	8%
South County	7%	9%	14%
Other*	20%	21%	16%
Grand Total	100%	100%	100%

**Includes out-of-county or where the address is unknown*

Table 10

PRCS Homeless Population			
	2011-2012 N=289	2012-2013 N=228	2013-2014 N=183
Homeless* Population	8%	3%	4%

**Defined as people who do not have an address or are transient*

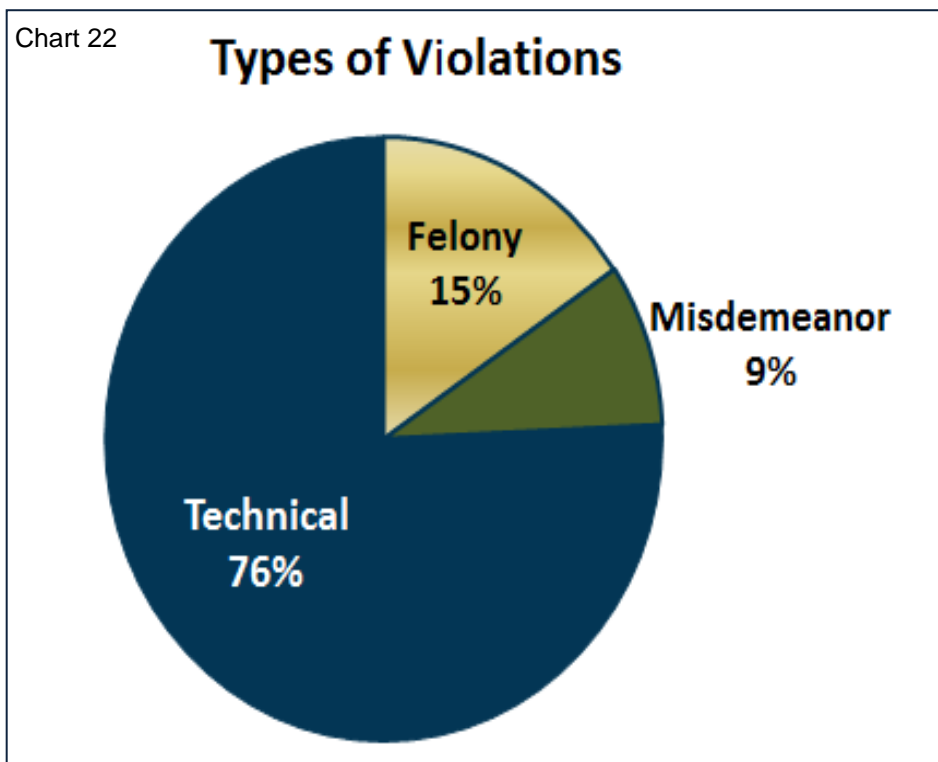
Table 11

PRCS Region of Homeless Population by Fiscal Year			
Region	2011-2012 n=22	2012-2013 n=7	2013-2014 n=8
Salinas	68%	29%	50%
Monterey Peninsula	23%	57%	50%
Other*	9%	14%	0%
Grand Total	100%	100%	100%

**Includes out-of-county or where the address is unknown*

PRCS Violations:

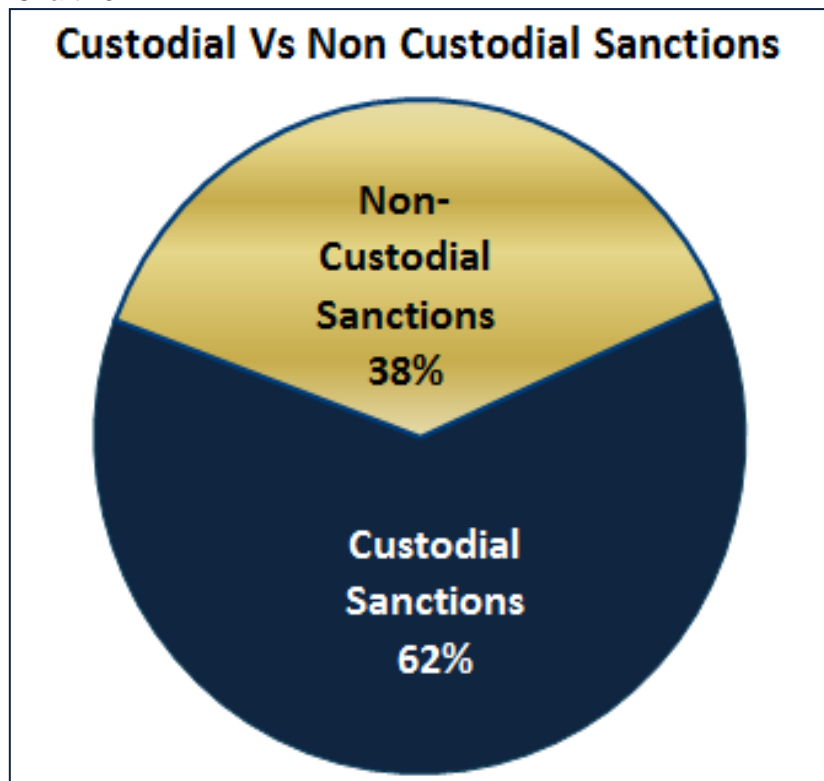
Probation Officers providing supervision to PRCS individuals are responsible for monitoring their compliance with designated conditions specified upon their release from prison. Conditions may include activities such as drug testing, rehabilitative program participation, and payment of restitution, among other things specific to their convictions. Evidence based practices in supervision guides the Probation Department's responses to non-compliant behaviors by considering the risk to the community and whether or not intermediate sanctions would be appropriate. The risk level of the offender, the severity of the misconduct and the threat to the community are all evaluated when determining whether or not to return an individual to custody. Violations are separated into three categories. Technical violations involve issues relating to non-compliance with conditions of supervision, whereas felony and misdemeanor violations reflect new arrests for crimes potentially committed.





