



MONO COUNTY

Public Safety

Realignment



Public Safety Realignment

A Very Brief Overview of AB 109

Public Safety and Realignment Act (**AB 109**) was signed into law on April 4, 2011.

Realignment was in response to a Federal Government's **Order** requiring California to reduce the State's prison population by 46,000.

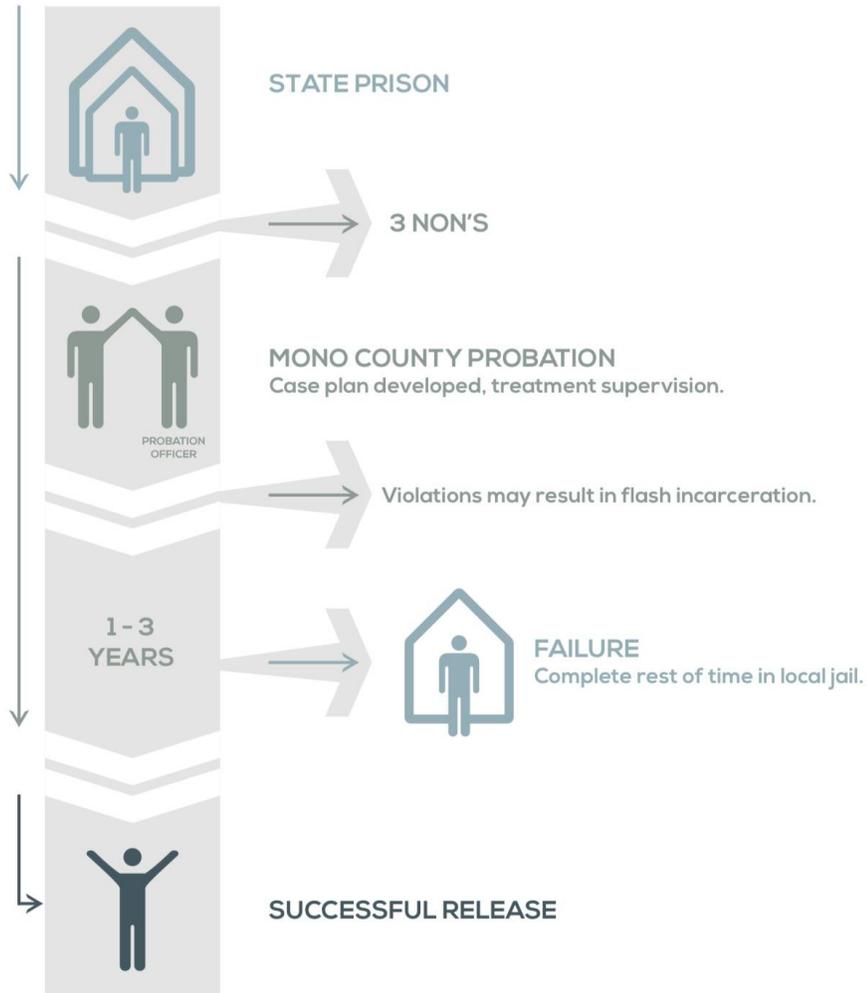
Realignment was also to advance the trend in criminal justice to provide localized community-based services to lower-level offenders promoted by the **California Community Corrections Performance Incentives Act** (SB 678) passed in 2009.

Realignment altered the response to criminal justice in California by changing how the State **incarcerates, supervises, and treats** specifically designated groups of offenders as well as how the state allocates **funds** to counties to implement the goals of AB 109.

Realignment Changes

- Before AB 109, all felony criminal offenders who were not granted probation were sent to **prison**
- Once released from prison, offenders were supervised by **parole**
- Realignment **changed** this by shifting the responsibility for incarcerating, supervising, and rehabilitating non-violent, non-serious, and non-sexual felony offenders from the state to the county.
- This shift placed a substantial new responsibility on local jails, probation departments, and other local justice partners.
- This included housing inmates in local jails for longer periods of time, increasing the responsibility to supervise offenders released from prison (both state and local), and increasing local community-based services to offenders to mitigate their chance of recidivism.

Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS)



The Key Provisions of Realignment:

Created **Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS)** supervised by probation after release

Created **Mandatory Supervision (MS)** – Split sentence with time in local custody then time under community supervision (probation)

Amended custody credits – “half time” four days credit for every two days served

Authorized community-based punishment

Created Flash Incarceration – Up to 10-day jail commitment

Amended parole revocations – Parole violations hearings be conducted at the local level, by the county’s Superior Court. If parolees were in violation of parole, they would serve their time locally for up to 180 days

Realignment Changes *Cont.*

- To mitigate the impact of Realignment, AB 109 provided:
 - funding to the County,
 - increased custody credits to shorten the length of sentences (2 for 4),
 - created the concept of Mandatory Supervision that reduced actual time in custody with increased supervision after some time in custody was served,
 - authorized short-term (“flash”) incarceration, and
 - provided additional tools to the jails and probation departments to assist in rehabilitative service.
- Options counties could adopt included home arrest, electronic monitoring, work furlough programs, and effective investment in evidence-based correctional sanctions and programs.

Another significant change came in 2014.....

Proposition 47

- On November 4, 2014, the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Act (or Ballot title Criminal Sentences. Misdemeanor Penalties. Initiative Statute) was passed.
- It reduced many nonviolent offenses, including many substance abuse and property offenses, from felonies to misdemeanors and caused another mass release of inmates into the counties.
- This negatively impacted the number of individuals in Drug Court.

Community Corrections Partnership

The CCP was originally formed under the California Community Corrections Performance Incentives Act (SB 678).

AB 109 required the County to recommend a plan to the Board of Supervisors – the 2011 Implementation Plan.

The guiding principle of the CCP is increasing public safety by reducing recidivism through community-based corrections programs and evidence-based practices.

Key concerns identified in the Mono 2011 Implementation Plan included:

- How the jail would manage a potential increase of additional and long-term inmates
- How probation would supervise additional persons with more serious criminal offenses and criminal history
- What rehabilitative programs would be needed to meet the needs and goals of this new and additional population.

