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Hon. Charles H. Ervin
Superior Court Judge

NOTICE OF MEETING AND AGENDA

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP (Criminal Justice Realignment- AB109/AB117)

Monday September 26, 2016

The Sierra County Community Corrections Partnership will meet on Monday, September 26, 2016 at 1:30 p.m., in the main courtroom, Courthouse, Downieville, CA. All interested persons are invited to attend.

Call meeting to order and Introductions

1. Roll Call:

- a. Executive Committee Members
- b. Regular Committee Member
- c. Other Present

2. Approval of Agenda.

3. Public Comment Opportunity. (Public comment is limited to three minutes per person and not more than three individuals addressing the same subject).

4. Approval of minutes of meeting held May 16, 2016.

5. Discussion/Approval of the CJRF [Draft] Compliance Report and Authorization to submit it to the Board of Supervisors.

6. Sheriff's Request for funding purchase of Prisoner Transport Van.

7. Sheriff's Request to modify request for patrol car funding.

8. Discussion of Sheriff's Office staffing levels and funding.

9. Discussion/Approval of CCP support for grant application to Western Sierra Medical Clinic

10. Discussion/Approval of process for 2016/17 CCP Budget (when state and federal budget information is available).

11. Discussion among justice system partners on collaborative funding streams (cont. from May 16, 2016 agenda).

12. Discussion/Approval of Court Security Funding.

Adjourn



SIERRA COUNTY

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP

May 16, 2016 Meeting Minutes

CCP Meeting – Downieville – Courtroom

1. **Call to Order and Introductions:** The Meeting was called to order by Chair Jeffrey Bosworth at 1:30 P.M.
2. **Roll Call:** Executive Committee members present: Chairman Chief Jeffrey Bosworth, Judge William Pangman (designee of Presiding Judge Charles H. Ervin), Tim Standley (Sheriff-Coroner), Larry Allen (District Attorney), and Jerry Lon Cooper (Public Defender). Absent Darden Bynum (Director of Health and Human Services).
3. **Regular Committee members:** Absent Scott Schlefstein (BOS), Sandi Marshall (Victim Witness Coordinator)
4. **Others present:** Paul Roen (BOS), Lea Salas (Assistant Director of Health and Human Services), (Michelle Anderson (Jail Supervisor), Van Maddox (Auditor), Cherise Burdick (Court Clerk), and Fred Campbell (CJRF Consultant).
5. **Agenda Approval.**

Chair Bosworth requested to discuss item 4 of the agenda at the end of the meeting because it will take more time. Motion made by Judge Pangman to approve modified agenda, seconded by Sheriff Stanley. On a vote of 5 AYES, the motion carried.
6. **Public Comment Opportunity.**

Van Maddox requested an increase to the FY16/17 budget to cover jail housing cost for defendants charged with felonies since the budget approved for FY15/16 covered only 3/4 of the total cost. Judge Pangman responds that inmate costs went way over budget primarily based on one criminal case involving complex “competency stand trial” proceedings and numerous motions by the defendant which significantly delayed the proceedings and increased incarceration time. Van Maddox informed the executive committee that the county has a budgetary shortfall and needs the budgetary assistance. Auditor adds, he needs something from CCP to go to the board about approving more money. Right now the Wayne Brown incarceration costs are projected to be \$15,000 to \$20,000 over budget. Jeff Bosworth responds there are sufficient contingency funds to move money around as appropriate.

Judge Pangman doesn't believe the budget will need to be increased since we don't expect to have any further unusual cases and the court is going to start using electronic monitoring more often when appropriate.

Van Maddox and Chair Bosworth will work together to take the transfer request to the BOS.

7. January 11, 2016. Minutes Approval.

Judge Pangman moves to approve the minutes, Sheriff Standley seconds, on a motion of 5 ayes, the motion carried.

8. Review/approval Frank Lang Drug Court Medical consultant contract.

Item 4 and 5 of the agenda are skipped.

Chair Bosworth explains that Frank has asked for a restructuring of his contract keeping the bottom line amount of \$10,000 to allow him to attend some trainings. Judge Pangman added, the only change will be to increase allowed hours per day by 2 hrs. Currently the contract only allows 6 hours per day. Sheriff Stanley makes a motion to approve amended contract with Frank Lang, seconded by Judge Pangman, motion carries with 5 AYES.

9. Local Innovation subaccount.

Jeff Bosworth gives details of the new law - **Government Code Section 30029.07(b)**: Beginning in the 2015–16 fiscal year, each county treasurer, city and county treasurer, or other appropriate official shall transfer to the Local Innovation Subaccount 10 percent of the moneys received during a fiscal year from each of the following state accounts:

- (1) The Trial Court Security Growth Special Account.
- (2) The Community Corrections Growth Special Account.
- (3) The District Attorney and Public Defender Growth Special Account.
- (4) The Juvenile Justice Growth Special Account.

The moneys in the Local Innovation Subaccount shall be used to fund local needs. The board of supervisors have the authority to spend money deposited in the Local Innovation Subaccount and to reallocate the money between mentioned accounts according to the county's needs.

Chief Bosworth added we are not going to know where there are the budget needs until the end of the fiscal year, then we can move the funds if it is required. [No Action Taken.]

10. Inmate appeals of electronic monitoring violation 1203.018(g)(2) Rolls-ups

Jeff Bosworth explains how the electronic monitoring programs are needing an appeal process. He further explains what Probation has been doing with those released pre-trial on Electronic Monitoring.

Probation is proposing that with the 1203.018 pre-trial program the appeal process would involve informing the Court, the Court would set a bail hearing, and the defendant would remain in the Court's jurisdiction. Jeff Bosworth explains in the case of post-sentence electronic monitoring, a bail hearing wouldn't make much sense because the defendant is serving a jail/prison term. After a discussion between the Sheriff's Office and the Probation Department they agreed to the following: if it's an instance where the Sheriff's office picks someone up on a violation to their electronic monitoring while serving their sentence then Probation would be the appeal level, if it's an instance when Probation picks someone up, then the Sheriff would be the appeal level.

Judge Pangman thinks that all of these can be handled by The Court. Judge Pangman talks about past appeals procedures the county has been through that got so convoluted. Sheriff is fine with The Court handling these violations if The Court is amenable. The Court is if they are arrested on the violation. Jeff Bosworth does not want to repeal the layers that were necessary to get this process approved. The rules have to be approved by the board every year, it's done in January. Jeff Bosworth believes that if any defendant violates an electronic monitoring condition, their right to appeal is satisfied by being heard by the court and thus the code is satisfied. Public Defender and District Attorney also agreed.

11. Continued discussion between the justice agencies on collaborative funding stream.

Judge Pangman speaks of justice partners, the Court, Collaborative Court and how treatment providers are often needed. Judge Pangman asks what monies are allocated that would be available for treatment providers to provide services to the Drug/Collaborative Court clients. Lea Salas responds HHS is required by statute to re-assess clients every 30 days. They like to stay within 90 days of residential treatment. If it exceeds 90 days then they usually ask for an updated diagnosis and how the patients are progressing. They try to stipulate to 90 days to keep things uniform but treatment funding is generally available for more serious cases.

Judge Pangman was pleased to hear that there are resources to pay for treatment if a client needs more than 90 days of residential treatment. Judge Pangman asks again what is the funding stream, how much money is available? Lea Salas responds the biggest funding restriction they have is that the Regular Drug and Alcohol funding cannot pay for transitional living, only Drug Court funds do, which are \$21,000. Those dollars for transitional living funds are conserved as much as possible.

Judge Pangman asks about the Mental Health funds. Lea answers Mental Health realignment funds are \$200,000 to \$300,000, these funds are exclusively for Mental Health services and administration.

SAPT funding is used for admin and treatment. Judge Pangman asks how much is available, total, within the various boxes to provide services. Lea responds HHS has a contracts with treatment facilities

which vary from \$30,000 to \$60,000 a case. CORR utilizes a little bit more. If more is needed to be allocated they could go back to the board and ask for it. It's not limitless but they wouldn't be penalized for going over. Judge Pangman responds he doesn't think he has ever heard they wouldn't provide treatment with in-house staff but it's when it's done by contract it becomes a problem.

There has been push-back for requesting psychiatric services. Lea responds that it might be. There are funds but if they don't have anyone contracted to pay for those services then it becomes difficult to provide. They cannot provide for those incarcerated in Nevada County. Judge Pangman would like to sit down over the next couple months and see what is on the table for funds for Drug Court. Lea Salas responds transportation will be an issue when it isn't one of their clients. An MOU will be needed for providing those services. Fred Campbell has been trying to get those funds from predecessor administrations.

12. Discussion of 2016/2017 CCP Budget:

Jeff Bosworth explains the realignment budget goes from September to August, for this reason we cannot provide an exact budget to the auditor at this moment; what it was last year and the handed out chart is just to use as a starting point for next year's preliminary budget.

The SB678 should remain mostly the same, considering the following additions: Add \$10,000 to the jail housing to pay for flash incarcerations. Add another \$10,000 to reserves for extra treatment.

Jeff Bosworth answers Sheriff Standley's question if SB678 funds apply to Flash Incarceration only for felons or if it includes misdemeanors. Chief Bosworth explains that the SB678 fund was an incentive to pay probation departments to not recommend sending so many people to prison because of implementing successful rehabilitation programs. It was the first step in reducing the prison population. Philosophically it should start with felons because misdemeanors don't go to prison. If being really cautious, it should only be spent on the felonies. But the chair of BSCC who oversees this SB 678 funding stream will say it's all up to probation based on local needs.

Judge Pangman adds it is all about addressing the high-risk offenders and that felons start as misdemeanants and they graduate to becoming felons. Jeff Bosworth responds maybe it can be addressed case by case. For example, a youthful first-time offender shouldn't be allocated the funds, but for someone who has been in prison before and in and out of the system but it happens to be a misdemeanor, the funds can be used. Fred Campbell responds that he believes there is more flexibility with SB678 funds.

Jeff Bosworth added the phone system budget from last year is expected to be substantially lower but there is no information of the annual cost at the moment.

Addressing the AB109 funds, Jeff Bosworth explains the Sheriff Office has two police cruisers approved by the BOS. Sheriff Standley expects to submit the purchase order by the end of this week no later of next week.

Chair Bosworth informs the Executive Committee that the Probation Department's positions funded by CCP funds are filled.

The Sheriff has two AB109 positions that were there but not funded. Now those two positions are funded but there has not been an additional position or two in the Sheriff's Office. Sheriff Standley states that there are 11 total positions in the Sheriff's Office. Judge Pangman asks how many he needs. Jeff Bosworth asks if that 11 covers the AB109 program requirements, so 9 general fund and 2 AB109 funded. The Sheriff responds that if they had 2 extra positions it would help a lot. There is an officer who has been out since last November and it is out of his hands. Jeff Bosworth does not think they will be able to use more realignment money to fund another deputy position, there isn't enough money. The Sheriff can go to the board to ask for more money from the general fund. It is his hope that these 2 positions that are not funded would be funded and then with funds from the CCP would allow for 2 more additional officers for a total of 13.

Fred Campbell responds that the feasibility study indicated that with the jail closing the 2 additional positions were included as an effect of closing the jail. To handle transports and coverage in the county. Sheriff responds that they run into a problem when they run into multiple transports that have to be done on a given day. Fred says his concern is if they have a BSCC review, if the plan spells that out and that is not the intent, then they should modify the plan.

Jeff Bosworth asks Sheriff to clarify the [number of deputy sheriff] positions. The Sheriff responds that of 11 positions which are authorized, 9 are funded by the general fund, 2 are funded by CCP. There are 2 more on the books but not currently funded or filled. The Sheriff responds that it depends on how you want to interpret it. If the board would fund all the General Fund positions they would add 2 more positions that would be funded by CCP for a total of 13. For now AB109 funds will continue to fund those two positions that have bodies in them.

Judge Pangman would like this budget to be presented as a preliminary budget since the CCP annual allocation FY16/17 hasn't been verified. Lea Salas asks how long they can have the funds and not use them. Right now there is no limitation and the funds roll over.

Jeff Bosworth asks if anyone would have a problem with submitting something similar with a couple changes as a preliminary budget Fy16/17 to the BOS. Judge Pangman makes motion to approve preliminary FY16/17 Realignment Budget, Sheriff seconds, 5 ayes, the motion carried, none opposed.

Chair Bosworth makes a motion to move \$25,000 into the CDCR-County Jail reserve from the AB109 contingency budget that last year was \$260,000, and if it's not spent it rolls over. Add \$25,000 to \$75,000 jail fund for out-of-county housing. Judge Pangman agreed as long everybody understands that this is a preliminary budget, Sheriff seconds, 5 ayes carry the motion. Jeff Bosworth addresses Van Maddox's concerns by moving the money.

13. Approval of final draft of updated 2015/16 integrated plan and authorization to submit it to the BOS for approval.

Fred speaks about the plan and distributes the copies. This document is an update of the draft presented to the CCP in December. They have asked the committee members to review the document and submit to Jeff Bosworth any changes or modifications. Two people, Jeff Bosworth and Judge Pangman submitted changes and modifications. The changes were made and this document reflects those changes. It's at a point that a vote from CCP is needed to go to the Board of Supervisors. Fred Campbell and the Sheriff discuss allocated positions and the funding sources. The Sheriff says they are completely maxed out right now with filled positions. Unfunded positions have been unfunded for a couple of years.

Judge Pangman makes motion to approve updated 2015/16 integrated AB109/SB678 plan, the Sheriff seconds, motion carried with 5 ayes.

Fred Campbell would like to meet with the agencies funded by the plan in order to complete the compliance report in progress. He is requesting they take this document back, check their schedules, and email Fred when they are able to meet for an hour to an hour and a half.

ADJOURN

At 2:31 p.m., with no further business, Chief Bosworth adjourned the meeting.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP

Monday September 26, 2016



ITEM 5

Draft

Sierra County Community Corrections Partnership

Sierra County Criminal Justice System

SB 678 Community Corrections Performance Incentive Act & AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Act Integrated Implementation & Compliance Progress Report

September 2016



Prepared by:
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Sierra County Community Corrections Partnership

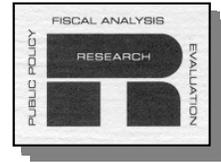
**SB 678 Community Corrections Performance Incentive Act &
AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Act Integrated Implementation
and Compliance Progress Report**

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September 26, 2016

TO: Jeff Bosworth, Chief Probation Officer (Chair) and
Members of the Sierra County Community Corrections Partnership (CCP)

FROM: Fred R. Campbell, Principal Consultant

SUBJECT: **SB 678 and SB 109 Integrated Implementation and Compliance Progress Report**

As requested, the Criminal Justice Research Foundation (CJRF) is pleased to submit this summary SB 678 Community Corrections Performance Incentive Act and AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Act Integrated Implementation and Compliance Progress Report to the Sierra County Community Corrections Partnership (CCP). The Progress / Compliance Report focuses on the specific programming and funding the Sierra County criminal justice system is currently pursuing in implementing the caseloads, supervision, treatment interventions, and other offender processing contained in the CCP's adopted FY 2015 – 16 Implementation Plan.

Background Information

Senate Bill 678, the California Community Corrections Performance Incentive Act was signed into law on October 11, 2009. The legislation allocates funds to probation departments annually based on costs avoided by the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) from a reduction in the percentage of adult probationers sent to prison. The SB 678 funds are to be utilized by probation departments specifically for the development and implementation of evidence-based community corrections programs. Programs are to be developed and implemented by the chief probation officer with advice from the local Community Corrections Partnership (CCP). The goal of the Community Corrections Performance Incentive Act is to provide for the implementation of evidence-based community corrections practices, programs, supervision and rehabilitative services for adult felony offenders. Examples include (a) evidence-based risk and needs assessments, (b) evidence-based substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, cognitive behavior programs, anger management, job training / employment services, and (c) intensive probation supervision.

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

The AB 109 legislation reassigns three groups of offenders previously handled through the state prison and parole system to California counties. The first group includes convicted offenders receiving sentences for new non-violent, non-serious, non-sex offender (N3) crimes that are served locally (one year or more). Offenders in this category do not have prior violent or serious convictions. The second group involves post-release offenders (up to three years) coming under probation department

supervision for (N3) crimes released from state prison. Offenders in this category may have had prior convictions for violent or serious crimes. The third group includes state parole violators who are revoked to custody. With the exception of offenders sentenced to life with parole, this group is being revoked to local county jail instead of state prison.

The Public Safety Realignment Act also expanded the role and purpose of the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) which was previously established in Penal Code Section 1230 through SB 678 (2009) and pursuant to AB 117 an Executive Committee of the CCP is required to prepare an AB 109 Implementation Plan that will enable each county to meet the goals of the Public Safety Realignment legislation. The Executive Committee is comprised of the chief probation officer (the chair of the CCP); the superior court presiding judge or designee; the District Attorney; the Public Defender; the sheriff; a police chief; and the administrator of health and human services. **(See Appendix A: Community Corrections Partnership Membership Roster)**

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

The overall objective of participating agencies throughout the CCP planning process for both legislative acts has focused on insuring that the Sierra County justice system reduces unnecessary incarceration and redirects savings to more effective community-based supervision and reentry programs that reduce recidivism. Toward this effort, the Sierra CCP has adopted an integrated SB 678 and AB 109 Realignment Implementation Plan which outlines specific strategies and policies to modify, amend, and improve current justice operations. The Plan also contains recommended one-time and ongoing funding allocations for partnering justice agency programs. The recommendations have been developed through a collaborative partnership of the CCP agencies. Taken in their entirety, the "core" program components established in the Integrated Sierra County Plan are designed to improve local justice practices.

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

The long-term success of the CCP Integrated Implementation Plan requires both close coordination and information sharing among the sheriff, probation, District Attorney, the Public Defender, courts, health / human services and community-based organizations, on how funded programs / policies are implemented, and to what extent they may need to be modified based upon analysis of their results.

