Humboldt County
Community Corrections Partnership

Public Safety Realignment Plan

Assembly Bill 109 and 117

2011 Public Safety Realignment Legislation

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Prepared By:
Humboldt County Local Community
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Acknowledgment

The passage and implementation of California's Public Safety Realignment AB 109 legislation represents significant and dramatic change for local community corrections programs and adult probation. The intent of the legislation is to reinvest State resources now spent on prisons and parole in local community corrections programs based on "evidence-based strategies that increase public safety while holding offenders accountable."

Under realignment, local communities, including Humboldt County, are given unprecedented discretion in deciding how to best invest their realignment allocation funds. If realignment is to work, it is critical that the realignment funding and local justice resources be invested in offender supervision and sanctioning practices that have been demonstrated by research to "work" in changing behavior and reducing recidivism. Recent experience indicates that such strategies can be successfully implemented in California just as they have been across the country. Successful interventions are those that have proven effective in changing the attitudes and behaviors of higher risk offenders. In order to accurately and reliably assess the relative level of risk and risk factors of individual offenders, as well as of pretrial detainees considered for release from jail pending trial, that whenever possible decision making be guided by use of validated risk / needs assessment tools, which are more accurate in addressing risk that the exercise of unguided discretion alone.

The members and agencies represented on Humboldt County's Community Partnership Committee (CCP) which is responsible for developing our community's AB 109 Realignment Plan fully endorse this direction embodied in the legislation. The Committee has worked collaboratively over the past several months analyzing and debating the merits of individual program proposals and offender intervention strategies considered for AB 109 funding. Our recommendations outlined in this initial Plan will fund an array of community-based punishments, including jail, to hold offenders accountable for the crimes they have committed while pursuing program interventions proven to reduce the likelihood of new offenses.

The "core" programming contained in our CCP Plan has been guided by research to implement the most cost-effective, evidence-based practices that reduce recidivism, victimization, and probation failure. The Partnership will be taking steps to ensure that the development and assessment of all policies and programs are data-driven and mechanisms put into place to ensure the objectivity of the data collection, analysis, and reporting of program outcomes and performance. Service practices and supports will be assessed and evaluated to determine their effectiveness. Program evaluation data will be widely shared and our CCP members are committed to ongoing revision and improvement of this Plan.

Bill Damiano
Chief Probation Officer & Chair
Humboldt County Community Corrections Partnership

Humboldt County Community Corrections Partnership
Public Safety Realignment Plan

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SECTION 1: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2011 Public Safety Realignment Plan

Legislative Overview, Funding Allocations and Implementation Recommendations

AB 109 Offender Realignment shifts designated convicted felony defendants to California counties. Each county must develop a Public Safety Realignment Plan approved by the Board of Supervisors before funding can be reallocated to local law enforcement and other county justice agencies. The legislation assumes counties will handle this offender population in a different manner than the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) by utilizing a hybrid of incarceration time, community supervision, and/or alternative custody and diversion programs during the offender's sentence length. Each implementation plan must further identify evidence-based practices which can be established so that the community's public safety is not jeopardized because of these newly transferred offender populations. The Plan should outline specific programming and facility requirements needed to implement the custody, supervision, diversion program interventions and judicial processing of convicted State Prison felony defendants the criminal justice system must assume responsibility for after October 1, 2011.

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

This document contains Humboldt County's Community Corrections Partnership AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Implementation Plan for the initial fiscal year (FY) 2011 – 12 covering the nine month period beginning October 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012.

Projected New Offender Populations

The AB 109 legislation reassigns three groups of offenders previously handled through the State Prison and Parole System to California counties. The first group includes convicted offenders receiving sentences for new non-violent, non-serious, non-sex offender ("N3") crimes that will be served locally (one year or more). Offenders in this category will have no prior violent or serious convictions. The second group involves post-release offenders (up to three years) coming under Probation Department supervision for "N3" crimes released from State Prison. Offenders in this category may have had prior convictions for violent or serious crimes. The third group includes State parole violators who are revoked to custody. With the exception of offenders sentenced to life with parole, this group will be revoked to local County Jail instead of State Prison.

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) estimates that in the initial first nine months of Realignment implementation (October 2011 to June 2012), the Humboldt County criminal justice system will receive approximately 58 new "N3" offenders sentenced to local incarceration in the County Jail, 16 State parole revocations committed to the local jail and 127 Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) offenders receiving supervision provided through the Probation Department.

Between July 2012 and September 2013, CDCR estimates the AB 109 Realignment will result in 96 additional new locally sentenced offenders, 119 new post-release probation assignments, and 61 State parole revocations to County Jail. Based on these estimates

from CDCR over the first two year implementation period, the Humboldt Probation Department is projected to receive a total of 246 Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) offenders (monthly average of 10). The Sheriff's Department is projected to receive 231 (monthly average of 10) "N3" felony offenders sentenced to jail time or some combination of jail time and community supervision and parolee jail commitments.

Estimated Average Daily Population (ADP) at "Full Implementation" of AB 109 of New Offenders in the Humboldt County Criminal Justice System

- **137 "N3" offenders serving felony sentences in County Jail (108 serving less than three years; 29 serving more than three years).**
- **126 California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) offenders receiving Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) provided by the Probation Department.**
- **15 revoked offenders in County Jail on State parole or local probation violations.**

Funding Allocations

Based on the AB 109 statewide allocation formula, Humboldt County is projected to receive $1,789,128 for Fiscal Year 2011-12. This includes the following allocation categories:

Humboldt County AB 109 Initial Public Safety Realignment Funding

AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Adult Population Shifts. This is intended to cover the adult population shifts, including the transfer of low-level convicted ("N3") offenders and local PRCS supervision caseloads and parole violators.	**$1,526,679**
District Attorney/Public Defender Activities. These funds are to be divided equally between the two departments to cover costs associated with revocation hearings.	**$54,724**
AB 109 Start-up Costs (one-time funding). These funds are intended to help cover costs associated with hiring, retention, training, data improvements, contracting costs, and capacity planning.	**$107,725**
CCP Planning Grant (one-time funding): These funds are based on County population and are intended to assist in the development of the AB 109 Implementation Plan.	**$100,000**

Realignment Program and Facility Recommendations

The proposed implementation strategies for the Humboldt County Public Safety Realignment Plan take into consideration the multi-faceted risk and needs characteristics of the new AB 109 offender populations and the necessary resources to achieve desired public safety outcomes. The Plan integrates strategies and "core" programs / facilities that include (1) alternatives to incarceration, (2) custody housing, (3) alternative custody diversion programs, (4) community supervision, (5) evidence-based assessments, treatment / programming, and (6) continuum of intermediate sanctions for program violations.

The Public Safety Realignment Plan also establishes the basic organizational structure during the first nine months of implementation to begin integrating expanded jail capacity

and programming across three components of the County's adult criminal justice system including (a) jail housing (Sheriff's Department), (b) community supervision (Probation Department), and (c) treatment / programming (DHHS and contract providers). The increased treatment and programming will embody evidence-based assessment principles and include increased services directed to in-custody offender populations and offenders participating in a new adult Day Reporting Center (DRC).

	Program and Facility Recommendations	Program Impact & Offender Capacity
1.	Implementation of Jail Pretrial Release and Supervised OR Program	Pretrial screening of felony/misdemeanor jail detainees and ADP of 20 – 40 supervised OR defendants
2.	Expansion of Sheriff's Department's Work Alternative Program (SWAP)	Program participant increase of 25 convicted offenders
3.	Implementation of DHHS Jail and Day Reporting Center Multi-Disciplinary Team Offender Services: Assessments, mental health, medication management, alcohol/drug counseling, jobs/education assistance and development of transitional discharge plans	New services for "N3" sentenced defendants and PRCS offenders: 16 offenders/month
4.	Implementation of Probation Department's Adult Day Reporting Center (DRC)	DRC Intensive Supervision will have an ADP for 150 offenders
5.	Additional bunks for the Humboldt County Correctional facility (HCCF)	Total Custody Housing Capacity: 20 Maximum Security Beds

Proposed Program Budgets

The CCP Plan includes eight (8) positions for Probation and three (3) positions to the Sheriff's Department, and 5.75 positions for the Department of Health and Human Services for a total of 16.75 positions. The Probation Department will receive a total of $602,056.52 ($524,427.65 for program budget; $77,628.87 for one time start up costs). The Sheriff's Department will receive a total of $143,102.05 ($85,356.05 for program budget; $24,000 for bunk installation; and $33,750.00 for inmate clothing and food services. The Department of Health and Human Services will receive $519,501.00 for program budget.

Program and Facility Recommendations	Personnel	Budget	Start-up Cost
Implementation of Jail Pretrial Release and Supervised OR Program	5.0 FTE	$139,539.04	$0
Expansion of Sheriff's Department's Work Alternative Program (SWAP)	1.0 FTE	$31,839..63	$0
Implementation of DHHS Jail and Day Reporting Center Multi-Disciplinary Team Offender Services: Assessments, mental health, medication management, alcohol/drug counseling, jobs/education assistance and development of transitional discharge plans	5.75 FTE	$519,501.00	$0
Implementation of Probation Department's Day Reporting Center (DRC)	5.0 FTE	$508,877.91	$77,628.87
Additional bunks for the Humboldt County Correctional facility (HCCF)	0.0 FTE	$57,750.00	$0
AB 109 Contingency Reserve Fund		$399,106.56	

The CCP will receive $100,000 for planning purposes of which $68,500 is being utilized for a planning consultant. Remaining unencumbered personnel, program budget and planning funds will also be placed in the contingency reserve fund. Estimated contingency reserve funding is $399,106.56 which can still be allocated in FY 2011 – 12 or carried over to subsequent fiscal years.

The Humboldt County Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) recognizes the overall intent of the Public Safety Realignment Act, Assembly Bill 109 which takes effect October 1, 2011. The Partnership's member agencies recognize the magnitude of their responsibility for the Program elements contained in this Plan. The justice agencies and community organizations that have worked together for several months to finalize the Plan's program recommendations also recognize the scale of requirements and financial constraints, as well as the broader opportunity to provide a higher level of justice system effectiveness and public safety.

Humboldt's criminal justice agencies have a lengthy culture and history of interagency collaboration and leadership in justice reform for both the local juvenile and adult system. This includes a common commitment to key values and principles, including the use of evidence-based practices, community inclusion, data-driven decision-making, systemic reform, transparency in decision-making, and restorative justice ideals. Our justice agencies have strived to represent the best research and methods available to promote the highest possible level of long-term community public safety. Input from a variety of viewpoints was gathered from multiple sources, including CCP meetings, sub-committee workgroups, and stakeholder presentations. This input is woven throughout this Plan and will be considered throughout the continuing process of planning and implementation in subsequent years of the Realignment legislation.

As a next step in the planning process, the CCP will begin working to create public outreach and education workgroups. The goal of this process will be to better inform the community on the issues contained in the AB 109 Realignment process and including perspectives of community-based organizations who are deeply devoted to promoting best practices for integrating ex-offenders back into their neighborhoods.

Additionally, the CCP will be undertaking steps to ensure the development and assessment of all policies and programs will be data-driven and mechanisms will be put into place to ensure the integrity and objectivity of the data collection, analysis and reporting of program outcomes and performance. Policies, practices, services, and supports will be assessed and evaluated to determine their effectiveness. Clearly stated and commonly agreed upon definitions will be used to measure recidivism and other offender and community outcomes. Program evaluation data will be widely shared and all CCP members are committed to ongoing revision and improvement of this Plan to achieve the greatest possible effectiveness within available resources.

SECTION 2: INTRODUCTION

2011 Public Safety Realignment Plan

Background and Overview of AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Act

On April 4, 2011, Governor Brown signed AB 109, the 2011 Public Safety Realignment Act. This 652 page law, alters the California criminal justice system by (a) changing the definition of a felony, (b) shifting housing for low level offenders from State Prison to local County Jail, and (c) transferring the community supervision of designated parolees from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to local county probation departments. Several companion trailer bills (AB 116, AB 117, and AB 118) followed clarifying the legislative intent, correcting drafting errors and providing initial implementation funding. The Act became operational for all county criminal justice agencies on October 1, 2011. The legislation provided funding for nine months from the State to the counties.

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

This document contains Humboldt County's Community Corrections Partnership AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Implementation Plan for the initial fiscal year (FY) 2011 – 12 covering the nine month period beginning October 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012.

Overview

AB 109 Offender Realignment shifts designated convicted felony defendants to California counties. Each county must develop a Public Safety Realignment Plan approved by the Board of Supervisors before funding can be reallocated to local law enforcement and other county justice agencies. The legislation assumes counties will handle this offender population in a different manner than the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) by utilizing a hybrid of incarceration time, community supervision, and/or alternative custody and diversion programs during the offender's sentence length. Each implementation plan must further identify evidence-based practices which can be established so that the community's public safety is not jeopardized because of these newly transferred offender populations. The Plan should outline specific programming and facility requirements needed to implement the custody, supervision, diversion program interventions and judicial processing of convicted State Prison felony defendants the criminal justice system must assume responsibility for after October 1, 2011.

Both AB 109 and AB 117, bills taken together, create extensive changes to existing statutory law which is intended to reduce the number of convicted offenders incarcerated in California's State Prison system and "realigns" these offenders to local criminal justice agencies who are now responsible to manage the specified offenders. This realignment and change in law is viewed as a response and partial solution to California's budget crisis and a recent U. S. Supreme Court order requiring the State to reduce prison overcrowding. The Public Safety Realignment was proposed as a method to lower State Prison inmate population in the safest possible way by allowing for county-level management and supervision of certain offender groups as opposed to the alternative option of massive releases of State Prison inmates to communities with no further supervision or accountability.

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

The provisions of the Public Safety Realignment Act became operative on October 1, 2011 and are prospective. Consequently, as offenders are sentenced on or after this date or released to community supervision, they will be the responsibility of the county, if they meet the statutory criteria for the realigned population. No offenders in prison on October 1 will transfer to County Jails and no individual currently on State Parole supervision will transfer to the local jurisdiction. The Realignment Act mandates that felons convicted of non-violent, non-serious and non-sex offenses serve their prison sentence in County Jail instead of State Prison. Offenders sentenced to serve determinant incarceration terms, whether it is in State Prison or local custody as the new law requires, will serve a term directed by the Superior Court. For offenders sentenced to a term in local custody, the new law, however, permits a judge to split a determinant sentence between custody and "mandatory supervision."

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

The shifting of community supervision and housing from the California Department of Corrections (CDCR) to Humboldt County requires a comprehensive plan to effectively implement these modifications to the community's criminal justice system without compromising public safety. The State has suggested that realignment plans maximize the investment of criminal justice resources in proven evidenced-based correctional sanctions and intervention programs.

Evidence-based practices are based on five primary principals. These principles address the questions of who, what, and how to apply the most effective correctional interventions. If followed, research shows that evidence-based practices and programs are effective in reducing recidivism. Evidence-based correctional planning should incorporate the following:

1. ***The Risk Principle (who)****:* Target resources to higher risk offenders. Ideally, sufficient resources would be applied to supervise, case manage and treat high and moderate risk offenders appropriately.

2. ***The Need Principle (what)****:* Apply interventions that target each offender's particular criminogenic needs. Criminogenic needs are those areas that are dynamic (can be changed) and have been scientifically demonstrated to be correlated with likelihood of reoffense. These factors include: Antisocial attitudes and beliefs, Anticocial peers, Antisocial personality pattern, lack of positive family support, low levels of education or employment success, lack of prosocial leisure activities, and substance abuse.

3. ***The Response Principle (how)****:* Interventions should be applied based on the individual characteristics of the offender that may affect how s/he may respond to the

given intervention. Such characteristics include mental health issues, medical issues, intelligence level, readiness for change, etc.

4. ***The Treatment Principle (how)****:* The most effective correctional interventions are behavioral, focusing on factors that influence behavior, are action-oriented, and are appropriately reinforced. These include cognitive-behavioral approaches, structured social learning where new skills and behaviors are modeled, and family-based approaches where the family is trained in new skills and techniques.

5. ***The Fidelity Principle (how)****:* Evidence-based programs must be implemented as designed, often including structured measurements of model-adherence, extensive quality assurance mechanisms, pre- and post-evaluation, and other methodologies for ensuring fidelity.

Key provisions and elements of the AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Act include the following:

Public Safety Realignment Act

- ***Felony Sentencing****:* Revises the definition of a felony to include certain crimes that are punishable in jail for 16 months, two years, three years or more. Some offenses, including serious, violent, and sex offenses, are excluded, and sentences for those offenses will continue to be served in State Prison.

- ***Local Post-Release Community Supervision****:* Offenders released from State Prison on or after October 1, 2011 after serving a sentence for an eligible offense shall be subject to, for a period not to exceed three years, post-release community supervision provided by the Humboldt County Probation Department.

- ***Revocations Heard and Served Locally****:* Post-release community supervision and parole revocations will be served in local jails (by law, maximum revocation sentence is up to 180 days), with the exception of paroled offenders serving a life sentence and who have a revocation term of greater than 30 days. The local courts will hear revocations of post-release community supervision, while the Board of Parole Hearings will conduct parole violation hearings in jail.

- ***Changes to Custody Credits****:* Jail inmates will be able to earn four days of credit for every two days served. Time spent on home detention (i.e., electronic monitoring), and Work Release will earn only actual custody credit (day for day).

- ***Alternative Custody****:* Supports alternatives to local jail custody with programs such as work release and home detention. Inmates committed to County Jail may voluntarily participate or involuntarily be placed in a home detention program during their sentence in lieu of confinement in the County Jail. Penal Code Section 1203.018 also authorizes electronic monitoring for inmates being held in the County Jail in lieu of bail. Eligible felony inmates must first be held in custody for 60 days post-arraignment or 30 days for those charged with misdemeanor offenses. Offenders placed on electronic surveillance pursuant to PC 1203.018 will earn only actual custody credit (day for day). The Chief Probation Officer, if authorized by the Board of Supervisors, may offer an electronic monitoring and/or home detention program to individuals who are granted probation or are under post-release community supervision as a sanction for violating supervision conditions.

- ***Community-Based Punishment****:* Authorizes counties to use a range of community-based punishment and intermediate sanctions other than jail incarceration alone or traditional routine probation supervision to hold offenders accountable and mitigate the need for Revocation Hearings.

- ***Contract Beds****:* Counties can contract back with the State to send local offenders to State Prison and/or Fire Camps. Counties are also able to contract with public community correctional facilities. Contracting does not extend to parole revocations.

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

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

The Realignment Act also shifts the supervision of offender population groups including (a) Post-Release Community Release (PRCS) offenders and (b) non-violent, non-serious, non-sex offenders ("N3") sentenced to serve a term in State Prison followed by mandatory probation, from CDCR's Department of Adult Parole to each county. To reduce recidivism, county agencies must adopt alternatives to incarceration, intermediate sanctions, and new supervision techniques for both offender populations. Key elements for each group include:

- **Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) Offenders**: Most felons released from State Prison on or after October 1, 2011 will be subject to county Post-Release Community Supervision. This includes felons serving a term after admitting one strike prior, low to mid risk sex offenders, "N3s" currently serving a prison sentence, and eligible parolees who are released after serving a term for parole violation. Offenders will be returned to the county of last legal residence, not necessarily the county where the crime was committed. The maximum term of post-release supervision is three years; however, offenders without violations may be discharged after six months, and those who remain violation free for 12 months must be discharged. CDCR will have no jurisdiction over any offender placed on Post-Release Community Supervision.

- **Non-Violent, Non-Serious, Non-Sex Offenders Sentenced to Serve a Term in County Jail Followed by Mandatory Supervision**: Felons sentenced to a term of imprisonment in County Jail pursuant to Penal Code Section 1170(h) may be supervised by the Probation Department if the Superior Court opts to split the term of imprisonment between custody and "mandatory supervision."

CDCR will continue to supervise parolees released from prison after serving a term for a serious or violent felony, murder, life, or certain sex offenses, as well as high-risk sex and mentally disordered offenders. With the exception of offenders who have served life terms, all other parolees who violate the terms of their parole, cannot be returned to prison, but can serve a maximum sanction of 180 days in County Jail.

Offenders placed on Post-Release Community Supervision will be subject to flash incarceration of up to ten days for violations of Post-Release Community Supervision conditions. For more serious violations, after a hearing before the Superior Court, an offender may be sanctioned by up to 180 days in County Jail.

Currently, the Board of Prison Hearings (BPH) adjudicates all formal parole violations. Effective October 1, 2011, the Superior Court will assume this responsibility for offenders placed on Post-Release Community Supervision. Effective July 1, 2013, the Court will hear all parole violations, with the exception of those who have served an indeterminate sentence (murder and specified sex offenders).

Projected New Offender Populations

The AB 109 legislation reassigns three groups of offenders previously handled through the State Prison and Parole System to California counties. The first group includes convicted offenders receiving sentences for new non-violent, non-serious, non-sex offender ("N3") crimes that will be served locally (one year or more). Offenders in this category will have no prior violent or serious convictions. The second group involves post-release offenders (up to three years) coming under Probation Department supervision for "N3" crimes released from State Prison. Offenders in this category may have had prior convictions for violent or serious crimes. The third group includes State parole violators who are revoked to custody. With the exception of offenders sentenced to life with parole, this group will be revoked to local County Jail instead of State Prison.

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) estimates that in the initial first nine months of Realignment implementation (October 2011 to June 2012), the Humboldt County criminal justice system will receive approximately 58 new "N3" offenders sentenced to local incarceration in the County Jail, 16 State parole revocations committed to the local jail and 127 "N3" offenders on Post-Release Community Supervision provided through the Probation Department.

Humboldt County
Projected Impact of AB-109: Number of Defendants Not Sent to State Prison as New Admissions or Parole Violators With New Terms ("N3") and CDCR Institution Discharges to County Post-Release Community Supervision by Month

Month / Year	County Jail Incarceration			Post-Release Community Supervision
	New Admissions	Parole Violator With New Term	Total	
October 2011	3	1	4	16
November 2011	6	1	7	21
December 2011	10	3	13	17
January 2012	7	1	8	20
February 2012	3	1	4	13
March 2012	24	3	27	18
April 2012	0	2	2	10
May 2012	4	2	6	6
June 2012	1	2	3	6
Sub-Total	***58***	***16***	***74***	***127***
Monthly Average	***6***	***2***	***8***	***14***
July 2012	10	6	16	11
August 2012	0	2	2	13
September 2012	11	7	18	6
October 2012	11	5	16	6
November 2012	1	5	6	10
December 2012	5	7	12	13
January 2013	5	4	9	11
February 2013	9	9	18	8
March 2013	1	3	4	6
April 2013	11	4	15	7
May 2013	8	4	12	7
June 2013	2	4	6	6
July 2013	12	0	12	4
August 2013	9	0	9	6
September 2013	1	1	2	5
Sub-Total	***96***	***61***	***157***	***119***
Monthly Average	***6***	***4***	***10***	***8***
24 Month Total	***154***	***77***	***231***	***246***
Monthly Average	***7***	***3***	***10***	***10***

HumRealignment/Table1

Source: California Department of Corrections & Rehabilitation (CDCR)

Between July 2012 and September 2013, CDCR estimates that the AB 109 Realignment will result in 96 additional new locally sentenced offenders, 119 new post-release probation assignments, and 61 State parole revocations to County Jail. Based on these estimates from CDCR over the first two year implementation period, the Humboldt Probation Department is projected to receive a total of 246 Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) offenders (monthly average of 10). The Sheriff's Department is projected to receive 231 (monthly average of 10) "N3" felony offenders sentenced to jail time or some combination of jail time and community supervision and parolee jail commitments.

CDCR also estimates that by June 2014 at "full implementation", the Humboldt County criminal justice system will be handling an average daily population (ADP) of new offenders that will include the following:

Estimated Average Daily Population (ADP) at "Full Implementation" of AB 109 of New Offenders in the Humboldt County Criminal Justice System

- **137 "N3" offenders serving felony sentences in County Jail (108 serving less than three years; 29 serving more than three years).**
- **126 California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) offenders receiving Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) provided by the Probation Department.**
- **15 revoked offenders in County Jail on State parole or local probation violations.**

The offenders anticipated for local County Jail custody, supervision and treatment under the AB 109 Realignment are expected to have high needs in the area of substance abuse, persistent association with negative peer influences, anti-social thinking, insufficient problem-solving skills, mental health issues, lack of vocational and educational skills, post-release homelessness, and/or other basic needs. ***(See Appendix C: California County Admissions to CDCR and Projected Average Daily County Population of AB 109 Offenders)***

CDCR "N3" Commitment Offense Patterns

In 2010, Humboldt County Courts convicted and sentenced 301 felons to the California State Prison system. A total of 154 or 51.1% were defendants convicted of non-serious and non-violent crimes as listed in the designated Penal Code sections. When released from CDCR, they will be returned to the County as new Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) offenders who will be handled through the Humboldt County Probation Department. The commitment offenses for these 154 offenders is highlighted in the Chart at the top of the following page.

As the analysis shows, 76 or 49.4% of the 154 "N3" offenders were convicted and sentenced to CDCR for crimes involving alcohol and/or drugs. A total of 45 offenders (29.2%) were convicted and sentenced to State Prison for property and theft offenses. These two offender groups combined represent nearly eight out of every ten felony defendants in the triple "N3" group sentenced to CDCR in 2010.

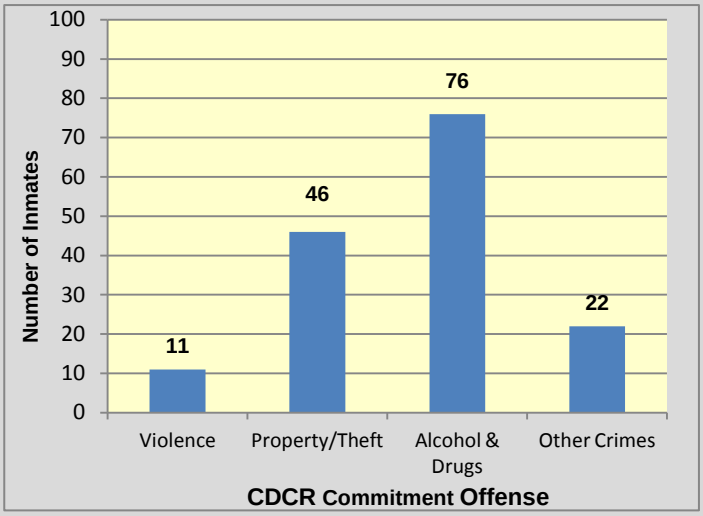
The remaining offenders include defendants sentenced for a non-serious violent offense or other type of lower level felony crime. Five of the offenders included in the 2010 CDCR triple "N3" data were also PC 290 registrants. A review of prior CDCR commitment information for earlier calendar years shows a similar commitment offense pattern.

This offense pattern information also provides a good insight into the services, supports and intervention programs the Humboldt County criminal justice system will need to structure and make available as part of the community supervision programming implemented in response to AB 109.

Number of Non-Serious, Non-Violent Offenders "N3" Sentenced and Committed From Humboldt County Superior Court to the California Department of Corrections & Rehabilitation (CDCR) by Offense Category 2010

CDCR Commitment Offense		
Violence:	11	7.1%
Property/Theft:	45	29.2%
Alcohol & Drugs	76	49.4%
Other Crimes	22	14.3%
TOTAL*	**154**	**100.0%**

*5 offenders were PC 290 registrants



Source: California Dept of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR)

State Funding For Realignment

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

The Public Safety Realignment Funding is intended to cover all programmatic aspects of the adult population shifts including the incarceration of low-level offenders ("N3") non-serious, non-violent, and non-high-risk sex offenders in County Jail rather than State Prison, new supervision responsibilities for State prison inmates released to Post-Release Community Supervision, and sanctions for parole violators and offenders on Post-Release Community Supervision who are pending violation. The allocation for AB 109 Implementation is intended to fund the range of programmatic and detention options that best meet local County needs for these three new offender population groups. ***(See Appendix D: California County AB 109 Program, Training, and Planning Allocations for 2011 – 12)***

The initial funding for Realignment also includes a separate funding allocation for the District Attorney and Public Offender to cover costs associated with the revocation hearings for those convicted offenders on Post-Release Community Supervision in FY 2011-12. Realignment will increase the workload of the District Attorney's Office. Under the legislation, prosecutors will be responsible for reviewing and prosecuting violations of Post-Release Community Supervision Offenders as well as any new criminal cases arising out of conduct that may be the basis for these violations. This increased workload will require prosecutors to spend additional time reading investigation reports as well as making more

revocation hearing appearances. Similar activities will be required by the Public Defender's Office. Based on this formula, Humboldt County is projected to receive $1,789,128 for Fiscal Year 2011-12. This includes the following allocation categories:

Humboldt County AB 109 Initial Public Safety Realignment Funding	
AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Adult Population Shifts. This is intended to cover all aspects of the adult population shifts, including the transfer of low-level convicted ("N3") offenders and local PRCS supervision caseloads and parole violators.	$1,526,679
District Attorney/Public Defender Activities. These funds are to be divided equally between the two departments to cover costs associated with revocation hearings.	$54,724
AB 109 Start-up Costs (one-time funding). These funds are intended to help cover costs associated with hiring, retention, training, data improvements, contracting costs, and capacity planning.	$107,725
CCP Planning Grant (one-time funding): These funds are based on County population and are intended to assist in the development of the AB 109 Implementation Plan.	$100,000

The budget bill that created the funding framework for Realignment requires the County to create a 2011 County Local Revenue Fund. Within the Fund, the County must also establish a (a) local Community Corrections Account, (b) Trial Court Security Account, (c) District Attorney and Public Offender Account, (d) Juvenile Justice Account, (e) Health and Human Services Account, (f) Supplemental Law Enforcement Account. Future funding allocations for each county will be determined by the California Department of Finance and allocations directed to the appropriate County Local Revenue Fund account.

Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) Planning and Oversight Responsibility

Across California, local corrections officials have been working to expand the use of evidence-based practices in sentencing, probation supervision and program interventions to reduce the State Prison felony population. Senate Bill 678 in 2009 established a Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) which is chaired by the local Chief Probation Officer. The CCP is charged with advising on the implementation of State SB 678 funded initiatives. AB 109 (2011) expanded the authority of the CCP to include the development of a Public Safety Realignment Implementation Plan and established an Executive Committee of the CCP as the approving authority for the Implementation Plan.

The Executive Committee of the CCP oversees the Realignment process and the implementation of the programming and other recommendations identified in the local Plan. The Executive Committee also advises the Board of Supervisors in recommending funding levels and programming for the various components of the Plan. This initial AB 109 Implementation Plan for Humboldt County was developed by the Executive Committee, CCP members, and other key partners. Voting members of the CCP Executive Committee and the other participating agencies are shown in the Table on the next page.

The Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) Committee has been meeting regularly and recognizes the need for local criminal justice agencies and community partners to work together in order to effectively provide programs and intervention services needed to respond to Realignment legislation. The CCP will continue to meet regularly to monitor and report on the implementation efforts in response to AB 109. The CCP will also be working in the upcoming months to evaluate the implementation of programs and services and carry out community outreach efforts to inform the public about the progress of the legislation.

Humboldt County
Community Corrections Partnership Committee Roster

Pursuant to the organization's Bylaws, the purpose of the Humboldt County Partnership Executive Committee is to develop and implement County-based responses to the adult criminal justice system as a result of Public Safety Realignment and to set priorities for the use of State 2011 – 12 Realignment Funds associated with Public Safety Realignment. The Executive Committee is also charged with developing a comprehensive multi-agency community corrections plan that identifies resources and strategies for providing an effective continuum of responses in the prevention, intervention, supervision, treatment and incarceration of adult offenders, including strategies to develop and implement local alternatives to incarceration options for offenders. The local plan shall be guided by the principles of evidenced-based practices in corrections.

CCP Executive Committee

- Bill Damiano, Humboldt County Chief Probation Officer, Chairperson
- W. Bruce Watson, Presiding Judge, Superior Court of California
- Paul Gallegos, Humboldt County District Attorney
- Mike Downey, Humboldt County Sheriff
- Kevin Robinson, Humboldt County Public Defender
- Bret Smith, Ferndale Chief of Police
- Phil Crandall, Administrator, Department of Health & Human Services

Other CCP Members

- Philip Smith-Hanes, Humboldt County Administrator
- Garry Eagles, PhD, Superintendent, Humboldt County Office of Education
- Scott Cunningham, Executive Director, Alcohol & Drug Care Services, Inc.
- Diana Livingston, Executive Director, North Coast Substance Abuse Council
- Joel McDonough, Executive Director, Humboldt Recovery Center
- Dawn Watkins, Program Director, Humboldt Domestic Violence Services

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

Treatment and other offender support programs are also critically important within the local criminal justice system and must be fully integrated into the areas of supervision and custody. Building effective

working service delivery partnerships between community-based providers, the Sheriff's Department and Probation Department to respond to Realignment is a major goal in the ongoing implementation of the programs contained in this planning document. A central focus of the Plan's "core" programs is the building of a sound collaborative infrastructure that will expand and, overtime, result in positive outcomes for the local criminal justice system and offenders.

Another essential element embodied in the Plan concerns the use and expansion of alternatives to incarceration programs and non-custody violation alternatives whenever possible so as to maximize offender success and reduce jail overcrowding without compromising public safety. The CCP recognizes that the Realignment process will be highly dynamic and will require monitoring and a capacity to modify approaches and programming to meet emergency needs and address new opportunities. The Realignment Plan offers an initial set of strategies to manage the new and ongoing offender populations coming to Humboldt County. The Plan establishes the policies and practices across three important areas including jail custody housing, community supervision, and treatment / programming provided by qualified provider organizations. In response, the participating agencies during the implementation of this unprecedented shift from State to local correctional authority will identify and track outcomes and results that emerge from the AB 109 changes and strategies set forth in this Plan.

SECTION 3: PROPOSED IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

2011 Public Safety Realignment Plan

Program Development Guidelines

The planning, development and implementation of the local Plan for AB 109 Realignment in Humboldt County has been shaped by several important guidelines and principles held in common by the membership of the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP). Each program and incarceration alternative strategy contained in this Plan is concerned with (a) maintaining maximum community safety, (b) increasing treatment support for high-risk offenders, and (c) improving offender success rates and reducing recidivism.

Humboldt County Community Corrections Partnership
2011 Public Safety Realignment Plan
Program Development Guidelines and Key Operational Elements

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

Funding provided by AB 109 is not sufficient to incarcerate all offenders covered by the 2011 Realignment Legislation, nor is that the purpose of the realignment efforts. The intent is to change how county justice systems and local corrections operate with the goal of maintaining the highest level of public safety through improving outcomes for offenders and more efficient use of resources based on research which specifically focuses on identified risk to reoffend criteria. The purpose of the Plan is to develop an approach to respond to criminal activity by using research and evidence-based practices for dealing with this new population of offenders.

Any successful approach to supervising this new population of offenders will require an accurate identification of those most likely to recidivate and monitoring them intensively to increase compliance with conditions of supervision and promoting crime-free behavior. The use of research and evidence-based risk assessment tools will greatly enhance this process.

It is further evident that the mere consequence of serving time in jail custody and/or on community supervision is not sufficient to reduce criminal activity. Successful reduction of criminal behavior must include targeting the risk factors that contribute to criminal activity. These risk factors, or criminogenic needs, when addressed, can directly affect the offender's risk for recidivism. Based upon an assessment of the offender, these needs can be prioritized and services focused on each offender's greatest criminogenic need.

Alternatives to incarceration should also be prioritized whenever possible so as to maximize potential for offender success and reduce jail crowding without compromising public safety. Treatment and other offender support programs are critically important evidence-based practices for the criminal justice system that must be fully integrated into the County's supervision and custody facilities. The new realignment process is also highly dynamic, requiring vigilant monitoring and a system-wide capacity to modify supervision practices and approaches overtime to meet with emerging need and opportunity.

The overall objective of participating agencies throughout the CCP planning process has focused on ensuring that the Humboldt County justice system reduces unnecessary incarceration and redirects savings to more effective community-based supervision and reentry programs that reduce recidivism. The following implementation plan outlines specific strategies and policies to modify, amend and improve current justice operations. The Plan also contains recommended funding allocations for partnering justice agencies. The recommendations have been developed through the collaborative CCP partnerships between our community's justice practitioners, County / City leaders, and community residents. Taken in their entirety, the "core" components established in the Plan are designed to improve current justice practices in order to mitigate the impact of public safety realignment.

Realignment Program and Facility Recommendations

The proposed implementation strategies for the Humboldt County Public Safety Realignment Plan take into consideration the multi-faceted risk and needs characteristics of the new AB 109 offender populations and the necessary resources to achieve desired public safety outcomes. The Plan integrates strategies and "core" programs / facilities that include (1) alternatives to incarceration, (2) custody housing, (3) alternative custody diversion programs, (4) community supervision, (5) evidence-based assessments, treatment / programming, and (6) continuum of intermediate sanctions for program violations.

The Plan focuses on both pretrial detainees and convicted post-sentence defendants incarcerated in the County's main jail facility. The programming and facility capacity will permit the Sheriff's Department and Humboldt Probation Department to begin responding to the three groups of offenders previously handled through the State Prison and Parole system. The first group includes convicted offenders receiving sentences for new non-violent, non-serious, non-sex offender ("N3") crimes that will be served locally (one year or more). Offenders in this category will have no prior violent or serious convictions. The second group involves post-release offenders (up to three years) coming under Probation Department supervision for "N3" crimes released from State Prison. Offenders in this category may have had prior convictions for violent or serious crimes. The third group includes State parole violators who are revoked

to custody. With the exception of offenders sentenced to life with parole, this group will be revoked to local County Jail instead of State Prison.

	Program and Facility Recommendations	Program Impact & Offender Capacity
1.	Implementation of Jail Pretrial Release and Supervised OR Program	Pretrial screening of felony/misdemeanor jail detainees and ADP of 20 – 40 supervised OR defendants
2.	Expansion of Sheriff's Department's Work Alternative Program (SWAP)	Program participant increase of 25 convicted offenders
3.	Implementation of DHHS Jail and Day Reporting Center Multi-Disciplinary Team Offender Services: Assessments, mental health, medication management, alcohol/drug counseling, jobs/education assistance and development of transitional plans	New services for "N3" sentenced defendants and PRCS offenders: 16 offenders/month
4.	Implementation of Probation Department's Adult Day Reporting Center (DRC)	DRC Intensive Supervision will have an ADP for 150 offenders
5.	Additional bunks for the Humboldt County Correctional facility (HCCF)	Total Custody Housing Capacity: 20 Maximum Security Beds

The Public Safety Realignment Plan establishes the basic organizational structure during the first nine months of implementation to begin integrating expanded jail capacity and programming across three components of the County's adult criminal justice system including (a) jail housing (Sheriff's Department), (b) community supervision (Probation Department), and (c) treatment / programming (DHHS and contract providers). The increased treatment and programming will embody evidence-based assessment principles and include increased services directed to in-custody offender populations and offenders participating in new or expanded alternatives to incarceration and non-custody diversion programs including home detention and electronic monitoring.

Because realignment effects case processing for each major segment of the County's adult / juvenile justice system (law enforcement, prosecution, defense, corrections, and courts) and will impact both custody and out-of-custody facility capacities, and rehabilitative programming simultaneously, development of the Realignment Plan has taken on an added complexity compared to previous state-wide criminal justice mandates or public safety laws. As a result, Humboldt County's Community Corrections Partnership Committee was charged with determining and identifying custody, supervision, diversion programming, and related case processing procedures in order to address the legislation. The Partnership Committee, worked to determine the impacts on, local workload, and the funding needed for (a) the transfer of lower level "N3" offenders, and (b) the realignment of Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) offenders requiring local supervision.

The Committee examined a range of suggested methods / ideas and interventions that could be implemented as new or expanded alternatives to incarceration programs. The Implementation Plan further identifies evidence-based supervision practices that will be established so that the community's public safety is not jeopardized because of high recidivism rates associated with these newly transferred offender populations. The Realignment Plan also identifies timelines and critical path items for implementation as well as cost estimates for the criminal justice system.

Humboldt County Correctional Facility (HCCF)

The Humboldt County Sheriff's Department is responsible for the care and custody of all prisoners falling under the jurisdiction of the Humboldt County Court System. The Department also houses U. S.

Government federal inmates and State of California parole violators. The Department operates one main jail facility to house inmates which is located 901 5th Street in downtown Eureka.

The HCCF main jail houses inmates that are in a "pretrial" status and those inmates who are "post-trial" and have been sentenced to serve jail time in a County facility. The facility's security levels will permit the classification and housing of maximum, medium, and minimum custody male / female prisoners. Key characteristics of the facility include:

- **HCCF:** The Humboldt main jail opened in 1997**.** The main jail is located in the central business district of downtown Eureka. It replaced an older facility at the same site that was crowded and antiquated. The main jail is a Type II facility that houses all of the County's pretrial population, some federal pretrial prisoners, and INS detainees. The main jail is built to accommodate inmates housed on six floors. Jail administration and support space is located on the street level floor of the facility. The 11 inmate housing units are connected by a common vertical spine that includes quasi outdoor exercise space. The jail has a total gross square footage of approximately 184,950 square feet. The jail has a Corrections Standards Authority (CSA) rated capacity for 411 male and female inmates.

Humboldt County Correctional Facility (HCCF)	
Detention Facility Profile	**Mail Jail**
Physical Plant Characteristics:	
Year Initially Constructed	1997
Construction Type	High-rise Building
Number of Stories	Three
Exterior Walls	CMU / Concrete
Interior Walls	CMU / Concrete / Gypsum
Custody Housing Classifications:	Maximum / Medium / Minimum Security
Type of Inmate Cells:	Single & Double Occupancy Cells and Dormitory Units
Bed Inventory:	
CSA Rated Capacity	319
Operating Capacity (80% of rated bunks)	62
Average Daily Inmate Population (ADP):	381 (2011)
Male	293
Female	88
Jail Operating Costs:	
Daily Inmate Cost	$84.00/day

In order to maintain the jail's security classification process and ensure the safety and welfare of jail staff and visitors, the main jail can never safely operate utilizing all available beds / bunks. As a result, the Corrections Standards Authority (CSA) recommends an overall operating capacity at 80% of total rated beds / bunks. Under this standard, the current maximum operating capacity for the main jail is 329.

The monthly average daily population (ADP), bookings, and average length of stay (LOS) for the HCCF in 2010 and 2011 is shown in the following table.

Humboldt County Correctional Facility Average Daily Population, Bookings and Length of Stay 2010 - 11				
Month /Year	2010		2011	
	Total Bookings	ADP	Total Bookings	ADP
January	960	382	865	393
February	860	391	787	394
March	933	404	800	380
April	945	369	879	375
May	1,073	356	882	385
June	919	362	830	375
July	939	356	880	369
August	919	356	842	391
September	942	391	805	385
October	918	397	870	358
November	807	391		
December	839	373		
Total	**11,054**		**8,440**	
Monthly Average	**921**	**377**	**844**	**381**
Ave. Length of Stay (LOS)	**12.6 days**		**13.7 days**	

In 2011, the main jail processed an average of 844 bookings each month or 28 per day. The facility's average daily population was 381 and the average length of stay was 13.7 days. In 2010, the main jail processed an average of 30 pretrial and felony bookings per day and the facility's ADP was 377. The average length of stay for detainees was 12.6 days.

Pretrial and Sentenced Jail Inmate Characteristics

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

Data developed from a point in time "snapshot" of the total Humboldt County jail population was taken on November 7, 2011. The profile included demographic, criminal history, and length of incarceration information for the pretrial and sentenced prisoner populations housed at the Main Jail. As the profile data indicates, pretrial male and female inmates are approximately 35 years of age. Nearly 35% of the pretrial and sentenced detainees are ethnic minorities. Nearly 56% of the County Jail inmates have residencies in Eureka and in the unincorporated County area.

About 85% of the County Jail inmates are incarcerated for felony or misdemeanor crimes with the remaining 15% being detained as federal, parole, immigration, or on other agency holds. About 45% of the pretrial and sentenced population of local inmates have a current offense involving weapons, sex crimes or crimes of violence. Most inmates are in the County Jail for property, drug/alcohol violations, or other offenses of a non-violent nature. Criminal history data shows that on the average, pretrial felony inmates have nine prior bookings while sentenced prisoners have an average of 14 prior bookings.

The average pretrial bail is $235,268. Approximately 20% of the pretrial population have bails under $30,000 and 54% have bails between $30,000 and $150,000. Approximately 17% of the pretrial inmates have bail set at over $300,000. Pretrial and sentenced inmates have been arrested and booked an average of 11 times. One out of every three prior bookings involved non-violent crimes which have included property, drug / alcohol offenses and other crimes. Six out of every ten inmates do, however, have a prior booking for a violent or sex offense. The typical male / female pretrial / sentenced inmate

also has an extensive history of failing to make Court appearances. On the average, detainees have 4.7 prior Bench Warrants issued through the Courts. From a security housing and classification standpoint, the majority of inmates have been designated as presenting no housing problems.

The characteristics of the pretrial and sentenced detainees were further examined to determine if there are realistic opportunities to expand release program eligibility criteria in light of the offense and criminal history records of incarcerated detainees. This was accomplished by establishing selected inmate characteristics for sub-population groups and applying the criteria for each group against the one-day "snapshot" of the 2011 pretrial and sentenced populations.

When the selected inmate characteristics are combined and analyzed according to the specific criteria, the data shows about 15% - 19% of the pretrial population could be viewed as viable candidates for some form of alternative to incarceration program. Among sentenced inmates, between 10% - 12% could be considered for some other type of alternative in lieu of jail confinement.

If the pretrial population was handled in an alternative fashion, approximately 50 beds could be made available to the jail system. Inmates included in the sentenced group, I handled alternatively, could make available an additional 14 beds at the main jail. Combined, these target jail sub-population groups could affect a minimum of 65 beds in the jail system.

It is quite possible that even among the majority of pretrial and sentenced inmates who have not met the criteria applied in this review could still be candidates for early release or other alternative custody programs which were designed from a standpoint of providing high levels of monitoring, control, reporting and supervision. ***(See Appendix E: 2011 Snapshot of the Humboldt County Pretrial and Sentenced Jail Inmate Population)***

Implementation of Jail Pretrial Release and Supervised OR Program

In response to the lack of jail bed space in the County's main jail and based on the information included in the analysis of the pretrial and sentenced inmate profile, the Community Corrections Partnership is recommending the development and implementation of a new jail Pretrial Release and Supervised OR Program targeting pretrial detainees. The Program would be staffed by both Sheriff's Department and Probation personnel who would be located at the downtown main jail and Day Reporting Center. The staff would provide five days a week pretrial screening of jail detainees booked into the detention facility.

The practice of pretrial release has existed for many decades, but the concept of releasing criminal defendants without cash, bond, or property security has only gained national and state momentum since the early 1990s.

The increasing success and expanded use of **Release On Own Recognizance (OR)** Programs in being able to supply the Courts with accurate information in a fast and efficient manner upon which better informed decisions can be made during pretrial hearing processes has caused a coalition of prominent criminal justice authorities from both the offices of the prosecution, defense and judiciary to strongly endorse the implementation of these programs. Consequently, the development of OR Programs has reached the point where almost every major urban area has a functional Court-supported program.

Numerous issues concerning the cost-effectiveness of pretrial release alternatives as well as concerns about public safety must be addressed in discussions about the adoption of such programs, especially as they relate to reducing pretrial jail populations in overcrowded detention facilities. The summary of research highlighted on the top of the next page has been organized according to ten major issues which are relevant to individual release decisions and to system change. The research findings relate to measures of both Court appearance and pretrial rearrest.

Significant Research Findings Concerning Pretrial Release
Summary of Conclusions

1. ***The vast majority of defendants who are released awaiting disposition of their case return for all court appearances and remain arrest-free while on release.***
2. ***Release on recognizance and other non-financial forms of release are as effective as, if not better than, financial methods of release in assuring appearance in court and minimizing pretrial arrest.***
3. ***The establishment of effective pretrial release recommendation procedures can lead to significant reductions in the pretrial detainee population, without increasing the rates of rearrest or non-appearance in Court.***
4. ***The expense of pretrial release programs can be favorably compared with the cost associated with unnecessary pretrial detention.***
5. ***The outcome of the pretrial release decision (whether the defendant is released or detained prior to trial) can have a significant impact on his/her ultimate disposition and sentence.***
6. ***The longer a defendant is on pretrial release, the greater the probability they will miss a Court appearance and/or be rearrested.***
7. ***The risk of non-appearance or of serious pretrial crime does not appear to increase with the seriousness of the original charge.***
8. ***Many non-appearances are due to system problems or to factors other than willful non-appearance by defendants.***
9. ***The use of notification procedures, supervision, and/or conditional release can be used to increase the number of releases while reducing Court appearances and pretrial rearrests.***
10. ***Objective criteria should be used in making release decisions. The criteria to be applied will vary among jurisdictions and therefore, should be developed and periodically validated at the local level.***

Pretrial release agencies interview defendants, using objective criteria, to determine whether they should recommend a particular defendant's release on his/her own recognizance to the Court. The techniques generally used to make this determination is a point scale or validated risk assessment procedure. A number of items dealing with a defendant's ties in the community (i.e., employment, residence, and family ties) and relevant criminal justice factors such as prior record, current charge, or prior bail violations are included in the assessment. The information obtained in the interview is then verified by referring to records, employers and family members. If the defendant meets certain criteria, a recommendation is made to the Court for release. Most programs will make recommendations only when the information has been verified; other programs simply note on the recommendation to the judge if the information is unverified. For defendants achieving a low assessment, programs can make a special recommendation such as supervised OR release.

Many felony pretrial detainees initially may not qualify for a regular straight OR release because of either their economic, family or past criminal history characteristics. Many jurisdictions have found, however, that a significant percentage (10 – 15%) can be released pending Court disposition of the arrest if they are required to report weekly to an established supervised OR Program.

The Humboldt County criminal justice system has had prior experience with a Jail Alternatives Pretrial Release Program previously located at the main jail. The Humboldt County Probation Department operated the Pretrial Services Program until budget cuts caused the program to be discontinued. The Program was developed to assist the Humboldt County Jail with the early release of custody inmates arrested on felony charges. The Pretrial Services Program provided Humboldt Superior Court officials

with background data and verified information on individuals arrested and booked into the Main jail which could be used to promote fair and just pretrial release review and determinations and to help determine whether to release a defendant on their own recognizance and whether there should be additional conditions placed on this release.

The county-funded Program used objective criteria (point-scale system) and conducted interviews with freshly arrested felons to make recommendations to assigned judicial officers for the inmate's release on his/her own recognizance (OR) prior to arraignment. Objective criteria used included employment, residency, family ties in the greater Humboldt area and criminal history factors. The information gathered during the interview was then verified prior to presentation to a judge and if the inmate received sufficient points, an OR recommendation was made to the judge. If the judge authorized the release, the jail was notified of the pending release.

One of the primary duties of the Pretrial Services Release Interviewer was the verification of information gathered during the OR interview process. Much of the information was verified through references supplied by the defendant, however, information concerning criminal arrest history was primarily verified through the use of computerized criminal justice information networks. The two basic forms the Pretrial Services staff were concerned with included the (1) Pretrial Release Interview Record, and (2) Interviewer Log. Defendants released through the Program were requested to sign an Agreement for Release on Own Recognizance document which stated the date, time, and department defendants were to appear in Court for arraignment. The Pretrial Services Interviewers were also responsible for assigning the Court dates.

The purpose of the interview was to determine release eligibility and to provide verified information to the Courts regarding defendant's background for bail reductions. All felony detainees booked into the County Jail were interviewed with the following exceptions: (1) those charged with public intoxication, (2) those eligible for citation release, (3) federal detainees, (4) military prisoners, (5) immigration detainees, (6) enroute detainees to other agencies, (7) detainees with parole holds or probation violations, (8) Court commitments, and (9) defendants charged with murder or attempted murder. Booking interviews were conducted for both male and female inmates.

Pre-Trial Jail Release Pilot Program

In response to impacts on the local custody facility resulting from the 2011 Public Safety Realignment, the Community Corrections Partnership proposes to alleviate jail crowding and divert appropriate offenders to a new jail alternative program that will include a pretrial jail OR component and supervised OR unit. A review of local jail data has identified a portion of the present population that would be suitable for community-based alternatives. These services could include the use of electronic monitoring and a variable level of community supervision based on identified risk as determined by a validated pretrial release assessment tool. Ensuring appearance for all required court hearings and positively impacting jail capacity while ensuring optimal victim and community safety are the principle objectives of the program.

The Pretrial Release Program will be a collaborative effort between the Humboldt County Sheriff's Office (HSO), Probation Department (HCPD) and the Superior Court. Initial staff assigned to the Pretrial Release Unit will include a Correctional Officer I/II assigned to classification and a Legal Office Assistant I/II from the Sheriff's Office and a Deputy Probation Officer I/II. The Program staff will jointly screen persons booked into the Humboldt County Correctional Facility (HCCF) utilizing an agreed upon assessment tool. Pursuant to Penal Code Sections 1270 and 1319.5, Program staff will initially screen the offenders using the HCCF release matrix, and for those eligible for consideration for release, will further identify offenders that pose the least risk for failure to appear or the commission of a new offense while on release, and who meet the following minimum criteria: (a) no current charges or past criminal histories for serious, violent, or sexual offenses; (b) are residents of Humboldt County; (c) are not transient; (d) are not being held on any sort of detainer; and (e) agree to abide by conditions of release on own recognizance as set by the Court.

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

If ordered released to the program by the Court, Program staff will effect the release of the offender within a reasonable time, process any required paperwork, orient the offender to conditions of release and program requirements/restrictions, and set up any necessary equipment associated with the release. Monitoring and interaction with Program staff, as determined by the assessment, will take place through resolution of the court matter. Program staff will facilitate contact with offenders to remind them of upcoming court appearances and will provide participants assistance with overcoming barriers to follow through.

Program statistics will be maintained and reviewed by the CCP on a regular basis to instruct the management and direction of the pilot program, including consideration for expansion to the sentenced population, should that be indicated.

Key Operational Characteristics of the Humboldt County Jail
Pretrial and Supervised OR Release Program

The new jail Pretrial and Supervised OR Release Program is being proposed to fulfill two basic functions for the Humboldt criminal justice system:

- To release from the Sheriff's custody, as soon as possible, all arrested persons pending judicial action in the Superior Court who have the characteristics which indicate they will appear in Court, as directed, and remain arrest-free while their matter is being adjudicated.

- To have readily available for the Superior Court verified information on arrested persons, who are not released; thereby enabling the Court, at the first or any subsequent hearing, to use that information to set a reasonable bail; or, in the alternative, to release the arrestee on his/her Promise To Appear.

1. **Intent and Purpose**: With the inevitable increase in the jail population created by AB 109, the Jail Alternatives Pretrial Release Pilot Program should reduce the percentage of offenders in the jail that are pending trial. Pretrial inmate population levels comprise about 63% of the main jail bed space. In order to carry out the above two basic functions, the Pretrial Services Program will direct staff activities around the accomplishment and fulfillment of the following broad goals:

   – To interview all eligible defendants who do not object as soon as possible after initial booking and to make recommendations to the Court relating to the immediate release on own recognizance all defendants who meet the minimum qualifications established by Superior Court.

   – To maintain accurate records of the interview information obtained and verified on each defendant and provide this information to the Courts to facilitate the processing of defendants through the Humboldt criminal justice system as rapidly as possible.

   – To monitor the failure to appear rate (FTA) of all defendants recommended for release on own recognizance (OR) and to report to the Courts if the FTA rates exceed the Court's expectation.

– To analyze changes in the failure to appear (FTA) rate and to determine the probable cause of the change and corrective action required to maintain the FTA rate within the target range established by the Courts.

– To study and recommend to the Courts program implementation changes or other forms of pretrial release which will help the County to minimize the number of pretrial detainees in the main jail detention facility.

2. **Program Capacity and Staffing:** An average of ten felony bookings and 18 misdemeanor bookings are occurring at the HCCF main jail each day in 2011. Total monthly bookings are averaging 841 in 2011.

Humboldt County Correctional Facility
Average Daily Felony and Misdemeanor Bookings
2010 - 11

Month /Year	2010		2011	
	Felony Bookings	Misdemeanor Bookings	Felony Bookings	Misdemeanor Bookings
January	361	599	316	549
February	307	553	274	512
March	312	620	242	558
April	324	621	333	545
May	376	697	304	577
June	322	597	272	557
July	302	637	307	573
August	324	595	390	443
September	329	613	309	491
October	297	621	347	519
November	290	517		
December	294	545		
Total	**3,838**	**7,215**	**3,094**	**5,324**
Monthly Average	**320**	**601**	**309**	**532**
Daily Average	**11**	**20**	**10**	**18**

The new Pretrial OR Release Processing Unit will be staffed five days a week and will include a Sheriff's Department Correctional Officer I/II assigned to classification; a Legal Office Assistant I/II; and a Deputy Probation Officer I/II. Two additional Deputy Probation Officers I/II assigned to the new Day Reporting Center will handle pretrial offenders placed on supervised OR by the Court. The Jail Pretrial Release Unit will have the capacity to interview and verify information for daily average arrests of up to 28 per day. This will require each interviewer to complete approximately 10 - 15 pretrial packets per day including verifying information and providing assessment information to a magistrate for OR consideration.

The Pretrial Release OR Unit will work jointly with the Sheriff's Booking staff and Court Judges to seek approval for a pretrial release decision. Additionally, to increase the probability that OR'd defendants will appear in court for their first appearance, Pretrial OR Release Unit staff will use the existing resources currently available in the County's criminal justice information system to call defendants to remind them of their court date.