Mono Data

TABLE 1

PRCS, Mandatory Supervision, and Probation 2011- 2019

Post Release Community Service Clients (Individuals sent to the County from the State for supervision)	2011-2016	2017-2019	2011-2019
Supervised Post Release Community Service parolees from 2011- 2016	11*	9	21
Transferred to another county	2	0	2
Individuals that had violations and returned to local custody	7	6	13
Successful clients with no violations	3	2	5
*1 PRCS Client was sent back to the County for supervision twice			
Mandatory Split Sentences (Individuals who received local prison and then released on supervision)			
Supervised individuals placed on Mandatory Split Sentences	7	2	9
Awaiting release from custody	1	0	1
Transferred to another county	1	0	1
Successful with no violations	1	1	2
Individuals that had violations and were returned to local custody	4	1	5
Local prison pursuant to 1170(h) with no supervision term (Individuals sentenced to straight local custody with no supervision when released)			
Individuals sentenced to straight local prison with no supervision tail	57	15	72
Total of felony Probation grants from 2011- 2019			
Total felony probation grants	135	130	265
Local recidivism rate (returned to local custody for a new crime)	13	1	14
Recidivism for 1170(h) population (1170(h) individual returned to local custody)	14		
State Recidivism rate (individuals sent to state prison after a probation violation)	2	4	6
Electronic Monitoring			0
Home Detention			0
Inmate work detail			
Inmates requiring medical services			
Number of Flash Offenders			9
Community Services Solutions - Services provided through the jail re-entry program. Details referenced in attachment, page 34.			

*Contract between the Sheriff and CSS. Beginning 2015, CSS Reentry Coordinators had 259 appointments with 136 inmates. Several inmates required multiple appointments. CSS provided a total of 201 services to inmates.

TABLE 4

Mono County Arrests Years 2009-2018

State of California Department of Justice- Open Justice
Offenses: All, Ages: All, Gender: All, Ethnicities: All

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Felony	159	149	131	105	161	115	97	86	93	80
Violent Offenses	52	40	39	35	32	33	46	51	52	58
Property Offenses	38	48	33	28	18	12	13	12	18	9
Drug Offenses	38	34	49	24	82	56	17	8	4	7
Sex Offenses	1	3	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	0
Other Offenses	30	24	10	16	28	13	20	14	18	6
Misdemeanor	521	348	338	327	238	230	207	227	238	256
Status Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 5

California DOJ Adult Probationers: Mono County

State of California Department of Justice- Open Justice

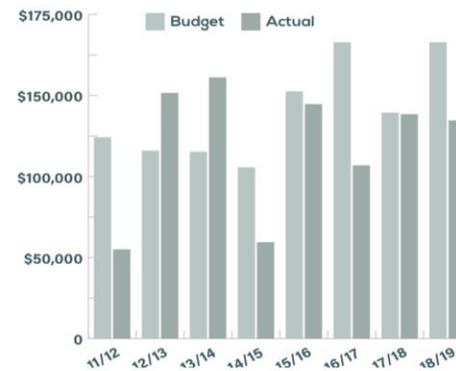
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
TOTAL PROBATION CASELOAD	313	284	243	263	266	257	134	146	142	156
Felony Offense	181	177	155	177	180	180	76	90	87	82
Misdemeanor Offenses	132	107	88	86	86	77	58	56	55	74
Total Probation Actions										
Placed on Probation	45	32	60	36	202	222	123	110	85	79
Removed from Probation	39	22	101	16	190	215	246	98	89	65
Terminated	37	22	92	16	60	126	212	72	58	28
Revoked	0	0	0	0	38	12	9	9	7	2
Other	2	0	9	0	92	77	25	17	24	35
Felony Offense										
Placed on Probation	23	22	35	26	127	148	69	67	53	38
Removed from Probation	33	18	57	4	115	144	173	53	56	43
Terminated	31	18	48	4	38	81	150	40	33	16
Revoked	0	0	0	0	25	6	5	7	3	2
Other	2	0	9	0	52	57	18	6	20	25
Misdemeanor Offense										
Placed on Probation	22	10	25	10	75	74	54	43	32	41
Removed from Probation	6	4	44	12	75	71	73	45	33	22
Terminated	6	4	44	12	22	45	62	32	25	12
Revoked	0	0	0	0	13	6	4	2	4	0
Other	0	0	0	0	40	20	7	11	4	10