In this regard, one of the ongoing important issues the members of the Sierra County CCP are concerned about is identifying how legislation is affecting case processing for each major component of the county's adult justice system (law enforcement, prosecution, defense, corrections, and courts). In an effort to assist the CCP respond to this concern, the Criminal Justice Research Foundation (CJRF) was contracted to analyze and report on the progress the sheriff's office, probation department, District

Attorney, Public Defender, health / human services and other agencies are making in the implementation of the SB 678 and AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Acts.

CJRF consultant staff have worked with each CCP-funded agency of the Partnership to identify how the realignment legislation is affecting case processing for each major component of the County's adult justice system (law enforcement, corrections and courts). The review has also focused on determining the impact implementation programs / policies is having on both jail and non-custody facility capacities, rehabilitative programming and other resources which may be needed to address any operational, service, or treatment intervention gaps. CJRF staff also explored and identified any unresolved problem areas or issues on evidence-based services, program enhancements, or other supports which might benefit the criminal justice system's response to the SB 678 and AB 109 legislation. The results of the implementation progress / compliance assessment work is described and summarized in the remaining sections of this Report.

CCP Programs and Recommended Budget Allocations

The implementation strategies adopted by the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) for FY 2015-16 Integrated Implementation Plan involve "core" programs that include (1) alternatives to incarceration, (2) custody housing, (3) alternative custody diversion programs, (4) community supervision, (5) evidence-based assessments, treatment / programming, and (6) continuum of intermediate sanctions for program violations.

The FY 2015-16 Integrated Implementation Plan also continues the basic organizational structure that integrates jail inmate housing capacity and programming across three components of the county's adult criminal justice system including (a) custody housing (sheriff's office), (b) community supervision (probation department), and (c) court processing and treatment / programming (drug /realignment / collaborative court), and health / human services agency. The treatment and programming embodies evidence-based assessment principles and includes increased services directed to offenders participating in expanded alternatives to incarceration and non-custody diversion programs including home detention and electronic monitoring and community supervision (day reporting center). The specific programs and budget allocations recommended for funding include the following: **(See Appendix B: Sierra County Integrated Implementation Plan Agencies and "Core" Program Recommendations)**

FY 2015 - 16 CCP Program and Inmate Custody Recommendations and Budget Allocations	Personnel	CCP Budget Allocation	Percent
Sierra County Sheriff's Office Staffing, Motor Vehicles, Equipment, Training, Inmate Custody Housing, Telephone System, and IT Cyber Security Upgrades	2.0 FTE	\$495,000	57.3%
Sierra County Probation Department Electronic Monitoring / Home Detention (HD/EM) Programs, Day Reporting Center, Drug / Alcohol Testing, Cognitive Behavioral Health Counseling and Other Services For Felony Probationers and AB 109 Offenders <u>and</u> Staff Training, Equipment, Telephone System and IT Cyber Security Upgrades	1.0 FTE	\$259,000	30.6%
Case Processing and Program Guideline Implementation For the Sierra County Drug / Realignment / Collaborative Court (Probation Specialist / Collaborative Court Assistant and Other Healthcare Service Assessments Needed to Support Court Operations	1.0 FTE	\$83,000	9.8%
CCP Planning and Reporting	0.0 FTE	\$10,000	1.2%
TOTAL	4.0	\$847,000	100.0%
Estimated Future Carryover and Contingency Reserve Fund		\$684,566	
Sierra County District Attorney and Public Defender Legal Services Superior Court Felony Case Processing and AB 109 Pre- and Post-Revocation Hearings	0.0 FTE	\$6,841	

The CCP Plan includes 2.0 FTE sworn deputy sheriff positions for the sheriff's office, 1.0 FTE senior deputy probation officer position for the probation department, and 1.0 FTE position for the drug / realignment / collaborative court for a total of 4.0 positions. The Integrated Implementation Plan also provides funding (\$495,000) for the sheriff's office motor vehicles, equipment, personnel training, inmate custody housing, telephone system, and IT cyber security upgrades. The inmate housing funding addresses the operational change in status of the Downieville jail from a 24-hour, seven-days-a-week custody facility to a day-only holding detention facility and other related law enforcement activities.

The probation department will receive a total of \$259,000. the recommended funding outlined in the plan continues financial support for the probation department's electronic monitoring program and ongoing implementation of an adult day reporting center (ADRC) to process local probationers and the offender population released from prison. The Plan also contains an expanded program service role for the Sierra Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) through the day reporting center. DHHS clinicians will participate as part of the day reporting center's team of officers and treatment professionals who will provide services to local probationers and the AB 109 offender supervision populations. The day reporting center services include assessments, mental health, medication management, alcohol / drug counseling, jobs / education assistance, and access to individual benefit assistance programming.

The superior drug / realignment / collaborative court is recommended to receive \$83,000 for the ongoing implementation of the court's case processing program guidelines involving the collaborative participation of local justice agencies. A separate allocation is recommended for funding to cover consultant planning and reporting for the core CCP agency programs being implemented by the sheriff's office, probation department, and superior court through the annual Integrated Implementation Plan.

The planning, development and implementation of the local FY 2015-16 Integrated Implementation Plan 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.

Compliance Assessment Conclusions and Recommendations

The following progress and compliance assessment examines the CCP Integrated Plan program implementation work which is being carried out by the Sheriff's office, probation department, health and human services, District Attorney, Public Defender, and superior court. For each program component funded through the CCP Integrated Plan, CJRF has compiled assessment information and supporting data which focuses on (a) summary program description, (b) CCP funding levels, (c) implementation status, (d) case processing and service trends, (e) identification of unresolved issues and service gaps, and (f) overall implementation assessment conclusions.

Agency: Sierra County Sheriff's Office

The Sierra County Sheriff's Office is the principle law enforcement agency that is charged with addressing public safety, emergency / fire issues, and responding to law enforcement problems which arise in the community. The sheriff's office is managed by a sheriff who is elected for a four year term. In addition to overseeing the Downieville jail correctional facility, the sheriff is also responsible for (1) patrol services in unincorporated areas of the county, (2) investigations, (3) custody and security in the courts, and (4) various administrative functions.

The sheriff's administrative, patrol operations, and superior court security functions currently include a staff of 11 full-time authorized permanent sworn positions. This staffing includes the sheriff, undersheriff, two sergeants, a detective and six deputy sheriffs. The sheriff's office also manages the county's small 14-bed capacity jail detention facility and community dispatch center located in Downieville. one full-time authorized correctional sergeant and five dually-trained dispatcher / jailers make up the 17 permanent

total funded positions the board of supervisors have budgeted to handle county-wide emergency / fire and law enforcement activities.

Number and Classification of Authorized Permanent Sierra County Sheriff's Office Staff Positions in FY 2015 - 16			
<u>FTE Positions</u>	<u>Patrol, Investigations & Court Security</u>	<u>Jail & Sheriff's Dispatch</u>	<u>Total Funded Positions</u>
Sheriff-Coroner	1		1
Undersheriff	1		1
Sergeant	2		2
Detective	1		1
Deputy Sheriff	6		6
Correctional Sergeant		1	1
Dispatcher / Jailer		5	5
Total	11	6	17

A vital part of the sheriff's office operations includes county-wide 911 dispatch and communication services. the office provides dispatch services for a wide range of local, state and federal agencies. these agencies include (1) sheriff's office, (2) public works, (3) probation, (4) social services, (5) human services, (6) District Attorney, (7) search and rescue, (8) Sacramento California Highway Patrol, (9) United States Forrest Service, (10) Department of Fish and Wildlife, (11) Sierra County Volunteer Fire Departments (Sierraville, Sattley and Calpine), (12) Loyalton Volunteer Fire Department, and (13) Eastern Plumas Healthcare Ambulance.

Dispatch staff also monitor and communicate frequently via radio communications with Downieville Volunteer Fire Department (fire and ambulance), Air Support (CHP H-20 / H24, Care Flight, and Raven), as well as Clemars and Lawnet.

Between January 2014 and March 2016, the sheriff's office 911 dispatch center has handled a total of 4,932 calls for service. This represented an average of 210 calls per month, or seven per day. Approximately 15.9% (783) of the total dispatch calls involved fire and medical emergencies that came from the community into the sheriff's office. Another 10.4% (512) involved reported crimes concerning trespassing / burglary / vandalism / or theft incidents.

Dispatch also responded to 384 calls (7.8%) involving requests for an agency, citizen assist, or citizen / civil dispute. Nearly 10.2% of the calls regarded animal problems and 468 of the calls (9.5%) were from residents concerned about suspicious persons they observed near their homes or in the area. Another 259 calls concerned traffic hazards, vehicle accidents, abandoned vehicles, or other vehicle parking problems. Only three of the calls received involved reports of a suicide or found body.

The historical data also shows the average daily 911 calls to dispatch for medical, law enforcement, fire, and other emergency situations throughout the county have remained constant averaging seven calls per day.

Number and Type of Calls Received at the Sierra County Sheriff's Office Dispatch Center July 2013 - March 2016				
Nature of Incident Calls	7/1/2013 - 12/31/13		01/1/14 - 03/31/16	
	Number	Percent (%)	Number	Percent (%)
Agency Assistance	18	1.5%	91	1.8%
Citizen Assist	33	2.8%	85	1.7%
Citizen / Civil Dispute	49	4.2%	240	4.9%
Disturbing the Peace	52	4.4%	89	1.8%
Alarm	49	4.2%	208	4.2%
Animal Problem	128	10.8%	504	10.2%
Fire	57	4.8%	196	4.0%
Medical Emergency	111	9.4%	534	10.8%
Traffic Hazard / Violation	75	6.4%	276	5.6%
Suspicious Circumstances / Persons	161	13.6%	468	9.5%
Individual Welfare Check	31	2.6%	143	2.9%
Vehicle Accident	28	2.4%	171	3.5%
Abandoned Vehicle	8	0.7%	65	1.3%
Vehicle Parking Problem	15	1.3%	23	0.5%
Reported Dead Body	17	1.4%	3	0.1%
Found Property	13	1.1%	62	1.3%
Theft / Vandalism / Burglary / Trespassing	91	7.7%	403	8.2%
Harrassing Calls / Stalking	25	2.1%	109	2.2%
Hazardous Material	3	0.3%	5	0.1%
Hit and Run	3	0.3%	5	0.1%
Illegal Camping / Dumping / Burning	8	0.7%	44	0.9%
Lost Property	11	0.9%	46	0.9%
Missing Person / Search	7	0.6%	56	1.1%
Family Disturbance / Fight	16	1.4%	55	1.1%
911 Hang up	18	1.5%	155	3.1%
Shots Fired	16	1.4%	49	1.0%
Other	137	11.5%	846	17.2%
Total	1,180	100.0%	4,932	100.0%
Monthly Ave.	197		210	
Daily Ave.	7		7	

CompRpt/Table25

Patrol and investigative services are the other vital component of the sheriff's office's public law enforcement functions. A review of local adult arrest patterns shows that last year (2015), a total of 106 arrests were reported throughout the county by the sheriff and other police agencies.

Changes in Total Sierra County Adult Arrests 2006 - 2015					
<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>% Change</u>
194	180	111	92	106	-45.4%

Over the past decade, Sierra County adult arrests have fluctuated from a high of 194 (2006) to a low of 92 (2013). For the past several years, total countywide adult arrests have, however, gradually declined. Between 2006 and 2010, an average of 173 adult arrests occurred each year in the county, and between 2011 and 2015, only 115 adult arrests have occurred each year. Annually, approximately one out of every five arrests now involve female offenders.

Sierra County Male and Female Adult Arrests					
	<u>2012</u>		<u>2015</u>		<u>% Change</u>
Male Arrests	114	75.5%	86	81.1%	-24.6%
Female Arrests	<u>37</u>	<u>24.5%</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>18.9%</u>	45.9%
Total Arrests	151	100.0%	106	100.0%	-29.8%

On an average yearly basis, felony arrests also generally account for about one out of every three arrests local law enforcement agencies make each year in Sierra County.

Sierra County Adult Felony and Misdemeanor Arrest Trends 2006 - 2015						
Year	Felony Arrests		Misdemeanor Arrests		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	% Change
2006	51	26.3%	143	73.7%	194	0.5%
2007	58	29.9%	136	70.1%	194	0.0%
2008	35	19.4%	145	80.6%	180	-7.2%
2009	40	24.4%	124	75.6%	164	-8.9%
2010	42	30.9%	94	69.1%	136	-17.1%
2011	36	32.4%	75	67.6%	111	-18.4%
2012	51	33.8%	100	66.2%	151	36.0%
2013	46	50.0%	46	50.0%	92	-39.1%
2014	49	42.6%	66	57.4%	115	25.0%
2015	35	33.0%	71	67.0%	106	-7.8%
Yearly Average						
2006 - 2010	45	26.0%	128	74.0%	173	
2011 - 2015	43	37.4%	72	62.6%	115	
% Change		-4.4%		-43.8%		-33.5%

SierraCompRpt/Table21

In spite of the fluctuations in yearly adult arrests between 2006 and 2015, nearly two out of every ten felony and misdemeanor arrests in Sierra County involve adults who have been arrested for serious crimes of violence and/or weapons charges. Property crimes account for 9.6% of the arrests law enforcement make in Sierra County. The largest number of arrests, however, involve alcohol-related offenses and drug law violations which represent nearly 53.0% or half of all the arrests the sheriff's office and other law enforcement agencies make each year.

Sierra County Jail Facility Changes in Average Number of Adult Arrests by Offense Category 2006 - 2015						
Year	Violence & Weapons	Property	Drugs	Alcohol	Other	Total
2006	27	15	11	119	22	194
2007	34	8	19	94	39	194
2008	35	13	5	85	42	180
2009	29	13	12	80	30	164
2010	30	16	9	56	25	136
2011	25	13	9	49	15	111
2012	23	11	22	68	27	151
2013	17	17	11	27	20	92
2014	19	7	16	42	31	115
2015	24	6	20	42	14	106
Average						
Yearly Arrests						
2006 - 2010	31	13	11	86	32	173
2011 - 2015	22	11	16	45	21	115
(%) Percent	19.1%	9.6%	13.9%	39.1%	18.3%	100.0%

SierraCompRpt/Table22

☐ CCP Program Component: Sheriff's Office Staffing and Motor Vehicles

- A. Summary Description: In light of the sheriff's change in the operational status of the Downieville jail from a 24-hour, seven-days-a-week custody facility to a day only holding detention facility, the CCP Integrated Plan included funding for the recruitment and hiring of two full-time sworn deputy sheriff positions. The assignment of the deputies was intended to give the sheriff's office the personnel needed to transport pretrial and sentenced male / female detainees between the Wayne Brown Nevada County

correctional facility and Downieville's day only holding facility and superior court or for other inmates who may require treatment services while under the custody of the sheriff. The sworn FTE positions would further ensure the sheriff's office had sufficient staffing capacity to cover county-wide emergency responses and other law enforcement activities in the event arrestees are being transported to the Nevada County correctional facility or to Downieville for custody hearings and court appearances scheduled for the Sierra County Superior Court. The deputies' positions were also provided to assist the probation department when needed with the monitoring of high-risk felony probationers and AB 109 offenders and reporting to the court.

Because pretrial and sentenced inmates are no longer being detained overnight at the Sierra County jail, the sheriff's office also had a need for additional new vehicles to transport inmates held at the Nevada County Wayne Brown correctional facility to the Downieville courthouse on a regular basis. In light of this pressing need, the CCP Integrated Plan also allocated funds for the sheriff to purchase two fully-equipped motor vehicles which can be used for transporting custody defendants impacted by the change in inmate housing provided through the Nevada jail and other routine county-wide patrol duties handled by the sheriff's office.

B. FY 2015-16 CCP Funding: \$300,000.

C. Implementation Status: Partially Implemented Fully Implemented

The sheriff's office has been able to recruit, hire, and schedule two new shift deputy sheriffs to handle inmate transports and other county-wide community patrol duties. The sheriff has also recently purchased two 2016 Ford Expeditions which are being equipped with required emergency lighting, communications, and other safety items.

D. Case Processing and Service Trends: A review of the allocated and funded staff positions for patrol and dispatch functions shows that at the start of the realignment legislation, the sheriff's office only had nine funded / filled approved patrol positions. The board of supervisors had also approved but not funded two additional FTE patrol positions for the sheriff's office. The CCP Integrated Plan at the request of the sheriff in FY 2015-16 included the funding to recruit and hire two other sworn deputy sheriffs to fill the position vacancies which existed in the patrol service's budget established by the board of supervisors.

Changes in the Sheriff's Office Patrol and Dispatcher / Jailer FTE Staffing Patterns 2013 - 2017			
<u>Fiscal Year*</u>	<u>Funded / Filled Approved FTE Positions</u>	<u>Approved But Not Funded FTE Positions</u>	<u>Total Approved / Funded Positions</u>
Patrol Services:			
FY 2013-14	9	2	11
FY 2015-16	11	0	11
FY 2016-17	11	0	11
Dispatch:			
FY 2013-14	7	0	7
FY 2015-16	6	0	6
FY 2016-17	6	0	6

* Includes the number of approved and funded Sheriff's Office Patrol and Dispatch FTE positions included in the adopted new FY 2016-17 budget prepared by the Board of Supervisors

The following chart shows the current patrol staffing and schedule Sunday through Saturday of each week during the month of June 2016 for patrol operations.