3. **Pretrial Release Screening**: Offenders must be an adult, 18 years or older, or a juvenile certified by the Court as an adult, who has been arrested for a felony or misdemeanor offense. Detainees with no bail holds or foreign hold warrants (federal, ICE, Border Patrol, and State Parole etc.) will not be eligible. Pursuant to Penal Code Sections 1270 and 1319.5, Program staff will initially screen the offenders

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

- No current charges or past criminal histories for serious, violent, or sexual offenses
- Are residents of Humboldt County
- Are not transient
- Are not being held on any sort of detainer
- Agree to abide by conditions of release on own recognizance as set by the Court

4. **Risk Assessment and Screening Tool:** The Jail Alternatives Program is evaluating two evidenced-based assessment tools including the Ohio Pretrial Release Instrument and the Virginia Pretrial Risk Assessment Instrument (VPRAI), which is an objective, research-based instrument that identifies a defendant's level of risk of failure (failure to appear and/or new arrest) if released pending trial. The factors considered in both instruments include charge type, pending offenses, criminal history, failure to appear history, employment status/history, and history of drug abuse.

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

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

6. **Policies and Procedures**: The Pretrial Release Program will develop and implement a comprehensive set of Policies and Procedures which will direct critical Program Interviewer activities and defendant release procedures. The information will cover operational elements including (a) basic OR release procedures, (b) verifying interview information, (c) interview forms and other documentation, (d) contacting references procedure, (e) interviews and Court reports, (f) handling of special cases (mentally ill defendants; defendants with medical issues/problems, etc.), (g) verification process, (h) accuracy and completeness when reviewing the pretrial packet, (i) key shift procedures, (j) orientation of new employees, and (k) additional procedures.

7. **Pretrial OR Supervision Component**: The OR supervision Unit would be staffed through the Humboldt County Probation Department's new Day Reporting Center

(DRC). The Program would have a capacity to handle an average daily population of 20 – 40 offenders. Specific referral coordination and operational procedures for utilizing the OR Program component for supervision and monitoring requirements will be developed jointly between the Pretrial OR staff, Sheriff's Department, Probation and Superior Court. Pretrial defendants placed on supervised OR will likely be monitored for an average of 90 or less days. This reflects the fact that felony pretrial cases are currently resolved without a trial in an average of 90 days.

8. **Operating Cost**: Total staff salaries/benefits are estimated at $139,539.04.

Expansion of Sheriff's Department's Work Alternative Program (SWAP)

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

The SWAP Program provides labor to other County departments, non-profit organizations, and various volunteer type functions in the County. For the past two years, the Program has averaged a daily population of 250 - 290 participants. The Program currently has three SWAP field officers that manage the sentenced population six days a week.

SWAP Expansion

The Sheriff's Department's Work Alternative Program (SWAP) functions as Humboldt County's primary incarceration alternative for individuals convicted and sentenced to carry out community work assignments in lieu of jail confinement. The goal of the Program is to relieve crowding in the County jail facility (HCCF) while providing an alternative service to the community. The Program currently has an average daily participant population of 283 sentenced inmates. AB 109 funding will allow the Sheriff's Department to expand the SWAP Program with an additional correctional officer position and van for Program transportation needs. The expansion will allow SWAP to make available work crews seven-days-a-week and will increase program participation for 25 additional convicted sentenced defendants.

Judges have continually supported Program usage by steadily increasing commitments over the past several years. Court commitments reached 557 participants in 2010 which represented an increase of 9.9% compared to 2007. These commitments are assigned an average of 12 days of work details at community sites.

The SWAP Program supervises both male and female defendants and individuals convicted of felony and misdemeanor offenses. As the Table on the following page shows, 77.0% of the 2011 SWAP participants were males with an average age of 36 years. Approximately 23.0% of the participants are females 34 years of age. The felony and misdemeanor defendants assigned to the Program have an average of 5.9 previous jail bookings. Only 4.0% of the current Program participants are first-time offenders. Participants also have an average of 2.0 prior bench warrants.

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

Humboldt County Jail System
Summary 2011 SWAP Inmate Profile

Inmate Profile		SWAP	
Average Age:			
Male Inmates		35.7 Years	77.0%
Female Inmates		33.5 Years	23.0%
Residency:			
Humboldt County		97	34.3%
Eureka		85	30.0%
Fortuna		32	11.3%
Arcata		23	8.1%
Rio Dell		13	4.6%
Ferndale		5	1.8%
Blue Lake		3	1.1%
Transient		24	8.5%
Out-of-County/Other		1	0.4%
Type of Detainee and Current Offense:			
# Felony Inmates		117	41.3%
# Misdemeanor Inmates		166	58.7%
	Total	283	100.0%
Violence		14	4.9%
Sex Crimes		5	1.8%
Weapons		12	4.2%
Property		18	6.4%
Drug/Alcohol		138	48.8%
Other Crimes		96	33.9%
	Total	283	100.0%
Criminal History Characteristics:			
Average Prior Jail Bookings		5.9 Bookings	
Most Serious Prior Jail Booking:			
No Prior Jail Booking		11	3.9%
Violence		89	32.7%
Sex Crimes		3	1.1%
Weapons		23	8.5%
Property		2	0.7%
Drug/Alcohol		146	53.7%
Other Crimes		9	3.3%
	Total	272	100.0%
Average Number Prior Bench Warrants		2.0 Bench Warrants	

HumRealignment/Table10

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

- **Relevant Statutes:** The Sheriff's Department's Work-in-Lieu of Jail Program is organized and operated under authority of Section 4024.2 of the California Penal Code. This Section states that "The Board of Supervisors of any county may authorize the Sheriff... to offer a voluntary program under which any person committed... may perform up to ten hours of labor on the public works or ways in lieu

of one day's confinement." The Section also authorizes the collection of a fee based on a proportionate share of the administrative costs of operating the Program.

- **Intent and Purpose:** The Program provides Courts with an alternative (to incarceration) sentence. Work Project defendants perform public service work assignments at schools, parks, roadways, and at other public or non-profit sites. In addition, the Work Project contracts with city agencies for individual work crews for local municipal projects.

- **Staffing:** The Work Alternative Program currently has three SWAP field officers that manage the participants on a daily basis. The Program tries to maintain a work crew to officer ratio of 10:1. Because SWAP only runs six days a week and most participants only work one day a week, the work crew to officer ratio on any given day has averaged about 17:1.

- **Screening and Case Classification Procedures**: Courts refer and recommend convicted felony / misdemeanor male and female defendants for Project participation. The Work Alternative Sergeant assigned to oversee the Program and office clerical staff screen and approve referrals for the voluntary work assignments. Individuals disapproved for SWAP are given a reporting date to complete their sentence at HCCF. Referrals who are rejected as a result of the interview may appeal to the Sheriff's Department. SWAP accepts nearly 95% of the individuals interviewed.

  Each interview takes between 15-20 minutes to complete. Interviews are scheduled on Thursday of each week at HCCF. The interview process involves a check of the court sentencing information, jail booking data and warrant history.

  Applicants must make arrangements with the County's Office of Revenue Recovery (ORR) for fees payments before they can report to work sites. The applicant must apply and be interviewed by SWAP staff within five days of sentencing.

  The SWAP staff conducts an interview with prospective candidates for the Program to determine their mental and physical health, willingness to work, and general attitude, prior criminal history and special talents. If the interviewer determines the candidate is not suitable for the Program, he/she is then ordered to serve their commitment as straight time sentence. These individuals will normally be taken into custody at that time.

  The screening criteria include:

  - Participants must have less than 180 days sentence with a recommendation of the Court to serve their time at one to six day intervals on work details that perform community service assignments under the supervision of a correctional officer. An eight hour work shift provides credit for one day of the sentence. Good and work time credits are also given.

  - Current sentence cannot be for serious, violent, or sexual offenses.

  - Participants cannot have a history of failure in programs of this type.

  - Participants cannot have short-term medical conditions which would prohibit them from performing site work.

  Individuals on the SWAP Program are required to conform to an appropriate standard behavior. A written set of rules are supplied to them. Violations of these rules can

result in a major write-up being completed. inmates can lose part or all of their good time and/or be required to do the remainder of their sentence straight time.

SWAP Work Site Rules

- Participants must report on time on the agreed dates and time, regardless of weather conditions

- Participants are required to wear appropriate clothing and footwear and are encouraged to bring their own leather gloves. Participants will wear an orange safety vest provided by SWAP when instructed.

- Jewelry, watches, and handbags must be left at home.

- Participants must provide their own lunches, including beverages.

- Participants are subject to search and seizure and persons found in possession of contraband will be subject to disciplinary action and/or criminal charges.

- Participants are not permitted to communicate with anyone on the jobsite other than the work crew supervisor, liaison person, or other participants.

- Participants must have permission from SWAP staff prior to leaving the jobsite for any reason.

- Insubordinate or disrespectful behavior or failure to perform a work assignment will result in disciplinary action.

- Participants reporting to work under the influence of drugs or alcohol will be arrested and terminated from the SWAP Program

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

The Program has both fixed and mobile sites available six days a week. Most site hours are 0800 hours to 1500 hours. An individual may work as few as one day a week and as many as six days a week. Most sites are near public transportation. The Program uses a firewood cutting site located adjacent to the County's Juvenile Hall facility and a full-scale ranch operation on a 56 acre site in Ferndale. The Project also routinely uses other municipal worksites in Eureka and other incorporated city areas of the County.

Several of the crews are transported in officer-driven buses to satellite job sites which do not need or can accommodate continuously scheduled work on a weekly basis. A number of agencies and cities use the crews to occasionally clean up a recreation yard or perform selected deferred maintenance projects. In several instances, the Sheriff's Department has negotiated written contracts with the benefiting agency, however, most of the sites simply operate under a verbally understood agreement which defines the hours and type of work which will be carried out. The Sheriff's Department furnishes tools for crews transported by bus to job sites. Each agency

must also designate an individual who is responsible for establishing and overseeing the range of work assignments given to the crews.

Applicants must make arrangements with the Office of Revenue Recovery (ORR) to pay for the Program prior to applying at the Sheriff's Work Project. There is currently a $135 mandatory application fee. The applicant is also charged $30 a day for each day he/she is to be on the SWAP Program. This fee is based on an ability to pay formula. ORR is open Monday through Friday, 0730 hours to 1700 hours. The applicant must bring his/her receipt from ORR to the SWAP Program.

- **Program Capacity and Utilization Data:** The SWAP Program currently has an active average daily population of 283 male and female sentenced defendants. SWAP participant completion and termination rates for the period 2007 – 2010 are shown in the following Table.

SWAP Participant Completion and Termination Rates

Year	SWAP Participants	Work Hours Completed	Termination Rate	Completion Rate
2007	507	55,104	51.0%	49.0%
2008	478	73,232	42.0%	58.0%
2009	522	91,088	42.0%	58.0%
2010	557	85,672	39.0%	61.0%

HumRealignment/Table11

Over the past four years, the Program has been receiving more Court commitments compared to the previous year. In 2007, a total of 507 individuals were assigned to worksites and in 2010 the number of worksite participants increased to 557. In 2010, Program participants completed a total of 85,672 hours of community service work.

Currently, about 61.0% of the defendants placed in the SWAP Program complete the number of assigned days of community service work. Over the past four years, the completion rate for Program participants has increased from 49.0% to 61.0%. Overall, the vast majority of defendants successfully complete the Court commitment for the Program.

The following Table shows the number of days of work assigned to SWAP participants and the corresponding completion rates for 2010.

Number of Days of Work Assigned to SWAP Participants and Completion Rates in 2010

Work Days	Percent (%) of Work Days Assigned	Percent (%) Successful Completions
10 Days or less	7.9%	85.7%
30 Days or less	16.8%	70.9%
60 Days or less	21.7%	65.4%
90 Days or less	23.8%	62.7%
120 Days or less	26.0%	61.1%
180 Days or more	3.1%	34.0%
300 Days or more	0.4%	33.3%
365 Days or more	0.3%	22.2%

HumRealignment/Table12

AB 109 Expansion of the SWAP Program

The value and overall benefit the Humboldt community receives as a result of the work carried out each year by individuals assigned to the worksites supervised by the Sheriff's Department is quite significant. In 2011, for example, SWAP participants completed work on projects, if the benefitting public agencies and organizations themselves had to handle, would cost approximately $556,868. If these convicted defendants were incarcerated, the HCCF facility would need the equivalent of at least another 35 bed housing unit.

The estimates from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) show that the County jail system will likely receive an additional 74 sentenced inmates who fall under AB 109 and will complete their sentence in County jail through June 30, 2012. Many of these inmates may qualify for the SWAP Program.

As a result, the Sheriff's Department is proposing adding one additional Correctional Officer II position and a 12-passenger van to the SWAP Program. Salary and benefit funding for the initial AB 109 FY 2011-12 Implementation Plan would total $28,689.63 Operational cost and maintenance for the van for the initial implementation period would also be funded from the AB 109 allocation and is estimated to be $3,150.00 This augmentation to SWAP would allow the Program to supervise worksite crews seven days a week and allow for the Program participation for an additional 25 convicted offenders.

The Sheriff's Department is also examining other future options to the Program to help accommodate the possibility of higher risk inmates being placed on the Program. One option under consideration is to create a three-tiered Program which could accommodate low, medium and high-risk sentenced inmates The higher level inmate would require a greater level of supervision which would incorporate and electronic monitoring (EM) component. For low-risk participants, the Department is evaluating the feasibility of reducing the administrative fee from $135/day to $75/day, and lowering the daily fee from $30/day to $10/day.

Implementation of DHHS Multi-Disciplinary Team Offender Services

With the passage of AB 109 and the changes in which the State Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) will be handling new commitments as well as those on parole, the Sheriff's Department is expecting an impact to the custody population housed at HCCF. Inmates who would have previously been transported to State Prison for their commitments will be, if certain criteria are met, housed in the local main jail for the extent of their incarceration. Also those inmates meeting criteria are to be transferred from the State Parole Office to County Probation for supervision, and if violated, they will also spend their incarceration in the local correctional facility. Both of these conditions could have major impacts on the population level of the Humboldt County Correctional Facility(HCCF). The average daily population in HCCF has been about 381, with a highest one-day of 412 inmates in a facility that has a maximum capacity of 411.

Currently, the Department's average number of monthly parole violators returned to State Prison has ranged between 25 – 30 inmates. If even half of these inmates are transferred to the local Probation Department and offenders are violated at the same rate, the Department is projecting an increase in jail population reaching as high as 420 inmates per day. The Sheriff's Department also transports to State Prison between 30 – 35 inmates per month on new commitments. If only half of these new commitments match the perimeters to be housed in local detention facilities, the Department projects a rise of 17 additional inmates held locally per month, with each of them serving, in some cases, up to two years in HCCF. This could bring the jail's population census up to 444 per month, and with some of these inmates receiving sentences for extended periods of time, the Department is anticipating a gradual increase in the total number of inmates each month.

Currently, the jail facility has three full-time mental health staff provided by Humboldt County Health and Human Services (DHHS) and one part-time psychiatrist working 20 hours per week. These clinicians are

responsible for all inmate initial intake referrals and they receive an average of 20 referrals per day. Within the current workload, the mental health staff are just able to provide minimal services including intake assessments, crisis intervention, brief counseling, and limited discharge planning. Jail staff would like to expand on counseling, follow-up care, and discharge planning in hopes to combat recidivism by providing higher levels of holistic services.

In light of the projected AB 109 referral rates, the Sheriff's Department is assuming that the average daily number of mental health referrals will likely increase by about 15.0%, raising the total daily referrals to mental health staff to 23. With inmates receiving longer sentences, the jail expects these referral rates to grow with the custody population overtime. Even now, a great demand is placed on the jail's mental health personnel because each referral takes a considerable amount of time to address, in most cases, 30 – 40 minutes each. The projected increase in referrals will turn each clinician's difficult task into an overwhelming workload.

Analysis of the number of inmates and type of mental health services provided, for example, at the main jail for just August 2011 shows the level of service currently being carried out each month at HCCF. In the month of August, 226 referrals were seen by mental health clinicians, 91 by the jail psychiatrist and 50 by the psychiatric nurse. Other referrals were sent back with a brief written communication; others declined treatment or were not in custody soon after the referral was made.

Type of Mental Health Services Provided At the Humboldt County Correctional Facility During August 2011

Type of Mental Health Services	Staff Service Hours	% of Service Hours
Evaluation	46	18.9%
Case Management	23	9.4%
Crisis Intervention	11	4.4%
Individual Therapy	56	23.0%
Medication Support	91	37.3%
Discharge Plan Development	6	2.6%
Indirect and Other Services	11	4.4%
TOTAL	244	100.0%

Jail data indicates that there were a total of 188 inmates seen by the mental health staff during the month. Each inmate had an average of two contacts with the clinical staff. The staff spent a total of 244 hours with these inmates. A total of 149 hours (62.0%) occurred with the mental health clinicians, 57 hours or 23.0% involved the psychiatrist, and 38 hours (16.0%) took place with the psychiatric nurse.

The psychiatrist spend 57 hours with jail inmates, all of which involved medication support. The psychiatric nurses devoted 35 hours to medication support and three hours on crisis intervention activities. Nearly one-third of the clinician's time (38.0%) was spent on individual or group therapy, 55.0% of the hours were devoted to offender evaluations, case management, and crisis intervention services. The remaining clinical time was used to develop client discharge plans and other indirect services.

A review of the type of diagnosis associated with inmates seen by jail mental health personnel shows that 80 of the 188 inmates staff handled in August 2011 were being seen because of issues related to mood disorders (42.6%) and 32 inmates (17.0%) were diagnosed for Schizophrenia. Approximately 9.0% or 17 inmates had identified substance abuse issues requiring intervention by staff. The remaining inmates processed through the jail's mental health services program had other disorders, anxiety problems, or were diagnosed as experiencing Post Traumatic Stress Disorders.

Type of Diagnosis Associated with Inmates Seen By DHHS Mental Health Personnel at HCCF During the Month of August 2011

Diagnosis		Number of Inmates	Percent (%) Seen by Mental Health
Mood Disorders		80	42.6%
Schizophrenia		32	17.0%
Other Disorders		32	17.0%
Substance Use		17	9.0%
Anxiety		16	8.5%
Post Traumatic Stress Disorder		11	5.9%
	TOTAL	188	100.0%

Because of the expected increase in AB 109 jail inmates and Post-Community Release Supervision (PCRS) offenders coming to the Probation Department, the Humboldt County Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) is proposing to partner with the Sheriff's Department and Probation Department to significantly expand jail custody services and community-based mental health, substance abuse, and vocational training assistance for AB 109 offenders. The agency will implement a DHHS jail crosswalk and Day Reporting Center Multi-Disciplinary Team (MDT) of professional clinicians and service staff who will offer offender services including assessments, mental health, medication management, alcohol / drug counseling, jobs / education assistance, and development of transitional discharge plans for these offender populations.

AB 109 Expansion of DHHS Offender Services

The Humboldt County Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) will implement a jail crosswalk and Day Report Center Multi-Disciplinary Team of treatment professionals and service staff who will jointly provide additional jail custody and community-based services to the Probation Department's PRCS offenders and newly sentenced "N3" felons. The expanded services will be directed to the projected 16 monthly "N3" sentenced defendants and PRCS offenders the County criminal justice system will be receiving beginning October 1, 2011. The DHHS services will include assessments, mental health, medication management, alcohol / drug counseling, jobs / education assistance, and development of transitional discharge plans.

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

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

This process will also allow for a seamless continuation of offender's medications, as well as assuring that their mental health and substance abuse needs are known and can be addresses or maintained without

delay. The inverse process will also occur when DRC clients are re-incarcerated back into the main jail as a result of program violations.

The substance abuse and employment components of the new Program will be located at the DRC and function as part of the larger DHHS AB 109 treatment team (RN / MD / Clinician) and will link with the rest of the MDT sited there (vocational support staff and Probation Officers, etc.). Another client base of existing probationers with serious mental health needs will also be managed by the Day Reporting Center DHHS team. The intent of adding this caseload to the DRC treatment functions is to reduce the number of offenders failing probation or ending up in a crisis situation due to failures to appear, lack of sufficient treatment or medication support that may occur with current referrals to DHHS Mental Health Bureau due to current caseloads, budget reductions, or ineligibility.

Another important linkage and support function that will take place will involve the establishment of electronic access to benefit enrollment at the DRC. This will reduce the logistics and eliminate poor outcomes associated with the current referral processes and face-to-face enrollment failures to appear or follow-up with required documentation.

Under the Plan, DHHS will also work with the Probation Department to train their staff as enroller assistors and create a contact point at DHHS and with the Department's Healthcare Reform Team to assure they address needed documents and have an operational strong interface across the partnering agencies. This function will also be augmented by the MDT staff or other cross departmental staff training to assure needed program enrollment for offenders is accomplished as efficiently as possible. A similar function will be established with jail staff and the providers as the eligibility parameters are established in the upcoming months for the new Path2Health initiative in order to reduce County cost associated with medical or behavioral health issues and increase federal financial participation, where possible, toward sustainability and effective AB 109 fund use. The key operational components of the DHHS AB 109 inmate services program will include:

Mental Health Services and Programming

The Humboldt County Mental Health Branch in partnership with Humboldt County Probation and the Humboldt County Sherriff office will be able to provide a coordinated multi-disciplinary team approach to the provision of supervised assessment, individualized treatment, rehabilitation, and support service to Post Release Community Supervised (PRCS) offenders. The goal of this partnership will be to help the inmate succeed on probation by providing them with Evidence based practice services and programs that are have shown to have efficacy with this population. These programs will be tailored to reduce the risk of re-offending and assist in reducing recidivism.

Offenders, following a risk-needs assessment completed by Probation will be referred to the AB109 program staff for assessment. The referral process will take into consideration that moderate and high level offenders are referred to the AB109 program staff. In conjunction with an assigned Probation Officer, AB109 program staff will complete a mental health and substance abuse assessment on all referred offenders. This will assist in making a determination of the proper level of treatment and activity plan. This process will include discussion by Probation and Mental Health staff which will addresses criminogenic needs, risks and MH/SUD needs. ***(See Appendix F: DHHS Mental Health Assessment and Appendix G: DHHS Alcohol and Drug Assessment)*** This collaborative activity/treatment plan then will be forwarded to the Court and will be used as the guide for providing services to this population. Mental Health staff will continue to maintain a weekly treatment team meeting to review progress, discusses offender profile and continue to improve on the treatment plan to find what is most appropriate treatment for the referred population.

If a probationer successfully enrolls in treatment, the cases will be calendared as specified by the Court for regular reviews to continue to monitor progress. A Mental Health representative and assigned Probation Officer may be present in Court for the

AB109 review calendar in order to provide information or offer clarification to the Court, as appropriate.

Treatments provided to the PRCS will be Evidence Based Practices that are behavioral interventions tailored for the criminally offending population and which have shown to reduce recidivism. Other treatments that are shown to be effective with this population will also be considered for implementation. To this end Mental Health staff will review the Cognitive Behavioral Interventions for Substance Abuse and Thinking for a Change.

Additional services and reporting will include (a) Alcohol and Other Drug Services using the Matrix Model, (b) Medication Support Services, (c) Mental Health and Substance Abuse treatment using Integrated Dual Diagnosis Treatment, and (d) Outcome Measurements.

Alcohol and Other Drug Services

The Matrix Model is an abstinence-based, cognitive behavioral best practice that provides a framework for engaging substance abusers in treatment and helping them achieve abstinence. Clients learn about issues critical to addiction and relapse, receive direction and support from a trained substance abuse counselor, become familiar with self-help programs, and are monitored for drug use by urine testing.

Treatment materials for Matrix draws from several approaches including relapse prevention, family and group therapies, drug education, and self-help participation. Detailed treatment manuals contain work sheets for individual sessions; other components include family educational groups, early recovery skills groups, relapse prevention groups, conjoint sessions, urine tests, 12-step programs, relapse analysis, and social support groups.

A number of projects have demonstrated that participants treated with the Matrix model demonstrate statistically significant reductions in drug and alcohol use, improvements in psychological indicators, and reduced risky sexual behaviors associated with HIV transmission.

Level of Care	ASAM Criteria	Total Staff Services	Frequency of Group Treatment	Individual Services (as needed)
Level I: Outpatient Treatment. Organized, non-residential services, which may be delivered in a wide variety of settings. Addiction or mental health treatment personnel provide evaluation and treatment service. Such services are provided in regularly scheduled sessions. Level I outpatient services are designed to treat the individual's level of clinical severity and to help the individual achieve permanent changes in his or her alcohol- and drug-using behavior and mental functioning. To accomplish this, services must address major lifestyle, attitudinal, and behavioral issues that have the potential to undermine the goals of treatment or inhibit the individual's ability to cope with major life tasks without the non-medical use of alcohol or other drugs.	Withdrawal; No risk Biomedical conditions; stable or nonexistent Emotional/behavioral conditions; stable Readiness to change; willing to cooperate, but needs motivation and monitoring strategies Relapse potential; able to maintain abstinence and recovery goals with minimal support Recovery environment; support recovery environment and/or patient has skills to cope	Assessment 1 Hour daily Treatment Planning 1 Hour daily Group Services 3 Hours Documentation 2 Hours daily Crisis contacts As needed	Two 90 minute groups weekly	Assessment Treatment Planning Crisis Contacts

Level of Care	ASAM Criteria	Total Staff Services	Frequency of Group Treatment	Individual Services (as needed)
Level II: Intensive Outpatient Treatment. Organized outpatient service that delivers treatment services during the day, before or after work or school, in the evening or on weekends. For appropriately selected patients, such programs provide essential education and treatment components while allowing patients to apply their newly acquired skills within "real world" environments. Programs have the capacity to arrange for medical and psychiatric consultation, psychopharmacological consultation, medication management, and 24-hour crisis services. Level II programs typically have active affiliations with other levels of care, and their staff can help consumers access support services such as child care, vocational training and transportation.	Withdrawal; Minimal risk Biomedical conditions; None or non-distracting from addiction treatment and manageable in Level II Emotional/behavioral conditions; Mild severity with potential to distract from recovery Readiness to change; Resistance high enough to require structured program, but not so high as to render outpatient treatment ineffective Relapse potential; Intensification of addiction symptoms and high likelihood of relapse without close monitoring and support Recovery environment; Environment unsupported, but with structure or support, the patient can cope	Assessment 1 Hour daily Treatment Planning 1 Hour daily Group Services 3 Hours Documentation 2 Hours daily Crisis contacts As needed	Four 90 minute groups weekly	Assessment Treatment Planning Crisis Contacts

Medication Support Services

Medication Support Services will be provided by the (a) Physician and (b) Registered Nurse. Medication Support Services will be provided either face-to-face or by telephone or remotely by Telemedicine with the client. Family and or other signification persons in the client's life may be included to provide additional support to the clients. Medication Support Services include prescribing, administering, dispensing and monitoring of psychiatric medications that are necessary to alleviate the symptoms as presented by the client. These services may include evaluation of the need for medication, evaluation of clinical effectiveness and side effects, obtaining of informed consent; instruction in how to use the medication, risk and benefits of the medication and alternatives to medication.

Medication support services will be included in the client's plan development. The Medication support staff will coordinate with pharmacies to assist the client in receiving their prescription drugs and also assist clients in getting laboratory services as necessary. The Medication support staff will also provide clinical consultation and training, including consultation and training on medications to a client receiving treatment from physician health care providers.

Integrated Dual Disorder Treatment

Integrated dual diagnosis treatment differs from traditional approaches in several ways. In this model, services are organized in an integrated fashion. The Integrated Dual Disorder Program assessments screen for both mental illness and substance use. Clinicians treat both serious mental illnesses and substance use disorders so that clients do not get lost,

excluded, or confused going back and forth between different mental health and substance abuse programs.

The treatment staff understand the complexity of interactions between disorders and ensures appropriate treatment for both. In this treatment model, the mental health clinicians, substance abuse counselors, psychiatrists, and nurses participate in a multidisciplinary treatment team. Treatment team members cross-train to disseminate information and skills about treating clients with co-occurring disorders. The following elements are part of the IDDT: Motivational Enhancement Therapy and Relapse Prevention.

DHHS Outcome Measures

A combination of measures to evaluate client progress in treatment will be utilized. These measures will gauge the reduction in psychiatric symptoms and substance use, as well as the level of engagement in treatment.

1. Treatment Attendance
2. Alcohol Use Scale
3. Substance Use Scale
4. Multonomah Community Ability Scale

Quality of Life Measures will be tracked as well:

1. GAF score improvement
2. Housing status
3. Economic self-sufficiency

Information will be gathered to determine the success of this collaborative program in reducing recidivism:

1. Any booking
2. Mean bookings
3. Booking offense-felony
4. Any conviction
5. Mean convictions
6. Conviction offense-felony
7. Any jail time
8. Mean jail days

DHHS Employment Training Division AB 109 Probation Work Force Program

Reentry issues are prevalent in many U.S. counties; however California produces a disproportionate share of U.S. parolees. Under the California Public Safety Realignment (AB109), offenders from the CA Department of Corrections (CDC) will be routed back to counties for supervision and housing. Best practices from reentry programs of other communities indicate that improved services are the best way to reduce the recidivism within the correctional population. Key factors affecting recidivism are employment, housing, literacy, health care services, mental health services, education, family involvement and level of probationer/parolee supervision. So, along, with social and mental health services, and due to the strong link between economic hardship and crime, work readiness and vocational training are recognized key service elements to successful reentry.