TABLE 6

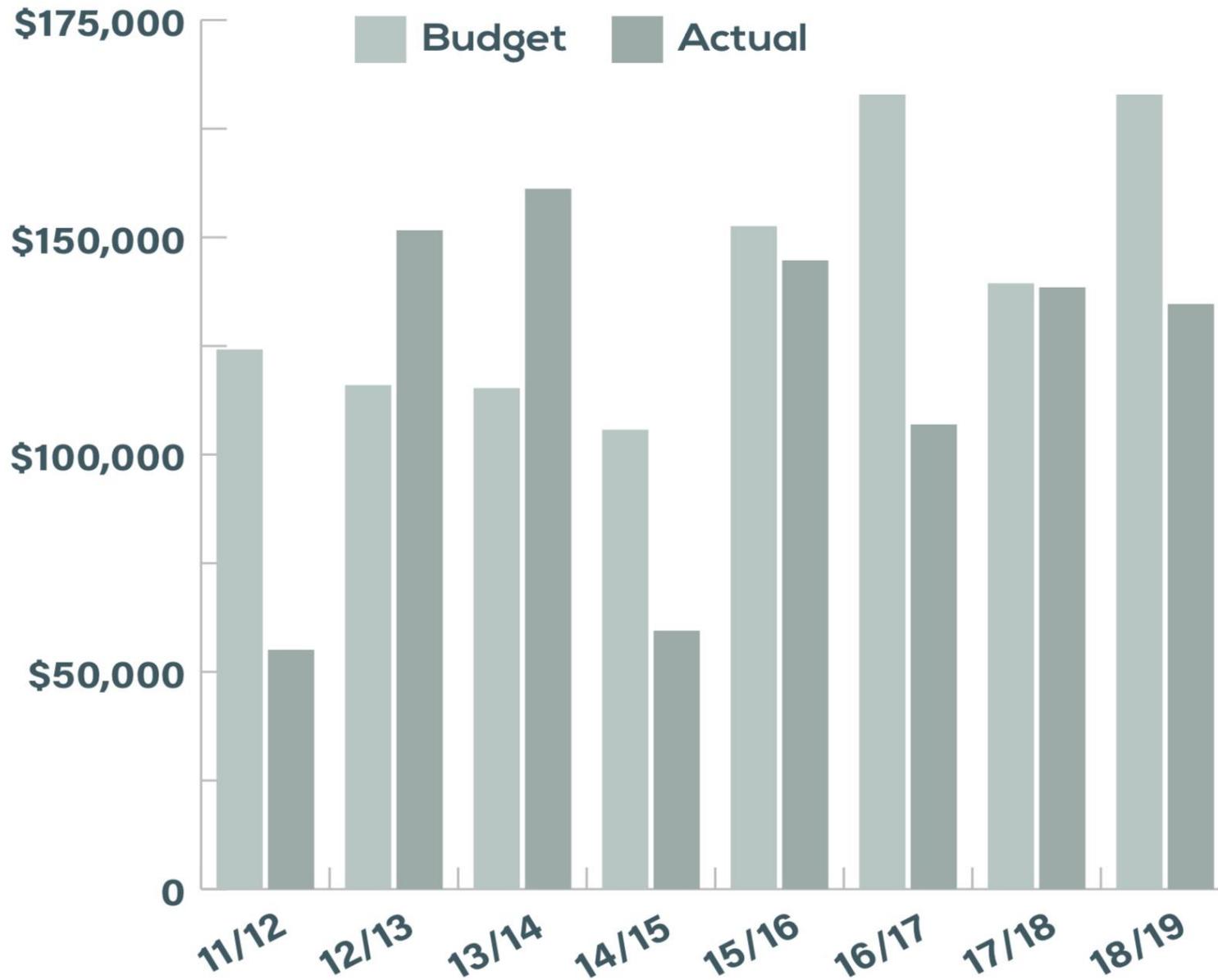
Jail Medical Budget/Actual: Mono County

FISCAL YEAR	BUDGET	ACTUAL
11/12	\$108,675.00	\$48,204.00
12/13	\$101,500.00	\$132,676.00
13/14	\$100,900.00	\$141,035.00
14/15	\$92,500.00	\$52,045.00
15/16	\$133,500.00	\$126,619.00
16/17	\$160,000.00	\$93,569.00
17/18	\$122,000.00	\$121,182.00
18/19	\$160,000.00	\$117,834.00

CHART 2

Jail Medical Costs

Jail Medical Costs



2011 – 2019

Goals, Objectives and Outcomes

CHART 3

***Mono County Allocated Budget, 11/12-19/20**

Revenue, Approved CCP Expenditures and Growth

REALIGNMENT	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20
Revenue	210,936	289,115	342,623	428,294	559,072	622,092	654,528	691,514	709,644
Approved CCP Expenditures	220,094	683,076	830,549	836,549	871,554	831,554	984,754	684,754	885,720
Growth	0	115,162	61,942	44,224	44,112	64,197	37,939	26,129	0

*Government Code §30029.05©(2) and Government Code §30029.07(e). FY no estimated growth for 19/20.

Goals, Objectives, and Outcomes

The following are the goals, objectives, and outcomes for fiscal years 2011 through 2019. **Appendix A illustrates funding for each year for the funding of each project and department (page 21).**

GOAL 1

Enhance Public Safety by Reducing Recidivism

Recidivism reduction is the primary goal of Mono County Realignment efforts. Given the predominantly high-risk realigned population and high-risk probationers being served, reduction in recidivism is paramount. Implementation of evidence-based practices is integrated throughout the probation process. Evidence-based practices are supervision policies, procedures, programs, and practices demonstrated by scientific research to reduce recidivism among individuals under probation, parole, or post-release supervision (Penal Code §1229(d)). Drug Court, a collaborative court, began in 2014 to provide a more directed and supportive treatment milieu using EBP. It allowed the court more options in treating alcohol and drug abuse while supporting long-term recovery.

Objectives:

- Deliver evidence-based programming that is matched to the needs of the individual
- Support professional training to advance system-wide knowledge of evidence-based practices in the criminal justice field

Outcomes:

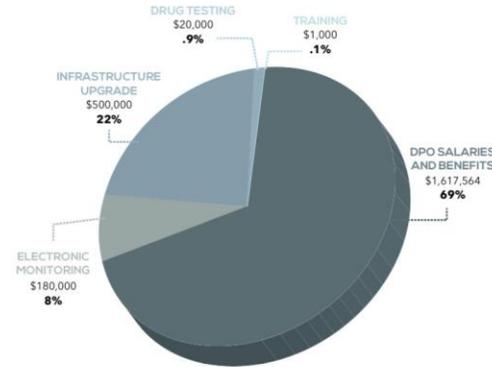
- The results of evidence-based assessments were incorporated into sentencing reports and revocation petitions for realigned and probation offenders
- Training related to evidence-based practices and/or interventions was made available to all justice partners
- Supervision of probationers was in alignment with field supervision matrix
- Training was provided for justice partners on Post-Release Community Supervision and Mandatory Supervision
- Key staff were trained on Motivational Interviewing
- Training was provided on Risk Management and Pre-trial Supervision
- Implemented graduated sanctions and incentives
- Added two (2) deputy probation officers
- Key staff were trained in MRT and MRT was provided in-custody and in the community
- Training was provided to all justice partners on racial and ethnic disparity
- Changed the STRONG Risk/Needs Assessment to the Ohio Risk Assessment System (ORAS)
- Implemented GPS and other electronic monitoring
- Implemented Drug Court, a collaborative court
- Implemented Pre-Trial Services with one Deputy Probation Officer assigned to caseload

- Implemented Reentry Community Services at the jail
- Implemented cognitive based programming with individuals when the needs assessment indicated a need for specific services

GRAPH: GOAL 1

Enhance Public Safety by Reducing Recidivism

TOTAL: \$2,318,564



GOAL 2

Provide for Successful Reentry of Offenders to the Community

Local stakeholders recognize that the reentry period is a crucial window of opportunity to influence individual success, but equally can be fraught with challenges that increase an individual's likelihood to reoffend.