PRCS Violations resulting in a custodial sanction are limited to 180 days. Custodial sanctions include a flash incarceration, which is a period of jail incarceration between 1 to 10 days that may be imposed by the probation officer. Upon a finding that a person has violated their conditions of supervision, they may be sentenced to up to 180 days in custody. This term of imprisonment may be the result of a formal court hearing, or the individual may admit the violation and accept the term of imprisonment proposed and waive a formal court hearing. Sanctions that do not involve jail custody, may include such activities as increased frequency of reporting to the officer, journaling, increased drug testing or participation in other rehabilitative services to address the issues being presented. When non-custodial sanctions are not effective in correcting non-compliance, officers may continue to increase sanctions including custodial sanctions.

Chart 23



Closed Cases:

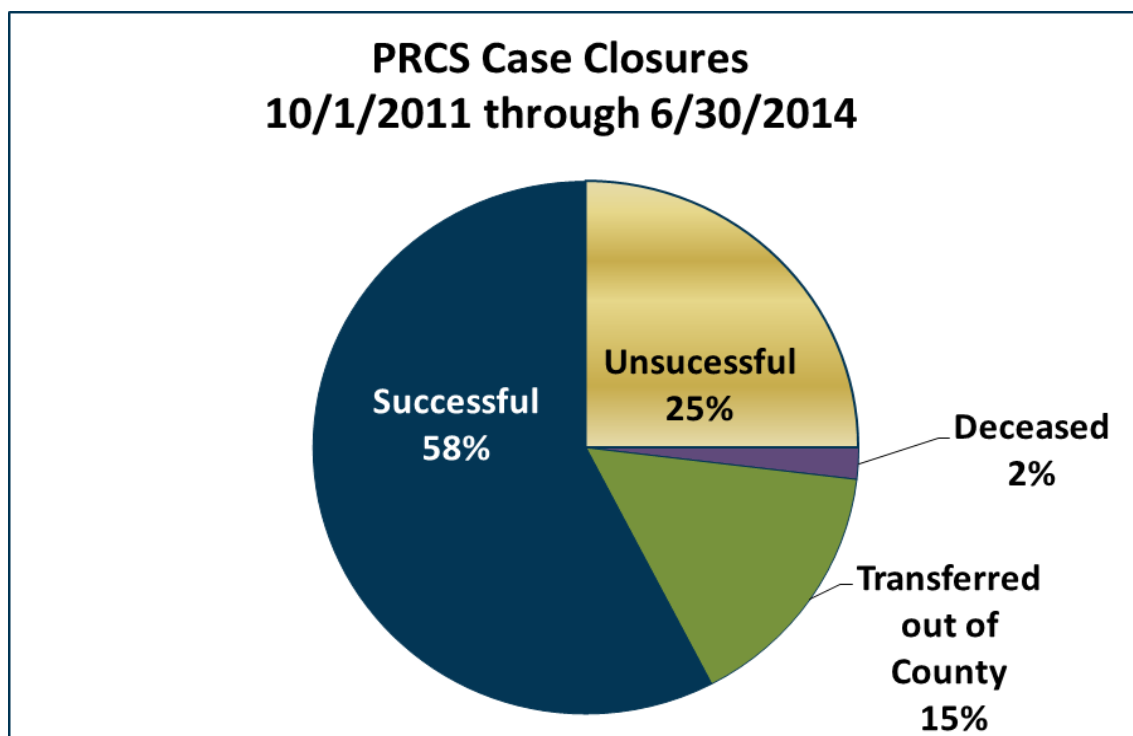
Since implementation of realignment 417 cases have been closed as of June 30, 2014. The following table identifies reasons for case closures. PRCS individuals are allowed to transfer their community supervision to another county as long as they can prove their address of residence. Successful closures are defined as individuals who have had no custodial sanctions or violations for 6 months which qualifies as an early closure or by operation of law, these cases must be closed after 12 months if there were no custodial sanctions. Cases that are unsuccessful represent those who committed a technical or new law violation and their PRCS case was revoked by the Court