The statistics from a resent survey by the Humboldt County Probation Department that assessed the needs of their current supervised probationers reinforces the call for

educational and vocational supports. With the new population coming to the county under realignment expected to trend yet lower than indications in this local survey, the need for vocational and job readiness supports is paramount. Results of the Humboldt Probation Department's Needs Survey as related to workforce issues are summarized as follows:

Humboldt Probation Department's Offender Needs Survey Results

- 1/3 have no high school diploma or GED
- 2/3 are motivated to continue education
- 2/3 have no long-term employment history
- 80% have had employment job retention problems
- 2/3 have labor/trade skills
- 1/3 have chemical dependency issues
- 1/3 are temporary or long-term disabled
- 75% are unemployed
- 90% desire change

Based on these survey results, the DHHS Employment Training Division (EDT) is proposing to provide the following training and employment supports through Probation's planned Day Reporting Center.

Day Reporting Center (DRC) Job / Employment Assistance

The positive information in the Humboldt Probation Department Needs Assessment survey was the high percentage of offenders who desire change – 90%. ETD plans to design a program that harnesses this desire and directly addresses the transitional life decisions an offender must make to successfully reenter the workforce and retain a job. ETD will build into its program regular motivational and inspirational components to help engage and sustain participants' hope and vision for a changed reality, along with tried and true workforce readiness development and job search skills.

The Program will include work-readiness assessment, scheduled, routine classroom instruction, as well as staff assisted self-paced daily activities, one-on-one vocational coaching, assistance in all aspects of a job search, and vocational training workshops. ETD will work closely with Probation and other re-alignment partners to share assessments and information in order to determine client need and appropriate workforce services on an individual client basis. Precise schedules are yet to be determined, but basic program elements and time components are outlined in the Table on the following page.

Humboldt County DHHS Employment Training Division Day Reporting Center Job / Employment Assistance Program		
Program Elements	**Staff**	**Time**
5-Week Work-Readiness Boot Camp	ETD Instructor	2 hrs per week
- orientation	& guest speakers	
- assessments		
- the big 5 soft skills		
- attitude in the workplace		
15-Week Work-Readiness Continuation Workshop		
(Includes above elements plus the additional elements as listed below – designed for client willing and able to continue with advanced work-readiness preparation)		2 hrs per week
- team work		
- customer service		
- time management		
- stress & conflict management on the job		
- communication and working with your boss		
- decision making and problem solving		
- labor market research & career exploration		
- Job search: Identifying transferable skills		
Drafting a master application		
Writing a resume		
Where and how to apply for jobs		
Open Staff-Assisted Lab	Vocational Counselor	4 hrs per day -
- Work Readiness Boot Camp self-study		Tues - Fri
- Job search assistance		
- GED preparation		
- Math or Literacy skills development		
- Computer skills development		
- ESL		
Services Provided By Appointment	Vocational Counselor	16 hrs per week
- One-on-one vocational coaching sessions		Mon - Thurs
- Assessments		
- Interview practice		
Workshops	ETD Instructor	4 x per year
- Basic Computer Use		3 x 1.5 hr
- MS Word		3 x 1.5 hr
Vocational Training	To be provided by Eureka Adult School or College of the Redwoods	TBD

ETD Day Reporting Center Job / Employment Assistance Program Outcome Measures

The following table outlines the outcome measurements that will be reported and used for ongoing quality improvement for each of the program elements included in the ETD Day Reporting Center Job / Employment Assistance Program. These elements will be provided by DHHS Program staff on a quarterly, program-year basis, indicating total per each quarter as well as year-to-date totals for the DRC Program.

Humboldt County DHHS Employment Training Division Day Reporting Center Job / Employment Assistance Program Outcome Measures		
Program Element	**Measured Participation**	**Outcome(s) Measured**
5 & 15-WeekWork Readiness Workshops	▪ Total clients participating ▪ Total hours attended per client	▪ Course completion ▪ Master application, resume & job search plan created
High School Graduation Equivalency	▪ Total clients participating ▪ Total hours spent in preparation per client	▪ Number of GED's or Certificate's of Proficiency attained
Vocational Training	▪ Total clients enrolled in a program ▪ Attendance records	▪ Completion of training ▪ Where applicable, total number of certificates attained
As aggregate of all participants and program elements	▪ Total number of participants having received a services	▪ Number of participants to enter employment (within 3 months of completion of services) ▪ Number of participants retained in a job (still in a job 6-9 months after completion of services) ▪ Average earnings of clients who entered employment

Total DHHS salaries / benefits and other operating costs are estimated at $519,501. The costs include salaries and benefits totaling $381,401 for 5.75 FTE mental health clinicians, substance abuse counselors, and employment training specialists who will be assigned to the main jail and Day Reporting Center. An additional $138,100 is being allocated for medication costs and other operational expenses DHHS will need to support program operations.

The DHHS AB 109 Program for the FY 2001 - 12 implementation period will need the following staff positions:

FTE	Position
0.5	Mental Health Clinician
1.0	Physician / Psychiatrist
1.0	Psychiatric Nurse
1.0	Vocational Counselor II
0.25	Educational Laboratory Instructor
1.0	Substance Abuse Counselor
1.0	Senior Substance Abuse Counselor
5.75	

Implementation of Probation Department Adult Day Reporting Center (DRC)

The Humboldt Probation Department is proposing to use AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Plan funding to implement an effective adult Day Reporting Center (DRC) community supervision and intervention strategy which will serve the Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) offender population created by the new legislation.

The Day Reporting Center (DRC) is an intensive on-site, community supervision and intervention program for male and female offenders 18 years of age or older, who have been assessed as having a moderate to high risk to reoffend and have been identified as having high needs. Depending on the offender's assessed needs, the four phase program can last between 9 to 12 months with aftercare for up to an additional six months. The DRC includes drug testing, cognitive-behavioral treatment classes, referrals to community-based organizations, and access to employment training and placement.

The DRC will focus on cognitive restructuring programs designed as evidence-base practices to change an offender's adverse thinking patterns, and hold offenders accountable during the day. The goals of the Day Reporting Center are to reduce offender rearrest and recidivism, assist offenders in successful reentry by providing needed services, and increase community safety by holding offenders accountable. These goals will be achieved by providing mental health, substance abuse counseling, skill-based learning opportunities, educational and vocational training, and intensive community supervision. Participants in the Day Reporting Center should be able to (a) enhance their coping skills through group and peer counseling, (b) locate and maintain stable housing, (c) improve educational and vocational skills, (d) find and retain meaningful work, and (e) structure their activities within the Humboldt County community.

The Probation Department anticipates that providing additional rehabilitative services to the PCRS target group will prove to be the most efficient and cost-effective use of resources for the realignment offender populations. The DRC will be a one-stop center for offender accountability and evidence-based supervision and services. It will provide supportive supervision and treatment services for eligible offenders as identified through assessment. Once an offender is determined to be eligible, the Probation Department will direct the offender to the DRC where he/she will be closely monitored and report regularly for drug and alcohol screening and receive intensive case management, substance abuse treatment, life skills, pro-social skill development, career guidance, and job training. The services provided at the DRC will be designed to break the offender's entrenched criminal behavior through the onside services. The Probation Department full anticipates that by addresses gaps in service delivery for these offenders, through evidence-based practices delivered at the DRC, it will be able to significantly reduce level of recidivism within this population.

The AB 109 Adult Day Reporting Center Program combines supervision accountability and a system of incentives and progressive sanctions with community-based public and private programming and evidence-based counseling services. DRC will enhance the existing continuum of supervision and treatment services available to the local criminal justice system and probation officers. Supervision unit assignment will be made after an initial integrated screening and assessment that reflects criminogenic risk and need of the AB 109 offender population has been completed by specially trained probation Intake Unit officers. The assessment tool is validated and has been integrated into the routine processing of probation offenders prior to setting the monitoring and treatment supervision conditions in departmental caseloads.

Criminogenic needs are those attributes that, if treated, are most likely to decrease the likelihood of future criminality. The Probation Department uses the Static Offender Needs Guide (STRONG) as the validated risk and needs assessment instrument to determine on offender's risk to reoffend and their criminogenic needs. Supervision levels are assigned based on the offender's risk level. The STRONG accomplishes four basic objectives including:

1. Determining an offender's level of risk for reoffending as a way to target resources to higher-risk offenders.

2. Identifying the risk and protective factors linked to criminal behavior so that the rehabilitative effort can be tailored to address the offender's unique assessment profile.

3. Developing an automated case plan focused on reducing risk factors and increasing protective factors.

4. Allowing Probation Officers to determine if targeted factors change as a result of the interventions.

Humboldt Probation Department AB 109 Day Reporting Center

The Day Reporting Center will create a continuum of services and sanctions that respond to offender needs while providing high intensity tracking and control. The Program approach involves community-based organizations and Probation Officers who work together to couple service intervention components and supervision. Program services are comprehensively structured, evidence-based, multi-pronged, and address different facets of an offender's presenting problems: behavioral self-control, substance abuse, educational and vocational needs, health and mental health, social services, family, and community support.

Field supervision procedures in the DRC will emphasize development of an individualized case plan oriented toward addressing the assessed criminogenic risk and need of the Post-Release Community Supervision offender group to reduce recidivism and produce better offender outcomes. The DRC will also use incentives and progressive sanctions that are designed and tailored to each participant that indicate the kinds of responses that will follow various acts of non-compliance or offending. The DRC will promote probation, community-based provider and other county service agency collaborations to ensure continuity of supervision activities and effective service delivery to the new AB 109 offender population.

The DRC will provide cognitive behavioral therapy, peer support, and basic living skills programs that improve offenders' behavior, attitudes, motivation, and ability to live independently, succeed in the community and maintain a crime-free lifestyle. The Center's programming and service linkages are intended to teach these offenders functional, educational, and vocational competencies based on employment market demand and public safety requirements. The DRC staff will work to facilitate access to stable housing, transportation, substance abuse treatment, healthcare, and skill building programs that will aid the AB 109 population toward work experience and opportunities to secure jobs and other work assignments.

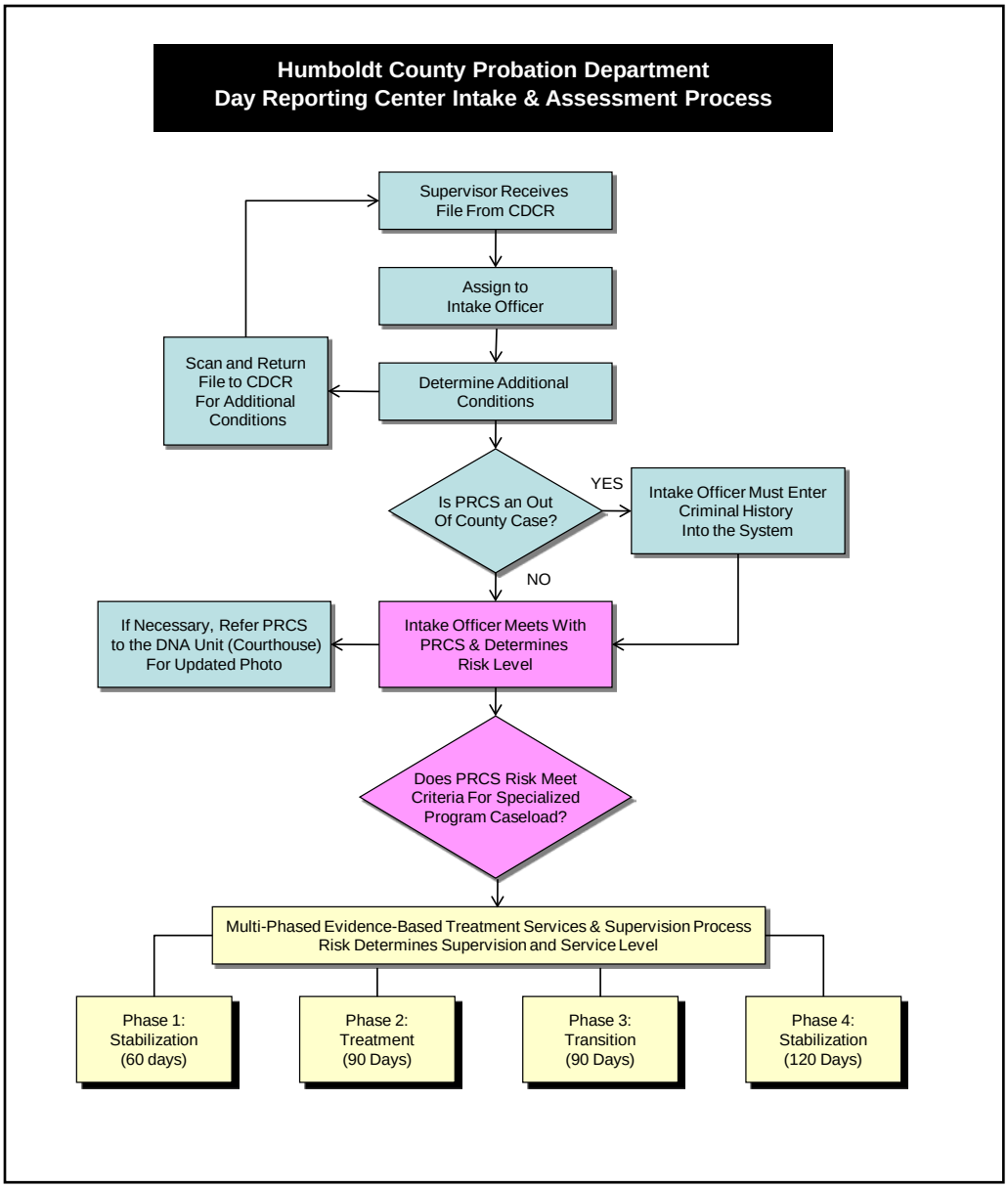
Participation and assignment to the Probation DRC will be made by Intake staff based on the information developed from Static Risk Offender Needs Guide (STRONG). The intake process for the program is highlighted in the Chart on page 43.

Key Operational and Community Supervision Elements of the DRC

The purpose of justice reinvestment, according to AB 109/117, "is to manage and allocate criminal justice populations more cost-effectively, generating savings that can be reinvested in evidence-based strategies that increase public safety while holding offenders accountable". By utilizing a validated evidence-based programming model, the Probation Department's Day Reporting Center (DRC) will provide a cognitive-behavioral treatment program tailored to the individual offender's needs, to assist them in reducing their risk to reoffend; thus, providing decreased incarceration and prison commitments, increased community protection, and a reduction in the number of victims within the community.

Cognitive Behavioral Therapy/Treatment (CBT) is a problem-focused approach to helping people identify and change the dysfunctional beliefs, thoughts, and patterns of behavior that contribute to their problems. The underlying principle is that thoughts affect emotions, which then influence behaviors.

The DRC will concentrate its community supervision resources on the period immediately following the person's release from custody and adjust supervision strategies as the needs of the person released, the victim, the community and the offender's family change. The Center's staff and program providers will facilitate offender's sustained engagement in treatment, mental health, and other supportive services.



Job development and supportive employment will be a key element of the programming and service linkage activity Probation staff will undertake. Efforts will be made to address obstacles that make it difficult for an offender to obtain and retain viable employment while under community supervision. The structure of the DRC will ensure that officers have a range of options available to them to reinforce positive behavior and to address, swiftly and certainly, failures to comply with conditions of release.

The following information provides a summary overview of the key elements associated with the Probation Department's AB 109 Day Reporting Center (DRC) as a "core" program component in the County's AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Plan.

Humboldt County Probation Department
Day Reporting Center Program (DRC)

1. **Post-Release Community Supervision Referrals**: The estimated impact of AB 109 with respect to the projected number of California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) institution discharges to post-release community supervision status projected by the California Department of Finance shows that Humboldt County will process a monthly average of 14 offenders. For the nine month period from October 2011 through June 2012, the Probation Department will receive discharge packets for a total of 127 offenders transferred to Post-Release Community Supervision status. The Department of Finance projections also show that between July 2012 and September 2013, the Probation Department will process an additional 119 CDCR institution discharges. Over this 24-month period, the Department will receive a total of 246 released offenders from CDCR (monthly average of 10).

2. **Intake Unit and Risk Assessment Process:** The Intake Unit will be the first point of contact for offenders that are released from State prison and are eligible for Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS). This Unit will be responsible for inputting the PRCS offender information including a status designation into the local automated criminal justice information system which will provide appropriate status notification to other local law enforcement agencies. The Intake Unit will also determine if updated photographic offender information is needed and make appropriate referrals for mug shots and DNA retrieval. The Intake Unit will be responsible for reviewing formal orders, and special conditions of supervision with the offenders, will provide appropriate referrals for treatment services and transitional housing and transportation needs. Probation Officers in the Intake Unit will complete a detailed risk assessment to determine the level of intervention needed for each offender. By using information from the risk assessment and the offender's needs, officers will determine if an offender is eligible for the Day Reporting Center (DRC).

   The DRC will use Static Rick Offender Needs Guide (STRONG) an evidenced-based validated risk assessment tool. The STRONG is a comprehensive measure of risk and need factors, as well as a fully functional case management instrument. The STRONG is a 4th generation, automated supervision planning system for adult offenders. Its most salient benefit to corrections agencies is its ability to help personnel to predict recidivism by type of crime (violence, property, or drug offenses, etc.). This allows Probation Supervisors to tailor the most effective decisions and courses for corrections by individual offender. The instrument is delivered through a web-based interface that enables officers to manage intake, assessment administration, case plan management, and outcome reporting from a single software application. Core components of the Program are aimed at providing a precise and objective assessment to gauge the offender's risk level for future criminal acts and a prescriptive component that guides Probation personnel in tailoring supervision, treatment, and services for optimal rehabilitative results. The tool ensures that treatment and public resources are devoted to the highest risk offenders and an objective, consistent and simple method of risk prediction and necessary levels of supervision are stressed.

   It is designed to assist in management and treatment planning with adult offenders in justice, forensic, correctional, prevention, and related agencies. Officers conducting the assessments can also indicate areas of offender strength, which could serve as protective factors. The STRONG system's multi-component evaluation involves obtaining information from many sources about many aspects of the offender's life. Offenders are first interviewed (using Motivational Interviewing techniques) to gather information so the assessor can accurately complete the assessment. The STRONG addresses the following areas:

- Criminal History
- Education / Employment
- Family / Marital status
- Leisure / Recreation
- Companions
- Alcohol /Drug Problems
- Antisocial Patterns
- Pro-criminal Attitude Orientation
- Specific Risk / Needs
- Prison Experience – Institutional Factors
- Barriers to Release
- Case Management Plan
- Progress Record
- Discharge Summary

The STRONG is a reliable assessment instrument to identify both risk and need factors and allows staff to link the results to a supervision case plan. The instrument will be used to determine both the intensity of supervision and types of services Post-Release Community Supervision offenders receive. ***(See Appendix H: Static Risk Offender Needs Guide (STRONG) Evidence-Based Risk and Assessment Instrument)***

3. **DRC Program Eligibility and Operational Capacity:** Offenders released from local custody on Probation and PRCS offenders, either male or female offenders, 18 years of age or older who have been assessed as having a moderate to high risk to reoffend and have been identified as having high needs (i.e., education, companions, pro-criminal attitude, criminal history) and have not been assigned to an alternative counseling program are eligible to participate in the DRC program. There will be up to 150 offenders served annually in the Program.

4. **Administration and Staffing**: When fully operational, the DRC will be staffed by eight (8) Probation Department personnel. There will be one (1) Supervising Probation Officer, one (1) Senior Probation Officer, two (2) Probation Officer II, two (2) Probation Officer I staff, and one (1) Senior Legal Office Assistant. Three of these staff will be assigned to the jail's Pretrial Release and Supervised OR Program.

5. **Facility and Site Locations:** The Probation Department is currently securing approval by the Board of Supervisors for a lease agreement for a building at 404 H. Street in downtown Eureka where the Day Reporting Center will be located. The site offers a centralized location in close proximity to the County Courthouse, the Humboldt County Correctional Facility, the Probation Department's Adult Division operation at 555 H Street, and public transportation. The physical layout of the building ideally matches the office, counseling, interview, and group room requirements the Day Reporting Center needs. The minimal modifications to the building will make available more desirable group areas for the cognitive behavioral therapy sessions which will take place at the site. The initial lease will begin on December 1, 2011 and end on November 30, 2012.

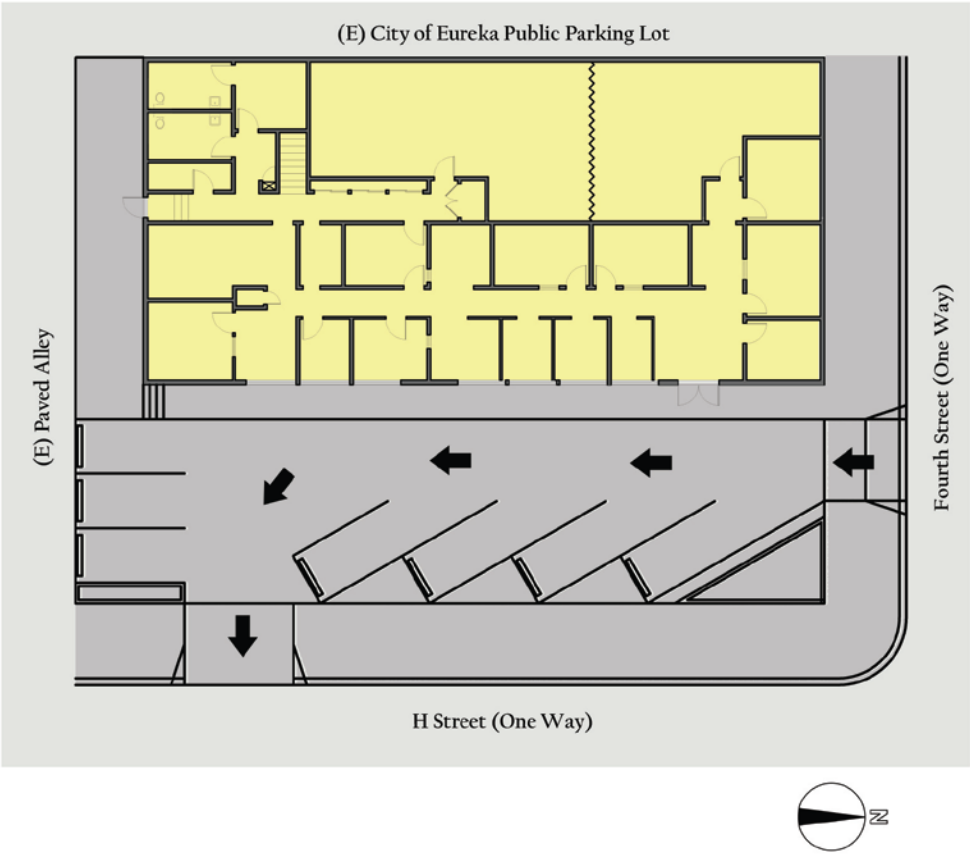
   The DRC facility will be open to the public Monday through Friday 8:00AM - 5:00PM and will be occupied by staff Monday through Friday 7:00 am to 6:00 p.m. The facility contains approximately 7,000 square feet, with a lobby area, interview rooms, work stations for staff, a break room, conference room, copy room, staff and public restrooms, resource center for participants, counseling rooms, and two large group rooms. ***(See pages 46 and 47 for the DRC site and floor plan layout diagrams)***

6. **Community Supervision and Program Interventions:** The Probation Department will dedicate a variety of staff to provide supervision services to this high-risk population. The supervision of high-risk offenders will be directly linked to the implementation of the nationally recognized evidence-based supervision model and its core principles. The principles of Effective Intervention, the use of validated assessment tools, the application of Motivational Interviewing Techniques, the facilitation of Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) interventions, and the use of

appropriate incentives has been proven to show positive effects on this population. Depending on the offender's assessed needs, the four phase program can last between 9 to 12 months with aftercare for up to an additional six months. DRC includes cognitive-behavioral treatment classes, drug testing, referrals to community-based organizations, access to a job training and placement service provider, GED preparation and testing, and workshops. The Program will be staffed with a majority of armed officers who will provide direct supervision of offenders in the community, which includes searches, compliance checks and regular offender contact throughout all phases of the program.

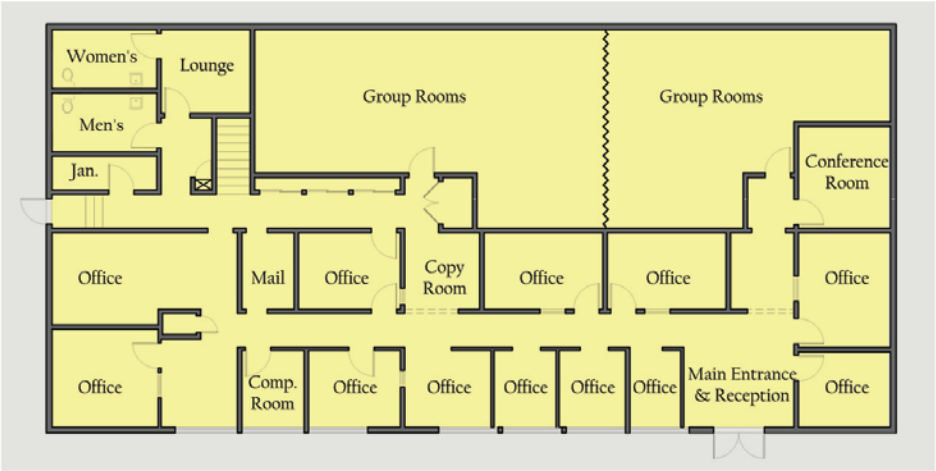
Humboldt County Probation Department
Adult Day Reporting Center
404 H St. Eureka CA

Site plan

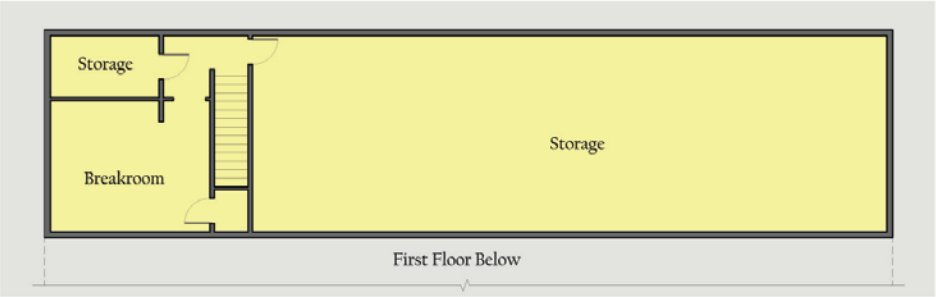


Humboldt County Probation Department
Adult Day Reporting Center
404 H St. Eureka CA

First Floor Plan



Second Floor Plan



These officers will also track progress of the offenders while participating in the program. The officers will maintain a caseload of approximately 25 - 40 offenders. The key elements associated with each of the four phases of the supervision and program intervention components of the DRC are highlighted in the following Chart:

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

Operationally, AB 109 offenders will receive and participate in the following assessment, treatment, and supervision activities coordinated through the Multi-disciplinary Team staffing assigned to the DRC:

Phase 1: Stabilization (60 Days) - Each client works with the Program's Multidisciplinary Team (MDT) which includes Probation, Mental Health, and service providers for employment training and evidence based curriculum to develop an Individualized Treatment Plan (ITP) to address the client's identified needs and develop a plan to reduce barriers that prohibit their ability to become successful. The Probation Department, will work with the DHHS Employment Training Division (ETD), to assist offenders in acquiring necessary documents to attain work; access employment related services they may be eligible for; training in resume and cover letter development; job skills and vocational curriculum with consistent, long-term support to individuals who have barriers to employment. The focus during this phase will be on addressing basic inmate needs including housing, transportation, etc. Offenders will attend designated Thinking For Change counseling sessions at a minimum rate of 1 to 3 times a week. Officers will ensure a minimum face to face contact of 1 to 2 times a week, either in the office, the community, or the offender's home.

Phase 2: Treatment (90 Days) – The emphasis of services during this phase of the DRC will focus on getting offenders into and completing needed treatment services and following through with other supports. Group and individual counseling will be available at the DRC and will focus on self-help education, decision-making and communication skills. The counseling will target criminal lifestyles, and substance abuse issues for the PRCS population. The function of these cognitive behavioral programs is to:

- Assist participants to understand the direct link between the ways that they think and the way they behave.
- Assist the participants to understand and accept that their behavior is their responsibility.
- Develop awareness of the impact of their behavior on others.