Objectives:

- Provide services and treatment to individuals in partnership with existing community providers
- Facilitate access to sober living and transitional housing as well as long-term housing
- Strive to support the specialized needs of individuals to improve their successful reentry into the community

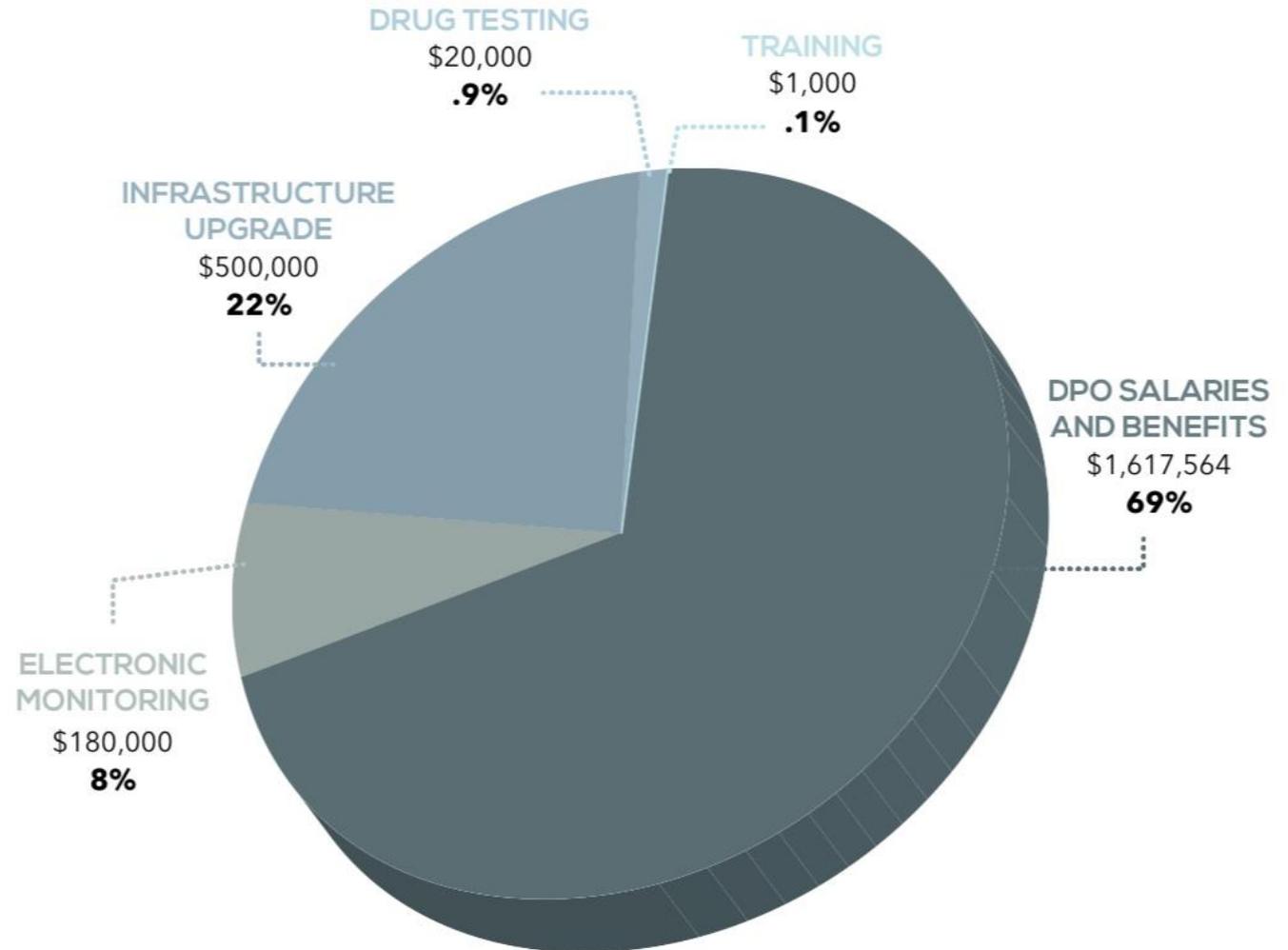
Outcomes:

- Provided trauma informed treatment interventions
- Increased participation in cognitive behavioral treatment such as Cognitive Behavioral Journaling and Thinking for a Change
- Provided access to psychiatric services through telemedicine
- Provided reentry services
- Provided transitional housing
- Provided limited exit assistance for inmates

GRAPH: GOAL 1

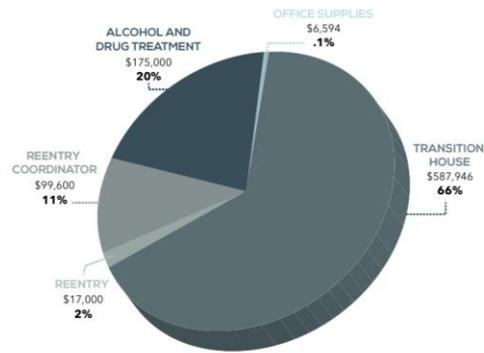
Enhance Public Safety by Reducing Recidivism

TOTAL: \$2,318,564



- Provided alcohol and drug counseling
- Provided Moral Reconciliation Therapy
- Provided inmates opportunities for work while in-custody

GRAPH: GOAL 2
Provide for Successful Reentry of Offenders to the Community
 TOTAL: \$886,140



GOAL 3
In-custody Supervision and Management

Mono County has one jail located in the northern portion of the County. It was built in 1964, expanded in 1988, and was intended to house inmates for up to one year. To address the needs of incoming individuals requiring long-term stays and flash incarcerations, funding was dedicated to the jail and toward a grant match for building a new jail to accommodate the expectations of long-term stays. A funded jail position assisted with supervision as well as supervised community work crews within the community. Along with the age of the jail, safety equipment such as dispatch, needed an upgrade to ensure the safety of Sheriff's staff as well as probation.