Table 12

PRCS Case Closure Reasons	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014
Deceased	3%	2%	2%
Transferred out of County	66%	14%	9%
Successful*	10%	58%	65%
Unsuccessful	21%	26%	24%
Total	100%	100%	100%

**Also includes individuals whose supervision has expired after 3 years of supervision*

Chart 24



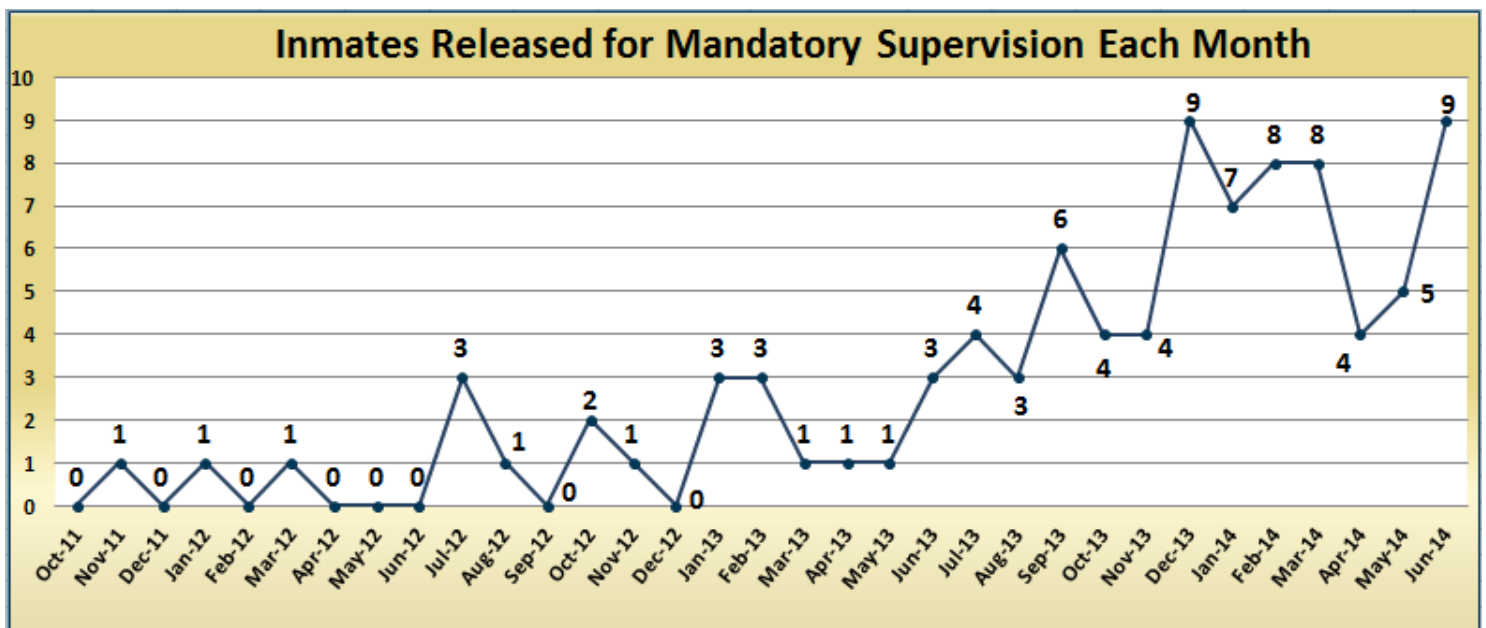


Mandatory Supervision

Effective January 1, 2015, AB 579 will require all individuals sentenced pursuant to 1170(h) to receive mandatory supervision in combination with their jail sentence unless the Court finds, in the interests of justice, that mandatory supervision is not appropriate. As a result, it is anticipated there will be an increase in mandatory supervision caseloads and demand for AB109 related re-entry services.

Monterey County's Mandatory Supervision population started off relatively small, but has increased over the past three years. Each month between 0 - 9 people have been released from jail to begin their Mandatory Supervision. The length of supervision varies from person to person, as the Court may suspend execution of any portion of the individual's sentence to be supervised in the community by the probation officer. Since the beginning of realignment, Monterey County Probation has received a total of 90 individuals for Mandatory Supervision.