Sierra County Sheriff's Office Patrol Staffing and Schedule June 2016										
Schedule	Sunday					Monday				
	Admin	Sup.	Deputies	Others	Total	Admin	Sup.	Deputies	Others	Total
5AM - 9AM	1			1	2	2			1	3
9AM - Noon	1			1	2	2			1	3
Noon - 3PM	1		2	1	4	2		2	1	5
3PM - 6PM	1		2	1	4	2		2	1	5
6PM - 9PM			2		2			2		2
9PM - 12AM			2		2			2		2
12AM - 5AM					0					0

Schedule	Tuesday					Wednesday				
	Admin	Sup.	Deputies	Others	Total	Admin	Sup.	Deputies	Others	Total
5AM - 9AM	2	1		1	4	1	1		1	3
9AM - Noon	2	1		1	4	1	1		1	3
Noon - 3PM	2	1	2	1	6	1	1	2	1	5
3PM - 6PM	2	1	2	1	6	1	1	2	1	5
6PM - 9PM			2		2			2		2
9PM - 12AM			2		2			2		2
12AM - 5AM					0					0

Schedule	Thursday					Friday				
	Admin	Sup.	Deputies	Others	Total	Admin	Sup.	Deputies	Others	Total
5AM - 9AM	1	1			2	1	1			2
9AM - Noon	1	1			2	1	1			2
Noon - 3PM	1	1	2		4	1	1	2		4
3PM - 6PM	1	1	2		4	1	1	2		4
6PM - 9PM			2		2			2		2
9PM - 12AM			2		2			2		2
12AM - 5AM					0					0

Schedule	Saturday				
	Admin	Sup.	Deputies	Others	Total
5AM - 9AM	1				1
9AM - Noon	1				1
Noon - 3PM	1		2		3
3PM - 6PM	1		2		3
6PM - 9PM			2		2
9PM - 12AM			2		2
12AM - 5AM					0

ComptRpt/Staffing Matrix1

Based on the June staff schedules, the staffing information displayed in the chart shows that on many days of the week, there still are only two sworn sheriff's office personnel on duty working an assigned shift throughout the county. From 12 Midnight to 5AM each day of the week, there are no sheriff's deputies on duty in the county. When an incident takes place that requires sworn personnel, the sheriff's dispatch center will contact an on-call officer, sergeant and, in many instances, the undersheriff or sheriff to provide an office response. When an arrest occurs at night involving a male or female detainee, the individual is transferred for booking to Nevada County, approximately one hour driving time from the Downieville sheriff's office.

- E. Unresolved Issues and Service Gaps: In the interview CJRF had with the sheriff and other office personnel, two issues arose which related to this progress and compliance assessment. First, from a patrol staffing perspective, the CCP funding for the two deputy positions the sheriff's office gained is making it possible for the agency to currently cover the expanded inmate transport workload created by the shift in incarceration policy and detention procedures put into operation at the county jail. The sheriff's office, however, is

still only staffed with the minimum number of deputies needed to handle the new daily volume of inmate transports and respond effectively to patrol law enforcement responsibilities across the county during day and evening hours. The sworn staffing levels, including the two additional deputies, is not sufficient to permit scheduling an assigned officer other than an "on-call" to patrol or respond to the community during graveyard shift hours (12AM – 5AM), seven-days-a-week.

The ability of the office to maintain an ongoing optimum level of available patrol staff who effectively respond to community emergencies is further eroded when deputies, for example, are on vacation, family leave, sick leave, training, or disability status because of injuries. Patrol services are also seriously impacted when a deputy is reassigned to the Downieville office to cover personnel shortages which occur at the dispatch center. Since dispatch communication functions must be staffed 24-hours, seven-days-a-week, assigned shifts often may not have available coverage because of similar personnel problems such as sick leave, vacations, etc. which can also create serious staff shortages for the sheriff's office.

By only being able to operate with minimum patrol staffing, the sheriff's law enforcement resources become further diminished when deputies must transport multiple detainees instead of a single individual. More than one deputy, sergeant, or other sworn personnel have to handle separate transports when more than one person (male or female) has to be moved or an incarcerated offender has to be taken from the Nevada County jail to Downieville to make a scheduled superior court appearance. Transporting multiple inmates from the Nevada jail is also affecting patrol staffing patterns, particularly when the superior court has a high volume of calendared hearings which may involve several incarcerated defendants who must appear at court. The new motor vehicles the sheriff's office is purchasing with CCP funding provides a source of reliable transportation for patrol deputies but because of security issues, will only accommodate a maximum of two same gender inmates per transport with armed officers.

The sheriff's periodic patrol staffing shortages, when combined with having to transport multiple pretrial and/or sentenced individuals to court and back to the Nevada jail, takes a deputy out of patrol for several hours a shift and has created a new operational problem for the sheriff's office. The most cost-effective way and efficient use of sworn staff to remedy this situation would be for the sheriff's office to secure a small, specialty-built, six-person custody van to transport multiple detainees (male or female) when circumstances require.

The other unresolved issue at the sheriff's office concerns the need to expand the number of personnel available for an assigned shift at the dispatch center to handle 911 emergency communication incoming calls. The dispatch center currently only has a total of six dually-trained dispatcher / jailers including a correctional sergeant to operate the communications center and the limited day hours only jail for inmates housing. Similar to the staffing situation facing patrol services, the dispatch center is having to rely on the correctional sergeant through the use of "overtime" and/or patrol deputies who are temporarily reassigned to the jail to handle reoccurring personnel shortages because of vacations, sick leave, family leave / emergencies, training, or disability situations because of workload injuries. Since the 911 communications facility must be staffed around the clock, often times the 12-hour assigned shifts may not have coverage because of these personnel issues.

The following chart shows the current staffing schedule Sunday through Saturday of each week during the month of March 2016, for example, for handling the 911 communication / emergency service dispatch calls to the sheriff's office.

**Sierra County Sheriff's Office
Jail / Dispatch Staffing and Schedule
March 2016**

Schedule	Sunday				Monday			
	Admin	Sup.	Custody Officers/ Dispatchers	Total	Admin	Sup.	Custody Officers/ Dispatchers	Total
5AM - 9AM			1	1	2	2	1	5
9AM - Noon			1	1	2	2	1	5
Noon - 3PM			1	1	2	2	1	5
3PM - 6PM		1	1	2	2	3	1	6
6PM - 9PM		1	1	2		1	1	2
9PM - 12AM		1	1	2		1	1	2
12AM - 5AM		1	1	2		1	1	2

Schedule	Tuesday				Wednesday			
	Admin	Sup.	Custody Officers/ Dispatchers	Total	Admin	Sup.	Custody Officers/ Dispatchers	Total
5AM - 9AM	2	2	1	5	2	2	1	5
9AM - Noon	2	2	1	5	2	2	1	5
Noon - 3PM	2	2	1	5	2	2	1	5
3PM - 6PM	2	3	1	6	2	2	1	5
6PM - 9PM		1	1	2			1	1
9PM - 12AM		1	1	2			1	1
12AM - 5AM		1	1	2			1	1

Schedule	Thursday				Friday			
	Admin	Sup.	Custody Officers/ Dispatchers	Total	Admin	Sup.	Custody Officers/ Dispatchers	Total
5AM - 9AM	2	2	1	5	2	2	1	5
9AM - Noon	2	2	1	5	2	2	1	5
Noon - 3PM	2	2	1	5	2	2	1	5
3PM - 6PM	2	2	1	5	2	3	1	6
6PM - 9PM			1	1		1	1	2
9PM - 12AM			1	1		1	1	2
12AM - 5AM			1	1		1	1	2

Schedule	Saturday			
	Admin	Sup.	Custody Officers/ Dispatchers	Total
5AM - 9AM			1	1
9AM - Noon			1	1
Noon - 3PM			1	1
3PM - 6PM		1	1	2
6PM - 9PM		1	1	2
9PM - 12AM		1	1	2
12AM - 5AM		1	1	2

ComptRpt/Staffing Matrix2

The jail / dispatch staff work 12-hour shifts with no overlap. Because of the lack of staffing on half of the hours each day, there is only one 911 communications dispatcher on duty. For several hours on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, there is also only one dispatcher available. When a shift vacancy occurs, the dispatch correctional sergeant (supervisor) usually will handle the communications workload. When the supervisor is not available to fill the vacant shift assignment, patrol deputies will cover the shift or until the supervisor or another trained dispatcher can take over at the "posted" position.

In spite of the change in inmate housing policies at the Downieville jail facility, the dispatch center is still having to rely on the unit's supervisor and patrol deputies to backfill vacant shifts or handle staff emergencies because of the lack of available trained personnel. A review of the number of overtime hours the correctional supervisor and patrol has filled at dispatch due to staff shortages shows, for example, that the

supervising sergeant in 2015 put in an average of 20.4 hours of overtime a month because of the lack of staff. In 2016, the supervising sergeant had nearly 21 hours of overtime a month because of staff shortages and patrol deputies were reassigned an average of another four hours a month.

Number of Overtime Hours the Dispatch Correctional Supervisor and Patrol Has Filled Due to Staff Shortages			
<u>Year</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Range of Monthly Overtime Hrs</u>	<u>Average Monthly Overtime Hrs</u>
2015	Dispatch Sgt	4 – 42 Hrs	20.4 Hrs
2016 *	Dispatch Sgt	4 – 44 Hrs	20.6 Hrs
	Patrol Deputies	2 – 4 Hrs	4.0 Hrs
*Includes the months of January – March 2016			

These staff shortages were not a significant operational problem or concern until about two years ago when the number of budgeted authorized / funded FTE positions were reduced from seven dispatchers to the current six positions. Because of its remote location and relatively low salaries / benefits, the sheriff’s office has historically also experienced problems recruiting, hiring, and retaining dispatchers to replace other permanent staff who have left the sheriff’s office. Working through these issues have extended the overall length of time to permanently fill vacant dispatch positions. This situation has been noted in biennial state inspections conducted by the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) of the Downieville jail facility. It was also a significant factor when the board of supervisors made the decision to limit inmate housing at the county jail to day hours and transport prisoners to the Nevada County Wayne Brown jail for longer term housing and incarceration periods.

- F. Overall Implementation Assessment Conclusions: The two sworn deputy sheriff positions funded by the CCP have been filled and the officers are assigned to day or evening patrol shifts. The full-time deployment of the two sworn personnel gives the sheriff’s office a pool of 11 trained officers to address patrol requests for emergency assistance and/or other county-wide law enforcement crime control issues.

While the increase in sworn staffing does provide the office with necessary inmate transport personnel, many scheduled patrol shifts continue to be short-staffed. These staff shortages occur when deputies are moving prisoners between Downieville and Nevada City and no other patrol officer is available because of vacations, sick leave situations, etc. Because the total compliment of deputies only provides for the minimum number of sworn personnel for day and evening patrol shift coverage, other “on-call” deputies still must be brought in to respond to 911 emergencies from midnight to 5AM each day of the week.

Patrol shift coverage continues to also be impacted when deputies have to be reassigned to cover personnel shortages which can also occur at dispatch. Since dispatch functions must be staffed around the clock, assigned shifts often may not have coverage when dispatchers are off work for vacations, training, family leave, sick leave, or disabilities. This is occurring because dispatch staffing levels are currently only sufficient to allow for the scheduled assignment of a single dispatcher for a 12-hour shift. When a dispatcher is taking a vacation or is ill, on a training assignment, or having other problems which

take them from work, the supervising correctional sergeant, other dispatcher (if available) or a patrol deputy must temporarily be reassigned to handle the daily incoming 911 communication calls coming to the dispatch center.

Review of 2016 monthly hourly overtime patterns shows that the dispatch supervisor has had, for example, to cover as much as 44 hours of staff shortages a month. This extra work assignment is in addition to the normal supervisory task and other extensive and important administrative functions the sergeant performs on a weekly basis for the sheriff's office. Officers are also being reassigned from patrol duties to handle an average of four hours of dispatch work each month. Continually having to use the supervisor to temporarily cover routine dispatcher staffing vacancies in addition to regular workload responsibilities is not an ideal approach for managing this essential public safety function. Routinely having to reassign deputies from patrol shift duties may also negatively affect incident response times, particularly if a serious public safety situation occurs when patrol staff are covering dispatch communications.

This assessment has also revealed one other operational problem area which should be addressed so that the shift in inmate housing procedures from Downieville to Nevada County works smoothly and does not negatively affect the sheriff's county-wide patrol functions. The sheriff's periodic staffing shortages, when combined with having to transport multiple incarcerated defendants to Court and back to the Nevada jail, takes a deputy out of patrol for several hours a shift. More than one deputy or other sworn personnel have to handle separate transports when more than one person (male or female) is moved from the Nevada County jail to make a scheduled Downieville superior court appearance. Transporting multiple inmates is also affecting patrol, particularly when the superior court has calendared a high volume of hearings which can involve several defendants who must appear at court. The motor vehicles the sheriff is purchasing with CCP funding provides a source of reliable patrol transportation but because of security issues, will only accommodate a maximum of two same gender inmates per transport with armed officers. The most efficient use of the limited sworn staff to remedy this situation would be for the sheriff's office to also purchase a specialty-built, six-person custody van to transport multiple detainees.

- G. *Consultant's Recommendations:* As part of the compliance review process, CJRF is recommending the sheriff's office undertake the following actions / steps which will address the two unresolved operational issues concerning sheriff's office staffing and use of motor vehicles for transporting incarcerated offenders housed in the Nevada County jail.

Recommendation #1: The sheriff's office has successfully been able to transition the change of the operational status for the Downieville jail from a 24-hour, seven-days-a-week custody facility to a day only holding detention facility. CJRF is recommending that the most efficient use of the limited sworn staff would be for the sheriff's office to purchase a specialty-built, six-person custody van to transport multiple detainees.

The motor vehicles the sheriff is purchasing with CCP funding provides a source of needed patrol transportation but because of the security issues, will only accommodate a maximum of two same gender inmates per transport with armed officers. The purchase of the six-person van would eliminate a significant operational staffing problem the sheriff is confronting because the full-time deployment of the two new deputies only gives the office a pool of 11 trained officers. This pool of available staff must address both patrol requests for emergency assistance and/or other law enforcement crime control issues plus the transporting of inmates an hour away from Downieville seven days a week. The cost of the six-person transportation van is estimated to be close to \$60,000. This would be a one-time expense and the van would easily be in service for 10-12 years.

Recommendation #2: CJRF is recommending the sheriff's office and board of supervisors consider funding an additional dispatcher / jailer position to help handle the 911 communications workload. The sheriff's 911 emergency / fire dispatch communication function is a fixed post operation which is currently staffed with one supervisor and five dually-trained dispatcher / jailer personnel. The dispatch / jail staff work 12-hour shifts with no overlap. Current staffing levels can only provide one 911 communications dispatcher per shift.

Continually having to use the supervisor to temporarily cover routine dispatcher staffing vacancies in addition to regular workload responsibilities is not an ideal approach for managing this essential public safety function. Routinely having to reassign deputies from patrol shift duties may also negatively affect incident response times, particularly if a serious public safety situation occurs when patrol staff are covering dispatch communications.

CCP Program Component: Out-of-County Inmate Housing and Jail Medical Services Reserve

- A. Summary Description: Sierra County is contracting back with the state to send, on as needed basis, local sentenced offenders to the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) and/or fire camps. The contract does not extend to parole revocations, but could be used for longer term incarcerated inmates who would be better served in CDCR facilities rather than in the Sierra County criminal justice system. Because inmates are no longer being held overnight in the Sierra County small jail facility, the county has to pay daily per diem charges to house pretrial and sentenced detainees elsewhere (usually Nevada County Jail). The CCP Integration Plan contains funding to cover the expenses of out-of-county charges incurred by the sheriff's office for the housing of all felony inmates. The daily cost of housing misdemeanor detainees is a county responsibility.

As a result of the implementation of the AB 109 Realignment Act, the Sierra County criminal justice system is processing offenders held in jail custody or supervised in the community who have greater persistent / chronic health and mental health disorders / problems which can require treatment. The contract agreement, for example, with the Nevada County Wayne Brown correctional jail for the housing of Sierra County inmates contains provisions making the county responsible for the medical expense costs provided to Sierra detainees which are above the routine services available at the Nevada County Jail. Over the past several years, unanticipated medical costs for several inmates housed at the Nevada County jail has been paid by the county. The CCP Integrated Plan establishes an ongoing funded reserve for unanticipated jail medical expenses for felony pretrial and sentenced inmates.

- B. FY 2015-16 CCP Funding: \$125,000.

- C. Implementation Status: Partially Implemented Fully Implemented

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) contract for the state prison system to accept long-term sentenced AB 109 felony inmates is in place. To date, however, no county sentenced offender has been detained under the provisions of the CDCR contract. The previously existing contract the sheriff's office was using with the Nevada County Wayne Brown detention facility is now used for the housing of county pretrial and sentenced felony / misdemeanor male or female detainees. The sheriff's office also has an approved agreement with the Plumas County Sheriff's Department for the discretionary housing of Sierra County incarcerated inmates as determined by the sheriff. These agreements allow Sierra County to house detainees in these other county

jails due to classification purposes or legal problems where prisoners are not suitable to be housed in the Downieville facility.

- D. Case Processing and Service Trends: The Sierra County Sheriff's Office is responsible for the care and custody of all prisoners falling under the jurisdiction of the Sierra County court system. In March 2015, the sheriff's office changed the operational status of the Downieville jail from a 24-hour, seven-days-a-week custody facility to a day only holding detention facility. Felony and misdemeanor bookings that did not meet jail citation or other pretrial release criteria began being transported by patrol deputies to the Nevada County jail.

During the period of March 2015 through March 2016, the Nevada County Wayne Brown correctional jail processed a total of 80 Sierra County bookings. This represented an average of five bookings a month. Trend data shows that over the past decade, total bookings and average monthly Sierra County Sheriff's Office bookings have fluctuated significantly between years. In 2007, for example, the county jail processed a high of 227 total bookings involving felony / misdemeanor, male and female detainees (19 per month). In 2014, the Downieville jail only had 120 bookings or ten per month which was a drop of nearly 47.4% from the reported yearly high in 2007.