Objectives:

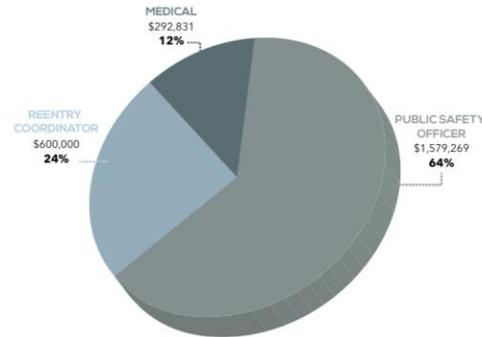
- Expand the use of an evidence-based assessment tool for pre-trial and post-sentence jail release decisions
- Improve Dispatch for safety of Sheriff's Office deputies and probation
- Assist with grant match for building of new jail
- Strive to maximize jail capacity by appropriately identifying inmates who can safely be released and those who should be held in physical custody
- Ensure evidence-based risk assessment information is available for inmates in the county jail

Outcomes:

- Funded the grant match for building the new jail
- Funded one (1) full time Public Safety Officer position
- Funded a portion of medical care for inmates

- Contracted with selected agency and replaced aging dispatch services
- Jail staff provided inmate work crews for community projects
- For FY 17/18 through 18/19, began pre-trial services using the ORAS PAT
- Added one (1) Public Safety Officer

GRAPH: GOAL 3
In-custody Supervision and Management
 TOTAL: \$2,472,100



GOAL 4
Victim Services and Drug Interdiction

Victim Services was added in FY 12/13 through FY17/18 as a funded program. A Victim Advocate was assigned to the District Attorney's Office to assist victims associated with realigned cases and individuals sentenced to probation. It was critical to recognize the needs of victims and to provide a clear orientation to the criminal justice system. The Advocate provided guidance to the criminal justice system victims, worked closely with the Deputy District Attorneys to provide victim impact statements, obtained statements of loss for restitution orders at sentencing, acted as a liaison for the Restitution Court, and assisted with Court Security safety planning.

Also funded from FY15/16 through FY18/19 were Drug Interdiction programs. An Opiate Crisis Consultant/Committee was established, and a plan implemented. A Drug Interdiction Investigator was also dedicated from the District Attorney's Office. The District Attorney also established a diversion program.

Objectives:

- Provide victim assistance established in compliance with Marsy's Law
- Explore and prepare a plan to reduce the rising level of drug cases

Outcomes:

- An investigator in the District Attorney's Office was assigned drug cases
- A victim advocate position was established and filled

Mono County Jail Reentry Process



60 DAYS
 Before Release

REENTRY TEAM ENSURES:

- Housing
- Transportation
- School
- Treatment
- Smooth Transition

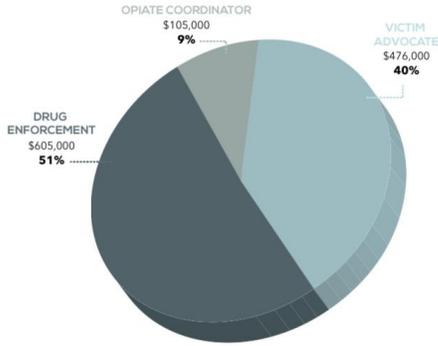
EDUCATION
 Life Skills
 Literacy
 ESL

• An opiate crisis committee was led by a consultant resulting in a community plan

Beginning in FY11/12, the CCP established a plan to increase evidence-based community and in-custody supervision and multi-agency training for the justice partners. Funding was also allocated to the District Attorney's Office and the Public Defender to assist with the increase in cases.

GRAPH: GOAL 4
Victim Services and Drug Interdiction

TOTAL: \$1,186,000



Mono County CCP-AB109 F/Y 2013/14 Adopted Budget

DEPARTMENT	USE/PROJECT	AMOUNT
Probation	DPO Salaries & Benefits	\$108,076.00
Probation	Electronic Monitoring	\$40,000.00
Sheriff's Office	Orbacom Upgrade	\$250,000.00
Sheriff's Office	PSO Salaries & Benefits	\$122,169.00
Sheriff's Office	In Custody Medical Costs AB109	\$42,831.00
Sub-committee	Davidson Transitional	\$267,473.00
TOTAL		\$830,549.00

CCP-AB109 14-15 Budget

DEPARTMENT	USE/PROJECT	AMOUNT
District Attorney	Victim Advocacy	\$13,000.00
Probation	DPO Salaries & Benefits	\$108,076.00
Probation	Electronic Monitoring	\$40,000.00
Public Defender	Office supplies	\$3,000.00
Sheriff's Office	Orbacom Upgrade	\$250,000.00
Sheriff's Office	PSO Salaries & Benefits	\$115,000.00
Sheriff's Office	In Custody Medical Costs AB109	\$50,000.00
Sub-committee	Jail & Transitional Programs	\$267,473.00
TOTAL		\$846,549.00

Mono County CCP-AB109 F/Y 2015/16 Adopted Budget

DEPARTMENT	USE/PROJECT	AMOUNT
Behavioral Health	Alcohol & Drug	\$25,000.00
District Attorney	Victim Assistance	\$150,000.00
District Attorney	Drug Enforcement	\$255,000.00
Probation	DPO Salaries & Benefits	\$216,084.00
Probation	Electronic Monitoring	\$10,000.00
Sheriff's Office	PSO Salaries & Benefits	\$173,720.00
Sheriff's Office	In Custody Medical Costs AB109	\$40,000.00
Social Services	Re-entry Needs	\$1,750.00
TOTAL		\$871,554.00