Chart 25

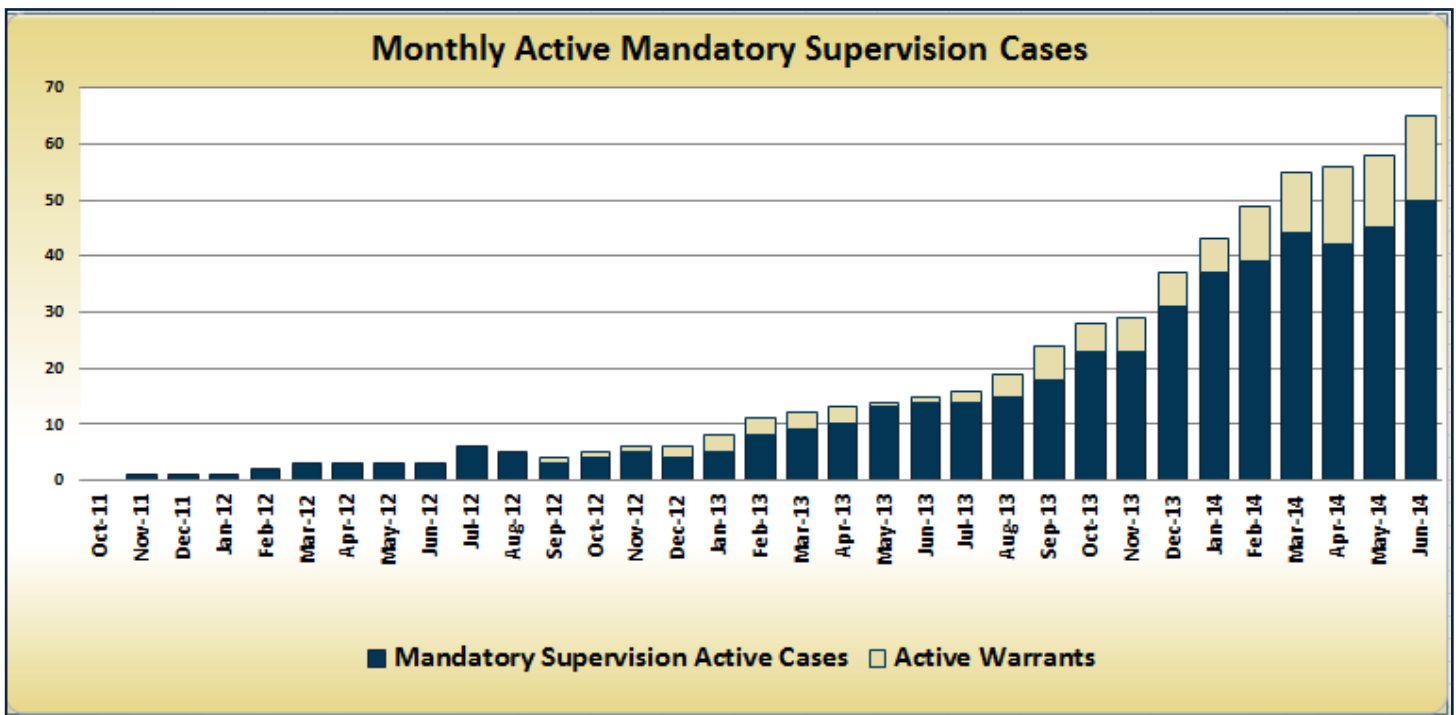


Three individuals were received more than one time for separate episodes of being released for Mandatory Supervision due to receiving a subsequent mandatory supervision sentence.

n = 93

As active Mandatory Supervisions gradually increased over time, Monterey County Probation has added the number of Probation Officers. As of June 30, 2014 there were 65 active mandatory supervision individuals with 15 or (23%) on a warrant status.

Chart 26



Mandatory Supervision demographic Information is being presented by the 3 fiscal years represented and is inclusive of all individuals supervised. Only 3 people were released to Mandatory Supervision in the first fiscal year. The data is displayed but not considered to be representative in nature due to the small number.

Table 13

Mandatory Supervision Gender by Fiscal Year			
Gender	2011-2012 N=3	2012-2013 N=17	2013-2014 N=70
Female	0%	37%	39%
Male	100%	63%	61%
Grand Total	100%	100%	100%

Table 14

Mandatory Supervision Age by Fiscal Year			
Age Range	2011-2012 N=3	2012-2013 N=17	2013-2014 N=70
18-24	0%	0%	13%
25-34	33%	48%	32%
35-44	0%	21%	23%
45-54	0%	21%	24%
55-64	67%	5%	7%
65-74	0%	5%	1%
Grand Total	100%	100%	100%

Table 15

Mandatory Supervision Race by Fiscal Year			
Race Type	2011-2012 N=3	2012-2013 N=17	2013-2014 N=70
Hispanic	33%	58%	46%
White	67%	37%	40%
Black	0%	0%	12%
Asian	0%	5%	1%
Other	0%	0%	1%
Grand Total	100%	100%	100%

Table 16

Mandatory Supervision Homeless Population			
	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
Homeless	0%	5%	4%

Defined as people who do not have an address or are transient

Table 17

Mandatory Supervision Region of Homeless Population by Fiscal Year			
Region	2011-2012 n=0	2012-2013 n=1	2013-2014 n=3
Salinas	0%	100%	67%
Monterey Peninsula	0%	0%	33%
Other*	0%	0%	0%
Grand Total	0%	100%	100%