Sierra County Jail Facility									
Changes in Jail Booking Pretrial / Sentenced and Peak Jail Inmate ADP									
2006 - 2016									
Year	Peak Jail Inmate ADP								
	Total Bookings	Ave. Monthly Bookings	Pretrial ADP	Sentenced ADP	Total Jail ADP	High (Peak) ADP	Male ADP	Female ADP	Total ADP
2006	202	17	8	2	10	13	9	1	10
2007	227	19	6	1	7	10	5	2	7
2008	201	17	4	2	6	8	5	1	6
2009	186	16	5	2	7	9	6	1	7
2010	154	13	5	1	6	9	6	0	6
2011	146	12	5	1	6	10	5	1	6
2012	119	10	1	2	3	5	2	1	3
2013	112	9	3	2	5	8	5	0	5
2014	120	10	4	2	6	14	5	1	6
2015-16*	80	5	3	1	4	8	3	1	4
Ave. Bookings & Inmate ADP	155	13	5	1	6		5	1	6
Yearly Average									
2006 - 2010	194	16	6	1	7		6	1	7
2011 - 2016	115	10	3	2	5		4	1	5

CompRpt/Table23

*Includes the months of March 2015 - March 2016

In the year prior (2014) to the operational change in status for the Downieville facility, the jail had an average daily population (ADP) totaling six. Currently, an average of four Sierra County residents are being detained at the Nevada County jail each day. Pretrial inmate population levels comprise about 80.0% of the total 2015-16 county inmates held at the Nevada County jail. The remaining jail population averages one sentenced inmate. The highest or peak Sierra County inmate ADP recorded at the Nevada County jail over the past 15 months was eight prisoners.

Approximately three (60.0%) of the five county inmates housed on a daily basis at the Wayne Brown correctional facility are felons and the other two detainees are misdemeanants. Overall, the mix between felony and misdemeanor jail ADP population has not changed significantly.

Sierra County Jail System Felony and Misdemeanor Inmate ADP Trends				
	<u>2012</u>		<u>2015-16*</u>	
Felony ADP	2	66.7%	3	75.0%
Misdemeanor ADP	1	<u>33.3%</u>	1	<u>25.0%</u>
<i>Total Arrests</i>	3	100.0%	4	100.0%

*Includes the months of March 2015 – March 2016

A review of changes in the average length of jail stay (days) between 2011 and 2016 shows that over this five year period, inmates have been incarcerated between 11.0 days (2012) and 16.5 days in 2013. Currently, felony / misdemeanor county inmates are being housed / detained an average of 12.4 days at the Nevada County jail.

Sierra County Changes in Average Length of Jail Stay (Days) 2011 - 2015					
<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015-16*</u>	<u>% Change</u>
14.8	11.0	16.5	12.8	12.4	-16.2%

*Includes the months of March 2015 – March 2016

A review of the recent past quarterly billing statements sent to the sheriff's office from the Nevada County jail which covered the period between January – March 2016 shows Nevada County processed 20 Sierra County prisoners who were incarcerated a total of 297 custody days. These detainees represented a average daily inmate population of 3.2. In 2015, Wayne Brown processed 69 inmates who were incarcerated a total of 1,274 days. These detainees represented an average daily inmate population of 3.5. One long-term detained inmate (273 custody days) accounted for 17.4% of the custody days which cost the county \$21,067.41.

Number of Inmates, Billing Days, ADP and Custody Costs for Housing Detainees in Nevada County Jail				
<u>Year</u>	<u>Inmates</u>	<u>Billing Days</u>	<u>ADP</u>	<u>Housing Costs</u>
2015	69	1,274	3.5	\$98,314.58 **
2016 *	20	297	3.2	\$22,919.49
Monthly Average	6	105	3.4	\$8,082.27

*Only includes January – March 2016
 ** One long-term detained inmate (273 custody days) accounted for 17.4% of the custody days which totaled \$21,067.41

The review of the Nevada County billing invoices for incarcerated Sierra County inmates shows that between 2012-16, average yearly housing costs have amounted to \$3,178.97 a month. Over the past 15 months, the invoices show housing custody costs have amounted to \$121,234.07. This represents a cost of approximately \$8,082.27 a month.

Number of Sierra County Inmates, Billing Days, Average Daily Inmate Population (ADP), and Custody Costs For Housing Inmates in the Nevada County Jail 2012 - 2016*				
Year	Number of Inmates	Billing Days	Ave. Daily Population (ADP)	Inmate Custody Housing Cost (\$77.17/Day)
2012	29	585	1.6	\$45,144.45
2013	18	427	1.2	\$32,951.59
2014	32	466	1.3	\$36,347.07
2015	69	1,274	3.5	\$98,314.58 **
2016	20	297	3.2	\$22,919.49
Monthly Average				
FY 2012-14	2	41	1.4	\$3,178.97
FY 2015-16	6	105	3.4	\$8,082.27

CompRpt/Table24

*Only includes January - March 2016

**One long-term detained inmate (273 custody days) accounted for 17.4% of the custody days which totaled \$21,067.41

The per diem inmate housing rate for Nevada County is currently set at \$77.17 a day. This includes the cost of routine medical and healthcare services Nevada County provides to local residents detained at the jail. It should also be noted that the sheriff's office has also been allocated another \$50,000 in a medical reserve account. The funding is to handle medical costs inmates may have above the routine healthcare services the Nevada County jail provides to all detainees. To date, the sheriff has not had to cover any medical costs for inmates from this reserve fund.

- E. Unresolved Issues and Service Gaps: Two unresolved issues were identified while this assessment report was being prepared. The first issue concerns the total budgeted funding allocation established in the CCP Integrated Plan to cover the cost of housing Sierra County inmates in other out-of-county facilities. The CCP Plan set a maximum fiscal year allocation of \$75,000 for inmate housing cost the sheriff's office incurs for holding pretrial and sentenced county residents at the Nevada County jail or a CDCR facility for long-term sentenced prisoners. Since the Downieville jail's inmate custody housing and detention policy was changed, the sheriff's office transferred 69 inmates in 2015 to Nevada County. These inmates were incarcerated a total of 1,274 billing days and represented an ADP of 3.5 prisoners. The housing cost for these 69 inmates totaled \$98,314.58. During the first three months of 2016, another 20 County inmates have been housed at the Nevada County jail. These inmates were incarcerated 297 billing days which amount to \$22,919.49 in housing costs charged to the sheriff's office.

During this 15 month period (2015-16), the Nevada County jail has billed the sheriff a total of \$121,234.05. This included the housing cost for one long-term detained inmate (273 custody days) which accounted for 17.4% of Sierra's total billed custody days (\$21,067.41). These billings have exceeded the CCP Plan out-of-county inmate custody housing budget by \$46,234.05.

The second unresolved issue which will have to be addressed could affect the total number / volume of Nevada County's detainees the sheriff's office may have to transport to Downieville for scheduled Court hearings. Currently, the superior court, District Attorney, and Public Defender are making, when feasible, extensive use of video arraignment and case conferencing technology when inmates are housed at Nevada County. Instead of transporting these defendants back and forth from the Nevada facility to the superior court in Downieville, the agencies are trying to use video conferencing technology for many routine hearings. Up until recently, Nevada County jail personnel have tried to accommodate the video conferencing process set up at their facility for Sierra County residents.

Over the past few months, Nevada County has accommodated video arraignment requests, but jail supervisors have begun expressing security concerns and other staffing problems they face as a reason for wanting to limit further opportunities for video case conferencing both the detainee and Public Defender may agree to. If the jail places any limitations on the use of video conferencing technology, inmate transports will likely increase and the sheriff's patrol services division could be further impacted. This could result in even fewer deputy sheriffs available for patrol service calls when the superior court is in session.

F. Overall Implementation Assessment Conclusions:

Initially, with the passage of the realignment legislation, the Sierra County CCP designated a significant allocation of realignment funding in the adopted AB 109 Implementation Plan for physical improvements to the jail and for additional correctional officer staffing to enable the sheriff's office to bring the detention facility into compliance with Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) operational standards. This was done so that AB 109 offenders held in custody under the "flash incarceration" realignment penal code sections would be detained in an operationally State compliant custody facility.

Included in the Implementation Plan's budget was a one-time construction allocation for the design, construction, and modifications to the jail's law enforcement vehicle sallyport to accommodate inmate outdoor recreation activities because the facility does not have an outdoor recreation area that currently meets BSCC's Minimum Jail Standards. In light of the expected change in longer term sentenced AB 109 convicted inmates, the construction upgrades would give the jail a covered courtyard, camera, and other security improvements which would bring the facility into compliance with BSCC's minimum jail inmate outdoor recreation operational requirements. The allocated funds would also cover the hiring and training of two FTE correctional officers who would be assigned to the county jail to provide inmate custody supervision and oversee detention services for pretrial and sentenced male / female inmates detained at the facility.

In light of the rural and remote location of the county jail, demographic challenges have made it nearly impossible for the sheriff to hire and retain the required ten correctional officers necessary to operate the detention custody facility on a seven days a week / 24-hour basis. The jail's medical clinic provider has also found it economically infeasible to provide professional medical staff 24-hours a day to respond to inmate medical screening and health care issues. Additionally, the county's general fund budget, which supports full jail operational costs, has been stressed to the point that it is unable to cover full jail operations cost given the current economic status and financial climate Sierra County has been facing.

Based on these critical issues, the sheriff made the administrative decision to not continue housing pretrial and sentenced inmates overnight and to operate the jail as a day holding facility only for screening and processing detainees. Inmates requiring continual incarceration are transported to the Nevada County Wayne Brown correctional facility which is located approximately one hour south of Downieville where the jail is sited. In order to implement this change in inmate custody needs for the county, the sheriff requested and received CCP financial assistance in the form of personnel and vehicles to provide prisoner transport to/from Nevada County and will also assist in carrying out criminal justice mandated programs in coordination with the Sierra County Probation Department and Superior Court.

This assessment has shown that the Sierra County Sheriff's Office is clearly working to make sure the inmate housing changes which have taken place at the Downieville facility have minimal impact on the county's criminal justice system case processing procedures.

The probation department, DA, Public Defender, and courts are supportive of these operational changes. Initially like any other major policy shift in criminal justice, the sheriff's office has encountered some unintended problem areas which they have been able to remedy. During the jail's transition period, each agency which interacts with inmates, inmate's families, and/or custody staff have approached the change and deal with problems in a collaborative manner. The progress and success the sheriff has made in implementing the incarceration policies embodied in the CCP Integrated Plan are working to control and minimize the overall custody cost the community confronts with the county jail.

- G. Consultant's Recommendations: As part of the compliance review process, CJRF is recommending the sheriff's office undertake the following actions / steps:

Recommendation #3: With the two deputy sheriff positions funded by the CCP, the sworn staffing provides the office with inmate transport personnel to handle a higher volume of Nevada County jail bookings and the transporting of incarcerated pretrial / sentenced felony and misdemeanor detainees to superior court. CJRF is recommending the sheriff's office make a request to the CCP to amend the budgeted fiscal year allocation contained in the CCP Integrated Plan from \$75,000 to \$95,000. This should provide sufficient funding to cover the cost the sheriff's office incurs for holding pretrial and sentenced County residents at the Nevada County jail. This increased allocation would include the housing cost for long-term detained inmates who are housed out-of-county.

Recommendation #4: CJRF is recommending that before the Nevada County jail inmate housing contract comes up for renewal in June 2017, that a group of key stakeholder representatives meet with the Nevada County Sheriff and other jail managers to get a written consensus on how the jail and superior court will implement video arraignment and case conferencing activities on a daily basis at the detention facility. The agreed upon procedures and video technology process should also be included as a provision in any new contract in order to avoid and minimize practices which could affect the number of detainees the sheriff may need to transport for scheduled court hearings.

The superior court, District Attorney, and Public Defender are making extensive use of video arraignment and case conferencing technology when inmates are housed at Nevada County. Instead of transporting these defendants back and forth from the Nevada facility to the superior court in Downieville, the agencies are trying to use video conferencing technology for many routine hearings. Up until recently, Nevada County jail personnel have tried to accommodate the video conferencing process set up at their facility for Sierra County residents. Jail supervisors, however, have begun expressing security concerns and other staffing problems they face as a reason for wanting to limit further opportunities for video case conferencing both the detainee and Public Defender may agree to.

If the jail places any limitations on the use of video conferencing technology, inmate transports will likely increase and the sheriff's patrol services division could be further impacted. This could result in even fewer deputy sheriffs available for patrol service calls, particularly when the superior court is in session.

CCP Program Component: Staff Training, Safety Equipment, and Supplies / Maintenance

- A. Summary Description: The CCP Integrated Plan contains an allocation to the sheriff to replace funding for staff training the office lost through the state when the inmate custody housing status of the Downieville jail changed last year. With the changes in the operational status of the county's small 14-bed jail facility which discontinued holding

inmates overnight, the state agency (STC) which provides oversight for dispatcher / correctional personnel training terminated the sheriff's office's STC local reimbursement funding. The dispatcher / correctional officers used by the county still, however, require an ongoing level of individual jail correctional custody training. The yearly mandated training is contained in the California Code of Minimum Jail Standards (Title 15) established by the California Legislature and handled through the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC). BSCC is also charged with conducting operational inspections of local jails including the Sierra County jail which currently only holds detained inmates during the day and not overnight.

With the enactment of the realignment legislation giving local criminal justice agencies a greater role and responsibility for higher risk offenders, the Integrated Plan includes funds for the purchase and maintenance of additional safety equipment (bullet resistant vests and other technology items) which will improve officer's safety. The funding allocation provides for safety equipment, supplies, and equipment maintenance support which can aid sworn deputies with inmate transports while expanding their other public safety community activities.

B. FY 2015-16 CCP Funding: \$25,000.

C. Implementation Status: Partially Implemented Fully Implemented

Sheriff's office dispatcher / correctional staff continue to schedule and attend seminars and training sessions throughout California which are sponsored by BSCC Standards and Training Division (STC). The training addresses mandated yearly ongoing in-service training outlined in the Title 15 code and "core" training for new personnel. The STC agency and other groups are also continually developing specialized training sessions for correctional personnel which includes (a) training and education on jail custody practices, and (b) training for further education in dealing with challenges associated with custody inmates with mental illness, drug addiction, and other significant disorders / issues.

The sheriff's office has also begun purchasing new safety equipment for its sworn personnel. The initial equipment purchases have included 12 custom-fit ballistic body armor vests and hard / soft trauma plates. Other equipment purchases have also included fixed armor pocket accessories.

D. Case Processing and Service Trends: Not applicable.

E. Unresolved Issues and Service Gaps: None.

The sheriff's office is currently not anticipating purchasing any other safety equipment for its deputies in the near future. As new safety equipment products come to the attention of the sheriff and/or office supervisors, the safety equipment budget contained in the CCP Integrated Plan is sufficient to address the office's needs in this important operational area.

F. Overall Implementation Assessment Conclusions: With the enactment of the AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Act, local justice agencies like the sheriff's office have a need to provide ongoing quality / relevant staff training which aids dispatch / correctional officers. Staff training, particularly on advancements and emerging correctional custody "best practices" with regard to the housing of felony and misdemeanor inmates is continually being pursued by the sheriff's office. By better understanding the full range of inmate custody problems local dispatch / correctional staff can confront, they are gaining valuable / practical experiences when managing inmates even while they may be detained on a limited custody basis in the Downieville detention facility. The funding contained in the CCP Plan not only ensures the professional development of sheriff's

staff, the purchase of new safety equipment and maintenance is taking on added importance for field deputies who are having to transport more detainees between Downieville and the Nevada County Wayne Brown detention facility.

G. Consultant's Recommendations: None

CCP Program Component: Staff Training, Safety Equipment, and Supplies / Maintenance

A. Summary Description: The CCP Integrated Plan contains an allocation to the sheriff to replace funding for staff training the office lost through the state when the inmate custody housing status of the Downieville jail changed last year. With the changes in the operational status of the county's small 14-bed jail facility which discontinued holding inmates overnight, the state agency (STC) which provides oversight for dispatcher / correctional personnel training terminated the sheriff's office's STC local reimbursement funding. The dispatcher / correctional officers used by the county still, however, require an ongoing level of individual jail correctional custody training. The yearly mandated training is contained in the California Code of Minimum Jail Standards (Title 15) established by the California Legislature and handled through the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC). BSCC is also charged with conducting operational inspections of local jails including the Sierra County jail which currently only holds detained inmates during the day and not overnight.

With the enactment of the realignment legislation giving local criminal justice agencies a greater role and responsibility for higher risk offenders, the Integrated Plan includes funds for the purchase and maintenance of additional safety equipment (bullet resistant vests and other technology items) which will improve officer's safety. The funding allocation provides for safety equipment, supplies, and equipment maintenance support which can aid sworn deputies with inmate transports while expanding their other public safety community activities.

B. FY 2015-16 CCP Funding: \$25,000.

C. Implementation Status: Partially Implemented Fully Implemented

Sheriff's office dispatcher / correctional staff continue to schedule and attend seminars and training sessions throughout California which are sponsored by BSCC Standards and Training Division (STC). The training addresses mandated yearly ongoing in-service training outlined in the Title 15 code and "core" training for new personnel. The STC agency and other groups are also continually developing specialized training sessions for correctional personnel which includes (a) training and education on jail custody practices, and (b) training for further education in dealing with challenges associated with custody inmates with mental illness, drug addiction, and other significant disorders / issues.

The sheriff's office has also begun purchasing new safety equipment for its sworn personnel. The initial equipment purchases have included 12 custom-fit ballistic body armor vests and hard / soft trauma plates. Other equipment purchases have also included fixed armor pocket accessories.

D. Case Processing and Service Trends: Not applicable.

E. Unresolved Issues and Service Gaps: None.

The sheriff's office is currently not anticipating purchasing any other safety equipment for its deputies in the near future. As new safety equipment products come to the attention of the sheriff and/or office supervisors, the safety equipment budget contained in the CCP

Integrated Plan is sufficient to address the office's needs in this important operational area.