- Identify areas where the participants engage in harmful behavior to self and others and teach relevant skills to manage, eliminate, or reduce harm.
- Practice self-management skills.
- Develop appropriate relapse prevention strategies.

Officers will ensure a minimum face to face contact of 1 to 2 times a week, either in the office, the community or the offender's home. In addition, clients will work with the DHHS employment training and placement agency to improve their marketable skills to find and obtain employment.

Phase 3: Transition (90 Days) – The focus of this phase is to transition the offender into services within the community and to continue reinforcing the skills and behaviors they have learned in Phase 2. The MDT will continue to work with and track the client's progress by utilizing an intensive community supervision model. Needs-based substance misuse and anger management counseling will also be provided in this phase. Offenders attend designated counseling at a minimum rate of two times a month. Officers ensure a minimum face to face contact of 3 times s month, either in the office, the community, or the offender's home.

Phase 4: Stabilization (120 Days) – During the last phase of the program, the offender is supervised in the community with support from the case manager. In the event of a relapse, the Probation Officer will have the ability to return the client back into the program for additional services as identified by the MDT. Officers will ensure a minimum face to face contact of two times a month and then once a month by phone or in person during the aftercare portion of the Program.

7. **Use of Incentives / Rewards and Progressive Sanctions**: Research indicates that positive reinforcement, incentives and rewards are powerful tools in the supervision process. By employing them for progress, along with sanctions for violations, DRC Probation Officers can enhance offender motivation, support positive behavior change, and reduce recidivism. Focusing on the gains that offenders have made can promote adherence to supervision conditions and encourage positive responses. Examples of the incentives and rewards staff will use will include awarding certificates of achievement, reducing reporting requirements, removing conditions (such as home detention or curfew), or asking the offender to be a "mentor" to others. Just as with sanctions, incentives and rewards will be provided with certainty and in a timely fashion to have the greatest impact on behavior change.

   If an offender demonstrates six months of successful behavior (no new arrests, violations, revocations, noncompliance, or sanctions), he/she may be terminated / discharged. If an offender completes the DRC program, or treatment and/or is demonstrating progress during supervision, the case can be evaluated for a lower level of intervention.

   The Chart on the following page shows the graduated continuum of supervision levels and incentives DRC Probation staff will emphasize.

Humboldt Probation Department Progressive Continuum of Incentives, Community Supervision, Program Interventions and Violation Sanctions		
Low Risk or Success During Supervision	**Moderate- High Risk, High Need or Some Resistance to Supervision**	**High Risk or Significant Resistance to Supervision**
• Lowest Reporting • Possible Telephone Reporting • Office visits with a probation officer as necessary • No need for intensive treatment program • Low to moderate sanctions for violations • Incentives for early discharge	• Increased Reporting • Office and community supervision by probation officer as necessary • Programs to address skill/emotional deficits(i.e drug treatment; anger management) • More restrictive sanctions for violations • Incentives to move to low-risk level (downgraded reporting)	• Highest reporting requirements • Office, and community supervision • Use of electronic monitoring/surveillance • Cognitive programs as needed • Most restrictive and swift sanctions for violations • Incentives to move to "moderate" level (downgraded reporting) but cannot move to low-risk level
Overrides allowed with the approval of a Supervising Probation Officer		

Responding to violations with swift and certain sanctions will be another key element of the case management and supervision activities carried out by the Adult Day Reporting Center (DRC) Probation staff. Many of the violations which will occur among the Post-Release Community Supervision offender group can be handled and offenders held accountable in the community without compromising public safety. High-risk offenders who present a threat will be returned to jail when they commit a serious violation or new crime.

There will be many participants whose minor violations would be better and more cost effectively met with responses that are both proportional to the seriousness of the violation and address the situations that may have led to the behavior. The Probation Department's DRC has established guidelines that set out clear penalties that include low intensity interventions like additional frequency of reporting for minor violations and more restrictive options such as very short jail stays for serious infractions. The deterrent impact of the sanctions staff will use will be enhanced because they will be imposed as quickly as possible after they are detected. For appropriate violations, swift and graduated sanctions will be more effective at preventing relapse and future offending (and at the same time be less expensive) than revocation to County Jail.

As an alternative to revocations or violations, DRC officers will be able to use flash incarceration (up to ten consecutive days), Electronic Monitoring, restrictive curfew and increased supervision frequency as sanctions for offenders. The progressive graduated sanction response and level system the program will employ is highlighted in the following Table.

	Sanction Options	Humboldt County Probation Department Graduated Violation Sanctions and Level System For the Day Reporting Center Program
(Least Sever)	Option 1	Behavior contract, verbal admonishment by the probation officer, increased reporting to probation, field visitation by the probation officer, referral to counseling, or a more restrictive curfew.
	Option 2	Increased supervision/frequency of probation contact, referral to specific need based counseling, referral to parenting class, referral to cognitive program, referral to a psychological evaluation, increased frequency of cognitive program, or increase in outpatient treatment
(Most Severe)	Option 3	Placement on a specialized caseload, increased supervision/frequency of probation contact, electronic monitoring, higher frequency of reporting, residential treatment, or 1-3 day flash incarceration.
	Option 4	Issuance of a warrant, placement on intensive supervision caseload, 3-10 day flash incarceration, or formal violation/revocation.

(See Appendix I: Probation Department's Violation Sanction Matrix)

Case Plan Development and Offender Supervision and Monitoring

The Individualized Treatment Plan (ITP) is a component of the DRC's overall case plan development process that includes orientation, assessment, case assignment, and supervision. Probation Officers will adhere to the following process in developing the ITP:

- Reviews Conditions of Supervision and emphasizes specific treatments included in the ITP.
- Initiates the Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) intervention Thinking For a Change (T4C) used to treat the offender's criminogenic risk as determined by the STRONG. CBT Interventions such as T4C will be introduced, as dosage and levels of treatment intensity are determined by the domain scores from the STRONG.
- Emphasizes the importance of the offender following and adhering to the established ITP, which is critical to their mental, emotional, and physical stabilization. POs will provide the appropriate referrals to services and establish linkages to needed resources. Referrals include County-approved substance abuse programs, anger management, family and individual counseling, housing and shelter, food banks, medical clinics, child care services information, job-readiness and education programs. Oftentimes, the PO will make the initial phone call to establish the direction of points of contact for offenders, sets up appointments, and assists with the paperwork and documents required to receive services.
- Discusses the importance of the offender finding employment and/or developing employment skills. Once again, appropriate referrals are made to support the individual in achieving this goal.

The intent of the ITP is to create a fluid case management structure that continues to identify potential risks and needs. Part of the program fidelity process includes the task of reassessing at various stages of treatment to ensure program effectiveness and offender compliance. The ability of the offender to adhere to and address the risks and needs identified in the ITP can result in the successful completion of

supervision, including early termination. Non-compliance with the Case Plan and/or ITP can potentially result in the imposition of intermediate sanctions of other alternatives to custody.

Once the risk levels are fully assessed, the PRCS offender will be placed in the appropriate phase of treatment which identifies their supervision level and minimum supervision requirements. POs will also have the authority of adjusting the supervision level with supervisor approval.

After the case has been assigned to the appropriate supervision PO, the staff will:

- Review the case planning process with the offender.
- Use Motivational Interviewing (MI) techniques to increase the engagement of the offender from the onset.
- Identify the dosage of rehabilitative services (CBT and T4C) that are required to promote intrinsic change that will support meeting the case plan stated goals.
- Develop a preliminary case plan within 30 days based upon the needs of the offender.
- Schedule a case plan conference with the offender within 30 days of case assignment.
- Provide offender with an Individualized Treatment Plan and schedule.

The PO will monitor the offender's progress through the program and update the case plan as needed. The PO will review the offender case plan to assess: (a) provisions of prescribed evidence-based practice interventions and other activities; (b) accomplishment of case plan objectives; and (c) timely updates on the case plan for provision of after care services. The offender will be supervised by a PO trained in principals of effective correctional interventions and cognitive behavioral curriculum.

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

POs will be responsible for providing reports, tracking data on offenders, and verifying proof of compliance. The PO will work closely with the offender to encourage program compliance, support them in adhering to the treatment plan, and equally as important, monitor and supervise them to ensure public safety.

Non-compliance with the Case Plan and/or Individualized Treatment Plan can potentially result in the imposition of intermediate sanctions or other alternatives to custody. There are numerous ways that an offender can violate compliance and the severity of the violations will dictate the options the POs will use to ensure program compliance and public safety. For example, a less severe violation would be missing only one office or one treatment visit within a six-month period. For these offenders, the POs will work closely with them to ensure that they quickly get back on track. However, for more severe types of violations such as absconding or failure to adhere to the treatment plan, POs will exercise increased level of immediate sanctions such as flash incarceration (up to 10-days in jail) or invoke the revocation process.

The PO will address minor and technical violations and any modification to the conditions at the supervising agency level. The PO will provide information regarding non-complioance with conditions of supervision and recommendations for immediate sanctions to the unit SPO. If approved, the sanctions will be imposed pursuant to the offender agreement. Sanctions can range from enhanced treatment or

services, flash incarceration (up to ten days in County Jail), and GPS or Electronic Monitoring. Should immediate sanction fail or the offender sustains a new arrest or a serious violation, the matter will be considered for the Revocation Process.

- **Flash Incarceration**: An offender who is violating the supervision conditions or treatment plan can be placed in County Jail for a maximum of ten days.

- **Electronic Monitoring**: An offender can also be placed on Electronic Monitoring System that allows the department to tell 24 hours a day, seven days a week, whether the offender is living up to the supervision requirements of his or her placement. ***(See Appendix J: Probation Department's Electronic Monitoring Equipment)***

The Probation Department will initiate a new Electronic Monitoring Supervision Program as a complement to two of the County's new AB 109 Programs described above (Pretrial Services and Post-Release Community Supervision). The Electronic Monitoring Program will use GPS and standard EM technology to monitor offenders who require increased supervision but do not necessarily require incarceration in the main jail. The Program will be used as a monitoring tool for selected pretrial service defendants, and as a sanction for violations of probation or post-release supervision. It will also be available to augment traditional supervision of some high-risk offenders.

AB 109-117 also shifts the responsibility for holding revocation hearings for offenders to the County Court system. If a PO believes an offender has failed to respond to intermediate sanctions and that further use of intermediate sanctions is not an appropriate response to an alleged violation, the PO may initiate proceedings to revoke the offender. If an offender is arrested on new charges, Probation staff will confer with prosecutors and the status of a new case when determining whether to initiate the revocation process.

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

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

For case closure procedures, the DRC Probation Officer will take the following steps to close out each case:

- The PO will administer the STRONG assessment upon the offender's successful completion of the individual case plan requirements.
- Cases will be reviewed at four months of supervision to identify cases that have no violations. Cases that are violation-free for six months will be reviewed for early termination. Any case that has been violation-free for a 12-month period will be required to be terminated at the completion of the 12th month.
- The PO will assist the offender in identifying resources in an effort to increase the likelihood of successful community reintegration.
- The PO will schedule an exit conference with the offender.

- The PO will complete the Program Completion Form and submit it to the DRC Supervising Probation Officer.

Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) and Motivational Interviewing

The evidence-based community supervision work and interventions the DRC Probation staff will emphasize throughout the four phases of treatment for the AB 109 offender populations incorporate (1) Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) and social learning, and (2) Motivational Interviewing techniques.

Cognitive Behavior Therapy (CBT) and Social Learning

Offender change and re-socialization require direct instructional methods, modeling and observation of the individuals in their environment. Many, if not most, offenders have significant deficits in what to do and how to act in a socially responsible manner, In fact, most offenders see little value in socially responsible behavior, either because it is not supported within their peer culture or it doesn't provide the immediate gratification and excitement of crime. Often, offender thinking patterns are so entrenched that they cannot break free without a considerable period of de-conditioning followed by re-conditioning. Old patterns of behavior are extinguished and new behaviors reinforced by the process of appropriate application of punishment and rewards. Ultimately, offenders learn to practice self-regulation and self-management skills.

The elements that support the environment in which social learning can take place are structure and accountability. Structure organizes the behavior of members toward a common goal of "right living." Staff, operating as a rational authority, provides an organized structure of values, rules, roles, and responsibilities. The necessary information is provided to increase awareness and knowledge of behavioral , attitudinal and/or emotional consequences. Accountability teaches respect for structure and moves the offender from an observer stance (strong denial and resistance), to a participant stance (willing to comply, but attitudinal still in criminal thinking mode), to a member stance (a willing participant who shares the new values of right living). The environment provides the opportunity for practice and success. This process continually reinforces gains and builds self-efficacy.

Cognitive programs operate with the following assumptions:

- Cognitive behavior is the key to social behavior. Problem behavior is almost always rooted in modes of thinking that promote and support that behavior. Permanent change in problem behavior demands change at a cognitive level, e.e., change in the underlying beliefs, attitudes, and ways of thinking;

- Authority and control that increases resentment and antisocial attitudes is counterproductive. Punitive methods of controlling behavior all too often reinforce modes of thinking that were responsible for the initial anti-social behavior. The alternative to punitive measures is not permissiveness. The alternative is a rational strategy of authority and control combined with programs of cognitive change;

- Authority and control can achieve both compliance and cooperation. Authority can define rules and enforce consequences while reminding and encouraging offenders to make their own decisions. As offenders learn to make conscious and deliberate decisions they accept responsibility for their behavior;

- Programs of cognitive change can teach pro-social ways of thinking, even to severely criminogenic and violent offenders. The effectiveness of cognitive programs in changing anti-social behavior has been demonstrated in numerous scientific studies;

- The values of cognitive strategies extend well beyond the correctional environment. Cognitive principles can be applied to victim restitution, educational settings, personal development, and as an overall approach to public safety and offender change.

Types of Cognitive Approaches

There are two main types of cognitive programs: cognitive skills, and cognitive restructuring. Cognitive skill training is based on the premise that offenders have never learned the "thinking skills" required to function productively and responsibly in society. This skill deficit is remedied by systematic training in skills, such as problem solving, negotiation, assertiveness, anger control, and social skills focused on specific social situations, like making a complaint or asking for help.

Cognitive restructuring is based on the premise that offenders have learned destructive attitudes and thinking habits that point them to criminal behavior. Cognitive restructuring consists of identifying the specific attitudes and ways of thinking that point to criminality and systematically replacing them with new attitudes and ways of thinking.

Cognitive restructuring and cognitive skills approaches are complementary and can be combined in a single program. When practiced in a community model, re-socialization can be enhanced and accelerated. Both cognitive strategies take an objective and systematic approach to change. Change is not coerced; offenders are taught how to think for themselves and to make their own decisions.

Cognitive corrections programs regard offenders as fully responsible for their behavior. Thinking is viewed as a type of learned behavior. Dishonesty and irresponsibility are the primary targets for change. Limit setting and accountability for behavior do not conflict with the cognitive approach to offender change – they support it.

Motivational Interviewing

Motivational Interviewing (MI) is a directive, client-centered approach for eliciting behavior change by helping offenders explore and resolve ambivalence. It is a more focused and goal-directed approach to working with individuals. It is an evidence-based practice that has been shown to effectively change behaviors. MI recognizes and accepts the fact that offenders who need to make changes in their lives approach counseling at different levels of readiness to change their behavior. MI is non-judgmental, non-confrontational and non-adversarial. The approach attempts to increase the offenders awareness of the potential problems caused, consequences experienced, and risks faced as a result of the behavior in question. Offenders in the Department have received over 20 hours of Motivational Interviewing training as a standard. Additionally, staff assigned to evidence-based supervision programs will also receive MI booster trainings and one-on-one coaching sessions from a Motivational Interviewing Treatment Integrity (MITI) Master trainer.

Motivational interviewing is based upon four general principles:

1. Express Empathy: Guides Officers to share with offenders their understanding of their offenders' perspective.

2. Develop Discrepancy: Guides Officers to help offenders appreciate the value of change by exploring the discrepancy between how offenders want their lives to be vs. how they currently are (or between their deeply-held values and their day-to-day behavior).

3. Roll With Resistance: Guides Officers to accept offenders' reluctance to change as natural rather than pathological.

4. Support Self-Efficiency: Guides Officers to explicitly embrace client autonomy (even when offenders choose to not change) and help offenders move toward change successfully and with confidence.

Empathy involves seeing the world through the offender's eyes, thinking about things as the offender thinks about them, feeling things as the offender feels them, sharing in the offender's experiences. Expression of empathy is critical to the MI approach. When offenders feel that they are understood, they are more able to open up to their own experiences and share those experiences with others. Having offenders share their experiences with you in depth allows you to assess when and where they need support, and what potential pitfalls may need to be focused on in the change planning process. Importantly, when offenders perceive empathy on a counselor's part, they become more open to gentle challenges by the counselor about lifestyle issues and beliefs about substance use. Offenders become more comfortable fully examining their ambivalence about change and less likely to defend ideas like their denial of problems, reducing use vs. abstaining, etc. In short, the counselor's accurate understanding of the offender's experience facilitates change.

"Motivation for change occurs when people perceive a discrepancy between where they are and where they want to be". MI counselors work to develop this situation through helping offenders examine the discrepancies between their current behavior and future goals. When offenders perceive that their currently behaviors are not leading toward some important future goal, they become more motivated to make important life changes. Of course, MI counselors do not develop discrepancy at the expense of the other MI principles, but gently and gradually help offenders to see how some of their current ways of being may lead them away from, rather than toward, their eventual goals.

In MI, the counselor does not fight offender resistance, but "rolls with it." Statements demonstrating resistance are not challenged. Instead the counselor uses the offender's "momentum" to further explore the offender's views. Using this approach, resistance tends to be decreased rather than increased, as offenders are not reinforced for becoming argumentative and playing "devil's advocate" to the counselor's suggestions. MI encourages offenders to develop their own solutions to the problems that they themselves have defined. Thus, there is no real hierarchy in the offender-counselor relationship for the offender to fight against. In exploring offender concerns, counselors may invite offenders to examine new perspectives, but counselors do not impose new ways of thinking on offenders.

As noted above, a offender's belief that change is possible is an important motivator to succeeding in making a change. As offenders are held responsible for choosing and carrying out actions to change in the MI approach, counselors focus their efforts on helping the offenders stay motivated, and supporting offenders' sense of self-efficacy is a great way to do that. One source of hope for offenders using the MI approach is that there is no "right way" to change, and if a given plan for change does not work, offenders are only limited by their own creativity as to the number of other plans that might be tried.

The offender can be helped to develop a belief that he or she can make a change. For example, the clinician might inquire about other healthy changes the offender has made in their life, highlighting skills the offender already has. Sharing brief clinical examples of other, similar offenders' successes at changing the same habit or problem is sometimes helpful. In a group setting, the power of having other people who have changed a variety of behaviors during their lifetime gives the clinician enormous assistance in showing that people can change.

Total DRC Intake and supervision salary and benefit costs are estimated at $274,701. Other services and supply costs are estimated at $327,355.52. DRC one-time start-up cost total $77,628.87. The total FY 2011 – 12 DRC cost is estimated at $679,685.39. A total of eight Probation Department positions will be needed to staff the Intake Unit and provide the DRC community supervision and program services outlined in the proposed plan.

Additional Bunks For the Humboldt County Correctional Facility (HCCF)

In 2010, the Humboldt County correctional facility booked an average of 921 felony and misdemeanor detainees each month. The average daily population of pretrial and sentenced inmates was 377. Through October 2011, the facility has handled an average of 844 bookings each month and the facility's ADP has increased to 381. The peak population in the facility (spikes) has reached 400 inmates. Over the past two years, the average length of stay (LOS) has ranged between 13 – 14 days.

The Sheriff's Department strongly believes the impact of AB 109 has the potential to increase the facility's average daily sentenced population to a level approaching 427 inmates. The Department is also concerned that the facility's average daily population of parole and program violators could be double the CDCR estimate of 15 ADP.

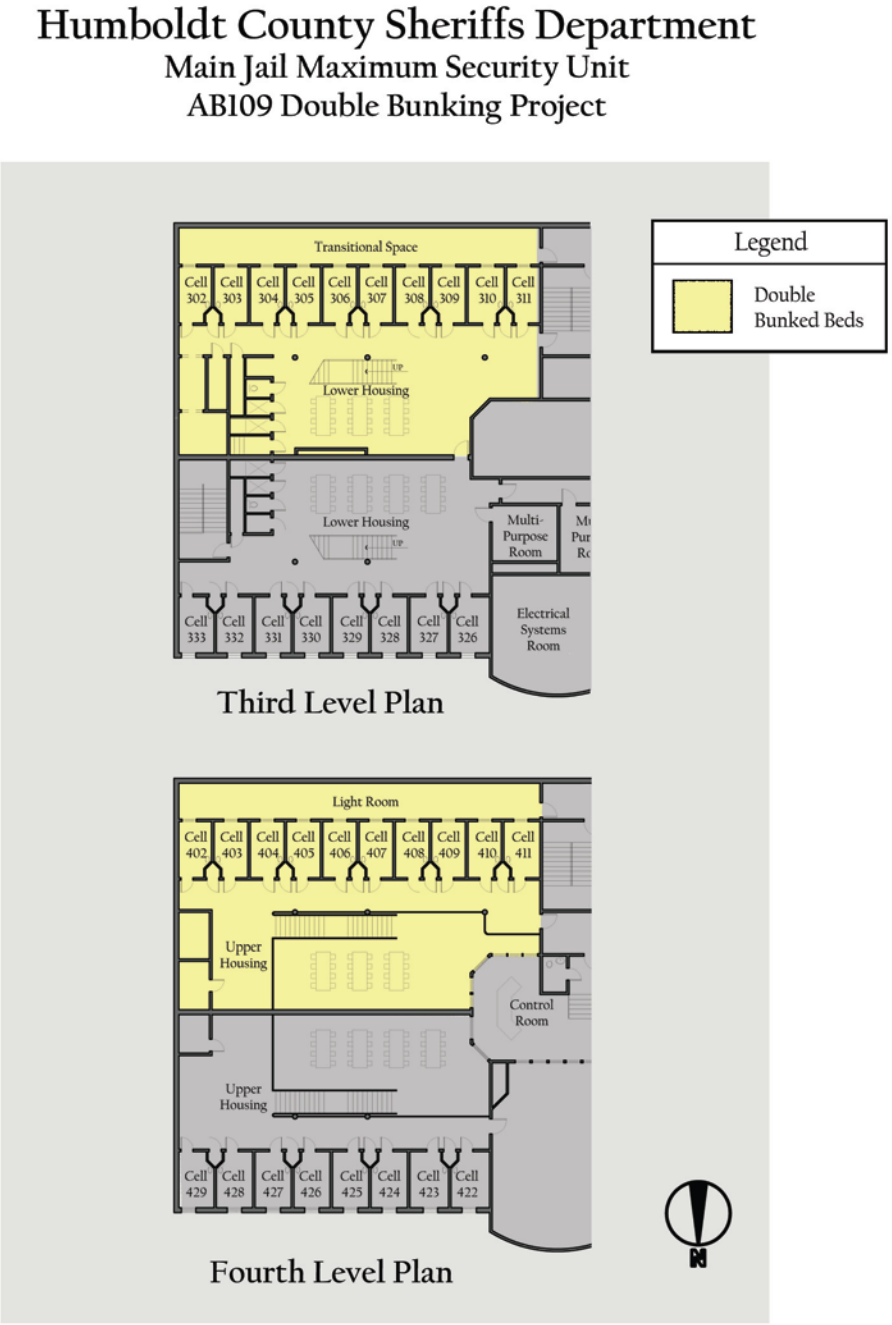
For several years, the Department has had to deal with a low number of maximum security custody beds. On a typical daily basis, all single- and double-occupancy cells have been assigned because of classification concerns to highly sophisticated detainees or mentally ill inmates. Because of lack of maximum security cells, jail staff have not had a great deal of flexibility when responding to segregation and other classification needs within the pretrial and sentenced inmate population.

The facility's existing Housing Unit 339 is a maximum security unit designed for single-cell housing. The Unit contains 20 tiered cells with one bed/bunk each. With AB 109 funding, the Department proposes adding one wall-mounted bed to each of these cells. Even though the cells are designed as single occupancy cells, they meet all the square footage and operational requirements under Title 24 to be double-bunked cells.

The double-bunking would increase the maximum number of N339 inmates to 40 and would give the jail some much needed custody housing flexibility for the future. The major cost for this construction would be for installation of the wall-mounted beds. County maintenance personnel have indicated they could not do the installation and it would have to be contracted out. The beds, shipping, and installation are estimated at $24,000. By adding these 20 maximum security beds, HCCF will also have to increase the main jail's food and clothing line item budgets by approximately 5.0% or $33,750.

The jail will also need an additional Classification Officer position to deal with housing workloads and assist with screening inmates for the new jail Pretrial Release and Supervised OR Program. The cost for this position is included in the proposed budget for the Pretrial OR Program.

Because of these concerns, the Department has requested AB 109 funding to add 20 maximum security beds at HCCF as shown in the following floor plan.



CCP Assistance For Area Law Enforcement Agencies

The Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) is working with area law enforcement agencies representatives to finalize a proposal request that will set aside AB 109 funds to help local police departments and Sheriff's Department with overtime expense involving investigations for targeted high-risk parolees and high-risk Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) offenders living within the communities of Humboldt County.

The funding would be used to help law enforcement offset new cost encountered to (a) identify, investigate, arrest, and assist in the prosecution of individuals on parole and PRCS within the County of Humboldt; (b) conduct parole / PRCS compliance searches on subjects with high control, violent or gang convictions; (c) assist participating agencies with investigations on parolees and PRCS involved in Part I crimes; (d) carry out vertical prosecution of parolees and PRCS charged with fresh crimes; (e) assist participating agencies in locating and arresting parolees-at-large within their community; and (f) maintain communication with participating agencies and their investigative divisions. The AB 109 funding would also allow additional law enforcement personnel to participate in crisis intervention team training which is a four day training that will enhance officer's skills in dealing with persons with mental illness and other disabilities that are in crisis.

Fiscal Impact

Public Safety Realignment became effective on October 1, 2011. The Community Corrections Partnership (CCP), developed this Realignment Plan to describe how the offender population being transferred to the County will be addressed in Humboldt County. The CCP voted and approved the Plan to meet the needs of the County while maintaining public safety, which includes the creation of a new Day Reporting Center (DRC) to process the offender population released from prison. The Plan also provides funding for the expansion of the Sheriff's Department's Work Alternative Program (SWAP) and a new jail Pretrial Release and Supervised OR Program. The Plan will implement an expanded program of DHHS jail and Day Reporting Center Multi-disciplinary Team of treatment professionals who will provide services to the AB 109 offender populations. The services will include assessments, mental health, medication management, alcohol / drug counseling, jobs / education assistance, and development of transitional discharge plans. The CCP Plan includes the addition of 8.0 positions to the Probation Department, 3.0 positions to the Sheriff's Department, and 5.75 positions for the Department of Health and Human Services for a total of 16.75 positions.

Humboldt County's AB 109 allocations For Fiscal Year 2011-12 totals $1,789,128. Of the total, $1,526,679 is intended to cover the costs of the population shifts (the transfer of the low-level offender population, county's new supervision responsibilities for state prison inmates released to post-release community supervision and sanctions); $54,724 is designated 50% to the District Attorney and 50% to the Public Defender Offices for revocation proceedings; $107,725 is allocated for one-time start up costs; and $100,000 in one-time funding is allocated to the CCP for planning purposes.

The Probation Department will receive a total of $602,056.52 ($524,427.65 for program budget; $77,628.87 for one time start up costs). The Sheriff's Department will receive a total of $143,102.05 ($85,356.05 for program budget; $24,000 for bunk installation; and $33,750 for inmate clothing and food services). The Department of Health and Human Services will receive a total of $519,501.00 for program budget.

Program and Facility Recommendations	Personnel	Budget	Start-up Cost
Implementation of Jail Pretrial Release and Supervised OR Program	5.0 FTE	$139,539.04	$0
Expansion of Sheriff's Department's Work Alternative Program (SWAP)	1.0 FTE	$31,839..63	$0
Implementation of DHHS Jail and Day Reporting Center Multi-Disciplinary Team Offender Services: Assessments, mental health, medication management, alcohol/drug counseling, jobs/education assistance and development of transitional discharge plans	5.75 FTE	$519,501.00	$0
Implementation of Probation Department's Adult Day Reporting Center (DRC)	5.0 FTE	$508,877.91	$77,628.87
Additional bunks for the Humboldt County Correctional facility (HCCF)	0.0 FTE	$57,750.00	$0
AB 109 Contingency Reserve Fund		$399,106.56	

The CCP will receive $100,000 for planning purposes of which $68,500 will be utilized for a planning consultant. The remaining funds will be placed in a contingency reserve fund. Remaining unencumbered personnel and program budget funds will also be placed in the contingency reserve fund. Estimated total

contingency reserve funding is $399,106.56 which can still be allocated in FY 2011 – 12 or carried over to subsequent fiscal years.