Table 18

Mandatory Supervision Geographic Regions of Population by Fiscal Year			
Region	2011-2012 N=3	2012-2013 N=17	2013-2014 N=70
Salinas	0%	53%	34%
Monterey Peninsula	100%	0%	20%
North County	0%	0%	11%
South County	0%	24%	6%
Other*	0%	23%	29%
Grand Total	100%	100%	100%

*Includes out-of-county or where the address is unknown

Mandatory Supervision Violations:

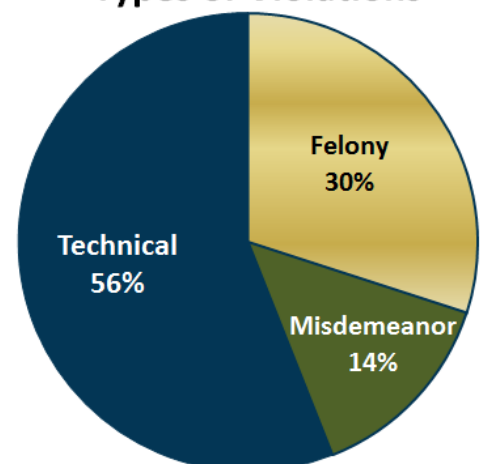
Probation officers providing supervision are responsible for monitoring compliance with designated terms and conditions specified by the Court. Conditions may include activities such as drug testing, rehabilitative program participation, and payment of restitution, among other things specific to their convictions. As discussed for PRCS, the same evidence based practices apply to the use of graduated sanctions for violations of Mandatory Supervision terms and conditions. Flash incarceration is not available for this population, however the officers can utilize a broad range of evidence based practice methods, tools, programs and services. When those efforts are not successful, the officer can file a petition to revoke mandatory supervision, based on the nature and severity of the violation. The balance between incarceration for public safety versus rehabilitative service delivery within the community is always at the forefront when filing a petition with the Court to revoke supervision. Technical violations involve issues relating to non-compliance with conditions of supervision, whereas felony and misdemeanor violations reflect new arrests for crimes potentially committed.

Chart 27

Violation Types

Mandatory Supervision violations are separated into three categories. Technical violations involve issues relating to non-compliance with conditions of supervision, whereas felony and misdemeanor violations reflect new arrests for crimes potentially committed.

Types of Violations



Violations Resulting in Jail Custody

Violations resulting in a custodial sanction are generally the result of a petition being filed with the court. When an Officer determines that jail custody is warranted due to repeated violations or public safety concerns, they file a petition with the Court and if the individual is found to be in violation of their Mandatory Supervision, the Judge may temporarily revoke their supervision and incarcerate them for a short period of time, require them to complete a designated treatment program or terminate their Mandatory Supervision. The following chart shows violations that were custodial, meaning a return to jail, versus violations that resulted in other types of non-custodial sanctions.

Chart 28

Custodial vs Non Custodial Sanctions

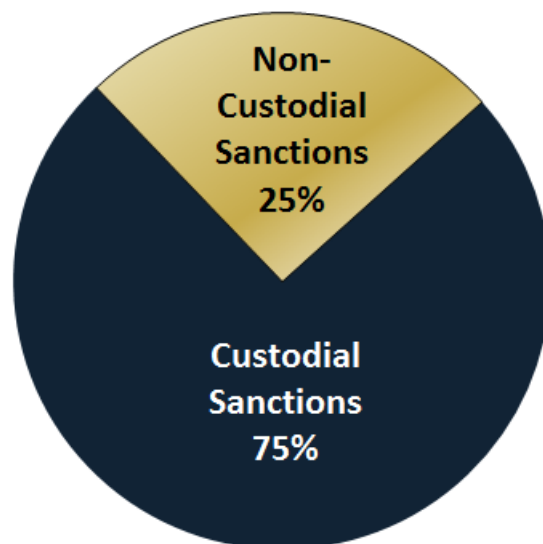
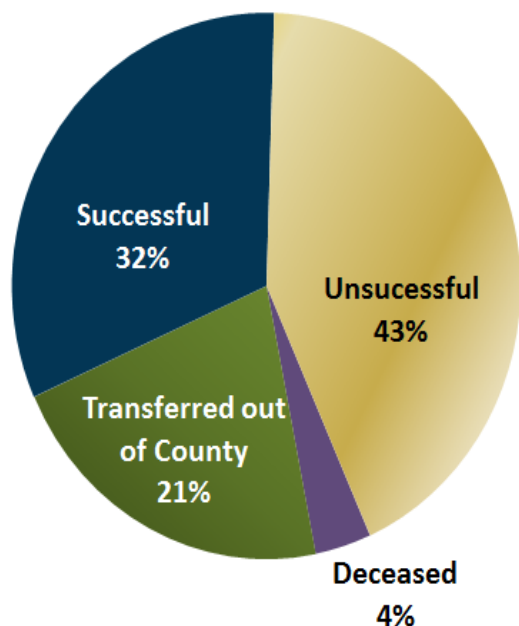


Chart 29

Mandatory Supervision Cases Closures 10/1/2011 through 6/30/2014



Closed Cases

Since implementation of realignment, 28 Mandatory Supervision cases have been closed. This chart represents all categories of individuals who have had a closed case between October 1, 2011 through June 30, 2014.