- F. Overall Implementation Assessment Conclusions: With the enactment of the AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Act, local justice agencies like the sheriff's office have a need to provide quality / relevant staff training which can aid dispatch / correctional officers. Staff training, particularly on advancements and emerging correctional custody "best practices" with regard to the housing of felony and misdemeanor inmates is continually being pursued by the sheriff's office. By better understanding the full range of inmate custody problems local dispatch / correctional staff can confront, they are gaining valuable / practical experiences for managing inmates even while they may be detained on a limited custody basis in the Downieville detention facility. This training has proven to be invaluable for county jails because it contributes to fewer lawsuits while improving operational procedures in areas such as suicide prevention and responding to medical emergencies. The funding contained in the CCP Plan not only ensures the professional development of sheriff's staff, the purchase of new safety equipment and maintenance is taking on added importance for field deputies who are having to transport more detainees between Downieville and the Nevada County Wayne Brown detention facility.

- G. Consultant's Recommendations: None

CCP Program Component: Telephone System and IT Cyber Security Upgrades

- A. Summary Description: Sierra County criminal justice agencies, including the sheriff's office, have historically been using an antiquated telephone system which could no longer be serviced and had reached the end of its operational lifespan. Having a functional reliable phone system for use by the sheriff and other county agencies has been a priority of the board of supervisors who have approved the purchase and installation of a new telephone operating system. The network modifications and upgrades replace the existing phone network with new voice mail servers, routers, switches, firewalls, handsets, and operating software. The CCP Integrated Implementation Plan funded the sheriff's office's pro-rated cost share of the new telephone system upgrades (phone sets, switches, routers, and software components).

Until recently, local justice agencies also did not have a cyber security IT package running on the county's automated network. With the purchase and installation of the FireEye package, the county, including the sheriff, now has the ability to detect intrusions into the network and permits IT staff to track the intrusion and understand its effect. FireEye, Inc. is a recognized network security company providing automated threat, forensics, and malware protection against cyber threats.

With the use of social media by safety officers within the county's criminal justice system, this high-end cyber security package is crucial in maintaining the proper level of security Sierra County requires. The use of social media by safety offices (sheriff, probation and District Attorney) is permitted by the board of supervisors through the purchase of the ScanSafe cloud-based program. ScanSafe is a cloud-based Internet services that uses reputation-based and agency-defined web site blocking. Uses are prevented from accessing known malicious sites. Web content also travels back through the server where the traffic is inspected for viruses, spyware, and malware which can seriously negatively affect the automated IT system. The program allows IT staff to create "user groups" within the software to control Internet access as well as block web sites which has a "known" malware reputation. Through the purchase and installation of these cyber security programs, county justice agencies have an important additional tool for staff use in maintaining public safety. The CCP Integrated Plan funded the sheriff's office's cost share of the ScanSafe IT components.

B. FY 2015-16 CCP Funding: \$45,000.

C. Implementation Status: Partially Implemented Fully Implemented

At the time this assessment was being conducted, the network modifications and upgrades to replace the county's existing phone network with the new system that included voice mail servers, routers, handsets, software, and licenses had been completed and the testing phase of the phone network replacement work had been started. The FireEye cyber security and other monitoring software has been installed and is currently being used by county and sheriff's office personnel.

D. Case Processing and Service Trends: Not applicable.

E. Unresolved Issues and Service Gaps: None.

The sheriff's office is not currently anticipating purchasing any other IT monitoring software in the near future.

F. Overall Implementation Assessment Conclusions: Having a fully reliable phone system for the sheriff's office to use is not only essential for carrying out their daily duties, but it is also a critical component for addressing community public safety in light of the criminal justice system changes enacted through the 2011 realignment legislation. The sheriff's pro-rated cost share of the new telephone system provides phone sets, routers, and the software operating system for these components. Through the purchase and installation of the sheriff's pro-rated cost share of the FireEye cyber security, the sheriff and other county justice agencies have now acquired and are using an important additional technology tool for staff use in maintaining public safety.

G. Consultant's Recommendations: None

Agency: Sierra County Probation Department

The community offender supervision activities carried out by the Sierra County Probation Department are a vital and important part of the county's criminal justice system. The probation department is also a major collaborative partner with other agencies including health and human services who are responsible for implementing several key public safety operational programs funded through the FY 2015-16 Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) SB 678 Community Corrections Performance Incentive Act and AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Act Integrated Implementation Plan.

On June 1, 2016, the probation department was actively supervising 34 adult and juvenile offenders placed on probation by the superior court. Nearly 94.1% (32) of the department's supervision caseload were adults. Only two delinquent youthful offenders were being supervised by field probation officers. Approximately 58.8% of the department's caseload were convicted felony offenders (20). Twelve (12) individuals were misdemeanor offenders under supervision and two other adults (5.8%) were PRCS and split sentence mandatory supervision convicted offenders.

Number and Supervision Status of Offenders Supervised by the Probation Department June 1, 2016				
Supervision Status	June 1, 2016			
	Juvenile	Adult	Total	
			Number	Percent
Misdemeanor	2	10	12	35.3%
Felony	0	20	20	58.8%
PRCS	0	1	1	2.9%
Split Sentence (Mandatory Supervision)	0	1	1	2.9%
Total	2	32	34	100.0%
Percent (%)	5.9%	94.1%	100.0%	

SierraAB109/Table15

Analysis of the conviction offense data among the juvenile and adult offenders currently supervised by the probation department shows that 13 (38.3%) of the individuals have been convicted of alcohol or other drug law violations. Another 11 (32.3%) of the offenders have been arrested and convicted of property crimes and five offenders (14.7%) have been convicted of offenses involving domestic violence charges and other person crimes and weapons offenses. One adult supervised offender had been convicted of a sex offense and three other adult offenders and one juvenile were being supervised for other miscellaneous felony crimes.

Sierra County Probation Department Type of Offense Among Juvenile and Adult Offenders Supervised by the Probation Department June 1, 2016								
Supervision Status	Alcohol	Drugs	Domestic Violence	Property	Violence / Weapons	Sex	Misc.	Total
Juvenile	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Adult Misdemeanor	2	6	2	0	0	0	0	10
Adult Felony	1	3	2	10	0	1	3	20
PRCS	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Split Sentence (Mandatory Supervision)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	4	9	4	11	1	1	4	34
Percent (%)	11.8%	26.5%	11.8%	32.3%	2.9%	2.9%	11.8%	100.0%

SierraAB109/Table16

While the total number of adult and juvenile offenders supervised in the community by the probation department is relatively small on an annual basis, a review of the local probationer, PRCS, and county jail prison (N3) caseload supervision trends between 2011-16 shows caseloads have declined nearly 20.9%. In 2011, the department had an average monthly supervision caseload which totaled 43 adults and juveniles. In 2013, the caseload included 36 offenders and in 2016 field officers were supervising a total of 34 convicted offenders. In 2013, four PRCS adult offenders were under supervision in the community and in 2016, the department was supervising one PRCS and one split sentence (mandatory supervision) adult offenders.

See Appendix C: Sierra County (N3), PRCS, and Local Probationer Supervision Trends 2010-2016 for a further analysis and breakdown of the changes which have taken place with respect to the total volume, characteristics, and case closure information about the adult and juvenile supervision activity the probation department has handled over the past five years. The data shows that 83.0% of the convicted felons processed through the Sierra County Superior Court have been placed on probation as part of the case disposition / sentencing decisions. This compares to 82.0% for similar state-wide case sentencing and court disposition data. *One of the most significant trends highlighted in the analysis shows that 70.0% of all convicted felons placed on probation supervision by the Sierra County Superior Court have, in fact, successfully completed the probation conditions set by the court. This compares to only 56.0% for state-wide completion rates.*

Sierra County Probation Department Point in Time Snapshot of the Department's Total Supervision Caseloads				
Supervision Status	2011	2013	2016	% Change
Juvenile	4	2	2	-50.0%
<i>Adult:</i>				
Adult Misdemeanor	11	9	12	9.1%
Adult Felony	28	21	20	-28.6%
PRCS	0	4	1	n/a
Split Sentence (Mandatory Supervision)	0	0	1	n/a
Total	43	36	34	-20.9%

SierraAB109/Table17

The following section of the compliance report summarizes the implementation status and progress the probation department has achieved in implementing the major program components funded through the CCP integrated SB 678 and AB 109 plan. The program components which are included in the assessment cover the department's (a) risk / needs assessment process, (b) electronic monitoring (EM) and home detention, (c) drug / alcohol testing and monitoring, (d) day reporting center, and (e) telephone system and IT cyber security upgrades. For each program, the assessment includes (a) summary program description, (b) CCP funding levels, (c) implementation status, (d) case processing and service trends, (e) identification of unresolved issues and service gaps, and (f) overall implementation assessment conclusions.

CCP Program Component: Risk / Needs Assessment Process (Noble Software Group)

A. Summary Description: The probation department is contracting with the Noble Software Group to provide online static risk and needs assessment services using validated evidence-based assessment tools. The assessment process is intended to (a) provide data to assist with supervision and intervention decisions, (b) identify the level of risk an offender poses to the community, and (c) identify and target crime producing characteristics (criminogenic needs) in order to reduce the likelihood of reoffense. The risk assessment tools help probation officers (a) identify the probability of reoffense (low to high) and the factors that contribute to reoffending, (b) identify the type and amount of intervention needed (those who need the most intervention to none at all), (c) increase accuracy through the use of objective criteria rather than "gut instinct", and (d) guide case management decision-making by providing information in a statistical and systematic manner to improve the placement of offenders and utilization of limited local resources.

B. FY 2015-16 CCP Funding: \$10,000.

C. Implementation Status: Partially Implemented Fully Implemented

The probation department's contract with the Noble Software Group began in 2013. Probation officers routinely use the Noble assessment instruments to assist in incarceration decisions and rebooking of offenders. The resulting information from the assessment instruments are also used by field officers in developing supervision case plans with targeted resource interventions.

D. Case Processing and Service Trends: Since 2013, a total of 40 misdemeanor and felony offenders have been assessed through the Noble Software Group contract. Between January and May 2016, the department completed an average of two assessments a month.

**Total Number of Static Risk and Needs Assessments
Conducted by Probation Field Officers**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number Individuals Assessed</u>	<u>Ave. Monthly Static Risk / Needs Assessments</u>
2013	2	n/a
2014	13	1.1
2015	14	1.2
2016	<u>11</u>	<u>2.0</u>
Total	40	1.1

- E. Unresolved Issues and Service Gaps: None.

The probation department has no intention of changing or modifying the existing static risk and needs assessment process provided through the Noble Software Group.

- F. Overall Implementation Assessment Conclusions: The risk / needs assessment process provided through the Noble Software Group is a vital element in carrying out offender supervision work. The assessments are used to determine both the intensity of supervision and types of primary services local probationers, PRCS, and mandatory supervision offenders receive. The assessments allow probation officers to tailor the most effective decisions and courses for corrections by individual offenders. The assessment can also indicate areas of offender strengths. The assessment process is delivered through a web-based interface that enables officers to manage intake, assessment administration, and reporting from a single software applications. Core components of the assessment work are aimed at providing the 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 and services for optimal rehabilitative results.

Officers are trained in the use and review information developed through the Noble Group assessment process. The assessments are a cost-effective public safety tool probation officers now routinely have access to. Probation has a good working experience with the vendor and content format of the online assessment forms. The assessment information guides officers as they establish supervision plans and target outside service referrals to address needs including employment, education, housing, physical and mental health, and drug / alcohol treatment.

- G. Consultant's Recommendations: None

CCP Program Component: Electronic Monitoring (EM) and Home Detention

- A. Summary Description: The probation department is implementing three electronic monitoring (EM) program components authorized by statute. The first program targets pretrial defendants who cannot afford bail, but who do not represent a safety risk to the community. The second program allows qualified individuals to serve all or a portion of their jail sentence on electronic monitoring. In order to qualify for participation, the inmate must be serving a local sentence with no holds or outstanding warrants. Defendants must be recommended by the sentencing court after consultation with both the prosecuting and defense attorneys. The third EM program can be used for individuals who are placed on probation supervision. This includes juveniles, adult probationers, and realignment PRCS and mandatory supervision offenders. The program is used as an intermediate sanction between counseling and jail. The EM program costs less than

\$5.00 a day per person. The equipment and EM vendor for the probation department is STOP.

B. FY 2015-16 CCP Funding: \$10,000.

C. Implementation Status: Partially Implemented Fully Implemented

The probation department uses the electronic monitoring (EM) / home detention program to aid in probation supervision and is one of several graduated sanctions probation officers have available when responding to violations. The program is flexible and can be tailored to the circumstances of each individual. Active electronic monitoring (EM) supervision systems are utilized to ensure offenders' compliance with set limits on their location, activities, and communications. Offenders stay home at all times except for pre-approved schedules absences. Program participants wear an electronic device that emits a continuous signal to a series of devices that monitor offender movement through a 24-hour, seven-days-a-week central control station that immediately reports violations to probation staff.

D. Case Processing and Service Trends: Since March 2013, a total of 23 adult and juvenile offenders have participated in the electronic monitoring (EM) home detention programs. Six of these individuals have been placed under program supervision on more than one occasion. These offenders have been supervised using the electronic monitoring bracelets a total of 1,122 days. This represents an average of 49 days under EM supervision.

**Sierra County Probation Department
Electronic Monitoring (EM) Program Implementation Status
March 2013 – May 2016**

Program	Number of Participants (1)	Different EM Placements (2)	Current EM Supervision (3)	Supervision Days (4)	Satisfactory Completion (5)	Technical Violations (6)	New Conviction (7)
Pretrial	11	12	3	460	6	3	0
Post-sentence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Juveniles	3	5	1	126	3	1	1
Felony Probation	4	6	0	307	5	1	0
Misdemeanor Probation	3	3	0	108	2	1	0
PRCS	1	2	0	86	1	1	0
Mandatory Supervision	1	1	1	35	0	0	0
Total	23	29	5	1,122	18	7	1

Notes:

1. Number of Participants	Number of times individuals placed on programs since March 2013. Note that some individuals have been placed on EM more than once
2. Different EM Placements	Number of different times placed on EM; if a person is placed 3 times, it counts as 3 in this column.
3. Current EM Supervision	Currently participating in EM program.
4. Supervision Days	Total number of days individuals have been on program.
5. Satisfactory Completion	Completed EM program without issues.
6. Technical Violations	A technical violation, that is a violation of program rules, but did not rise to a new law violation.
7. New Conviction	Conviction. The person was convicted of a crime for an offense that occurred while on EM.

Nearly 78.3% of the EM program participants have been able to satisfactorily fulfill and complete the EM supervision program. There has only been one juvenile (4.3%) who

was readjudicated for a new offense. No participating adults have been convicted of new crimes while under supervision by probation officers.

There have been seven technical violations which have ranged from equipment tampering, curfew violations, and absconding. Two individuals were violated because of marijuana and methamphetamine use.

Number and Type of Violations Occurring in the Electronic Monitoring (EM) Program March 2013 – May 2016			
Electronic Monitoring (EM) Program Component	Year Violation Occurred	Type of Violation	Sanction
Pretrial	2014	Marijuana use	Spent weekend in jail; released OR without EM.
Pretrial	2016	Tampering	EM bracelet came off; probation does not believe defendant's story – restored.
Pretrial	2016	Curfew	Returned to custody. Note: This is the same individual as the "tampering case" and was only a few days later.
Juvenile	2015	School suspension; knife on campus	10 days in Juvenile Hall. Only incident where defendant on EM was "convicted" of a new crime.
Felony	2015	Curfew, reporting	Courtesy probationer; defendant returned to Nevada (state).
Misdemeanor	2013	Absconding	Still at large living in Nevada (state). Device recovered.
PRCS	2013	Methamphetamine use	90 days jail on VOP (max)

E. Unresolved Issues and Service Gaps: None.

The probation department is not planning to change or modify the electronic monitoring supervision practices, equipment, or overall program policies.

F. Overall Implementation Assessment Conclusions: The probation department's electronic monitoring (EM) home detention program represents another vital element the department is utilizing in carrying out offender supervision work. The high program completion rate appears to be consistent with the public safety interest of the general community. The rules and regulations established for the program mirrors best practice protocols and are annually reassessed by the probation department. Whenever the department believes a participant is not complying with the rules or conditions of the program or the electronic monitoring devices are unable to function properly, the department will retake the person into custody. All individuals removed from program, participation are notified in writing of the specific reasons for the removal. The department does permit electronic monitoring participants to see and retain employment, attend counseling, attend educational or vocational training classes, and seek medical and dental assistance. Overall, the program is a constructive custody alternative, particularly for low-risk felony probationers. Participants are accountable for all of their time 24-hours a day, seven-days-a-week.

G. Consultant's Recommendations: None

CCP Program Component: Drug / Alcohol Testing and Monitoring

A. Summary Description: Since nearly four out of ten probationers have been convicted of alcohol and/or other drug law violations, a key element of supervision activities carried out by Sierra County probation officers involves random alcohol and other drug testing of felony and misdemeanor probationers. Alcohol and other drug testing is a cornerstone for the department's daily operations. The department relies on the integrity and accuracy of the testing process as well as the immediacy with which alcohol and other drug tested services are accessed and the reliability of results obtained. The testing

process is a major supervision tool because it provides readily available and objective information to field officers, other justice system officials, treatment personnel, and case workers regarding a probationer's dependency on substances. The testing process, coupled with immediate responses, forces probationers to address their substance abuse problems immediately and continuously. The value and usefulness of a testing regiment is dependent on the integrity of the alcohol / drug testing process and the accurate interpretation and assessment of the raw test data.