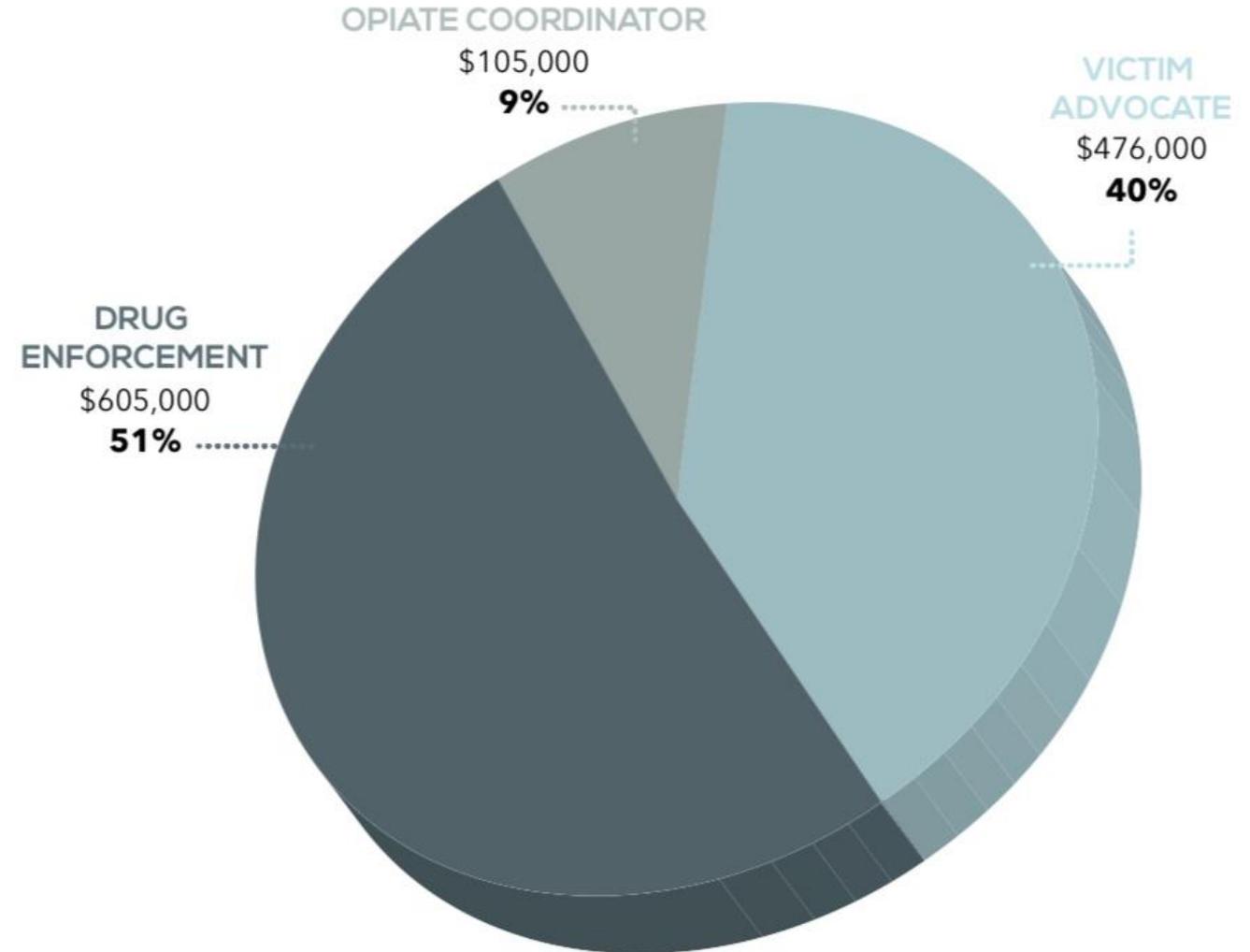
Mono County CCP-AB109 F/Y 2016/17 Adopted Budget

DEPARTMENT	USE/PROJECT	AMOUNT
Behavioral Health	Alcohol & Drug	\$25,000.00
District Attorney	Victims Assistance Program	\$150,000.00
District Attorney	Drug Enforcement - Investigator	\$200,000.00
Probation	DPO Salaries & Benefits	\$216,084.00
Probation	Electronic Monitoring	\$10,000.00
Sheriff's Office	PSO Salaries & Benefits	\$173,720.00
Sheriff's Office	Re-entry Coordinator	\$15,000.00
Sheriff's Office	In Custody Medical Costs AB109	\$40,000.00
Social Services	Inmate Daypack Project	\$1,750.00
TOTAL		\$831,554.00

GRAPH: GOAL 4

Victim Services and Drug Interdiction

TOTAL: \$1,186,000



APPENDIX A
Project and Department Funding
2011-2020

CCP-AB109 11-12 Budget

DEPARTMENT	USE/PROJECT	AMOUNT
District Attorney	Office supplies	\$1,797.00
Multi-Agency	Training	\$1,000.00
Probation	DPO Salaries & Benefits	\$158,000.00
Public Defender	Office supplies	\$1,797.00
Sheriff's Office	PSO Salaries & Benefits/Medical	\$57,500.00
TOTAL		\$220,094.00

CCP-AB109 12-13 Budget

DEPARTMENT	USE/PROJECT	AMOUNT
Behavioral Health	Alcohol & Drug	\$50,000.00
District Attorney	Victim Advocacy	\$13,000.00
Probation	DPO Salaries & Benefits	\$108,076.00
Probation	Electronic Monitoring	\$40,000.00
Public Defender	Office supplies	\$3,000.00
Sheriff's Office	PSO Salaries & Benefits/Medical	\$416,000.00
Contingency	Davidson House	\$53,000.00
TOTAL		\$683,076.00



Mono County Justice Partners met the three 2011-2019 expected outcomes

2011 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Outcomes

The 2011 Implementation Plan identified three expected outcomes. As needs and expectations of conjoined criminal justice agencies progressed, objectives and outcomes changed in order to meet the needs of Mono County. The initial 2011 outcomes follow below.