Recidivism

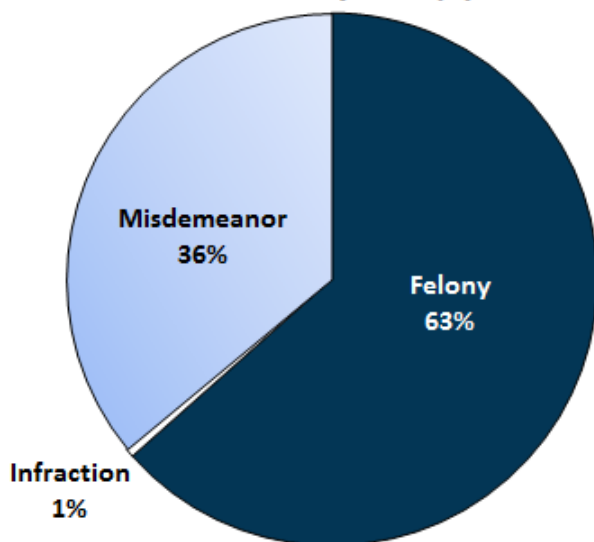
There are many different definitions of recidivism and many different ways to evaluate recidivism. The County of Monterey does not have an infrastructure of shared criminal justice data that is conducive to a full evaluation of new arrests, charges and convictions occurring during a period of supervision and years after supervision. This type of research and evaluation also requires the ability to access charges and convictions from other counties because many people move outside of Monterey County and commit new crimes in other locations.

1170(h) Recidivism:

From October 1, 2011 through June 30, 2014 there were a total of 807 individuals sentenced pursuant to 1170(h). According to data collected by Monterey County Office of the District Attorney, 186 individuals who had been sentenced pursuant to PC 1170(h) had new convictions within the referenced time frame. This calculates to a recidivism rate of 23% for 1170(h) sentenced individuals who were convicted of a new crime.

Chart 30

Types of New Convictions by 1170(h) Sentenced People



Types of New Convictions:

New Felony Conviction	118
New Misdemeanor Conviction	67
Infraction	1
Total	186

*When individuals had more than 1 conviction, the highest charge level was counted.

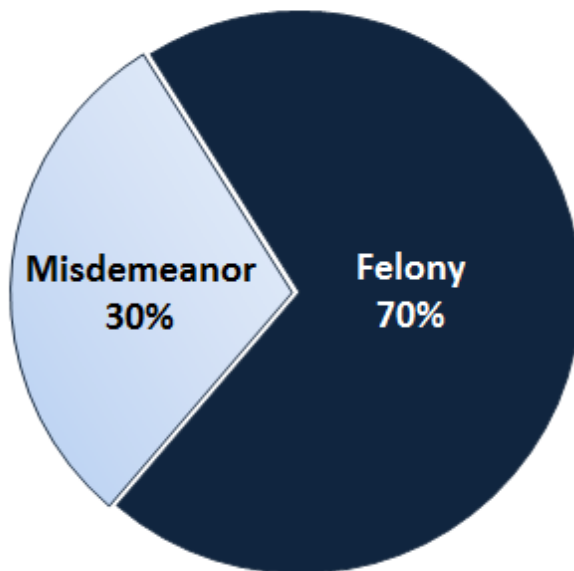


PRCS Recidivism

From November 1, 2011 through June 30, 2014 there were a total of 700 PRCS individuals. Based on conviction data collected by Monterey County Office of the District Attorney, 238 of those individuals were convicted of new crimes. The rate of recidivism for the PRCS population is 34% for new convictions.

Chart 31

Types of New Convictions by PRCS Individuals



Types of New Convictions:	
New Felony Conviction	167
New Misdemeanor Conviction	71
Total	238



Evidence Based Practice and Services

Part of the Criminal Justice Realignment included the legislative intent as specified in Penal Code 17.5 to enhance public safety by providing evidence based practices, local programs and improved supervision strategies. The impetus towards evidence based practice (EBP) had been evident in legislation passed prior to AB109. Legislative changes affecting drug treatment for Proposition 36 offenders and the passage of SB 678 set the framework for both realignment and EBP as a result of the significant number of probation failures returning to California prisons affecting both public safety and continued escalating prison costs. There has been a growing body of research within the field of community corrections that indicates certain programs, interventions and strategies, when applied to a variety of offender populations, are considered effective in reducing offender risk and subsequent recidivism.

Implementation of EBP within our existing Department and community has required a significant shift in thinking and process. To support this paradigm shift, Monterey County Probation has focused on organizational change to create and sustain a workforce that accepts best practices and evidence based approaches through:

- Initial and ongoing professional development and training for officers and community partners
- Use and implementation of a validated risk assessment tool
- Establishing an infrastructure for data collection and analysis
- Utilization of programs and practices known to produce positive criminal justice outcomes
- Quality assurance of assessments, program fidelity and performance management to improve programs and internal policies.