Sheriff's Office, Probation Department, and DHHS Staffing and Program Operational Costs

The Realignment Plan approved by the CCP indicates that the Sheriff's Office, Probation Department, and DHHS will expend AB 109 / 117 funding for the following programs:

- ***Implementation of Jail Pretrial and Supervised OR Release Program***: The Pretrial Release Program will be a collaborative effort between the Humboldt County Sheriff's Office (HSO), Probation Department (HCPD) and the Superior Court. Initial staff assigned to the Pretrial Release Unit will include a Correctional Officer I/II assigned to classification and a Legal Office Assistant I/II from the Sheriff's Office and a Deputy Probation Officer I/II. Two additional Probation Officers I/II assigned to the New Day Reporting Center will handle pretrial offenders placed on supervised OR by the Court. The Program staff will jointly screen persons booked into the Humboldt County Correctional Facility (HCCF) utilizing an agreed upon assessment tool. Pursuant to Penal Code Sections 1270 and 1319.5, Program staff will initially screen the offenders using the HCCF release matrix, and for those eligible for consideration for release, will further identify offenders that pose the least risk for failure to appear or the commission of a new offense while on release.

Staffing:	***5.0 FTE***	***Budget:***	***$139,539.04***	***Start-up Cost:***	***$0***

- ***Expansion of Sheriff's Department's Work Alternative Program (SWAP)***: The Sheriff's Department's Work Alternative Program (SWAP) functions as Humboldt County's primary incarceration alternative for individuals convicted and sentenced to carry out community work assignments in lieu of jail confinement. The goal of the Program is to relieve crowding in the County jail facility (HCCF) while providing an alternative service to the community. The Program currently has an average daily participant population of 283 sentenced inmates. AB 109 funding will allow the Sheriff's Department to expand the SWAP Program with an additional correctional officer position and van for Program transportation needs. The expansion will allow SWAP to make available work crews seven-days-a-week and will increase program participation for 25 additional convicted sentenced defendants.

Staffing:	***1.0 FTE***	***Budget:***	***$31,839.63***	***Start-up Cost:***	***$0***

- ***Implementation of DHHS Multidisciplinary Team Offender Services:*** The Humboldt County Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) will implement a jail crosswalk and Day Report Center Multi-Disciplinary Team of treatment professionals and service staff who will jointly provide additional jail custody and community-based services to the Probation Department's PRCS offenders and newly sentenced "N3" felons. The expanded services will be directed to the projected 16 monthly "N3" sentenced defendants and PRCS offenders the County criminal justice system will be receiving beginning October 1, 2011. The DHHS services will include assessments, mental health, medication management, alcohol / drug counseling, jobs / education assistance, and development of transitional discharge plans.

Staffing:	***5.75 FTE***	***Budget:***	***$519,501.00***	***Start-up Cost:***	***$0***

- ***Implementation of Probation Department Day Reporting Center:*** The Day Reporting Center will create a continuum of services and sanctions that respond to offender needs while providing high intensity tracking and control. The Program approach involves community-based organizations and Probation Officers who work together to couple service intervention components and supervision. Program services are comprehensively structured, evidence-based, multi-pronged, and address different facets of an offender's presenting problems: behavioral self-control, substance abuse, educational and vocational needs, health and mental health, social services, family, and community support.

Staffing:	***5.0 FTE***	***Budget:***	***$508,877.91***	***Start-up Cost:***	***$77,628.87***

- ***Additional Bunks for the Humboldt County Correctional Facility (HCCF)****:* The facility's existing Housing Unit 339 is a maximum security unit designed for single-cell housing. The Unit contains 20 tiered cells with one bed/bunk each. With AB 109 funding, the Department proposes adding one wall-mounted bed to each of these cells. Even though the cells are designed as single occupancy cells, they meet all the square footage and operational requirements under Title 24 to be double-bunked cells. The double-bunking would increase the maximum number of N339 inmates to 40 and would give the jail some much needed custody housing flexibility for the future.

Staffing:	***0.0 FTE***	***Budget:***	***$57,750.00***	***Start-up Cost:***	***$0***

The remainder of this Section provides a detailed line-item description for the (a) salaries and benefits; (b) services and supplies; (c) professional services; and (d) one-time start-up costs for each of the recommended AB 109 Realignment Programs. The costs include those budget items approved by the CCP Executive Committee and additional proposed costs for the full implementation of each program for FY 2010 – 11.

Humboldt County Community Corrections Partnership
AB 109 Funding Allocations and CCP Program Recommendations

Fiscal year 2011 - 2012

Budget item	CCPEC Approved Costs	Proposed Costs	Line Item Detail
Revenue Description			
Implemenation Public Safety Realignment	$ 107,725.00		
2011 Public Safety Realignment	$ 1,526,679.00		
Planning Public Safety Realignment	$ 100,000.00		
Sub-Total	$ 1,789,128.00		
DA & Public Defender	$ 54,724.00		
Expense Description			
Salaries & Employee Benefits			
Probation Dept.			
***Supervising Probation Officer**	**$ 62,956.57**		9 month postion
***Senior Probation Officer (PRCS)**	**$ 39,543.51**		7 month postion
***Probation Officer II (PRCS)**	**$ 31,422.64**		6 month postion
***Probation Officer I (Jail Alt)**	**$ 27,301.99**		6 month postion
***Probation Officer II (Jail Alt)**	**$ 31,422.64**		6 month postion
Probation Officer I (SOR)		$ 27,301.99	6 month postion
Probation Officer I (PRCS)		$ 27,301.99	5 month postion
Senior Legal Office Assistant		$ 27,448.68	6 month postion
Total Probation Department	**$ 192,647.35**	**$ 82,052.65**	
Dept. of Health and Human Services			
Clinician	$ 56,457.00		7 month postion
Physician/Psychiatrist	$ 102,372.00		7 month postion
Psychiaric Nurse	$ 53,950.00		7 month postion
Vocational Counselor II	$ 43,181.00		
Educational Laboratory Instructor	$ 12,593.00		
Substance Abuse Counselor	$ 53,038.56		
Senior Substance Abuse Counselor	$ 59,809.44		
Total Health and Human Services	**$ 381,401.00**	$ -	
Sheriff's Department			
Corrections Officer I (Classification)	$ 33,471.23		7 month position
Corrections Officer I (SWAP)	$ 28,689.63		6 month position
Legal Office Assistant I (SOR)	$ 20,041.19		6 month position
Total Sheriff's Department	**$ 82,202.05**	$ -	
TOTAL Salaries & Employee Benefits	**$ 656,250.40**	**$ 82,052.65**	

***Expenditure approved by Board of Supervisors on August 23, 2011**

Humboldt County Community Corrections Partnership
AB 109 Funding Allocations and CCP Program Recommendations *(continued)*

Fiscal year 2011 - 2012

Budget item	CCPEC Approved Costs	Proposed Costs	Line Item Detail
Services and Supplies			
Communications		$ 3,423.00	
Insurance		$ 12,000.00	
Maintenance - Equipment		$ 245.00	Maintenance -Office Equipment
Maintenance - Structure		$ 245.00	Misc charges
Postage		$ 525.00	
Office Supplies		$ 1,890.00	
Rents and Leases - Equipment		$ 2,828.00	Security System rental, photocopying expense, fax machine expense
Rents and Leases - Structure	$ 46,315.67		Lease beginning December 6, 2011
Additional Lease costs		$ 7,951.60	Insurance, Maintenance, and Taxes
Special Departmental Expense		$ 3,850.00	Personnel Hygiene items, program incentives. Badges, belts, handcuffs, wallets, first aid and related costs
In County Transportation & Travel		$ 14,000.00	
Utilities		$ 4,221.00	
Contract Expense*	**$ 68,500.00**	$ 87,000.00	CJRF, G4S Services, Pretrial screening tool
Transportation - Out of County		$ 7,000.00	
Office Expense - Equipment		$ 210.00	
Computer Software		$ 1,500.00	
Recruiting and Employment Cost*	**$ 5,255.00**		
Staff Development & Training*	**$ 1,896.00**	$ 2,654.00	
Client Transpiration Costs		$ 14,000.00	
Housing Assistance		$ 3,150.00	
Drug Testing		$ 17,676.25	
Department of Health and Human Services			
Medications	$ 78,053.00		
Other Costs	$ 60,047.00		
Total DHHS Costs	**$ 138,100.00**		
Sheriff's Department Costs			
Food & Clothing	$ 33,750.00		
Bed Installation	$ 24,000.00		
Van Cost	$ 3,150.00		
Total Sheriff's Dept.Costs	**$ 60,900.00**		
IT Dept. AB 109 Initial costs			
Sharon Hiney cost		$ 10,269.00	
Total IT Dept costs		**$ 10,269.00**	
Total Services & Supplies	$ 320,966.67	$ 194,637.85	
Fixed Assets			
Pistols		$ 2,100.00	With supplies and practice ammunition
Body Armor		$ 1,500.00	
Total Fixed Asset		$ 3,600.00	
One Time Start Up Expenses		$ 77,628.87	
Anticpated Expenses for CCPEC Approved Costs and Proposed Costs	$ 977,217.07	$ 357,919.37	
Total Antipated Expenses		$ 1,335,136.44	
Remaining 2011 Public Safety Realignment Revenue		$ 399,106.56	

***Expenditure approved by Board of Supervisors on August 23, 2011**

Humboldt County Community Corrections Partnership
AB 109 Funding Allocations and CCP Program Recommendations *(continued)*
Fiscal year 2011 - 2012

Projected One-Time Cost Including Furniture, Office Equipment and Moving Cost

Computers for County Personnel		
articuling arm	**$**	**159.00**
computer	**$**	**1,200.00**
computer software	**$**	**350.00**
pre-tax cost	**$**	**1,709.00**
plus sales tax (8.0%)	**$**	**136.72**
cost per computer	**$**	**1,845.72**
computers needed	**$**	**10.00**
Total Cost for Computers	**$**	**18,457.20**
Computers needed		
Probation Department	**$**	**8.00**
Sheriff's Department	**$**	**2.00**
Computers for Program Participants		
computers	**$**	**1,200.00**
computer software	**$**	**350.00**
pre-tax cost	**$**	**1,550.00**
plus sales tax (8.0%)	**$**	**124.00**
cost per computer	**$**	**1,674.00**
computers needed	**$**	**2.00**
Total Cost for Computers	**$**	**3,348.00**
Office Furniture		
Probation Department		
Desk (2)	**$**	**2,200.00**
Chairs (2)	**$**	**800.00**
file cabinet, 4 drawer vertical, metal legal size w/locks (8)	**$**	**2,720.00**
pre-tax cost	**$**	**5,720.00**
plus sales tax (8.0%)	**$**	**457.60**
cost after tax	**$**	**6,177.60**
Sheriff's Department		
Desk (2)	**$**	**2,200.00**
Chairs (3)	**$**	**1,200.00**
pre-tax cost	**$**	**3,400.00**
plus sales tax (8.0%)	**$**	**272.00**
cost after tax	**$**	**3,672.00**

Office equipment		
printer	**$**	**5,230.00**
overhead projector	**$**	**650.00**
pre-tax cost	**$**	**5,880.00**
plus sales tax (8.0%)	**$**	**470.40**
cost after tax	**$**	**6,350.40**
Conference Room Furniture		
Table	**$**	**439.00**
12 Chairs (Main Conference Room)	**$**	**1,175.88**
35 Chairs (Other Conference Room)	**$**	**3,815.00**
Cart	**$**	**55.00**
Folding Tables (2)	**$**	**258.00**
Flip Charts (4)	**$**	**156.00**
Whiteboard (3)	**$**	**951.00**
pre-tax cost	**$**	**5,484.88**
plus sales tax (8.0%)	**$**	**438.79**
cost after tax	**$**	**5,923.67**
Security Costs	**$**	**1,000.00**
Information Services Costs		
Phone installation	**$**	**13,400.00**
Computer Installation (including wireless server)	**$**	**3,300.00**
	$	**16,700.00**
Building Modifications - 404 H St		
Construction accordion walls, pockets	***$***	***9,500.00***
Design ADA Parking		
Modify parking lot to ADA standards		
HVAC upgrades to group areas	***$***	***5,000.00***
	$	***14,500.00***
Moving Costs	**$**	**1,500.00**
Projected One Time Cost	**$**	**77,628.87**

Appendix A.

Board of Supervisors Agency Designation to Supervise Post-Release Community Offenders
Humboldt County Public Safety Realignment Plan

AGENDA ITEM NO.
G-2

COUNTY OF HUMBOLDT

For the meeting of: July 19, 2011

Date: July 12, 2011

To: Board of Supervisors

From: William Damiano, Chief Probation Officer

Subject: Probation Department designation as agency responsible for Post-Release Community Supervision

RECOMMENDATION(S):

That the Board of Supervisors: Direct the Chief Probation Officer to provide notification to the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation that the Humboldt County Probation Department is the agency designated to supervise offenders released to Post-Release Community Supervision pursuant to AB 117 (Chapter 39, Statutes of 2011).

SOURCE OF FUNDING:

Not applicable.

DISCUSSION:

In March of this year the California state legislature passed, and the Governor signed into law, AB 109, "2011 Realignment Legislation addressing public safety." Under this law, significant responsibilities related to the management of non-serious, non-violent and non-high-risk sex offenders on state parole or in prison were to be shifted to counties as of July 1, 2011, or once the bill was funded, whichever came first.

In June the legislature passed and the Governor signed AB 117, among other bills, funding and amending

Prepared by William Damiano CAO Approval Cheryl Dillingham

REVIEW:
Auditor _____ County Counsel _____ Personnel _____ Risk Manager _____ Other _____

TYPE OF ITEM:
__X__ Consent
____ Departmental
____ Public Hearing
____ Other _____

PREVIOUS ACTION/REFERRAL:

Board Order No. _____

Meeting of: _____

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, COUNTY OF HUMBOLDT
Upon motion of Supervisor Seconded by Supervisor

Ayes
Nays
Abstain
Absent

and carried by those members present, the Board hereby approves the recommended action contained in this Board report.

Dated: _____
By: _____
Kathy Hayes, Clerk of the Board

AB 109, to become effective October 1, 2011. Amendments made in this bill outline the processes required of the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to effect transfer of newly released parolees to local jurisdictions for supervision within the community. Specifically, Penal Code 3003 was amended and subsection (k)(1) indicates, "On or before August 1,2011, county agencies designated to supervise inmates released to postrelease supervision shall notify the department that the county agencies have been designated as the local entity responsible for providing that supervision." Further, Penal Code section 3451 says in part, " ... upon release from prison and for a period not exceeding three years immediately following release, be subject to community supervision provided by a county agency designated by each county's board of supervisors which is consistent with evidence-based practices, including, but not limited to, supervision policies, procedures, programs, and practices demonstrated by scientific research to reduce recidivism among individuals under postrelease supervision."

The Probation Department is the County's community supervision agency in corrections. The Department has implemented numerous policies, procedures, programs and practices that have been demonstrated to reduce recidivism among criminal offenders, thereby meeting the intent of the law as outlined in PC 3451. As verification of this fact, this year the Department is receiving its first allocation of funding provided under SB 678, the Community Corrections Performance Incentive Act of2009, for our successful reduction of recidivism locally. This has been accomplished through the implementation of proven effective risk and needs assessment tools, reduction of case load sizes for the offenders at highest risk to re-offend and increasing their monitoring within the community, provision of cognitive behavioral programming and coordination of treatment plans with community-based organizations.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

None associated with this action.

OTHER AGENCY INVOLVEMENT:

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR)

ALTERNATIVES TO STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS:

The Board could not designate Probation as the designated postrelease supervision agency or could delay such designation until after August 1, 2011. This is not advised as no other county agency is trained and prepared to perform these activities as outlined in the law, and the August 1st date is critical to allow CDCR time enough to meet their legislated notification responsibilities under this Act, allowing the supervision agency to prepare to receive the offenders in the community.

ATTACHMENTS:
None.

Appendix B.

AB 109 Crime Exclusion List
Humboldt County Public Safety Realignment Plan

Final crime Exclusion List

67	PC	Bribing an Executive Officer
68	PC	Executive or Ministerial Officer Accepting a Bribe
85	PC	Bribing a Legislator
86	PC	Legislator Excepting a Bribe
92/93	PC	Judicial Bribery
113	PC	Manufacture/Distribution of False Documents for Citizenship Purposes
114	PC	Use of False Documents for Citizenship Purposes
141	PC	Peace Officer Intentionally Planting Evidence
165	PC	Local Official Accepting a Bribe
186.11	PC	Felony convictions with a Penal Code Section 186.11 enhancement
186.22	PC	Criminal Gang Activity
186.26	PC	Street Gang Activity
186.33	PC	Gang Registration Violation
191.5 (c)	PC	Vehicular Manslaughter While Intoxicated
222	PC	Administering stupefying drugs to assist in commission of a felony
243.7	PC	Battery against a juror
243.9	PC	Gassing of a peace officer or local detention facility employee
245(d)	PC	Assault on a Peace Officer
266a	PC	Abduction or procurement by fraudulent inducement for prostitution
266e	PC	Purchasing a person for purposes of prostitution or placing a person for immoral purposes
266f	PC	Sale of a person for immoral purposes
266h	PC	Pimping and pimping a minor
266i	PC	Pandering and pandering with a minor
266j	PC	Procurement of a child under age 16 for lewd or lascivious acts
272(b)	PC	Persuading, Luring, or Transporting a Minor Under 13
273a	PC	Felony child abuse likely to produce great bodily injury or death
273ab	PC	Assault resulting in death of a child under age 8
273.5	PC	Felony domestic violence
298.2	PC	Knowingly Facilitates the Collection of Wrongfully Attributed DNA Specimens
299.5	PC	Wrongful Use of DNA Specimens
347	PC	Poisoning or adulterating food, drink, medicine, pharmaceutical product, spring, well, etc.
368b	PC	Felony physical abuse of an elder or dependent adult
417(c)	PC	Brandishing Firearm in Presence of Peace Officer
417.8	PC	Brandishing firearm or deadly weapon to avoid arrest
424	PC	Misappropriation of Public Funds
452	PC	Unlawfully causing a fire that causes an inhabited structure or inhabited property to burn
504/514	PC	Embezzlement of Public Funds
598c	PC	Possession or Importation of Horse Meat
598d	PC	Sale of Horse Meat
646.9	PC	Felony stalking
653f(b)	PC	Solicitation for murder
4532	PC	Escape
12021/12021.1	PC	Possession of a firearm by a prohibited person
12303.2	PC	Possession of an explosive or destructive device

11353	HS	Employment of Minor to Sell Controlled Substance
11354	HS	Employment of Minor to Sell Controlled Substance
11380(a)	HS	Use of Minor to Transport/Possess/Possess for Sale
11370.1	HS	Possession of a controlled substance while armed with a firearm
11361(a)(b)	HS	Employment of Minor to Sell Marijuana
120291	HS	Knowingly Exposes Someone to HIV

20001	VC	Hit and run driving causing death or injury
23153	VC	Felony driving under the influence causing injury
2800.2	VC	Evading a peace officer by driving in a willful or wanton disregard for safety of persons or property
2800.3	VC	Evading a peace officer causing death or serious bodily injury

1090/1097	GC	Conflict of Interest by Public Officer or Employee
1195	GC	Taking Subordinate Pay
1855	GC	Destruction of Documents

18501	EC	Public Official Who Aids and Abets Voter Fraud

Appendix C.

California County Admissions to CDCR & Projected Average Daily County Population of AB 109 Offenders
Humboldt County Public Safety Realignment Plan

COUNTY ADMISSIONS TO CDCR IN 2010

	RANK WITHIN COUNTY SIZE CATEGORY	COUNTY	ADMISSIONS TO CDCR 2010 (TOTAL FELONS)	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS RANK
LARGE COUNTIES POPULATON 700,001+	1	LOS ANGELES	19,025	1
	2	SAN BERNARDINO	5,800	2
	3	SAN DIEGO	3,945	3
	4	RIVERSIDE	3,500	4
	5	ORANGE	3,513	5
	6	KERN	2,296	6
	7	SACRAMENTO	2,130	7
	8	SANTA CLARA	1,815	8
	9	FRESNO	1,727	9
	10	ALAMEDA	1,194	10
	11	VENTURA	737	14
	12	SAN MATEO	577	19
	13	SAN FRANCISCO	569	20
	14	CONTRA COSTA	455	23
MEDIUM COUNTIES POPULATION 200,001 to 700,000	1	SAN JOAQUIN	1,098	11
	2	STANISLAUS	993	12
	3	TULARE	993	13
	4	SANTA BARBARA	676	15
	5	SOLANO	647	16
	6	MONTEREY	641	18
	7	BUTTE	500	22
	8	YOLO	438	24
	9	SONOMA	422	25
	10	PLACER	370	26
	11	MERCED	369	27
	12	SAN LUIS OBISPO	325	28
	13	SANTA CRUZ	164	36
	14	MARIN	115	40
SMALL COUNTIES POLULATION Up to 200,000	1	KINGS	644	17
	2	SHASTA	511	21
	3	HUMBOLDT	301	29
	4	SUTTER	213	30
	5	TEHAMA	206	31
	6	MADERA	201	32
	7	IMPERIAL	193	33
	8	YUBA	182	34
	9	EL DORADO	179	35
	10	NAPA	162	37
	11	LAKE	148	38
	12	MEDOCINO	120	39
	13	AMADOR	87	41
	14	SAN BENITO	79	42
	15	SISKIYOU	74	43
	16	LASSEN	57	44
	17	TUOLUMNE	54	45
	18	GLENN	51	46
	19	CALAVERAS	43	47
	20	NEVADA	38	48
	21	COLUSA	36	49
	22	DEL NORTE	32	50
	23	MARIPOSA	28	51
	24	PLUMAS	25	52
	25	INYO	21	53
	26	TRINITY	15	54
	27	MONO	7	55
	28	MODOC	6	56
	29	ALPINE	4	57
	30	SIERRA	2	58

HumRealignment/Table8

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

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

HumRealignment/Table7

1 Numbers are based on full implementation.
2 Numbers have been adjusted for excluded crimes.
3 Numbers reflect sentence lengths 3 years or less.
4 Numbers reflect sentence lengths above 3 years. Population serving longer than 3 years will be significantly less due to day for day redit earning
5 Judicial decisions could decrease this population dramatically.
6 This population is a subset of the total low level offender population.
7 Assumes 30-day average length of stay for locally supervised violators and State Parole violators

Appendix D.

California County AB 109 Program, Training and Planning Allocations For 2011 - 12
Humboldt County Public Safety Realignment Plan

California County AB 109 Program, Training and Planning Allocations For 2011 - 12

County	(1) 2011-12 Allocation For AB 109 Programs	(2) 2011-12 Allocation For AB 109 DA/PD Activities (Revocation)	(3) 2011-12 Allocation For Training, Retention (one-time)	(4) 2011-12 Allocation For Community Corrections Partnership Planning (one-time)*
Alameda	$9,221,012	$330,530	$650,650	$200,000
Alpine	$76,883	$2,756	$5,425	$100,000
Amador	$543,496	$19,482	$38,350	$100,000
Butte	$2,735,905	$98,069	$193,050	$150,000
Calaveras	$350,757	$12,573	$24,750	$100,000
Colusa	$214,352	$7,684	$15,125	$100,000
Contra Costa	$4,572,950	$163,919	$322,675	$200,000
Del Norte	$221,438	$7,938	$15,625	$100,000
El Dorado	$1,210,643	$43,396	$85,425	$100,000
Fresno	$8,838,368	$316,814	$623,650	$200,000
Glenn	$331,271	$11,875	$23,375	$100,000
Humboldt	**$1,526,679**	**$54,724**	**$107,725**	**$100,000**
Imperial	$1,296,384	$46,469	$91,475	$100,000
Inyo	$190,968	$6,845	$13,475	$100,000
Kern	$10,834,140	$388,353	$764,475	$200,000
Kings	$2,862,035	$102,591	$201,950	$100,000
Lake	$820,913	$29,426	$57,925	$100,000
Lassen	$384,770	$13,792	$27,150	$100,000
Los Angeles	$112,558,276	$4,034,688	$7,942,300	$200,000
Madera	$1,688,240	$60,516	$119,125	$100,000
Marin	$1,304,178	$46,749	$92,025	$150,000
Mariposa	$165,458	$5,931	$11,675	$100,000
Mendocino	$993,812	$35,624	$70,125	$100,000
Merced	$2,498,524	$89,560	$176,300	$150,000
Modoc	$76,883	$2,756	$5,425	$100,000
Mono	$100,267	$3,594	$7,075	$100,000
Monterey	$3,846,989	$137,897	$271,450	$150,000
Napa	$1,051,917	$37,706	$74,225	$100,000
Nevada	$515,152	$18,466	$36,350	$100,000
Orange	$23,078,393	$827,253	$1,628,450	$200,000
Placer	$2,986,395	$107,048	$210,725	$150,000
Plumas	$153,766	$5,512	$10,850	$100,000
Riverside	$21,074,473	$755,421	$1,487,050	$200,000
Sacramento	$13,140,278	$471,018	$927,200	$200,000
San Benito	$547,748	$19,634	$38,650	$100,000
San Bernardino	$25,785,600	$924,293	$1,819,475	$200,000
San Diego	$25,105,698	$899,922	$1,771,500	$200,000
San Francisco	$5,049,838	$181,013	$356,325	$200,000
San Joaquin	$6,785,908	$243,243	$478,825	$150,000
San Luis Obispo	$2,200,557	$78,880	$155,275	$150,000
San Mateo	$4,222,902	$151,371	$297,975	$150,000
Santa Barbara	$3,878,876	$139,040	$273,700	$150,000
Santa Clara	$12,566,312	$450,444	$886,700	$200,000
Santa Cruz	$1,662,730	$59,601	$117,325	$150,000
Shasta	$2,988,875	$107,137	$210,900	$100,000
Sierra	$76,883	$2,756	$5,425	$100,000
Siskiyou	$445,001	$15,951	$31,400	$100,000
Solano	$3,807,662	$136,487	$268,675	$150,000
Sonoma	$3,240,428	$116,154	$228,650	$150,000
Stanislaus	$6,010,700	$215,456	$424,125	$150,000
Sutter	$1,167,419	$41,847	$82,375	$100,000
Tehama	$1,212,415	$43,459	$85,550	$100,000
Trinity	$144,554	$5,182	$10,200	$100,000
Tulare	$5,657,817	$202,806	$399,225	$150,000
Tuolumne	$598,767	$21,463	$42,250	$100,000
Ventura	$5,696,790	$204,203	$401,975	$200,000
Yolo	$2,974,703	$106,629	$209,900	$150,000
Yuba	$1,005,858	$36,055	$70,975	$100,000
Total	**$354,300,000**	**$12,700,000**	**$25,000,000**	**$7,850,000**

HumRealignment/Table9

* Allocation based on population

County Population	Grant Level
Up to 200,000	$100,000
200,000 to 749,999	$150,000
Over 750,000	$200,000

Appendix E.