The probation department's testing is used in the supervision of a defendant's compliance with a pretrial jail release or probation order or for monitoring an individual's compliance with the sentencing court's grant of probation conditions. For reasons of cost and accuracy, urine testing is currently the most widely used method for probation officers and most criminal justice agencies for detecting the presence of illegal substances. Breathalyzers are also commonly used in detecting the presence and amount of alcohol that may not otherwise be detected through random urinalysis because of alcohol's relatively short lifespan in the human system. Breathalyzers can be a very effective and relatively low cost component of a department's testing program particularly when used in conjunction with urine testing for other substances.

The Sierra County Probation Department currently contracts with the Redwood Toxicology Laboratory (RTL) located in Santa Rosa, California for drug screening and laboratory testing services. The firm is one of the nation's largest drug and alcohol testing laboratories and has extensive experience and resources devoted to serve corrections agencies including local probation departments throughout California. The Laboratory has over 15 years experience performing forensic toxicology analysis and is recognized for its state-of-the-art scientific instrumentation for the detection for drugs of abuse and extensive quality assurance and quality control procedures to insure accurate results. Through the annual contract, probation personnel uses the company's ICUP rapid screening devices for the majority of the testing. The ICUP officers use presumptively screens for morphine, oxycontin, benzodiazepines, PCP, amphetamines cocaine, and THC. If tests are mailed in to the Laboratory for further screening, they are analyzed for the same substances plus barbiturates, buprenorphine, alcohol, methadone, opiates, oxycodone, noroxycodone, and propoxyphene. Staff can also access the Laboratory's web portal which provides secure and fast timely access to vital toxicology determinations.

The probation department has also implemented an alcohol testing and monitoring contract program through Sentinal, Inc. which expands field probation officer's capability in supervising offenders with significant alcohol dependency issues. Through the agreement, Sentinal has trained probationer officers in the use of the vendor's proprietary alcohol testing equipment. Working through the vendor's national service center which operates 24-hours a day, seven-days-a-week throughout the year, probation is able to continually monitor and randomly test offenders for any alcohol usage.

B. FY 2015-16 CCP Funding: \$15,000.

C. Implementation Status: Partially Implemented Fully Implemented

Through the Redwood Toxicology Laboratory and Sentinal, Inc. yearly contracts, the probation department has the full capability to aggressively monitor male and female offenders for alcohol and other drug usage. The use of the breathalyzer and random drug screen help insure that offenders are not using alcohol or drugs while being supervised in the community. The drug and alcohol testing process followed by the department can be used as a basis for imposing sanctions and/or enhancing treatment services. The drug test results can also indicate a probationer's progress in reducing drug / alcohol use when he or she has not eliminated it all together.

Through the Sentinal, Inc. contract, probationers use a portable, light-weight, hand-held BA/RT device which incorporates the latest alcohol monitoring technology. The device is non-evasive and is equipped with a deep lung fuel cell sensor that provides reliable and true BAC readings. The device is small enough to fit into a purse or pocket to insure the integrity of each test. The device is equipped with a built-in high-resolution camera that captures a color image of the participant as the test is being performed. Each test image is compared to a master reference image to verify identities. There is also a stay-at-home device which can be used in a cell phone service area. When it is time for a test, the BA/RT device delivers an audible and visual signal, reducing the risk of a missed test. It then guides the participant through testing via an alpha numeric display and multiple colored LEDs. During testing, the device determines location using built-in GPS technology and immediately transmits all data to the firm's 24/7 monitoring center for notification processing. Results are available immediately via Sentinal's web-based information system, allowing officers to respond accordingly.

- D. Case Processing and Service Trends: Between January 2013 and May 2016, a total of 856 random alcohol and other drug tests were carried out by field probation officers monitoring their adult / juvenile male and female caseloads. This represents an average of one test per workday. Nearly 86.3% or 739 of the random alcohol / drug monitoring tests were negative for substances. Only 13.7% or 117 of the 856 drug / alcohol tests have turned out to be positive.

<u>Total Random Tests Performed</u>	<u>Number of Positive Tests for Substances</u>	<u>Number of Negative Tests for Substances</u>
856	117 (13.7%)	739 (86.3%)

Analysis of the positive test results shows that 69.9% of the substances detected through probation's random testing process involved marijuana or methamphetamines. Only 16 (14.1%) of the positive tests were for alcohol and 11.4% (13) detected opiate / benzodiazepines substances.

<u>Type of Substances</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Marijuana (THC)	40	35.4%
Methamphetamines	39	34.5%
Alcohol	16	14.1%
Opiate/Opioids	8	7.0%
Benzodiazepines	5	4.4%
Other	9	8.0%
Total	117	100.0%

- E. Unresolved Issues and Service Gaps: None.

The probation department is not planning to change or modify existing alcohol and other drug testing practices, contract vendors, equipment, or overall program policies.

F. Overall Implementation Assessment Conclusions: The probation department's alcohol and other drug testing process represents another essential operational practice the department is utilizing in carrying out felony / misdemeanor offender supervision activities. The existing testing process provides the department with the capacity to (a) conduct frequent and random alcohol and other drug tests of participants, (b) obtain test results immediately, and (c) maintain a high degree of accuracy with test results. The testing protocols are clearly intended to ensure and maintain the integrity of the collection, testing, and reporting process. When conducting each test, officers strive to (a) ensure that the specimen is from the named defendant; (b) detect adulteration, and (c) ensure that no contaminants have been introduced that would affect the validity of the results. All probation staff have received training regarding program testing policies and procedures and factors that need to be considered in interpreting results. Much of the testing effort is intended to underscore the overall need for staff to intervene early to help male and female probationers deal with the problems of alcohol and other drug substance abuse. Both contract vendors the department uses have extensive knowledge and positive experience in the correctional field for their testing methods. The Redwood Toxicology Laboratory maintains numerous recognized certifications including licensure by the (a) National Laboratory Certification Program (NLCP), mandated by Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration ((SAMHSA), Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), (b) California Department of Health Services Clinical Laboratory, and (c) Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA).

G. Consultant's Recommendations: None

CCP Program Component: Staff Training, Equipment, Telephone System and IT Cyber Security Upgrades

A. Summary Description: With the enactment of the AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Act, local justice agencies like the Sierra County Probation Department, have a need to provide ongoing quality / relevant staff training which aides officers as they work to supervise and participate in the rehabilitation of local PRCS, mandatory supervision, and other probationers. The department has also assumed a larger role for the supervision of higher risk adult offenders. With this new responsibility, safety equipment, and equipment maintenance is taking on an added importance for field officers who are monitoring local probationers. The integrated CCP Implementation Plan provides funding for (a) further training and professional development of county probation officers, and (b) the purchase of new safety equipment and maintenance.

Sierra County criminal justice agencies, including the probation department, have historically been using an antiquated telephone system which could no longer be serviced and had reached the end of its operational lifespan. Having a functional reliable phone system for use by the department and other county agencies has been a priority of the board of supervisors who have approved the purchase and installation of a new telephone operating system. The network modifications and upgrades replace the existing phone network with new voice mail servers, routers, switches, firewalls, handsets, and operating software. The CCP Integrated Implementation Plan funded the probation department's pro-rated cost share of the new telephone system upgrades (phone sets, switches, routers, and software components).

Until recently, local justice agencies did not have a cyber security IT package running on the county's automated network. With the purchase and installation of the FireEye package, the county, including probation, now has the ability to detect intrusions into the network and permits IT staff to track the intrusion and understand its effect. FireEye, Inc. is a recognized network security company providing automated threat, forensics, and malware protection against cyber threats. With the monitoring of social media by safety officers, including probation, the department is also now using Scansafe which is a cloud-

based Internet service that uses agency-defined website locking. Through the program, users are prevented from accessing known malicious sites. The program allows IT staff to create “user groups” within the software to control Internet access and block websites which have “known” malware histories. Other monitoring software also permits probation officers to access Facebook as a new and expanded supervision tool. The CCP Integrated Implementation Plan funded the Probation Department’s pro-rated cost share of the Scansafe, fiber security, and monitoring software.

B. FY 2015-16 CCP Funding: \$65,000.

C. Implementation Status: Partially Implemented Fully Implemented

Probation personnel have been scheduling and attending numerous specialized seminars and training sessions throughout California which are sponsored by several groups including the California Chief Probation Officers Association, Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC), and other groups including the California Public Policy Institute. These agencies have developed targeted training for probation administrators and field officers which includes (a) training for further education on probation field work; (b) training for further education in dealing with changes and challenges associated with realignment, and (c) training for further education on dealing appropriately with probationers with mental illness, drug addiction, and other significant disorders / issues. The probation department has also begun purchasing new safety equipment. The initial equipment purchases have included items for officer firearms training. The department is looking to purchase other (a) safety equipment for field use by probation officers; (b) supplies needed to maintain qualification of safety equipment used by field officers; (c) training aides and equipment used to improve technical and tactical efficiency of probation field work, and (d) technology items that improve officers’ ability to supervise probationers.

At the time this assessment was being conducted, the network modifications and upgrades to replace the county’s existing phone network with the new system that included voice mail servers, routers, handsets, software, and licenses had been completed and the testing phase of the phone network replacement work had been started. The FireEye cyber security and other monitoring software including Scansafe has been installed and is currently being used by county and probation department personnel.

D. Case Processing and Service Trends: Not applicable.

E. Unresolved Issues and Service Gaps: None.

The Probation Department is not currently anticipating purchasing any other IT monitoring software in the near future.

F. Overall Implementation Assessment Conclusions: Staff training, particularly on advancements and emerging correctional “best practices” with regard to supervision field work, continually is being pursued by probation. By better understanding, for example, the full range of problems California counties are encountering with the handling of higher risk felony realignment offenders, local probation officers gain valuable practical experiences for dealing with these groups of adult offenders. Some of the new training offered throughout the State is focusing on practical strategies for implementing evidence-based practices (EBP). Now that EBP has become part of the professional dialog about corrections, analysis of countless lessons-learned from this type of training helps probation assess the efforts of numerous jurisdictions of various sizes and organizational structures. This training also shows the basic steps agencies are following in the development of EBP collaborative programs as they strive for ensuring better

recidivism outcomes. Evidence-based policy and practice is focused on reducing offender risk, which in turn reduces new crime and improves the community's public safety. The realignment training currently being offered is designed to ensure that offenders are held accountable for their crimes / violations and are supervised in a way which that promotes pro-social lifestyles.

By having to supervise higher risk adult offenders, the probation department has a need for safety equipment and training aids which allows officers to become more tactically efficient while improving their ability to supervise probationers. The CCP Integrated Realignment Plan equipment budget item is providing a sufficient dedicated source of funding to address this need. Having a fully reliable phone system for probation officers to use is not only essential for carrying out their daily duties, but it is also a critical component for addressing community public safety in light of the criminal justice system changes enacted through the 2011 realignment legislation. Probation's pro-rated cost share of the new telephone system provides phone sets, routers, and the software operating system for these components. Through the purchase and installation of probation's pro-rated cost share of the FireEye cyber security and Scansafe monitoring software, both probation and other county justice agencies have now acquired and are using an important additional technology tool for staff use in maintaining public safety.

G. Consultant's Recommendations: None

CCP Program Component: Adult Day Reporting Center (ADRC)

A. Summary Description: The CCP Integrated Implementation Plan funds one FTE senior deputy probation officer who is assigned overall responsibility for supervising county adult probationers and AB 109 offenders processed by the probation department. Part of the officer's responsibilities involves the development and implementation of an adult day reporting center (ADRC) located in Loyalton. The ADRC provides community supervision and targeted interventions which serve the PRCS offender population created by the Realignment legislation and other high-risk felony probationers. The ADRC serves 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 significant needs. The program provides drug / alcohol testing, referrals to other county / community-based service organizations, health / human services and access to GED education training, employment assistance, and restitution to victims. Services address different facets of an offender's presenting problems including (a) behavioral self control, (b) substance abuse, (c) vocational and educational needs, (d) health and mental health, (e) social services, and (f) family and community support.

For each referral, the probation officer is responsible for reviewing formal orders and any special conditions of supervision with the offenders. Staff also will provide appropriate referrals for treatment services, housing, transportation needs, and other individual assistance. Probation staff provide direct supervision of offenders which includes searches, compliance checks, and regular offender contact throughout all phases of the Program. Responding to violations is another key element of the case management and supervision activities carried out by the adult day reporting center (ADRC) probation staff. An offender who is violating the supervision conditions may be placed in County jail for a maximum of ten days using the "flash incarceration" AB 109 law provisions. Offenders can also be placed on electronic monitoring which 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/her placement.

For probationers who have not completed high school or have a need for further educational assistance, the ADRC utilizes an online GED preparation service which participants can access directly at probation's office. The online self-help programming is

interactive, includes easy to use tutorials, is self-pace, and has 24/7 online access with secure individual user accounts. The CCP Integrated Implementation Plan funds the cost of the Change Company educational services provided to the probation department for ADRC participants. Additionally, a small reserve account has also been established to help with any expenses incurred in providing training or additional education for Program participants. The ADRC also uses a referral process with the Sierraville Alliance for Workforce Development which is an experienced and established federally-funded, non-profit group who provides comprehensive employment readiness, training, and job placement assistance for the community including individual offenders. Additionally, the ADRC works with the Loyalton Family Resource Center for referrals who may need parenting, life skill classes, and similar supports. The Sierra County Health and Human Services Agency also serves as a referral source for offenders needing mental health, health, drug / alcohol assessments, counseling services, and case management assistance. The agency also provides assistance to participants who need individual help with documentation and other needs in order to gain benefit eligibility for State and federal programs including EBT, Cal-Fresh, etc. The CCP Integrated Plan includes a backup funding allocation for the treatment or transportation expenses provided to probationers who are not covered by Sierra County Health and Human Services.

B. FY 2015-16 CCP Funding: \$149,000.

C. Implementation Status: Partially Implemented Fully Implemented

The funded probation position has been filled and the adult day reporting center (ADRC) office has been set up in Loyalton. Staff are supervising AB 109 offenders and local probationers with searches, compliance checks, and regular offender contact. An evidence-based static risk and needs assessment process is also being utilized. Drug and alcohol testing / monitoring is routinely occurring. Staff are using electronic monitoring with the supervision program. A referral process has been established with the (a) Sierraville Alliance for Workforce Development, (b) Loyalton Family Resource Center, and (c) the County Health and Human Services (HHS) agency. Offenders can also access online GED preparation courses and an automated interactive journaling system which features information and exercises designed to help participants examine their current situation and consider changes they wish to make.

The Interactive Journaling Program offered through The Change Company helps individuals reflect on their thinking and decision-making and assist in moving offenders along the path of self-change toward a responsible lifestyle. The ADRC has not, however, implemented a treatment component that includes (a) cognitive behavioral counseling, and (b) case management which includes development of individual treatment plans and a multi-disciplinary structured team (MDT) process. Procedures have also not been put in place for documenting and routinely reporting workload / service information which would show the number of participants, type / duration of referral services with collaborating agencies, and offender outcomes.

D. Case Processing and Service Trends: In discussions CJRF held with the staff overseeing the adult day reporting center (ADRC) program, the probation officers estimate that between January – June 2016, a total of 20 probationers accessed the online GED preparation and other automated programming available at the Loyalton field office. They further estimated that four offenders worked with the Alliance for Workforce Development to address individual employment needs and two others have attended parenting classes offered through the Family Resource Center.

Estimated Number of ADRC Participants and Referrals to Outside Service Organizations January 1 – June 30, 2016		
<u>Adult Day Reporting Center (ADRC)</u>	<u>Sierraville Alliance For Workforce Development</u>	<u>Loyalton Family Resource Center</u>
20	4	2

In other discussions CJRF had with the Sierra County Health and Human Services (HHS) agency, management staff researched their data system and provided the following information which shows that a total of six probationers were referred to the agency for mental health evaluations and substance abuse assessment / AOD services.

Number and Type of Probation Referrals to Sierra Health & Human Services Agency FY 2015 - 2016					
Probation Referrals	Health & Human Services		Case Status		Total
	Mental Health Evaluation	AOD Assessment / Services	Discharged	Active	
Misdemeanor/Felony	3	2	1	2	3
PC 1000	1	1	1	0	1
Proposition 36	1	1	0	1	1
AB 109	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	6	4	3	3	6

At CJRF's request, health and human services administrators also provided a summary form identifying the primary funding sources of for treatment and services available to adult offenders referred to HHS. The form shows the available services / treatment covered through each funding source and major restrictions / funding limitations HHS must follow. ***(See Appendix D: Primary Sources of Funding For Treatment / Services Provided to Adult Offenders Referred to the Sierra County Health & Human Services Agency)***

- E. Unresolved Issues and Service Gaps: One of the primary underlying operational elements of the day reporting center model funded through the CCP Integrated Plan concerns the introduction of cognitive strategies into the local correctional environment. Programs of cognitive change can teach pro-social new ways of thinking even to severely criminogenic male / female offenders. Problem behaviors associated with offenders is almost always rooted in modes of thinking that promotes and supports that behavior. Change in problem behavior demands change at a cognitive level, i.e., change in the underlying beliefs, attitudes, and ways of thinking. The community supervision work and evidence-based interventions of the ADRC were to incorporate cognitive behavioral counseling and social learning. The effectiveness of cognitive counseling programs as an overall approach to public safety in changing anti-social behavior has been thoroughly demonstrated in corrections. The CCP Integrated Plan assumes probation officers' supervision and monitoring of probationers will be combined with a program component focusing on cognitive change. The ADRC has not yet developed a treatment component which complements staff offender's supervision activities with cognitive behavioral counseling.

A key component of cognitive strategies also involves the development of individual behavioral change plans and involvement of a multi-disciplinary team (MDT) process with

public and private service providers who are working with individual probationers. The behavioral change plans were envisioned as another component of the ADRC's overall programming which would include orientation, assessment, case referrals, collaborative case management, and probation supervision. The intent of the plan showed that officers would monitor offender's progress and update case plans as needed. The ability of offenders to adhere to and address issues identified in their behavioral change plan would result in the successful completion of supervision and would link probationers with critically needed interventions including cognitive behavioral counseling services.