EBP Tools Utilized

Risk Assessment: The Ohio Risk Assessment System (ORAS) was selected as a validated tool to be utilized by Monterey County Probation. Officers receive routine training, monitoring and coaching to assure proper utilization, consistency and fidelity. Criminogenic needs are identified which drive case planning and service delivery. Such needs may include antisocial attitudes and values, poor self-control, family dysfunction, anti-social personality and associates, poor problem-solving skills, substance abuse, and lack of employment or skills. These are examples of criminogenic needs as related to the individual's criminality or likelihood of reoffending.



Case Planning: Case plans are developed collaboratively between the supervising officer and client. The goal is to provide targeted interventions based on the criminogenic needs identified and to solicit the client's acceptance, input, ownership and willingness to receive services.

Motivational Interviewing: Motivational Interviewing is a specific communication technique that focuses on change and incorporates open and responsive communication. The goal is to engage the client, reduce resistance, solicit input and facilitate a change in thinking and behavior.

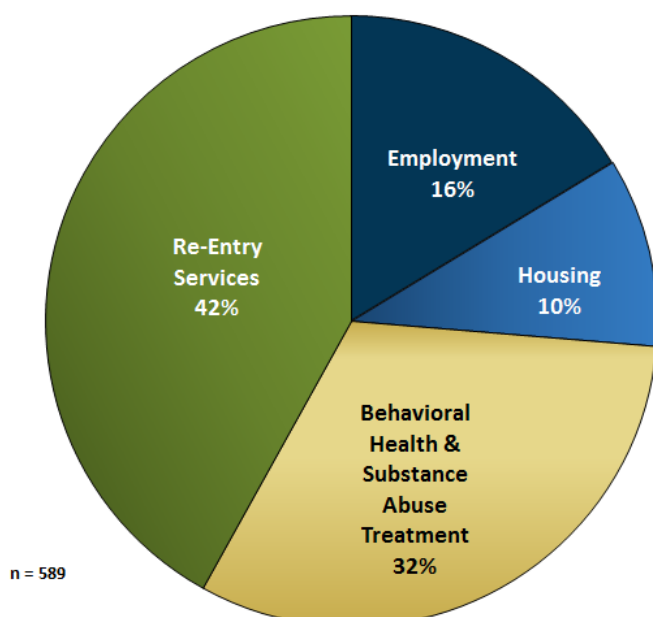
Supervision Based on Risk-Level: The level of supervision and services provided corresponds to the risk level of the offender. All probation officers follow a supervision protocol that specifies elements of supervision based on risk including consistent criteria for responding to violations and determining appropriate sanctions. Research shows that higher risk offenders benefit the most from intensive supervision and service delivery. Whereas, this is counterproductive for low risk offenders. All clients, whether they are on Mandatory Supervision, PRCS or regular probation, are supervised based on their risk level. In accordance with Monterey County's implementation of EBP, all AB109 funded services are available to high risk offenders.

Community Partners and Service Providers:

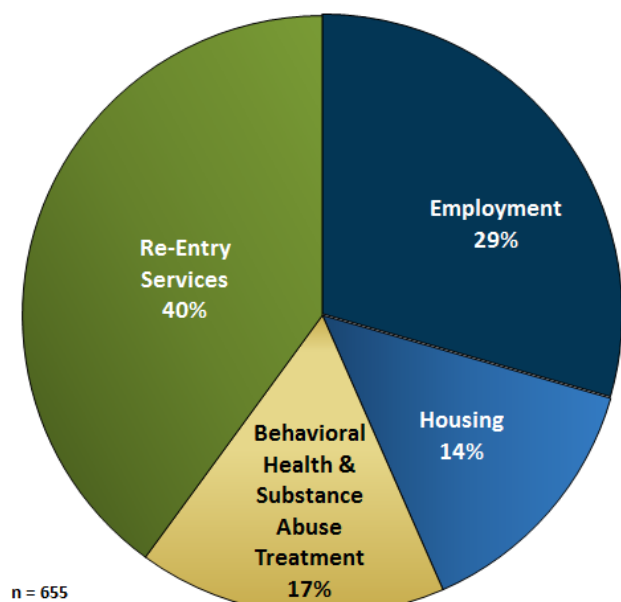
Our AB109 Community Partners and Service Providers have participated in EBP training and techniques and have incorporated EBP into service delivery and programming. Based on the designated areas of criminogenic needs shown to improve recidivism, the Probation Department has made referrals in the following categories over the last 2 fiscal years.