Outcome 1: The first outcome was the implementation of a streamlined and efficient system in Mono County to manage the additional responsibilities brought about by Realignment. Measurement of this outcome was justice partner feedback on the effectiveness of mechanisms to collaboratively address Realignment issues. The Community Corrections Partnership General Committee met quarterly and addressed issues pertaining to evidence-based treatment, supervision, detention, preservation of victim's rights, and worked to ensure that all systems were working together efficiently.

Outcome 2: The second outcome was the implementation of a system that protected public safety and utilized best practices in recidivism reduction. Mono County's probation failure rate is exceptionally low and attributable to the efforts of all members of the Community Corrections Partnership. Because of the collaboration between justice partners in small rural communities, like Mono County, services are delivered in a timely manner, concerns are raised and addressed immediately. The CCP believes that the rate of failure for PRCS and Mandatory Supervision is most likely due to the lack of services while individuals were detained in both prison and local jail. The CCP has devised a plan to improve the services for those two groups going forward.

Outcome 3: The third outcome was the implementation of a system that effectively utilized alternatives to pre-trial and post-conviction incarceration where appropriate. Probation implemented pre-trial services to reduce the number of individuals detained as well as to provide services within the community. Electronic monitoring was also expanded for defendants released from custody while pending an outcome of their court case. This allowed more treatment and service opportunities for individuals in need of those services.

2020 Goals and Objectives
The Next Five Years

In 2019 the CCP reviewed the data and programs of 2011 – 2019 and conducted an analysis to ensure the goal of justice reinvestment was being achieved.

- Conducted a gap analysis of services and programs
- Identified opportunities
- Maintained focus on evidence-based strategy with the goal of increasing public safety
- Evaluation of data gathering needs

Goals were identified and workgroups established:

- 1 Provide for **successful reentry** of offenders to the community
- 2 Enhance **public safety** by reducing recidivism
- 3 Establish a **data sharing** and management committee

APPENDIX B, 2

Objectives: Measurement and Resources

OBJECTIVES	INTENDED OUTCOMES	ACTIVITIES	RESOURCES NEEDED	AGENCIES INVOLVED	MEASURE SUCCESS	ESTIMATED COST
Create a Multidisciplinary Reentry Team for the Purpose of Creating a Plan Before and During Reentry	Participant receives services needed and plan is extended to community supervision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Identify members of team b. Identify how meetings will occur and frequency c. Identify shared case management system 	<p>Staff time MOU for each department</p> <p>IT to establish distance communication ability</p>	<p>CSS</p> <p>BH</p> <p>Probation</p> <p>Social Services</p>	<p>Team is organized with identified staff</p> <p>Team members area of responsibility identified</p> <p>Team members identify training required</p> <p>Team begins to meet at beginning of contact with participants</p> <p>Shared case management system is acquired, staff trained, MOU complete</p>	\$20-30,000 reentry case management system
Create Collaborative Reentry Plan with Services	Detainee receives individualized services and case plan is extended to community supervision for continuity of services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Create Needs Assessment form, process, procedure information sharing, establish forms and protocols b. Access and record shared information c. Identify educational programs that are compatible with Jail security d. Identify IT software needed for online educational programs e. Investigate internet connectedness at facility f. Secure MOUs and contracts with service providers 	<p>Assessment Form</p> <p>Share Information Form</p> <p>Identify product either select or create</p> <p>Secure internet connection at the Jail</p> <p>Tech devices to access said programs online</p> <p>Safe, limited and secure internet access</p> <p>Devices</p> <p>Internet access</p> <p>Space/classroom/ Meeting space</p>	<p>CSS</p> <p>Sheriff's Department (Jail)</p> <p>BH</p> <p>Probation</p> <p>Social Services</p> <p>Legal Department (County counsel)</p> <p>County IT</p> <p>MCOE AEP</p>	<p>Team delivers assessment</p> <p>Probation delivers ORAS Risk Needs Assessment</p> <p>Departments can freely share information</p> <p>Team easily accesses and records notes</p> <p>Secure and limited internet access is provided to inmates for specific purposes</p> <p>Participants are receiving services online, completing mandated classes online, pursuing educational opportunities online</p>	<p>\$±7,800 and \$3,000 Tablets</p> <p>Annual self- replacement program is 25% or \$1,950 and \$750 respectively</p> <p>Edovo costs: \$2.50 per tablet per day. One tablet costs of \$915.50 per year. For 10 tablets are \$9,125 per year and for 20 tablets per year it is \$18,250. Costs depend on number of inmates and types of classes.</p>

Establish a Plan for Transportation of Participants 3	Detainees or probationers could continue with services mandated by Court or other services identified in the case plan	a. Identify vendors or agencies to provide transportation of participants	Contract/MOU with: Lyft, Mammoth Taxi, ESTA- Dial a Ride, and/ or Sheriff's Dept	CSS Probation Sheriff's Depart	Transportation will be easily accessed and inexpensive) or free) to participants	\$±5000 to cover cost of Mammoth Taxi or ESTA dial a ride/passes
Establish Transitional Housing for Participates In North, Middle, and South-County 4	Participant would have a safe, short- term housing option	a. Identify properties for placement of short-term housing b. Identify hotels/motels for short-term housing	Mobile homes or trailers that meet private property requirements Property for placement of mobile homes or trailers Create MOUs and establish requirements for housing participants	CSS BH Probation Social Services MCOE	At least one to two -bedroom is available for short-term housing in each region of the county At least 2 hotel rooms in each region of county has an MOU for short-term housing of participants	\$±18,000 per year for space rental. \$±80,000-\$100,000 for mobile home one time cost. DMV fees \$250 annually
Community Advisory Board 5	Provide a voice for the community and involvement on criminal justice issues	a. Identify members of the community b. Identify plan for participants to apply c. Provide procedures for CAB	Refreshments for the CAB participants Time of CAB Coordinator and Chief of Probation	CCP Executive Team CCP General Committee	1. Completed meetings with minutes 2. Involvement with the Court and Probation events 3. Number of recommendations to the CCP	