Another remaining key aspect of the ADRC which is yet to be implemented involves the need for the probation department to finalize procedures for documenting and reporting workload and service information which would show by month the number of participants, type / length of involvement with collaborating referral treatment / service agencies, dispositions and outcomes, particularly for individuals involved with structured cognitive behavioral counseling programs and other vital services.

- F. Overall Implementation Assessment Conclusions: The Sierra County Probation Department's Adult Day Reporting Center (ADRC) has opened in Loyalton. The ADRC provides the community with a significantly greater degree of public safety by creating a continuum of services and sanctions for addressing violations that respond to PRCS and other misdemeanor / felony probationers while providing high intensity tracking and offender control. Through the ADRC, community-based organizations and probation officers work together to couple services and supervision. Services are comprehensively structured and address different facets of an offender's presenting problems including (a) substance abuse, (b) educational and employment needs, (c) life skills, (d) health and mental health, (e) social services, and (f) family and community support. Probation officers concentrate community supervision on the period immediately following an offender's release from custody and will adjust supervision strategies as the needs of the person released, the victim, and offender's family change. For each referral, the assigned probation officer is responsible for reviewing formal court orders and any special conditions of supervision established by the superior court.

Efforts are made through the Sierraville Alliance For Workforce Development Project to deal with obstacles that make it difficult for an offender to obtain viable employment while under community supervision. The program also provides drug / alcohol testing and uses home detention electronic monitoring (EM) for higher risk pretrial defendants and sentenced probationers. Through the ADRC, probationers can access a self-help automated interactive journaling process which helps individuals examine their decision-making processes which is intended to assist in guiding offenders toward a responsible lifestyle. Staff also work with the Loyalton Family Resource center for referrals who may need parenting and life skills training classes. The Sierra County Health and Human Services (HHS) also services as a referral source for offenders needing mental health, drug / alcohol assessments, counseling services, and case management assistance. The agency also provides assistance to participants who need individual help with documentation and other needs in order to gain benefit eligibility for California and federal programs including EBT, Cal-Fresh, etc. Funds from the CCP Integrated Plan also makes available a small back-up funding allocation for the treatment or transportation expenses provided to probationers who are not covered through Health and Human Services.

While daily activities through the ADRC clearly address and parallel the overall operational goals for the day reporting center, the department still needs to formalize two additional treatment components. The treatment components include (a) cognitive behavioral counseling and (b) case management which includes development of individual treatment plans and a multi-disciplinary structure team process. In light of the recognized effectiveness of cognitive counseling in changing anti-social behaviors, under

the CCP Integrated Plan, the supervision and ancillary services directed to offenders were to include cognitive behavioral counseling and social learning strategies.

A second major component would also include the development of individual behavioral change plans and involvement of a multi-disciplinary team (MDT) process with public and private service providers who are working with probationers. The behavioral change plans were envisioned as another component of the ADRC's overall programming which would include orientation, assessment, case referrals, collaborative case management, and probation supervision. The intent was that officers would monitor offenders' progress and update case plans as needed. The ability of offenders to adhere to and address issues identified in their behavioral change plan would result in a successful period of supervision and would link probationers with needed interventions including cognitive behavioral counseling services.

Procedures have also not been put in place for documenting and routinely reporting workload / service information which would show, for example, the number of participants, type / duration of referral services with collaborating agencies, and offender outcomes. Without these procedures, when queried, staff can only currently provide estimates about service trends and program workload which has occurred over recent months.

- G. *Consultant's Recommendations:* As part of the compliance review process, CJRF is recommending the probation department undertake the following actions / steps which will place ADRC services in total operational compliance with the program outlined in the CCP Integrated Plan.

Recommendation #1: CJRF is recommending probation undertake discussions with the Sierra County Health and Human Service agency to determine whether a pilot project proposal could be developed and initiated to address adult day report center (ADRC) service gaps. This could represent an effective approach to introduce cognitive counseling combined with case management services for ADRC referrals.

The Sierra County HHS agency has experienced staff who are conducting cognitive behavioral therapy sessions for selected referrals. Management staff are also in the process of recruiting and hiring an experienced case management specialist. Through this position, the agency is working to make the principles and practices associated with the "case management" model a vital element in their service delivery. They also view the case management function as an essential adjunct to existing multi-disciplinary (MDT) case monitoring activities their staff are involved with. In consultant discussions, HHS has further expressed a strong willingness to work with probation in having their trained counselors and case management specialist become collaboratively involved in developing and implementing a new ADRC cognitive behavioral counseling and MDT process.

In view of the general lack of counseling resources in the community and because probation caseloads are small, coupled with existing HHS counseling staff and efforts to expand program / service case management functions, the cross-use and "blending" of resources between the two agencies would also be a cost-effective leveraged use of the limited specialized staffing available in the county government system.

If this type of strategy could be used to address the identified service gaps at the ADRC, local probationers would gain a significant new resource which stresses cognitive counseling supported with a valuable MDT case tracking process. The cognitive therapy would focus on factors that influence and reinforce positive behavior and social learning where new skills and behaviors are emphasized. Through these cognitive interventions, the counselors will be concerned with areas in an offender's life which can be positively

changed including (a) anti-social attitudes and behaviors, (b) anti-social peers, (c) anti-social personality patterns, (d) lack of positive family support, (e) low levels of education or employment success, (f) lack of pro-social leisure activities, and (g) substance abuse. The concurrent multi-disciplinary case monitoring process would bring together structured staff conferencing procedures which are intended to effectively and comprehensively monitor progress and/or address problems which could adversely impact an individual's outcome while under supervision in the ADRC program.

In light of the relative small number of probationers who could participate in these types of sessions, CJRF further suggests the agencies look, for example, at initially setting up and scheduling cognitive counseling sessions on a bi-monthly basis at a defined time. This would reduce the total counselor hours needed for the ADRC. This would also provide both agencies an opportunity to fully assess / identify the optimum staff resources needed for an effective counseling and case management component for the ADRC. If the expense of a part-time counselor cannot be covered from existing operating budgets, the agencies should present a request to the CCP for a funding augmentation for the program.

Recommendation #2: If a cognitive directed counseling component is not able to be implemented at the ADRC, CJRF is recommending the program designation be renamed and identified as the Sierra Community Corrections Resource Center. This change would better align the array of services and supervision model the probation department is currently following at the Loyalton field office. The intake, risk assessment process, referral services, and other probationer activities implemented in response to the realignment legislation are more closely representative of typical probation supervision practices of a resource center compared to a day reporting center.

Depending on offender's assessed needs, day reporting center programs currently being developed throughout the State, for example, are multi-phased, weekly scheduled reporting sites whose services can last between 9 – 12 months with aftercare for up to an additional six months. These day reporting centers will emphasize cognitive behavioral treatment classes, mental health assessment and services, health assessments, drug testing, referrals to community-based organizations, access to a job training and placement service provider, GED preparation / testing, and life skills workshops. Mental health counselors are also usually available to provide support and individual, couples, and family counseling.

The consultant also suggests that if the Loyalton site continually functions as a resource center program, the CCP Integrated Plan be updated to reflect the key operational differences from a day reporting center model originally outlined in the Implementation Plan. The activities directed to probationers described in the published document need to actually reflect what is occurring on a daily basis at the program site. The program description contained in California county CCP Realignment Act plans are annually being reviewed by the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC). Information taken from the county planning reports is periodically given to the legislature by BSCC full-time staff assigned to monitor and report on local implementation efforts, programming, and offender outcomes. If BSCC staff, for example, were to schedule a future visit to the Loyalton program, they are expecting to see supervision and service interventions targeted to PRCS and other offender groups detailed in the county CCP Plan which are funded with the State's AB 109 appropriation.

CJRF further suggests that new signage be designed, purchased, and installed at the program's site building. The signage should delineate the building as the ADRC or Sierra County Probation Community Corrections Resource Center. The hours of service availability and funding support through the CCP could also be labeled. The names of the presiding superior court judge and chief probation officer might also be included. This

is one small but important way of highlighting for the general community and neighboring residents what takes place in terms of the type and importance of the services available in Loyalton. It is also another way of showing the prominence the program has with the county's criminal justice system, particularly for outside state or federally-funded agency personnel coming to the building.

Recommendation #3: CJRF is recommending the probation department begin documenting and reporting workload and service trend information which would show, by month, the number of participants, type / length of involvement with collaborating referral treatment / service agencies, dispositions and outcomes, particularly for individuals involved with structured cognitive behavioral counseling programs and other vital services. A major and important operational consideration for every criminal justice program involves the need for documenting and periodically reporting to boards of supervisors and public members program workload and service information. Currently, the ADRC has yet to develop and finalize procedures for collecting this type of information.

This type of data is extremely important information that will be needed if other funding is sought by probation. It is also the type of routine workload data outside evaluation groups or state program monitoring agencies like the BSCC expect funded programs to provide when requested. The level of detail of such information does not have to be complex or difficult to compile. Most of the information can be routinely assembled from basic spreadsheet tabulations. At a minimum, the data should be able to convey as a simple measure of accountability the basic activities and overall performance of the program as it works toward fulfilling its objectives and service goals. The information should further be able to show and demonstrate basic offender dispositions and outcomes which are particularly relevant and often requested by funding agencies or the public.

Agency: District Attorney & Public Defender Legal Services

CCP Program Component: *Felony Probation and AB 109 Pre- and Post-Revocation Hearings*

A. Summary Description: The AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Act created the funding framework that requires the County to create a 2011 County Local Revenue Fund. Within the Fund, the county must establish a District Attorney and Public Defender Account. Funding allocations for each county are determined by the California Department of Finance and allocations directed to the appropriate County Local Revenue Fund account including the District Attorney and Public Offender Account. Annually, these funds are to be divided equally between the two departments to cover costs associated with the superior court felony case processing and AB 109 pre- and post-revocation hearing process the two agencies participate in. The Integrated Implementation Plan covering the AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Act directs that these annual allocations from the state be divided 50% to the District Attorney and 50% for the county contract Public Defender legal services.

B. FY 2015-16 CCP Funding: \$6,841.

C. Implementation Status: Partially Implemented Fully Implemented

The District Attorney and Public Defender legal services contract attorney are both carrying out the legally prescribed felony case processing procedures through the Sierra County Superior Court that local criminal justice agencies must adhere to. Both agencies

and the court are implementing pre- and post-case adjudication procedures involving AB 109 revocation hearings in response to the realignment legislation.

- D. Case Processing and Service Trends: No case processing statistical data showing the volume and type of AB 109 hearings which have occurred involving the District Attorney and Public Defender legal services contact was available.
- E. Unresolved Issues and Service Gaps: None.
- F. Overall Implementation Assessment Conclusions: In discussions CJRF had with the prosecutor and Public Defender, both agencies expressed their overall satisfaction with the pre- and post-AB 109 revocation hearing case processing procedures currently being followed through the superior court. The consultant also discussed with the two departments any outstanding problem areas associated with the change in inmate custody housing between the Downieville jail and Nevada County detention facility. Both the DA and Public Defender indicated they were generally satisfied with the new custody housing arrangement and did not have any suggested changes or other issues with the reduced housing currently occurring at the county's jail.
- G. Consultant's Recommendations: None.

Agency: Sierra County Drug / Realignment / Collaborative Court

CCP Program Component: Drug / Realignment / Collaborative Court Coordinator, Medical Consultant Assistance and Administrative Supplies

- A. Summary Description: The CCP Integrated Implementation Plan funds one FTE drug / realignment / collaborative court coordinator / probation specialist position. The plan also allocates funding to cover the expense of medical and healthcare case consultation assistance which may be needed at drug court through a contract with a highly respected prominent local physician who has worked with county criminal justice agencies for many years. An additional allocation is provided to cover drug / realignment / collaborative court's administrative supplies and other needed office items. A small dedicated funding reserve included in the plan can also be accessed for the court to cover costs for medical assessments referrals may need.

The drug / realignment / collaborative court's coordinator is assigned to work with local criminal justice agencies to carry out a written set of agreed responsibility guidelines for the superior court processing of felony cases and other AB 109 revocation hearings. The goal of the guidelines and court case processing procedures is intended to identify low to moderate risk offenders who could benefit from a court-supervised program regiment of treatment / counseling assessment and services which address offender needs including (a) drug / alcohol abuse, (b) mental health disorders, (c) medical and healthcare conditions, (d) living and employment needs, and (e) individual financial eligibility assistance programming. The coordinator also assists in compiling program participation data, fiscal ledgers, and periodic reporting to the CCP, criminal justice partnering agencies, and other outside groups.

The drug / realignment / collaborative court functions through a post-plea case sentencing model under which sentences for convicted defendants will be suspended or imposed with a negotiated term with the execution of sentence suspended. Defendants also agree to comply with probation terms which includes a detailed drug /alcohol treatment plan. The court's target population are offenders who have been convicted in

Sierra County of substance abuse related crimes or offenses committed while the defendants were drug and/or alcohol dependent. Additionally, participants are non-violent offenders who have passed the program's eligibility screening process and agree to follow the program rules and treatment regimen.

The program's entry process begins after an arrest and the District Attorney determines the individual is eligible for drug / realignment / collaborative court and the defendant expresses willingness to participate with the advice of counsel. The defendant will then meet with the court coordinator, who will complete an intake evaluation, provide the potentially eligible participant with a detailed program description, and obtain necessary authorization forms. A potential-for-violence validated assessment will be performed by probation and upon a finding of "acceptable risk", the individual is referred to health and human services (HHS) to complete a drug / alcohol assessment and other assessments as deemed necessary, including a mental health assessment, medical health assessment, and psychiatric evaluation. Upon completion of the assessments, a comprehensive treatment plan is prepared and if the defendant agrees to the treatment provisions, the court management team will recommend admittance into the program. The final authority regarding admission is the superior court judge.

The treatment component is organized and delivered through five highly-structured levels of service which focus on (1) detoxification, (2) relapse prevention, (3) addressing education and employment needs, (4) maintaining a drug-free lifestyle using new coping mechanisms, and (5) maintenance while preparing for program completion with probation's supervised aftercare. The court makes AA and NA an integral part of the program. Participants make monthly court appearances and must respond to random drug testing combined with attendance at one self-help weekly meeting. Offenders also attend group and/or individual counseling sessions two times a month. A medical evaluation may also be performed and treatment may be recommended by the contract consulting physician working with the court's case management team. Drug testing is also frequent and may occur more than once a day. The frequency is adjusted based on the progress or relapse of the defendant with regular reassessment throughout the duration of the program. Negative test results can result in additional jail time or other sanctions including returning to a lower program service level. If a new crime is committed, defendants may be terminated from the program and the court will re-impose the original sentence or a term of incarceration will be ordered.

B. FY 2015-16 CCP Funding: \$83,000.

C. Implementation Status: Partially Implemented Fully Implemented

The drug / realignment / collaborative court has continuously operated for over ten years. The court has the full support and collaborative participation involving the various county agencies committed to addressing social problems which contribute to criminal behavior. Treatment and services have been developed using recognized evidence-based best practice interventions. The court's management team includes substance abuse counselors, trained mental health practitioners, and other professional disciplines who work with referrals to ensure the appropriate level and nature of treatment assists defendants with persistent substance abuse and associated crimes. The judge, members of the management team, including probation staff, regularly seek out and attend specialized training and other outside professionally developed conferences which offer new information on advancements occurring with court oriented treatment and supervision programs throughout the state.

D. Case Processing and Service Trends: The drug / realignment / collaborative court currently has five active participants who are receiving services while under supervision of the court and probation department. Over the past four years, the court has accepted

a total of 13 referrals into treatment who have met the program's eligibility criteria. Eight or 61.5% of the referrals have successfully fulfilled the supervision and treatment requirements and have graduated from treatment. Only two participants have been terminated because of persistent drug and/or alcohol usage or because of new offenses.

Number of Referrals and Case Disposition Trends For the Sierra County Drug Court Program 2013 - 2016				
Year	Number of Referrals	Drug Court Case Dispositions		Number of Active Participants
		Successful Completions	Terminations	
2013	5	5	0	0
2014	3	0	2	0
2015	2	2	0	0
2016*	3	1	0	5
Total	13	8	2	5

*Includes the months of January - June 2016

Appendix D (Primary Sources of Funding For Treatment / Services Provided to Adult Offenders Referred to the Sierra County Health and Human Services Agency) shows the funding source and services the available funding covers for qualifying drug / realignment / collaborative court clients. At the request of CJRF, the agency's fiscal administrator compiled HHS expenditures for four identified court clients who received alcohol / drug and other mental health treatment services in FY 2015-16. As the data shows, HHS through its various assessment and treatment sources, expended a total of \$79,497. This represented an average expenditure of \$19,874 per client. Approximately 61.2% of the expenditures were provided for client needs meeting Cal-Works and Cal-Fresh program criteria. The remaining expenditures covered the cost for alcohol / drug and mental health assessments and treatment services the clients received.

Sierra County Health and Human Services FY 2015-16 Expenditures by Funding Source for Drug / Realignment / Collaborative Court Clients								
<u>2011 Realignment Drug Court</u>	<u>2011 Realignment Medical</u>	<u>SAPT</u>	<u>Cal- Works (TANF)</u>	<u>Cal-Fresh</u>	<u>1991 Mental Health Realignment</u>	<u>SAMHSA</u>	<u>MHSA</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$18,645	\$0	\$7,155	\$34,248	\$14,379	\$2,726	\$0	\$2,344	\$79,497
23.5%	0.0%	9.0%	43.1%	18.1%	3.4%	0.0%	2.9%	100.0%

Average Health & Human Services Agency expenditures in FY 2015-16 for four drug / realignment / collaborative court clients who received treatment services: \$19,874

- E. Unresolved Issues and Service Gaps: In the discussions CJRF held with the court's coordinator and other members of the program's management team, four long-standing unresolved service gaps were identified which have persistently affected some referrals receiving services. A vital part of the drug / realignment / collaborative court assessment, evaluation, and treatment process is the ability of the court to have timely input from psychiatric clinicians and professional psychologists. Access to these trained clinicians is important when the court addresses psychotropic medication issues and must set recommended treatment plans and treatment regimens for participating offenders.