Chart 32

AB109 Funded Program Referrals for 2012-2013



AB109 Funded Program Referrals for 2013-2014






AB109 Funded Service Providers

AB109 funds currently provide services and case management in the areas of re-entry, employment, housing, behavioral health and substance abuse treatment. Social Services remains a non-funded collaborative partner to assist probationers with accessing community benefits by providing on site staff and helping with eligibility related questions. Many of our AB109 Partners are co-located at the Probation Department, or are located close by.

Transitions for Recovery and Reentry is a thirty day re-entry program that provides services to recently released PRCS, Mandatory Supervision and high risk probationers. The program provides an evidence based curriculum that includes use of the cognitive behavioral approach in order to teach participants a range of life skills such as anger management, substance abuse & relapse prevention, life skills coping with stress, parenting skills, self-esteem & goal setting, domestic violence prevention, and healthy relationships. The program meets Monday through Friday from 9 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. at the Probation Department and has 2 additional sites; one on the Peninsula and one in South County.

Behavioral Interventions, Monterey County Day Reporting Center (DRC) is a 9 to 12 month evidence based program that incorporates “What Works” principles and best practices in offender rehabilitation and reentry. The program provides a continuum of intense supervision, monitoring, cognitive behavioral treatment, education services for high risk adult participants with the objectives of reducing recidivism and increasing public safety. The DRC provides individually tailored programming for each client depending on their risk level and focuses interventions based on specific criminogenic need. The DRC is a comprehensive program that assists participants with cognitive restructuring, appropriate pro-social behavior, skill building, individualized cognitive behavioral therapy, substance abuse, anger management, parenting, family reintegration, job readiness, employment assistance, and aftercare services. The DRC is located at 427 Pajaro Street, in Salinas and is open 7 days per week, Monday-Friday 8AM-8PM, Saturday, Sunday and Holidays 12PM-5PM.

KickStart Employment Services through the Economic Development Department’s Office for Employment Training, provides services to PRCS, Mandatory Supervision and high risk probationers. Monthly pre-employment workshops and activities are offered in addition to subsidized work experience and on the job training. Full case management is




provided which includes an assessment and individualized employment plan. Specialized training programs, equipment or tools and incentives are provided as appropriate. Case managers are located at the Adult Probation Department, which makes them accessible for service delivery

Turning Point of Central California provides employment and housing services to PRCS, Mandatory Supervision and intensive supervision probationers.

The employment program provides full case management which includes an assessment and individualized employment plan, job preparedness workshops and activities as well as on-the-job training. Participants can also receive special training, equipment, tools or materials needed for employment. On-going support is provided to not only to secure employment but also to maintain it. The program is located at 427 Pajaro Street in Salinas. Case Managers meet with clients as needed at the Probation Department.

The Housing Incentive Program also provides full case management which includes an assessment, housing related case plan and either referrals, coordination or direct placement into short term emergency housing, interim housing and transitional housing. Participants can also receive short term subsidized housing, assistance with security deposits or first month rent. Financial assistance is incentive based and the participant must be in full compliance with their probation supervision and have the ability to maintain their housing independently. Two new Transitional Houses with case management has recently become available for the 2014-2015 fiscal year.

Monterey County Behavioral Health has been co-located with Probation almost since the beginning of realignment. Their team has grown from 1 licensed mental health clinician to a team of 5 with an added part time psychiatrist and a dedicated position for evidence based practice program fidelity among treatment providers. The AB109 Behavioral Health team assesses all PRCS, Mandatory Supervision and high risk probationers referred. They evaluate psychiatric and mental health needs and can provide direct services for short term therapy, group therapy and crisis management. They work in partnership with the probation officers, providing consultation and support with clients as needed. The AB109 team assesses substance abuse treatment needs and makes referrals for other in-patient or out-patient rehabilitate treatment as needed.



Their sub-contracts with other community treatment providers allow for a variety of treatment options and locations where people can receive community based services.

Introspect delivers classroom education to inmates in the Monterey County Jail. AB109 funding expanded their service delivery capacity to reach more people. They are funded to offer a variety of classes relating to substance abuse rehabilitation, recovery and relapse prevention, life skills, anger management and healthy relationships. Participation is voluntary. Classes vary in length and duration. Introspect staff also provide assistance for those seeking a GED.

Next Steps for Data Collection and Evaluation

When the criminal justice realignment was implemented, there was no existing infrastructure in place to collect and evaluate AB109 criminal offender data or a method to collect data from our funded service providers. Within the last year, we have customized a data collection system referred to as Efforts to Outcomes (ETO) from Social Solutions through a partnership and support from Monterey County Department of Social Services, Family and Children's Services. This new system is currently being tested and is expected to be fully implemented at the beginning of January 2015. ETO will capture referral data, services provided and outcomes for each AB109 funded program participant. Through the Community Corrections Partnership, Monterey County Probation will continue to work towards the development of outcome measures and identify a process for program evaluation. California public safety and criminal justice departments and associations are continuing to move forward with providing the necessary tools, methodology and recidivism definitions to support Counties in conducting their own research. The study of recidivism also requires additional progress with our ability to share and match data within and outside of Monterey County.



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