OBJECTIVES	INTENDED OUTCOMES	ACTIVITIES	RESOURCES NEEDED	AGENCIES INVOLVED	MEASURE SUCCESS	ESTIMATED COST
<p>To provide a case management system that meets all partner's needs.</p> <p>6</p>	A case management system is acquired that meets all needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Variable identification b. Staff appointed to PDPG c. Identify CMS providers d. Announce bid e. Collaboratively select CMS and Procure 	<p>Criminal justice partners will review the current system/variables</p> <p>Staff time</p> <p>Hardware to interconnect key agencies</p>	<p>Probation</p> <p>IT</p> <p>BH</p> <p>Social Services</p> <p>District Attorney</p> <p>Superior Court</p> <p>Public Health</p> <p>Sheriff's Office</p> <p>State Agency</p> <p>County Counsel</p> <p>Finance</p> <p>Community Services Solutions (CSS)</p>	<p>Variables are identified by each agency</p> <p>Data Program Group formed</p> <p>List of CMS providers</p> <p>County Counsel approves bid</p> <p>Contracts and MOU completed</p> <p>Training completed</p> <p>System meets needs</p>	<p>Cost of Training (to be funded by probation)</p> <p>Cost of CMS (to be funded by probation)</p> <p>Personnel Time</p>
<p>To Determine Services Needing Data Tracking</p> <p>7</p>	Relevant variables are identified and all groups and departments agree	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Each department identifies evidence based services b. Identify each variable 	<p>Criminal justice partners will review the current system/variables</p> <p>Staff time</p> <p>Hardware to interconnect key agencies</p>	<p>Probation</p> <p>IT</p> <p>BH</p> <p>Social Services</p> <p>District Attorney</p> <p>Superior Court</p> <p>Public Health</p> <p>Sheriff's Office</p> <p>State Agency</p> <p>County Counsel</p> <p>Finance</p> <p>Community Services Solutions (CSS)</p>	<p>List of EBP services</p> <p>All variables are identified by each agency</p> <p>All variables are tied to EBP</p>	Personnel Time

<p>To Identify Variables for Placement Efficacy</p> <p>8</p>	<p>Design a system to inform outcome of placements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Identify placements used or will potentially use b. Identify placements by service or diagnosis c. Identify variables to be followed (e.g., entry from drug court, relapse) d. Identify placement team 	<p>Criminal justice partners will review the current system/variables</p> <p>Staff time</p> <p>Hardware to interconnect key agencies</p> <p>Research indicating correlating variables</p>	<p>Probation</p> <p>IT</p> <p>BH</p> <p>Social Services</p> <p>Public Health</p> <p>Finance</p> <p>Community Services Solutions (CSS)</p>	<p>List of approved placements</p> <p>Completion of contracts for placement</p> <p>Variables for CMS</p> <p>Variables associated with success</p> <p>A team established with procedure and MOU</p> <p>Training as identified</p>	<p>Personnel Time</p> <p>Training \$10-20K (Probation to purchase)</p> <p>Placement contracts \$30-50K</p>
<p>To Design a Qualitative and Quantitative Assessment of the Probationer's Experience</p> <p>9</p>	<p>A qualitative/quantitative assessment of probationer's experience</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Create an exit survey b. Evaluate means to acquire information c. Collaboratively create procedure to ensure consistency of application d. Training to be conducted on procedure 	<p>Data Planning Group to identify questions and types of format</p> <p>Tablets</p> <p>Program to upload to</p> <p>Team to write procedure</p> <p>Team to write training as it applies to procedure</p>	<p>Probation</p> <p>IT</p> <p>BH</p> <p>Social Services</p> <p>Public Health</p> <p>Finance</p> <p>Community Services Solutions (CSS)</p>	<p>Identify services wanting to measure (e.g., MRT, probation, drug court, etc)</p> <p>Identified questions</p> <p>Identified program</p> <p>Identified variables to be measured</p> <p>Individuals given exit interview and survey 30 days before end of supervision</p> <p>System to compile narrative responses</p> <p>CMS allows for surveys and interviews to be downloaded</p> <p>Exit Survey Procedure completed</p> <p>Exit survey procedure training completed</p>	<p>Personnel time</p> <p>Tablets</p> <p>Programs for narrative compilation</p>



OBJECTIVES	INTENDED OUTCOMES	ACTIVITIES	RESOURCES NEEDED	AGENCIES INVOLVED	MEASURE SUCCESS	ESTIMATED COST
To Determine Reentry Population Profile 10	Design a system to identify Reentry population	a. Determine variables of reentry offender b. Staff appointed to PDPG for reentry c. Identify a system to enter reentry information	List of each variable CMS System or program to enter information MOU or agreement	Probation IT BH Social Services Public Health Finance Community Services Solutions (CSS)	All variables identified by each agency All variables identified by reentry PDPG for reentry formed System that communicates with CMS if separate A system that is available to all partners	Personnel time
Establish a Data Committee 11	A committee that oversees data and usage	a. Identify members that leads data use, systemic needs, and policy issue discussions specific to reentry b. Procedure developed for acquisition of data	Members of CCP and Mono County with skill in data base development	Probation IT BH Social Services Public Health Community Services Solutions (CSS) Others identified	To identify committee members Procedure describing how data will be acquired, entered, stored and access completed	Personnel time

Key Points

- Jail capacity has not been overwhelmed by Realignment and since 2012, the average daily population was 27 inmates.
- The jail has made improvement in the services offered to inmates but continues to lack services to further assist in the rehabilitation of offenders.
- Probation has not been overwhelmed by Realignment due to the Board of Supervisors funding of additional positions with Realignment and other funds, and the low number of persons on mandatory supervision (9) and Post-Release Community Supervision (20).
- The District Attorney's office has not seen an increased caseload due to Realignment.
- Probation has effectively incorporated evidence-based practices.
- Drug Court has been successful.
- Medical and Psychiatric services have become available by use of remote technology.
- Additional services are needed to improve rehabilitation of criminal offenders.
- Additional mental health services are needed.
- A comprehensive reentry plan and programmed services are needed to improve successful compliance.
- Lack of housing is often an impediment to successful reentry.
- A method to track and analyze data and to receive feedback needs to be developed and implemented.

CONCLUSION