2011 Snapshot of the Humboldt County Jail
Pretrial And Sentenced Inmate Population
Humboldt County Public Safety Realignment Plan

Humboldt County Jail System
Summary Pretrial and Sentenced Inmate Profile

	PRETRIAL & SENTENCED DETAINEE CHARACTERISTICS					
Inmate Profile	Pretrial		Sentenced		Total Jail System	
Average Age:						
Male Inmates	33.9 Years	81.9%	36.0 Years	87.4%	34.7 Years	83.8%
Female Inmates	31.0 Years	18.1%	41.0 Years	12.6%	33.7 Years	16.2%
Ethnicity:						
Caucasian	158	66.7%	81	63.8%	239	65.7%
Black	14	5.9%	5	3.9%	19	5.2%
Hispanic	11	4.6%	9	7.1%	20	5.5%
Native American	50	21.1%	29	22.8%	79	21.7%
Other	4	1.7%	3	2.4%	7	1.9%
Total	237	100.0%	127	100.0%	364	100.0%
Residency:						
Humboldt County	55	23.2%	39	30.7%	94	25.8%
Eureka	63	26.6%	45	35.4%	108	29.7%
Fortuna	12	5.1%	6	4.7%	18	4.9%
Arcata	14	5.9%	9	7.1%	23	6.3%
Rio Dell	3	1.3%	4	3.1%	7	1.9%
Ferndale	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%
Blue Lake	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%
Transient	23	9.7%	12	9.4%	35	9.6%
Out-of-County/Other	65	27.4%	12	9.4%	77	21.2%
Total	237	100.0%	127	100.0%	364	100.0%
Type of Detainee and Current Offense:						
# Felony Inmates	185	78.1%	77	60.6%	262	72.0%
# Misdemeanor Inmates	13	16.5%	36	11.0%	49	13.5%
Sub-Total	198	94.6%	113	71.6%	311	85.4%
Detainer / Foreign Hold Inmates	39	5.4%	14	28.4%	53	14.6%
Total	237	100.0%	127	100.0%	364	100.0%
Violence	75	37.9%	30	26.5%	105	33.8%
Sex Crimes	6	3.0%	4	3.5%	10	3.2%
Weapons	13	6.6%	9	8.0%	22	7.1%
Property	40	20.2%	20	17.7%	60	19.3%
Drug/Alcohol	43	21.7%	39	34.5%	82	26.4%
Other Crimes	21	10.6%	11	9.7%	32	10.3%
Total	198	100.0%	113	100.0%	311	100.0%
Average Charges Per Inmate:						
Felony Charges	2.9		1.8		2.6	
Misdemeanor Charges	2.6		2.5		2.6	
Bail Schedule:						
No Bail Holds	60	25.3%	0	0.0%	60	25.3%
Average Bail	$235,268		$0		$235,268	
Under $20,000	15	9.1%			15	9.1%
$20,001 - $30,000	18	11.0%			18	11.0%
$30,001 - $50,000	32	19.5%			32	19.5%
$50,001 - $75,000	25	15.2%			25	15.2%
$75,001 - $100,000	16	9.8%			16	9.8%
$100,001 - 150,000	15	9.1%			15	9.1%
$150,001 - $200,000	9	5.5%			9	5.5%
$200,001 - $300,000	5	3.0%			5	3.0%
$300,001 Plus	29	17.7%			29	17.7%
Probation Status:						
Probationer	12	5.1%	6	4.7%	18	

HumRealignment/Table3

Inmate Profile	PRETRIAL & SENTENCED DETAINEE CHARACTERISTICS					
	Pretrial		Sentenced		Total Jail System	
Type of Detainer / Foreign Hold Inmates::						
Parole	22	56.4%	8	57.1%	30	56.6%
ICE	9	23.1%	2	14.3%	11	20.8%
Other State Hold	2	5.1%	0	0.0%	2	3.8%
Family Court Hold	1	2.6%	2	14.3%	3	5.7%
Out-of-County Warrant	5	12.8%	2	14.3%	7	13.2%
Total	39	100.0%	14	100.0%	53	100.0%
Criminal History Characteristics:						
Average Prior Jail Bookings	9.1 Bookings		14.3 Bookings		10.9 Bookings	
Prior Jail felony Bookings	4.7 Bookings		5.3 Bookings		4.9 Bookings	
Prior Jail Misdemeanor Bookings	4.4 Bookings		9.1 Bookings		6.9 Bookings	
Felony Inmates	9.2 Bookings		15.4 Bookings		11.0 Bookings	
Misdemeanor Inmates	13.4 Bookings		13.5 Bookings		13.4 Bookings	
Detainer / Foreign Hold Inmates	7.2 Bookings		11.3 Bookings		8.3 Bookings	
Most Serious Prior Jail Booking:						
No Prior Jail Booking	43	18.1%	2	1.6%	45	12.4%
Violence	116	59.8%	66	52.8%	182	57.1%
Sex Crimes	4	2.1%	6	4.8%	10	3.1%
Weapons	24	12.4%	14	11.2%	38	11.9%
Property	2	1.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.6%
Drug/Alcohol	43	22.2%	38	30.4%	81	25.4%
Other Crimes	5	2.6%	1	0.8%	6	1.9%
Total	194	100.0%	125	100.0%	319	100.0%
# Prior Bench Warrants	3.9 Bench Warrants		6.2 Bench Warrants		4.7 Bench Warrants	
Designated Custody Classifications:						
No housing problem	228	96.2%	122	96.1%	350	96.2%
Assaultive	2	0.8%	0	0.0%	2	0.5%
Mental Health/Suicidal	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Escape risk	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%
Protective Custody	6	2.5%	5	3.9%	11	3.0%
Total	237	100.0%	127	100.0%	364	100.0%
Ave. # Disciplinary Reports issued/inmate:						
Current Incarceration Period	2.1 Incidents		1.4 Incidents		1.8 Incidents	
All Current & Previous Incarceration Periods	6.8 Incidents		5.1 Incidents		6.2 Incidents	
Average Length of Incarceration:	80 Days		71 Days		77 Days	
Felony Inmates	84 Days		81 Days		83 Days	
Misdemeanor Inmates	24 Days		48 Days		41 Days	
Felony Inmates						
1 - 15 Days	76	41.1%	6	7.8%	82	31.3%
16 - 30 Days	23	12.4%	12	15.6%	35	13.4%
31 - 60 Days	32	17.3%	12	15.6%	44	16.8%
Over 60 Days	54	29.2%	47	61.0%	101	38.5%
Misdemeanor Inmates						
1 - 15 Days	10	76.9%	11	30.6%	21	42.9%
16 - 30 Days	0	0.0%	7	19.4%	7	14.3%
31 - 60 Days	0	0.0%	8	22.2%	8	16.3%
Over 60 Days	3	23.1%	10	27.8%	13	26.5%
Detainer / Foreign Hold Inmates						
1 - 15 Days	13	33.3%	0	0.0%	13	24.5%
16 - 30 Days	2	5.1%	4	28.6%	6	11.3%
31 - 60 Days	4	10.3%	1	7.1%	5	9.4%
Over 60 Days	20	51.3%	9	64.3%	29	54.7%

Humboldt County Jail System
Summary Pretrial Felony and Misdemeanor Inmate Profile

	PRETRIAL FELONY / MISDEMEANOR CHARACTERISTICS					
Inmate Profile	Felony Inmates		Misdemeanor Inmates		Total Pretrial	
Average Age:						
Male Inmates	34.4 Years	81.6%	31.7 Years	69.2%	33.9 Years	81.9%
Female Inmates	31.3 Years	18.4%	32.1 Years	30.8%	31.0 Years	18.1%
Ethnicity:						
Caucasian	124	67.0%	9	69.2%	133	67.2%
Black	11	5.9%	2	15.4%	13	6.6%
Hispanic	7	3.8%	0	0.0%	7	3.5%
Native American	41	22.2%	2	15.4%	43	21.7%
Other	2	1.1%	0	0.0%	2	1.0%
Total	185	100.0%	13	100.0%	198	100.0%
Residency:						
Humboldt County	43	24.0%	3	23.1%	46	24.0%
Eureka	46	25.7%	3	23.1%	49	25.5%
Fortuna	11	6.1%	0	0.0%	11	5.7%
Arcata	8	4.5%	2	15.4%	10	5.2%
Rio Dell	2	1.1%	1	7.7%	3	1.6%
Ferndale	1	0.6%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%
Blue Lake	1	0.6%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%
Transient	21	11.7%	0	0.0%	21	10.9%
Out-of-County/Other	46	25.7%	4	30.8%	50	26.0%
Type of Detainee and Current Offense:						
# Felony Inmates	185	100.0%	0	0.0%	185	93.4%
# Misdemeanor Inmates	0	0.0%	13	100.0%	13	6.6%
Total	185	100.0%	13	100.0%	198	54.4%
Violence	71	38.4%	4	30.8%	75	37.9%
Sex Crimes	6	3.2%	0	0.0%	6	3.0%
Weapons	13	7.0%	0	0.0%	13	6.6%
Property	39	21.1%	1	7.7%	40	20.2%
Drug/Alcohol	38	20.5%	5	38.5%	43	21.7%
Other Crimes	18	9.7%	3	23.1%	21	10.6%
Total	185	100.0%	13	100.0%	198	100.0%
Average Charges Per Inmate:						
Felony Charges	2.7		0		2.9	
Misdemeanor Charges	2.5		3.1		2.6	
Bail Schedule:						
No Bail Holds	51	27.6%	0	0.0%	51	25.7%
Average Bail	$244,623		$19,692		$235,268	
Under $20,000	4	3.2%	9	75.0%	13	9.5%
$20,001 - $30,000	16	12.8%	1	8.3%	17	12.4%
$30,001 - $50,000	23	18.4%	1	8.3%	24	17.5%
$50,001 - $75,000	22	17.6%	0	0.0%	22	16.1%
$75,001 - $100,000	12	9.6%	1	8.3%	13	9.5%
$100,001 - 150,000	14	11.2%	0	0.0%	14	10.2%
$150,001 - $200,000	8	6.4%	0	0.0%	8	5.8%
$200,001 - $300,000	3	2.4%	0	0.0%	3	2.2%
$300,001 Plus	23	18.4%	0	0.0%	23	16.8%
Probation Status:						
Probationer	11	5.9%	0	0.0%	11	5.6%

HumRealignment/Table4

Inmate Profile		PRETRIAL FELONY / MISDEMEANOR CHARACTERISTICS					
		Felony Inmates		Misdemeanor Inmates		Total Pretrial	
Criminal History Characteristics:							
Average Prior Jail Bookings		9.2 Bookings		13.4 Bookings		9.1 Bookings	
Prior Jail Felony Bookings		4.7 Bookings		3.8 Bookings		4.7 Bookings	
Prior Jail Misdemeanor Bookings		4.5 Bookings		9.6 Bookings		4.6 Bookings	
Most Serious Prior Jail Booking:							
No Prior Jail Booking		35	18.9%	0	0.0%	35	18.9%
Violence		90	60.0%	7	53.8%	97	59.5%
Sex Crimes		4	2.7%	0	0.0%	4	2.5%
Weapons		18	12.0%	0	0.0%	18	11.0%
Property		2	1.3%	0	0.0%	2	1.2%
Drug/Alcohol		31	20.7%	6	46.2%	37	22.7%
Other Crimes		5	3.3%	0	0.0%	5	3.1%
	Total	150	100.0%	13	100.0%	163	100.0%
# Prior Bench Warrants		3.7 Bench Warrants		10.2 Bench Warrants		3.9 Bench Warrants	
Designated Custody Classifications:							
No housing problem		177	95.7%	13	100.0%	190	96.0%
Assaultive		2	1.1%	0	0.0%	2	1.0%
Mental Health/Suicidal		0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Escape risk		1	0.5%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%
Protective Custody		5	2.7%	5	0.0%	10	5.1%
	Total	185	100.0%	13	100.0%	198	100.0%
Ave. # Disciplinary Reports issued/inmate:							
Current Incarceration Period		2.1 Incidents		1.5 Incidents		1.8 Incidents	
All Current & Previous Incarceration Periods		6.8 Incidents		5.9 Incidents		6.2 Incidents	
Average Length of Incarceration:		84 Days		24 Days		80 Days	
Length of Incarceration							
1 - 15 Days		76	41.1%	10	76.9%	86	43.4%
16 - 30 Days		23	12.4%	0	0.0%	23	11.6%
31 - 60 Days		32	17.3%	0	0.0%	32	16.2%
Over 60 Days		54	29.2%	3	23.1%	57	28.8%
Bail Amounts by Average Days in Custody (LOS):							
Under $20,000		11.5 Days		14.8 Days		14.8 Days	
$20,001 - $30,000		29.3 Days		10.0 Days		27.5 Days	
$30,001 - $50,000		22.1 Days		13.0 Days		40.9 Days	
$50,001 - $75,000		41.7 Days		0.0 Days		40.9 Days	
$75,001 - $100,000		52.2 Days		68.0 Days		53.7 Days	
$100,001 - 150,000		57.9 Days		0.0 Days		58.4 Days	
$150,001 - $200,000		43.3 Days		0.0 Days		58.7 Days	
$200,001 - $300,000		71.0 Days		0.0 Days		81.8 Days	
$300,001 Plus		422.9 Days		0.0 Days		382.9 Days	

HumRealignment/Table4

Humboldt County Jail System

Analysis of the Number of Jail Beds Occupied by Selected

Pretrial and Sentend Inmate Groupings Based on the Jail Profile

2011

		INMATE CUSTODY STATUS								
		Pretrial Inmates			Sentenced Inmates			SWAP		
Groups	Selected Inmate Characteristics	Number	Percent	Cumulative ADP	Number	Percent	Cumulative ADP	Number	Percent	Cumulative ADP
Group #1:	No violence/weapons bookings no alcohol/drug bookings no sex crime bookings no detainer / foreign holds; no bench warrants and no transients	21	8.9%	21	1	0.8%	1	3	1.1%	3
Group #2:	No violence/weapons bookings; no sex crime, no detainer / foreign holds; no bench warrants (can includealcohol/ drug bookings) and no transients.	2	0.8%	23	0	0.0%	1	5	1.8%	8
Group #3:	No violence/weapons bookings; no sex crime bookings; no detainer / foreign holds; no bench warrants; 1-2 prior bookings that did not involve violence/weapons crimes or sex crimes and no transients.	27	11.4%	50	13	10.2%	14	118	41.7%	126
Group #4:	No violence/weapons bookings; no sex crime bookings; no detainer / foreign holds; no bench warrants; 3-4 prior bookings that did not involve violence/weapons crimes; or sex crimes and no transients.	4	1.7%	54	0	0.0%	14	14	4.9%	140
Group #5:	No violence/weapons bookings; no sex crime bookings; no detainer / foreign holds; 1 or 2 bench warrants; 3-4 prior bookings that did not involve violence/weapons crimes; or sex crimes and no transients.	8	3.4%	62	4	3.1%	18	21	7.4%	161
Group #6:	All other types of inmates including no bail holds; felony/ misdemeanor violence/weapons offenses;sex crimes extensive bench warrants; and transients.	175	73.8%	237	109	85.8%	127	122	43.1%	283
	TOTAL	237	100.0%		127	100.0%		283	100.0%	

HumRealignment/Table5

SOURCE: Humboldt County Jail Profile taken November 7, 2011

Appendix F.

Humboldt County DHHS Mental Health Assessment
Humboldt County Public Safety Realignment Plan

COUNTY OF HUMBOLDT - DHHS, MENTAL HEALTH BRANCH

1096-Assessment

☐ **CYFS 1096C** ☐ **Jail 1096J** ☐ **Outpatient 1096OP** ☐ **PES 1096P** ☐ **SV 1096SV**

First Name _____ Last Name _____ Client ID _____

Event RU _____ Service Activity _____ Staff ID _____

Date of Service _____ Time Started _____ Duration _____

LEGAL STATUS: ☐ 5150 ☐ 5250 ☐ DTS ☐ DTO ☐ GD ☐ VOL ☐ LPS ☐ T-CON

Location of Service:

☐ 1 MH/CYFS Clinic (Office)	☐ 9 Other Location: _____	☐ H Northern Humboldt (N of Arcata)	☐ Q Mobile Service
☐ 2 Field	☐ A Home	☐ I Eastern Humboldt (E of Arcata)	☐ R Non-Trad Svc Loc (park, bridge,etc)
☐ 3 Other Hospital	☐ B Eureka Community	☐ J Southern Humboldt	☐ S Telehealth
☐ 4 Court/jail	☐ C Arcata Community	☐ K Community Center	☐ T Residential (Adult)
☐ 5 School	☐ D Eel River Community	☐ L Hum-Works	☐ U Residential (Adolescent)
☐ 6 Dept of Social Services	☐ E Homeless/Emergency Shelter	☐ M Contract Provider (MCO)	☐ W Unknown/not reported
☐ 7 Garberville Clinic	☐ F Faith Based (Church, Temple, etc)	☐ N Age Specific Com.-teen/sr. ctr.	☐ X Adolescent DT (Intnsv/Child)
☐ 8 Sempervirens/PES	☐ G Health Care/Primary Care	☐ O Client's Job Site	☐ Z IMD/SNF
		☐ P Phone	

Identification (demographic information, referral source & other pertinent information**):** _____

Presenting Problem (client's perspective about the circumstances that led to admission**):** _____

Psychiatric Symptoms and Behavior (including onset & course of symptoms in support of DSM IV diagnosis

Special Needs ☐ Preferred language ☐ Accessibility issues ☐ Interpreter ☐ Other ☐ None

Comments: _____

 CONFIDENTIAL PATIENT INFORMATION (SEE CA W & I CODE 5328, 42 CFR PART 2) DHHS–MHB FORM#1096 (Rev 9/11/11)

Current Medications	Dosage	Date of Initial Rx or Refill	Informed Consent Signed?
			☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A
			☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A
			☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A
			☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A
			☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A
			☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A

Herbals ☐ **No** ☐ **Yes** **List** _____

OTC ☐ **No** ☐ **Yes** **List** _____

Does the client have a substance abuse/dependence issue? ☐ **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐ **Unknown**

Substance	Onset	Last Use	Frequency	Substance	Onset	Last Use	Frequency
☐ Marijuana				☐ Sedatives			
☐ ETOH				☐ Narcotics			
☐ Tobacco				☐ Hallucinogens			
☐ Meth				☐ Inhalants			
☐ Cocaine				☐ Caffeine			

Drug of choice _____ Route of choice _____

Hx of treatment: _____

Referral to AOD service: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Past Psychiatric History (include age of onset of illness, Hx of OP treatment, Previous hospitalizations, including the most recent, Hx of suicide attempts, including the most recent, Hx of violence, and Medications tried and response)

_____

Family Psychiatric History _____

Family Medical History: ☐ **Diabetes** ☐ **Hypertension** ☐ **Overweight** ☐ **Cardiovascular Disease**

Comments: _____

Personal, Social, and Developmental History

Childhood and developmental history, if relevant: _____

Living situation: _____

Marital history/children: _____

Education: _____

Occupation/financial: _____

Legal history: _____

Military history: _____

Relevant cultural/ethnic issues: _____

Supports (social, community, etc.): _____

First Name:_____ Last Name:_____ Client ID:_____

Trauma: Past history of trauma: Has the client experienced a traumatic event? (such as having witnessed violence, having been a victim of crime or violence, having lived through a natural disaster, having been a combatant or civilian in a war zone, having witnessed or having been a victim of a severe accident, or having been a victim of physical, emotional or sexual abuse).

☐Yes ☐No ☐Unknown

Comments: _____

_____

Strengths: _____

_____

_____

Medical History And General Review of Systems (as applicable to your scope of practice) **PCP/Clinic:** _____

HEENT: _____

Neurological: _____

Cardiovascular: _____

Respiratory: _____

Gastrointestinal: _____

Endocrine: _____

Musculoskeletal: _____

Skin: _____

Genitourinary: _____

Vitals ☐ **Not available**

T	P	R	B/P

WT/BMI:

Lab Results:

Comments: _____

Allergies: Does the client report having allergies to, or having reacted adversely to, any of the following items?

☐ No Known Allergies *(Please √ box if yes)*

☐ Local anesthesia or dental anesthetics ☐Penicillin or other antibiotics ☐Sulfa drugs

☐ Barbiturates, sedatives or sleeping pills ☐Aspirin ☐Iodine

☐ Bee stings/insect bites

☐ Allergies/reactions to any other drugs or food: please list: _____

If a box is checked, specify details: _____

☐ **NKDA (No known drug allergies)**

MENTAL STATUS EXAM

Check where indicated: (Please elaborate using descriptions as much as possible).

Appearance:	☐ neatly dressed ☐ disheveled ☐ peculiar	☐ well groomed ☐ older than stated age	☐ careless grooming ☐ younger than stated age	☐ poor hygiene ☐ other	
Behavior:	☐ calm ☐ threatening ☐ responding to internal stimuli	☐cooperative ☐ evasive ☐ other:	☐ hostile ☐ guarded	☐ agitated ☐ good eye contact	☐ uncooperative ☐ poor eye contact
Psychomotor Activity:	☐ normal ☐ fidgety	☐ hyperactive ☐ tics	☐ retarded ☐ shaky	☐ other	
	abnormal involuntary movement:		☐absent	☐ present	
Speech:	☐ articulate ☐ rapid ☐ loud	☐ normal rate ☐ pressured ☐ increased latency	☐ normal rhythm ☐ slowed ☐ decreased latency	☐ dysarthric ☐ low volume ☐ other	

First Name:_____Last Name:_____Client ID:_____

Mood: ☐ depressed ☐ anxious ☐ happy ☐ sad ☐ angry ☐ other ☐ irritable ☐ neutral

Affect: ☐ full ☐ depressed ☐ euthymic ☐ congruent ☐ appropriate ☐ tearful ☐ restricted ☐ noncongruent ☐ inappropriate ☐ elated ☐ anxious ☐ irritable ☐ blunted ☐ euphoric ☐ dysphoric ☐ other ☐ flat ☐ labile

Thought Form: ☐ organized ☐ illogical ☐ poverty of speech ☐ goal-directed ☐ loose associations ☐ other ☐ tangential ☐ flight of ideas ☐ circumstantial ☐ blocking

Thought Content: ☐ delusions ☐ obsessions/compulsions ☐ Other

Risk Assessment:

	Suicidal:	Homicidal or Violent:
Ideation:	☐Yes ☐No	☐Yes ☐No
Plan/method:	☐Yes ☐No	☐Yes ☐No
Intention:	☐Yes ☐No	☐Yes ☐No
Means:	☐Yes ☐No	☐Yes ☐No
Action:	☐Yes ☐No	☐Yes ☐No

☐ Tarasoff letter sent. If no, why?

Comments

Perception: hallucinations: ☐ none ☐ auditory Type: ☐ command ☐ derogatory ☐ persecutory ☐ visual

Description:

Orientation: correct to: ☐ time ☐ place ☐ person ☐ situation

Description:

Registration/ Immediate Recall/ Concentration: ☐ gives relevant response repeats digit sequence [/]

Other:

Short Term Memory: able to repeat [/] objects or data at 5 to 10 minutes ☐ Spells "world" backwards

Other:

Long Term Memory: Provides personal history (e.g. Date of wedding, name of High School)

Recalls public events (e.g. Presidents, world war, current news)

Other:

Intellect: ☐ above average ☐ average ☐ dull ☐ below average
(based on: vocabulary/fund of information/concepts/proverbs/similarities)

Comment:

Judgment: ☐ adequate ☐ impaired as evidenced by ☐ other:

Describe:

First Name:_____Last Name:_____Client ID:_____

Insight: ☐ adequate ☐ impaired as evidenced by ☐ other:

Describe:

DSM-IV-TR **Five Axis Diagnosis** **(indicate Primary and Secondary diagnoses) (only 1 diagnosis can be PRIMARY)**

Staff must provide a DSM Diagnosis based on current symptoms: (may NOT indicate "by report or by history")

AXIS I: P ☐ S ☐ _____

I P ☐ S ☐ _____

I P ☐ S ☐ _____

AXIS II: P ☐ S ☐ _____

AXIS II: P ☐ S ☐

AXIS III:

AXIS IV (Write brief description of specific stressor & check appropriate letter category from the following listed prompts)

☐ a. problems with primary support group
☐ b. problems related to social environment
☐ c. education problems
☐ d. occupational problem
☐ e. housing problems
☐ f. economic problems
☐ g. problems with access to health care services
☐ h. problems related to interaction with legal system/crime
☐ i. other psychosocial and environmental

Describe:

AXIS V Current GAF: Highest GAF During past year:

Prognosis: ☐ good ☐ fair ☐ guarded ☐ poor ☐ other _____

Disposition and Plan: (if applicable, clinical care planning Narrative Summary)

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Labs ordered: _____

Reason for Medication Choice: **(as applicable to your scope of practice)** ☐ **Not Applicable**

If medication type or dose is being changed at this visit, indicate rationale for change (more than 1 reason may be selected):

☐ Diagnosis Change ☐ Insufficient Improvements ☐ Patient Preference ☐ Side Effects ☐ SE Profile
☐ Symptoms Worsening ☐ Pattern of Assoc Sx ☐ Past Response

☐ No Medication Change ☐ Other _____

Patient Education Completed? ☐Yes ☐No ☐ NA

Medication Consent Signed: ☐Yes ☐No ☐ NA if no, reason: _____

Follow-up, if relevant: Return to clinic in #_____ ☐ months ☐ weeks

First Name:_____Last Name:_____Client ID:_____

☐ **Client meets Specialty Mental Health Medical necessity criteria.** **Level-check one** ☐ **I** ☐ **II** ☐ **III**

Addendum: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

SV Admit ☐ **Yes** **Reason** _____

Estimated length of stay: _____

Signature/Title: _____	Date: _____
Print Name:	Time:
Co-Signature (if required)/Title: _____	Date: _____
Print Name:	Time:

COUNTY OF HUMBOLDT - DHHS, MENTAL HEALTH BRANCH

1166–Dual Recovery Program Intake

First Name _____ Last Name _____ Client ID _____

Event RU _____ Service Activity _____ Staff ID _____

Date Completed _____

Location: ☐ Office ☐Field ☐Phone ☐Other:

I. Psychosocial History

Client's description of childhood history; e.g., family constellation, number of siblings, attachment relationships, domestic violence, etc.:

Trauma History

Did client experience childhood physical abuse? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Client's description of abuse:

a. Age when abuse occurred:
b. Length of abuse:
c. Was abuse reported? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Did client experience childhood sexual abuse? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Client's description of abuse:

a. Age when abuse occurred:
b. Length of abuse:
c. Was abuse reported? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Was client ever physically abused as an adult? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Client's description of abuse:

a. Age when abuse occurred:
b. Length of abuse:
c. Was abuse reported? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Was client ever sexually abused as an adult? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Client's description of abuse:

a. Age when abuse occurred:
b. Length of abuse:
c. Was abuse reported? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Was client ever a victim of a significant crime? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Client's description of criminal victimization:

a. Age when victimization occurred:
b. Length of abuse:
c. Was this crime reported? ☐ Yes ☐ No

II. Marital/Relationship History/Issues

Client's marital status and history, significant relationships past and present, current relationship status, history of violence in relationships, client's perception of their substance use on these relationships:

Was client ever arrested for domestic violence? ☐ Yes ☐ No

a. Nature of event:

b. Was client convicted? ☐ Yes ☐ No

c. Was client under the influence of drugs/alcohol at the time of the event? Alcohol: ☐ Yes ☐ No
Drugs: ☐ Yes ☐ No

d. Did client attend court ordered DV classes? ☐ Yes ☐ No

e. Did client complete court ordered DV classes? ☐ Yes ☐ No

III. Substance/Alcohol Abuse History

Is there a history of substance/alcohol abuse in client's family? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, address the following items:

Relationship to client	Substance(s) abused	Effect on client

Client's description of drugs of choice

a. Primary:

b. Secondary:

c. Tertiary:

Client's explanation of why they like their drugs of choice

Client's problems related to substance/alcohol abuse:

Legal ☐ Family ☐ Employment ☐ Health ☐ Other ☐

Number of incarcerations:

Number of incarcerations where client was under the influence at the time of arrest:

Has client ever experienced alcohol blackouts? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, describe:

Has client ever experienced alcohol withdrawals:

Delirium tremens(DT's) ☐ Yes ☐ No How often?

Alcohol seizures ☐ Yes ☐ No How often?

Has client ever experienced withdrawal symptoms from any substance?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, what substance(s)?

Has client ever participated in a structured alcohol/drug detoxification program?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Has client currently or previously been in a methadone or suboxone maintenance program?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If intravenous drug user, has client ever shared needles?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, is client concerned about health risks of needle sharing?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Describe high risk behaviors client has engaged in as a result of substance abuse; e.g., prostitution, dealing drugs, etc.:

Has client ever stopped taking prescribed medication due to substance/alcohol abuse? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, describe the consequences:

History of Substance Abuse Treatment

Program	Inpatient/Outpatient	Dates of Tx	Reason for Tx

Longest period of being clean and sober:

Client's explanation of how they stayed clean and/or sober:

Client's explanation of how they relapse:

Payoff Matrix

Please be as specific as possible about the consequences

Advantages of Using Substances Consider possible motives for using substances, such as; socializing, coping with symptoms or other problems, pleasure and recreation, or something to do	**Advantages of Not Using Substances** Consider potential advantages of not using, such as; less conflict with others, fewer symptoms and relapses, fewer money or legal problems, more stable housing, improved ability to work, go to school, or parent
Disadvantages of Using Substances Consider common negative consequences of using substances, such as; more severe symptoms, more frequent relapses, conflict with others, money or legal problems, loss of housing, problems working, going to school, or parenting	**Disadvantages of Not Using Substances** Consider the potential costs of becoming sober, such as; more problems socializing, difficulties coping with symptoms or negative moods, lack of recreation and fun, and having nothing interesting to do

Does client perceive that he or she has a mental illness? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, describe the client's perception of the problem:

Does client perceive their use of substances as a problem? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, describe the client's perception of the problem:

Did symptoms of mental illness begin prior to onset of substance use? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, describe the symptoms and age of onset:

Describe whether symptoms became more severe and/or whether additional symptoms developed following onset of substance use:

Does client perceive a relationship between his or her mental illness and substance abuse? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, describe the client's perception of the problem:

If the client has had periods of being clean/sober, describe the course of the psychiatric symptoms during these periods (include periods in a controlled environment and whether client was taking medications during these periods of abstinence):

IV. Motivation To Address Substance Abuse

Is client interested in participating in DRP? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, what benefits does the client hope to obtain from participation in the DRP:

Stage of change:
- ☐ Pre-contemplation
- ☐ Contemplation
- ☐ Preparation
- ☐ Action
- ☐ Maintenance

Stage of treatment:
- ☐ Pre-engagement
- ☐ Engagement
- ☐ Early persuasion
- ☐ Late persuasion
- ☐ Early active
- ☐ Active
- ☐ Relapse prevention
- ☐ In remission or recovery

V. Treatment Recommendations

Group: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Group type (e.g. educational, process, trauma, social skills, etc.):

Individual counseling: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Case management: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Additional recommendations (e.g. supportive employment, housing assistance, etc.):

VI. Formulation Statement

Describe the interaction of the client's mental illness and substance abuse:

VII. Identification of Patient Motivators

Describe what may motivate this patient to become abstinent from substance abuse:

Staff Signature/Title: _____ Date: _____

Print Name: _____ Time: _____

LPHA Signature/Title: _____ Date: _____

Print Name: _____ Time: _____

Appendix G.

Humboldt County DHHS Alcohol and Drug Assessment
Humboldt County Public Safety Realignment Plan

COUNTY OF HUMBOLDT – DHHS, MENTAL HEALTH BRANCH
720 Wood Street. Eureka. CA 95501

3002 ASSESSMENT. ALCOHOL & OTHER DRUG PROGRAMS

First Name: Last Name: Case #:

Event RU: Service Activity: Staff ID:

Date of Service: Time Started: Time Ended:

Total Time Billed: Location: ☐ Office ☐Field ☐Phone ☐Other:

MENTAL STATUS EXAM:

Affect: Appropriate Mood: Normal Appearance: Well-groomed

Motor Activity: Calm Thought Process: Intact

Hallucinations: None Delusions: None

Memory: Intact Speech: Normal Judgment: Intact

Insight: Intact Source of Info: Personal observation

Orientation: Person: No Problem Time: No Problem Place: No Problem

Situation: No Problem

Other:.

SUICIDALITY: ***None*** HOMICIDALITY: ***None***

Please Describe:

ASSESSMENT SUMMARY:

STAFF: Assess Client on each of six dimensions

[1] Drug History (use symptoms to justify [2] Medical History

[3] Legal [4] Psychosocial

[5] Educational [6] Vocational/Employment

LEVEL OF CARE ASSESSMENT

Check all that apply. (See ASAM placement criteria for detailed explanations).

Client Name: _____ Client ID/Case #: _____ Date: _____

This information has been provided to you from records protected by federal confidentiality rules (42 CFR part 2). The federal rules prohibit you from making any further disclosure of this information unless further disclosure is expressly permitted by their written consent of the person to whom it pertains or as otherwise permitted by 42 CFR part 2. A general authorization for the release of medical or other information is NOT sufficient for this purpose. The federal rules restrict any use of the information to criminally investigate or prosecute any alcohol or drug abuse patient.

OUTPATIENT CRITERIA

☐ Withdrawal; no risk
☐ Biomedical conditions; stable or nonexistent
☐ Emotional/behavioral conditions; stable
☐ Treatment acceptance/resistance; willing to cooperate. however, needs motivational and monitoring strategies.
☐ Relapse potential**;** able to maintain abstinence and recovery goals with minimal support.
☐ Recovery environment; client has primary recovery support and/or coping skills sufficiently intact to support recovery.

INTENSIVE OUTPATIENT CRITEREA (same as ASAM criteria for Day Treatment)

☐ Withdrawal; minimal risk
☐ Biomedical conditions; none or non-distracting from addictions treatment and manageable at level II.
☐ Emotional/behavioral conditions; mild severity with potential to distract from recovery.
☐ Treatment acceptance/resistance; resistance high enough to require structured programming, however not so high as to render outpatient treatment ineffective.
☐ Recovery environment; environment is unsupported however, with structured support, client can develop adequate coping skills.
☐ Relapse potential; intensification of addiction symptoms and high likelihood of relapse without close monitoring and support.

RECOMMENDATION

☐ **ASSESSMENT ONLY**
☐ **OUTPATIENT**
☐ **INTENSIVE OUTPATIENT TREATMENT**
☐ **REFER TO A HIGHER LEVEL OF CARE**

Additional comments: _____

Prognosis:	Guarded
Type of Treatment:	N/A
Estimated frequency:	N/A
Duration of Treatment	N/A
Aftercare	N/A

DIAGNOSIS

AXIS I: **Code/Description** **Specifier**

Client Name: _____ Client ID/Case #: _____ Date: _____

This information has been provided to you from records protected by federal confidentiality rules (42 CFR part 2). The federal rules prohibit you from making any further disclosure of this information unless further disclosure is expressly permitted by their written consent of the person to whom it pertains or as otherwise permitted by 42 CFR part 2. A general authorization for the release of medical or other information is NOT sufficient for this purpose. The federal rules restrict any use of the information to criminally investigate or prosecute any alcohol or drug abuse patient.

AXIS I: V71.09 No Dx
V71.09 No Dx
V71.09 No Dx

AXIS II deferred

AXIS III see Medical History

AXIS IV Psychosocial and Environmental problems

Check:

☐ (A) Problems with primary support group:

☐ (B) Problems related to social environment:

☐ (C) Educational problems:

☐ (D) Occupational problems:

☐ (E) Housing Problems:

☐ (F) Economic Problems:

☐ (G) Problems with accessing health care services:

☐ (H) Problems related to legal system:

☐ (I) Other psychosocial/environmental problems:

AXIS V: Global Assessment of Functioning Scale

Score:

Time Frame:

Counselor Signature:_____ Date:_____

Clinical Supervisor Signature: _____ Date:_____

Program Physician Signature: _____ Date:_____

Client Name: _____ Client ID/Case #: _____ Date: _____

This information has been provided to you from records protected by federal confidentiality rules (42 CFR part 2). The federal rules prohibit you from making any further disclosure of this information unless further disclosure is expressly permitted by their written consent of the person to whom it pertains or as otherwise permitted by 42 CFR part 2. A general authorization for the release of medical or other information is NOT sufficient for this purpose. The federal rules restrict any use of the information to criminally investigate or prosecute any alcohol or drug abuse patient.

Appendix H.

Static Risk Offender Needs Guide (STRONG)
Evidence-Based Risk and Assessment Instrument
Humboldt County Public Safety Realignment Plan

Offender Needs Guide Overview Report

Offender:

DOB:

Completed by:

Completed: 6/1/201

Risk Level Classification: HPR

Need			Domain	Protective		
Low	Moderate	High		Low	Moderate	High
			DOMAIN 8: AGGRESSION			
			DOMAIN 7: MENTAL HEALTH			
			DOMAIN 9: ATTITUDES / BEHAVIORS			
			DOMAIN 10: COPING SKILLS			
			DOMAIN 2: COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT			
			DOMAIN 3: FRIENDS			
			DOMAIN 6: ALCOHOL / DRUG USE			
			DOMAIN 4: RESIDENTIAL			
			DOMAIN 5: FAMILY			
			DOMAIN 1: EDUCATION			

DOMAIN 8: AGGRESSION

Needs

- Has exhibited threatening, aggressive, or violent behaviors during any period of confinement.
- Has exhibited threatening, aggressive, or violent behaviors in the community
- Is impulsive, acts without thinking and/or lack of control or inhibitions, opportunistic.
- Has caused injury to victim, no medical attention required.
- Has physically assaulted a male victim.
- Has used threatening, aggressive, or violent behaviors as a reaction to conflict or stress.
- Has violently destroyed property.
- Has had violent infractions & misconducts while in confinement (fighting, assault, etc.).
- Has violent outbursts, displays of temper, uncontrolled anger indicating potential for harm.

Protective

Other

DOMAIN 7: MENTAL HEALTH

Needs

- Has had no 2 or more in-patient stays for mental health problems.
- Assessor's observations: paranoid thinking, disorganized thought.
- Not attending recommended/required mental health counseling. Reason not attending mental health counseling: awaiting entrance.
- Has a documented mental health diagnosis. Diagnosed by: Co. M Hlth

Mental Health Diagnosis: paranoid schizophrenia.

Protective

- Mental health medication is being taken as prescribed.
- Has never had serious thoughts about suicide.

Other

- Mental health mediation has been prescribed in the past.
- Has participated in out-patient counseling in the past.

DOMAIN 9: ATTITUDES / BEHAVIORS

Needs

- Believes he/she will be successful only if external controls are in place (DOC, family, friends, etc.).
- Indifferent toward authority, complies with some directives and/or conditions, but has also received infractions and/or violations during

Protective

- No firmly established anti-social characteristics.

the last 6 months.
- Minimizes, denies, justifies, excuses, or blames others for anti-social behavior during most recent 6 months.
- Reaction to conflict or stress has been the motivation for criminal behavior.
- Respects personal property, but not public/business property during the last 6 months.
- Selectively disregarded societal conventions, or rules of incarceration during the last 6 months.
- Superficially accepts responsibility for anti-social behavior, but has not changed behavior during the last 6 months.
- Verbalizes desire for change, but is not taking steps during the last 6 months.

Other

DOMAIN 10: COPING SKILLS

Needs

- Avoids dealing with others due to limited or lack of social skills, shy and/or withdrawn.
- Behaviors and/or verbalizations demonstrate that the offender has not yet made any connection between their actions and the consequences.

Other

- No need for any independent living services.

Protective

- Problem solving skills are limited. Finds difficult situations frustrating and often unmanageable.
- Uses some self-control, sometimes thinks before acting.

DOMAIN 2: COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT

Needs

- Criminal conviction history poses a barrier to employment.
- Mental health concerns pose a barrier to employment.
- Was not employed.
- Was not employed.
- Was temporarily disabled/unable to work.
- Transportation issues pose a barrier to employment.
- Average net monthly income from legal employment and/or other legal sources during the most recent 6 months in the community was under $1,000.

Other

Protective

- During the most recent 6 months in the community was managing debt and meeting financial commitments.
- Since age 18; has been employed for more than one year and up to three years.
- Has had no problems while employed.
- Has public insurance (Welfare, Medical coupons, Medicaid, etc.)
- During the most recent 6 months in the community, offender was relying on family and/or others for financial support.
- During the most recent 6 months in the community, offender was relying on public assistance.
- Primary source of income during the most recent 6 months in the community was social security insurance due to disability.

DOMAIN 3: FRIENDS

Needs

- During the most recent 6 months in the community.

Other

Protective

, - Has no anti-social friends/associates during the most recent 6 months in the community.

DOMAIN 6: ALCOHOL / DRUG USE

Needs

- Has had an alcohol problem.
- Was 15 years old when first used alcohol.
- Has had a drug problem.
- Was 15 old when first used

Other

- Has used alcohol in lifetime.
- Has used cocaine in lifetime.
- Has used hallucinogens in lifetime.
- Has used heroin in lifetime.
- Has used marijuana in lifetime.
- Has used methamphetamines in lifetime.
- Has not Using in the last 6 Months
- Participated in a alcohol/druq self-help (AA/NA) program
- Alcohol/drug use has caused family conflict.
- Alcohol/druq use has caused mental health problems, including hospitalization.
- Alcohol/drug use has caused problems with employment.
- Alcoholl/drug use has caused anti-social behaviors and/or law violations.
- Alcohol/drug use has disrupted education.
- Alcohol/drug use has caused problems maintaining pro-social friends.

Protective

DOMAIN 4: RESIDENTIAL

Needs

- Had some exposure to anti-social influence, lacking ties/attachments to neighborhood.

Other

- Was living alone.

Protective

- Currently was primary occupant of residence.
- Residence as primary occupant for 6 months.

DOMAIN 5: FAMILY

Needs

Other

- Has never been married or had an equivalent relationship.
- Has no current relationship during the most recent 6 months in the community.
- Has no current marriage or equivalent relationship during the most recent 6 months in the community.
- Has no minor children.
- No family members were involved in offender's life during last 6 months.

Protective

DOMAIN 1: EDUCATION

Needs

Other

- Has never been expelled or quit school.
- Verbalizes desire to continue education, but not actively taking steps.

Protective

- Highest education level achieved is a 2 year college degree.
- Is able to read and speak English.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

TARGETED CASE MANAGEMENT ASSESSMENT/SERVICE PLAN

Client Name: .

DOB:

Medi-Cal/SS #:

Medi-Cal Status: Medi-Cal

Initial Assessment Date: 06/01/2011

Ordered to pay supervision fees? Yes

Service Plan: 06/01/2011

Reassessment Date:

Reassessment Date:

Reassessment Date:

Target Population:

18 or older

On supervised probation

Medical and/or mental condition

community living - ILS

Objective: increase self-esteem and ability to deal with others; OCM: No; Follow-Up: 07/13/2011

Date Added: 06/15/2011; Due Date: 07/14/2011; Date Completed: ;

Referred to: HOPE ctr self-esteem peer-to-peer group

education/vocation

Objective: continue to look into taking college courses; OCM: No; Follow-Up: 06/29/2011

Date Added: 06/15/2011; Due Date: 07/01/2011; Date Completed: ;

Referred to: local community college disability services office

Objective: look into part-time job without jeopardizing ssi; OCM: No; Follow-Up: 06/29/2011

Date Added: 06/15/2011; Due Date: 07/14/2011; Date Completed: ;

Referred to: 5t Dept of Rehab

Objective: maintain 551 ; OCM: No; Follow-Up: No

Date Added: 06/01/2011; Due Date:; Date Completed: ;

Referred to:

housing/environmental

Objective: maintain stable housing at mom's 2nd house; OCM: No; Follow-Up: No

Date Added: 06/01/2011; Due Date:; Date Completed: ;

Referred to:

medical/mental (AOD included)

Objective: maintain medi-cal; OCM: No; Follow-Up: No

Date Added: 06/01/2011; Due Date:; Date Completed: ;

Referred to:

Objective: continue attending mental health apts and ingesting meds as presctibed; OCM: No; Follow-Up: No

Date Added: 06/01/2011; Due Date:; Date Completed: ;

Referred to:

social/emotional

Objective: begin mental health counseling; attend anger management groups; OCM: Yes; Follow-Up: 06/29/2011

HUMBOLDT COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

TARGETED CASE MANAGEMENT ASSESSMENT/SERVICE PLAN

Client Name:

DOB:

Medi-Cal/SS #: .

Medi-Cal Status: Medi-Cal

Initial Assessment Date: *06/01/2011*

Ordered to pay supervision fees? Yes'

Service Plan: *06/01/2011*

Reassessment Date:

Reassessment Date:

Reassessment Date:

Target Population:

18 or older

On supervised probation

Medical and/or mental condition

Date Added: 06/15/2011; Due Date: 07/13/2011; Date Completed: ;

Referred to: Co Mental Health; County Mental Health's HOPE peer-to-peer center

Objective: maintain positive relationship with bio-mom and bio-brother; OCM: No; Follow-Up: No

Date Added: 06/15/2011; Due Date:; Date Completed: ;

Referred to:

Signatures (Initial Assessment):

Case Manager: _____ _ Date: _____ Supervisor: _____ _ Date: _____ _

Plan Review/Re-Assessment: Due Date: _____ _ Date: _____ _

Modifications to Service Plan:

Signatures (Re-Assessment):

Case Manager: _____ _ Date: _____ Supervisor: _____ _ Date: _____ _

Termination of Services:

This client received Targeted Case Management services from: _____ to _____ _

Reason for termination:

Case Chronos for the period of: 5/24/2011 to 6/3/2011

Client:

Case Number{s):

On: 03/24/2011 Off: 03/24/2014

Offense{s):

PC 594 (B)(l) - **Fel**

06/01/2011 1,3,6	**Probation Department Face-to-Face Defendant**

D states paid RR in full

D states went to SSA and reinstated SSI/medicare/medi-cal

D states went to County Mental Health and stated desired counseling will receive a call back

D states med compliant

D states substance free

ONG COMPLETED:
RISKIEST DOMAINS ASSESSED:

Aggression: D will be referred to mental health counseling in order to curb his anger, impulsiveness, anxiousness, fear, and reactivity; D will be referred to County Mental Health's HOPE Ctr to attend peer-to-peer anger management group

Attitudes/Behaviors: D will be referred to mental health counseling to examine his beliefs, feeling,and emotions that lead to anti-social behavior; D will be kept in mind for a future mental health group ofT4C

Coping skills: D will be referred to mental health counseling in order to curb his anger, impulsiveness, anxiousness, fear, and reactivity, D will be kept in mind for a future mental health group ofT4C; D will be referred to County Mental Health's HOPE Ctr to attend peer-to-peer self-esteem group

TCM LIFE DOMAINS ASSESSED:

Mental Health/Medical- Dental/ AOD:
Mental Health:
D has long hx of mental illness with diagnosis of paranoid schizophrenia, ingesting prescribed meds, and attending mental health counseling sporadically; D currently med compliant, and willing to attend counseling
Medical-Dental:
D receives medi-cal; D reports has residual injury from past fight with former roommate that is lingering but not in need of immediate attention; D reports no dental problems
AOD: D has hx of aod abuse but has not used in the last six months

Social/Emotional: D is loner but is close to bio-mom, and somewhat close to bio-brother; D has hx of anger issues sometimes resulting in physical outbursts; D may benefit from attending HOPE ctr peer to peer groups; PO-D relationship may help also

Food/Clothing; D has long hx of receiving ssi and it covers food and clothing adequately

Family/Support: D is close to bio-mom, and somewhat close to bio-brother; D may benefit from attending HOPE ctr peer to peer groups; PO-D relationship may help also

Housing: ; D has long hx of receiving ssi and it covers adequately; D ahs rented a house form his mom for several years and lives alone which he reports renders him lonely at times

Vocational/Educational: D has long hx of receiving ssi due to severe mental illness but also expresses desire to continue education and maybe get a pert time job in order to stay busy and gain self-esteem and self-efficacy

ILS: no services needed at this time

TCM/PROBATION CASE PLAN developed with ONG consulted:
Mental Health: continue ingesting meds as prescribed, begin counseling, and continue attending mental health psychiatric med management apts; maintain meds-cal

Social/Emotional: continue positive relationship with bio-mom; attend HOPE ctr groups for self-esteem and anger management; begin mental health counseling to address aggression; maintain and enhance positive relationship with probation officer

Food/Clothing: maintain ssi

Family/Support: maintain positive relationship with bio-mom, and bio-brother; attend HOPE ctr groups for self-esteem; maintain and enhance positive relationship with probation officer

Housing: Maintain positive landlord-renter relationship with bio-mom, maintain ssi for rent money

Vocation/Education: maintain ssi; look into taking a college class; look into the possibility of obtaining part-time employment without jeopardizing ssi by accessing

ILS: no services needed at this time

D agrees with case plan

FU OC set for 6/15 at 2pm

DTS.

DS

Appendix I.

Probation Department's Violation Sanction Matrix
Humboldt County Public Safety Realignment Plan

Humboldt County Probation Department
Violation Sanction Matrix

Low Severity VOPS	SRA CLASSIFICATION	Verbal Reprimand	1203.12 Report	Ua in a Month	Out of Custody VOP	AOD Assessment	Apology Letter or Essay	Peer Support Group	Re-refer to BIP	Increased Contact	Increased Testing	Corrective Action Plan	Res TX Referral	CSW	CBT Referral	Counseling	Home Contact	SCRAM	Home Supervision/EM-GPS	Attach Wages	Referral to Detox	Flash Incarceration	90 Days Jail	180 Days-Terminate	Revocation
THC Use / Possession	**LOW**	x	x	x																					
	MOD	x	x	x			x	x		x	x	x					x								
	HIGH	x	x	x			x	x		x	x	x					x								
Alcohol / Non-criminogenic	**LOW**	x	x																						
	MOD	x	x				x	x		x	x	x					x								
	HIGH	x	x				x	x		x	x	x					x								
Missed Appointment	**LOW**	x																							
	MOD	x								x	x	x													
	HIGH	x								x	x	x					x		x						
Failed to Complete CSW	**LOW**	x	x											x											
	MOD	x	x		x																				
	HIGH	x	x		x					x	x														
Left County Without Travel Pass	**LOW**	x	x																						
	MOD	x	x				x			x	x						x								
	HIGH	x	x				x			x	x						x		x						
Moved Without Consent	**LOW**	x	x																						
	MOD	x	x																						
	HIGH	x	x																						
R & R Willful	**LOW**	x	x		x							x								x					
	MOD	x	x		x		x					x		x						x					
	HIGH	x	x		x		x					x		x						x					
Technical / Non-Criminogenic	**LOW**	x	x																						
	MOD	x	x				x			x	x	x													
	HIGH	x	x				x			x	x	x							x						

Humboldt County Probation Department
Violation Sanction Matrix

Moderate Severity VOPS	SRA CLASSIFICATION	Verbal Reprimand	1203.12 Report	Ua in a Month	Out of Custody VOP	AOD Assessment	Apology Letter or Essay	Peer Support Group	Re-refer to BIP	Increased Contact	Increased Testing	Corrective Action Plan	Res TX Referral	CSW	CBT Referral	Counseling	Home Contact	SCRAM	Home Supervision/EM-GPS	Attach Wages	Referral to Detox	Flash Incarceration	90 Days Jail	180 Days-Terminate	Revocation
Drug Use (~THC) * Alcohol Criminogenic	**LOW**	x	x					x																	
	MOD	x	x					x		x	x	x					x				x				
	HIGH	x	x					x		x	x	x					x	x			x	x	x		
Drug Use Multiple Includes Alcohol	**LOW**	x	x	x		x		x		x		x													
	MOD		x			x	x	x		x	x	x					x				x	x			
	HIGH		x			x	x	x		x	x	x	x				x	x	x		x	x	x		
Misdemeanor Non-Criminogenic	**LOW**		x																						
	MOD		x		x					x		x		x	x		x					x			
	HIGH		x		x					x		x		x	x		x	x	x			x	x		
Pohibited Contact (~290)	**LOW**	x	x																						
	MOD	x	x		x					x	x	x			x		x		x			x			
	HIGH	x	x		x					x	x	x			x		x		x			x	x		
Technical Criminogenic	**LOW**	x	x																						
	MOD		x		x					x	x	x			x		x		x			x			
	HIGH		x		x					x	x	x			x		x		x			x	x	x	
Drug Test Failure	**LOW**		x																						
	MOD		x		x	x				x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x		x	x	x		
	HIGH		x		x	x				x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	
BP Failure (not living with victim)	**LOW**		x		x				x																
	MOD		x		x				x	x		x			x		x					x	x		
	HIGH		x		x				x	x		x			x		x		x			x	x	x	
Repeated Low Level Violation	**LOW**		x		x																			x	
	MOD		x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x							
	HIGH		x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x			x	x	

Humboldt County Probation Department
Violation Sanction Matrix

High Severity VOPS	SRA CLASSIFICATION	Verbal Reprimand	1203.12 Report	Ua in a Month	Out of Custody VOP	AOD Assessment	Apology Letter or Essay	Peer Support Group	Re-refer to BIP	Increased Contact	Increased Testing	Corrective Action Plan	Res TX Referral	CSW	CBT Referral	Counseling	Home Contact	SCRAM	Home Supervision/EM-GPS	Attach Wages	Referral to Detox	Flash Incarceration	90 Days Jail	180 Days-Terminate	Revocation
New Felony Arrest * Firearm Included	**LOW**				x					x												x	x	x	x
	MOD				x	x				x			x		x				x			x	x	x	x
	HIGH				x	x				x	x		x		x				x			x	x	x	x
Contact With Victim	**LOW**	x	x		x																	x			
	MOD		x		x					x		x			x		x		x			x			
	HIGH		x		x					x		x			x		x		x			x	x	x	x
Contact With Child (290)	**LOW**	x	x		x																	x	x	x	x
	MOD				x		x			x		x			x		x		x			x	x	x	x
	HIGH				x					x		x			x		x		x			x	x	x	x
Misdemeanor Criminogenic	**LOW**		x		x																				
	MOD		x		x	x		x		x	x	x			x		x		x		x	x	x	x	x
	HIGH		x		x	x		x		x	x	x	x		x		x		x		x	x	x	x	x
Absconding	**LOW**				x																				
	MOD				x									x									x	x	x
	HIGH				x									x									x	x	x
Failure to Register 290, Arson or Gang	**LOW**				x																	x	x	x	x
	MOD				x																	x	x	x	x
	HIGH				x																	x	x	x	x
BIP Failure (living with victim)	**LOW**				x																			x	
	MOD				x							x			x	x	x		x				x		x
	HIGH				x							x			x	x	x		x				x		x
Repeated MOD Violations	**LOW**				x														x			x	x	x	
	MOD				x														x			x	x	x	x
	HIGH				x														x			x	x		x

Appendix J.

Probation Department's Electronic Monitoring Equipment
Humboldt County Public Safety Realignment Plan

Radio frequency (RF) monitoring is usually used to monitor a participant's presence or absence at a specified place. It does not track the individual, but rather monitors the compliance of individuals required to remain at a specific location for a specific time period.

G4S's innovative RF technology using dual transceivers in both the Personal Transmitter Bracelet (PTX2) and the Personal Home Monitoring Unit (PHMU) to provide an unique two-way radio frequency link in both its landline and cellular monitoring units. The advanced RF Patrol® system provides more accurate supervision, faster notification and is capable of continuous signaling to receive, store and disseminate compliance data to G4S' monitoring center without active involvement from the participant. The RF Patrol® PTX2 is easy to install, provides fiber-optic tamper detection and is one of the smallest and lightest available on the market.

RF PATROL® LANDLINE PHMU FEATURES

- Fully integrated one-piece home monitoring unit incorporates dual antennas and receivers, an advanced front panel LCD display, and customized officer set-up menu and control buttons
- Small, unobtrusive design is easily connected to a wall phone jack and/or telephone
- Programmed remotely to report over toll-free numbers using rotary, pulse or touch-tone telephone systems
- Average 60 day back-up event memory
- 48 hour back-up battery that provides full monitoring capability

RF PATROL® CELLULAR PHMU FEATURES

- Includes the same features as the landline unit, excluding communication protocols
- Fully integrated one-piece home monitoring unit that incorporates a cellular modem, and requires only power at the participant's home for installation
- Monitors accurately without the need for voice communications
- Intelligent movement sensor to identify if the device has been moved from its installed location
- Multiple GSM carriers supported

More details regarding the features and specifications of the products are shown overleaf.

Securing Your World

G4S Justice Services, LLC 2000 RiverEdge, Parkway, NW, Suite GL-100 Atlanta, Georgia 30328
Telephone: 800 589 6003 Fax: 800 327 1178 Email: justice@us.g4s.com Or visit our website: www.g4s.com/us

GPS Tracking Options

OM210 Tracking Unit

- ✓ One-Piece GPS Tracking and Location Based Monitoring System
- ✓ One of the only GPS tracking devices with AFLT technology for reliable tracking indoors
- ✓ Optional Mobile Victim Zones where the victim can receive notification of offender location on cell phone
- ✓ One piece unit receiver and transmitter of status and location information
- ✓ Alerts provided include tamper' alerts, curfew schedules, and inclusion/exclusion zone violations
- ✓ Battery life lasts up to 60 hours, recharges in less than two hours, is LiPoly, and under warranty for five years
- ✓ Proprietary encrypted signal to prevent false communication and hacking
- ✓ Utilizes multiple location and transmission methods to ensure delivery and prevent signal jamming
- ✓ Utilizes the manufacturers' patented algorithm, Precision Engine that provides accurate participant location reporting
- ✓ Utilizes CDMA cellular network for communications

OM210

Alcohol Monitoring Options

VI-CAP™ Breath Alcohol Monitoring

- ✓ VI-CAP™ is the only **Supervised** Remote Breath Alcohol Test
- ✓ Monitoring operators supervise each test via video and audio, ensuring completion of a valid test, without the need for officer involvement
- ✓ The device uses an actual hand-held breathalyzer (fuel cell, deep lung, and quantitative value) to measure the Blood Alcohol Content
- ✓ Color video of participant and test results are emailed to the officer upon violation
- ✓ VI-CAP can be used as a standalone system or in conjunction with Radio Frequency (RF) presence and absence monitoring

VI-CAP™

Cam Patrol Plus Bracelet

GPS Enabled Cellular Phone

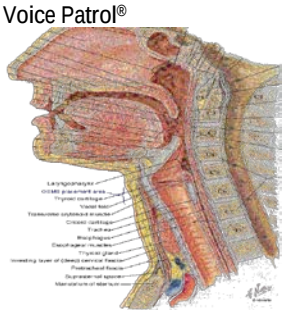
Cam Patrol Plus Continous Alcohol Monitoring

- ✓ Features an ankle bracelet that detects alcohol consumption transdermally
- ✓ Allows participants to be tracked utilizing the built-in global positioning satellite (GPS) tracking capabilities
- ✓ Totally wireless solution with a unique patented design
- ✓ Flexible and user friendly interface for accessing maps and reports
- ✓ User definable inclusion and exclusion zones
- ✓ Automatic alerts and notifications for zone and alcohol violations
- ✓ Satellite images for more precise, pinpoint GPS locations

Voice Verification Services Options

Voice Patrol®

Voice Patrol®



- ✓ Identifies imposters 99.2% of the time and distinguishes between identical twins and positively verify participants with a cold
- ✓ Can perform scheduled, random or on-demand verifications
- ✓ The quality of each template continually improves with each successful call
- ✓ Ability to monitor participants in 18 different languages
- ✓ Fully integrated monitoring in our web-based information exchange, WEB PATROL II®