The program's management team often must establish treatment plans for individuals with "co-occurring" addiction and mental health disorders. A key part of the treatment may involve psychotropic medication management issues. Medication support includes prescribing, administering, dispensing, and monitoring of psychotropic medications that are necessary to alleviate symptoms as presented by the client. These services may include the need for medication (or eliminating); evaluation of clinical effectiveness and side effects; obtaining informed consent; instructions in how to use the medications; risk / benefit of medications; and/or alternatives to medications. The court also faces a greater need for psychological evaluations and recommended treatment plans and treatment services from qualified clinicians who are not always available or accessible in a timely manner. This clinical work assists the court in making a determination of the proper level / intensity of treatment and activity plan each offender may need.

Historically, it can take several weeks to get a court client to get an appointment with a psychiatrist. When a participant, for example, needs a psychological evaluation and/or recommended treatment plan, the existing process involves county mental health facilitating an appointment with a contract mental health professional who has an office in Grass Valley / Nevada City. The distance for the client is often problematic because of transportation issues and/or driving time between Downieville and Grass Valley / Nevada City.

The second gap involves the need to establish a small budgetary account to cover the expense of purchased items and other individual awards that are used in the treatment program as incentives for recognizing an individual's progress in the court's treatment program. Research indicates that positive reinforcement, incentives, and rewards are powerful tools in the substance abuse treatment process. By employing them for progress, counselors can enhance offender motivation, support positive behavior change, and reduce recidivism. Focusing on the gains that offenders have made can promote adherence to treatment conditions and encourage positive responses. The court's treatment team uses an array of incentives and rewards to impact positive treatment advances and behavioral changes. Examples of the incentives and rewards staff will use include (a) awarding certificates of achievement, (b) giving Home Depot gift cards at \$25 for successful advances between drug treatment phases, and (c) purchasing pizzas for graduation ceremonies held in the courtroom, etc. The problem the program faces is that treatment staff and probation do not have a funding source identified to cover the cost associated with these rewards / incentives. Staff must rely on donations and individual financial support when these incentives are used.

The third significant gap involves the lack of transitional housing resources generally in the community drug / realignment / collaborative court participants can use when confronted with either temporary short-term or other immediate housing needs. Offenders with substance abuse issues and/or psychiatric problems may not have permanent housing or can arrange temporary accommodations for even short periods of time. Some can literally be homeless. This lack of housing accommodations represents a major obstacle particularly for people dealing with persistent drug or alcohol usage because they also often lack basic life skills and have significant dysfunctions in their present lifestyle. The lack of housing is a serious disruptive problem in a person's daily life and will likely effect progress in treatment leading to a negative termination situation while in the program.

The last gap concerns the inability of the program to respond to participants facing transportation problems, particularly for getting to court, probation meetings, scheduled counseling sessions, or other treatment-related appointments. Some participants do not have dependable automobiles or cannot get transportation through relatives, friends, or other means. This has, for example, seriously impacted some individuals' ability to attend court-directed assessment meetings with professional mental health clinicians,

substance abuse counselors, or other types of supportive program services. It is also a contributing factor in a person's ability to get and keep a job.

- F. Overall Implementation Assessment Conclusions: The court is the major vehicle for bringing treatment services into the county's criminal justice system. The court operates with a written policy and procedures manual which clearly guides how eligibility screening and the entry process occurs. Treatment protocols, supervision, and case management activities are clearly delineated. The program uses five levels of service which are complemented with a structured system of incentives and sanctions to encourage program compliance. Relapses are considered part of the recovery process. Incentives are given for completion of each of the five program service levels or other significant improvement or major accomplishment.

The treatment program includes frequent drug testing and AA/NA 12-Step meetings are required for participants in addition to regular contact with the court's management team. Court appearances take place every other month and group / individual counseling occurs two times per month with an emphasis on making good life choices for defendants. Employment assessment and training may be included in an individual's treatment plan and the classes are designed to assist convicted offenders in addressing life challenges including parenting of children and being a successful employee. Participation in a mental health assessment may also be required and a medical evaluation may be performed and treatment may be recommended for individuals with identified healthcare problems.

A key element of the treatment available through the court involves the development of individual treatment plans. The treatment plan is a detailed recommendation outlining the regiment of programming and assistance that will be provided to participants. Treatment can involve mental health, medical, psychiatric referrals, and ancillary services including assistance with vocational needs and employment. Each plan developed by the court's treatment team includes probation requirements, testing, housing information, and any other orders established by the court. As individuals progress through the Program, the treatment team will provide the court coordinator with progress reports and treatment recommendations prior to each scheduled participant review hearing. At each participant review hearing, the court coordinator will provide the drug / realignment / collaborative court team and the judge with the participant's current treatment plan, progress, and any recommendations for modification.

The coordinator's position added with CCP funding in response to the realignment offender legislation has enhanced services because the staff position is responsible for reviewing referrals and waivers, explaining program requirements to offenders, obtaining expression of interest or rejection, and coordinating the referral and completion of risk assessments and court pre-plea reports. The staff position also collects client assessments from probation and health and human services including medical assessments. The staff member drafts treatment plans based on the assessments for submission to probation and the court team. The staff also reviews and explains treatment plans to defendants and appears at team meetings and works with the defendant to obtain all required signatures and completes the notification process. The staff member is also responsible for setting up a direct referral with the HHS case coordinator and probation for implementation of the plan. Treatment team members will also provide the coordinator with progress reports and treatment plan recommendations or changes prior to each court-scheduled participant review hearing.

The annual CCP funding allocation for medical and healthcare case consulting assistance to the court is another essential treatment component required for drug-dependent defendants and other probationers who may be processed through the drug / realignment / collaborative court. The healthcare advice of contract physician clearly

helps the court assist participants who may be confronting serious physical and other healthcare issues. The availability of the physician advisor has also been beneficial particularly in terms of assisting defendants access limited primary healthcare services in the community and surrounding counties. The application assistance for medical care is intended to insure client success in completing the program's treatment plan.

- G. Consultant's Recommendations: As part of the compliance review process, CJRF is recommending that drug / realignment / collaborative court consider the following recommendations which are intended as steps the court and CCP could take for addressing the identified treatment and other service gaps.

Recommendation #1: CJRF is recommending the drug / realignment / collaborative court's management team, working with Sierra County Health and Human Services, develop and implement a new pilot program which would give the court greater timely access to professional licensed clinicians who can recommend treatment services and deal with participants who have psychotropic medication issues. An important part of the drug / realignment / collaborative court program involves the ability of the court to have more timely input from psychiatric clinicians and professional psychologists. These trained clinicians are important when the court must address psychotropic medication issues and set treatment services for participating offenders. The pilot program could include an expansion of existing contract services from clinicians HHS currently use and access to a psychiatrist from Western Sierra Medical Clinic provided through a new tele-medicine technology link. The cost for the psychiatric services may be able to be covered from the grant the clinic has discussed in the past with the county. The goal of the pilot program would be to exhaust HHS funding sources to cover the cost of these court / participant services. If it is determined that other funding is needed, the agencies should develop a formal funding proposal which could be submitted to the CCP as part of the Integrated Implementation Plan.

Recommendation #2: CJRF is recommending the program's management team request the CCP to establish a line item account in the Integrated Implementation Plan to fund the cost of incentives / rewards staff must purchase for participants' treatment progress. Since the use of incentives / rewards are valuable tools in drug / alcohol treatment, the treatment component of the drug / realignment / collaborative court needs a dedicated fund for the program to pay the cost for individual incentives and service awards provided to offenders for successful advancement between drug / mental health treatment phases.

Recommendation #3: CJRF is recommending the court and the executive committee of the CCP augment the court's total funding allocation with a small dedicated reserve transportation account the court's management team can use on a case-by-case basis for defendants who lack transportation to meet mandated program treatment service appointments. This account is similar to the funding the CCP currently makes available to cover the cost of healthcare assessment services participants may need to complete the admission process. The inability of drug / realignment / collaborative court to respond to participants facing transportation needs while receiving treatment can be a significant impediment and contributing factor to program completion rates, particularly when offenders are trying to address persistent substance abuse problems.

The other service gap which emerged through this assessment and compliance review process involves the lack of transitional housing resources throughout the county. Historically, this has been a significant problem area for all public and private service providers. Responding to this resource gap is complex and is beyond the scope of work the consultant followed in completing this progress report. Sierra County service providers and government agencies are continually striving to identify and expand resources which could address this complex issue. CJRF staff is aware that the criminal justice system in many California counties have recently been turning to and working with

the faith community and local churches as a way of beginning to bridge new resources which may help offenders with temporary short-term housing needs. Some county CCPs have committed AB 109 funding to these groups who have expressed interest in developing dedicated short-term transitional housing offender groups can access.

Recap of Compliance Assessment Recommendations

This progress compliance assessment report focuses on the specific programming and funding the Sierra County criminal justice system is currently pursuing in implementing the caseloads, supervision, treatment interventions, and other offender processing contained in the CCP's adopted FY 2015-16 Implementation plan.

CJRF consultant staff have worked with each CCP-funded agency of the partnership to identify how the realignment legislation is affecting case processing for each major component of the county's adult justice system (law enforcement, corrections and courts). The review has also focused on determining the impact implementation programs / policies is having on both jail and non-custody facility capacities, rehabilitative programming and other resources which may be needed to address any operational, service, or treatment intervention gaps. CJRF staff also explored and identified any unresolved problem areas or issues on evidence-based services, program enhancements, or other supports which might benefit the criminal justice system's response to the SB 678 and AB 109 legislation. The results of the implementation progress / compliance assessment work is described and summarized in the previous sections of this report.

The compliance assessment examines the CCP Integrated Plan program implementation work which is being carried out by the sheriff's office, probation department, District Attorney, Public Defender, and superior court. For each program component funded through the CCP Integrated Plan, CJRF has compiled assessment information and supporting data which focuses on (a) summary program description, (b) CCP funding levels, (c) implementation status, (d) case processing and service trends, (e) identification of unresolved issues and service gaps, (f) overall implementation assessment conclusions, and (g) consultant's recommendations.

The following is a summary recap of the consultant's recommendations contained in the assessment report. When reviewing the recommendations, one key observation emerged from this assessment that is important and should be stressed. The CCP participating agencies including the sheriff's office, probation department, health and human services, District Attorney, Public Defender, and courts are actively working collaboratively in a structured partnership and are sincerely committed to fulfilling the programs and services outlined in the CCP's Integrated Implementation Plan.

Agency: Sierra County Sheriff's Office

Recommendation #1: The sheriff's office has successfully been able to transition the change of the operational status for the Downieville jail from a 24-hour, seven-days-a-week custody facility to a day only holding detention facility. CJRF is recommending that the most efficient use of the limited sworn staff would be for the sheriff's office to purchase a specialty-built, six-person custody van to transport multiple detainees.

Recommendation #2: CJRF is recommending the sheriff's office and board of supervisors consider funding an additional dispatcher / jailer position to help handle the 911 communications workload. Continually having to use the supervisor to temporarily cover routine dispatcher staffing vacancies in addition to regular workload responsibilities is not an ideal approach for managing this essential public safety function. Routinely having to reassign deputies from patrol shift duties may also negatively affect incident

response times, particularly if a serious public safety situation occurs when patrol staff are covering dispatch communications.

Recommendation #3: CJRF is recommending the sheriff's office make a request to the CCP to amend the budgeted fiscal year allocation contained in the CCP Integrated Plan from \$75,000 to \$95,000. This should provide sufficient funding to cover the cost the sheriff's office incurs for holding pretrial and sentenced county residents at the Nevada County jail. This increased allocation would include the housing cost for long-term detained inmates who are housed out-of-county.

Recommendation #4: CJRF is recommending that before the Nevada County jail inmate housing contract comes up for renewal in June 2017, that a group of key stakeholder representatives meet with the Nevada County Sheriff and other jail managers to get a written consensus on how the jail and superior court will implement video arraignment and case conferencing activities on a daily basis at the detention facility. The agreed upon procedures and video technology process should also be included as a provision in any new contract in order to avoid and minimize practices which could affect the number of detainees the sheriff may need to transport for scheduled court hearings.

(See pages 7-19 for further discussion and information / data that supports these recommendations)

Agency: Sierra County Probation Department

Recommendation #1: CJRF is recommending probation undertake discussions with the Sierra County Health and Human Service agency to determine whether a pilot project proposal could be developed and initiated to address adult day reporting center (ADRC) service gaps. This could represent an effective approach to introduce cognitive counseling combined with case management services for ADRC referrals.

Recommendation #2: If a cognitive directed counseling component is not able to be implemented at the ADRC, CJRF is recommending the program designation be renamed and identified as the Sierra Community Corrections Resource Center. This change would better align the array of services and supervision model the probation department is currently following at the Loyalton field office. CJRF further suggests that new signage be designed, purchased, and installed at the program's site building. The signage should delineate the building as the ADRC or Sierra County Probation Community Corrections Resource Center.

Recommendation #3: CJRF is recommending the probation department begin documenting and reporting workload and service trend information which would show, by month, the number of participants, type / length of involvement with collaborating referral treatment / service agencies, dispositions and outcomes, particularly for individuals involved with structured cognitive behavioral counseling programs and other vital services. A important operational consideration for every criminal justice program involves the need for documenting and periodically reporting to boards of supervisors and public members program workload and service information. Currently, the ADRC has yet to develop and finalize procedures for collecting this type of information.

(See pages 33-39 for further discussion and information / data that supports these recommendations)

Agency: Sierra County Drug / Realignment / Collaborative Court

Recommendation #1: CJRF is recommending the drug / realignment / collaborative court's management team, working with Sierra County Health and Human Services, develop and implement a new pilot program which would give the court greater timely access to professional licensed clinicians who can recommend treatment services and deal with participants who have psychotropic medication issues. The pilot program could include an expansion of existing contract services from clinicians HHS currently use and access to a psychiatrist from Western Sierra Medical Clinic provided through a new tele-medicine technology link. The cost for the psychiatric services may be able to be covered from the grant the clinic has discussed in the past with the county. The goal of the pilot program would be to exhaust HHS funding sources to cover the cost of these court / participant services. If it is determined other funding is needed, the agencies could develop a formal funding proposal which could be submitted to the CCP as part of the Integrated Implementation Plan.

Recommendation #2: CJRF is recommending the court's management / treatment team request the CCP to establish a line item account in the Integrated Implementation Plan to fund the cost of incentives / rewards staff must purchase for participants' treatment progress.

Recommendation #3: CJRF is recommending the court and the executive committee of the CCP augment the court's total funding allocation with a small dedicated reserve transportation account the court's management team can use on a case-by-case basis for defendants who totally lack transportation to meet mandated program treatment service appointments. This account is similar to the funding the CCP currently makes available to cover the cost of healthcare assessment services participants may need to complete the admission process. The inability of drug / realignment / collaborative court to respond to participants facing transportation needs while receiving treatment can be a significant impediment and contributing factor to program completion rates, particularly when offenders are trying to address persistent substance abuse problems.

(See pages 40-46 for further discussion and information / data that supports these recommendations)

Appendix A.

Community Corrections Partnership Membership Roster *Sierra SB 678 and AB 109 Integrated Implementation & Compliance Report*

**Sierra County
Community Corrections Partnership Committee (CCP) Membership Roster**

The purpose of the Sierra County Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) Executive Committee is to develop and implement County-based responses to the adult criminal justice system as a result of SB 678 and Public Safety Realignment and to set priorities for the use of 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:

- Jeffrey D. Bosworth, Sierra County Chief Probation Officer, Chairperson
- Judge William Pangman (retired), Superior Court Designee
- Lawrence Allen, Sierra County District Attorney
- Tim Standley, Sierra County Sheriff-Coroner
- J. Lon Cooper, Sierra County Contract Public Defender Services
- Darden Bynum, Director, Health & Human Services

Other Regular CCP Members:

- Scott Schlefstein, Sierra County Board of Supervisors
- Sandy Marshall, Victim Witness Advocate

Other Attendees:

- Michelle Anderson, Jail Supervisor
- Caleb Nelson, Chief Deputy Auditor
- Candy Corcoran, Probation Specialist / Drug Court Coordinator

Appendix B.

Sierra County Integrated Implementation Plan Agencies And “Core” Program Recommendations *Sierra SB 678 and AB 109 Integrated Implementation & Compliance Report*

Sierra County Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) SB 678 and AB 109 Implementation Plan Offender Groups, Agencies and Programs

**SB 678/AB 109 Offender Groups and CCP
Executive Committee**

**“Core” Agencies, Programs and Funding
Allocations**

**Target SB 678 & AB 109 Offender
Population Groups**

- Group #1: County Felony Probationers**
- Group #2: County Jail Prison (N3) Straight and Split Sentence Inmates**
- Group #3: Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) and Split Sentence Mandatory Probation Supervision Offenders**

**Sierra County Community
Corrections Partnership (CCP)**

Executive Committee:

- (1) Sierra County Chief Probation Officer (Chair)
- (2) Presiding Superior Court Judge (or Designee)
- (3) Sierra County Sheriff
- (4) Sierra County District Attorney
- (5) Sierra County Public Defender
- (6) Chief of Police (vacant)
- (7) Director, Dept. of Health & Human Services

CCP Role and Responsibilities

- (1) Develop SB 678 & AB 109 Integrated Implementation Plan for Sierra County
- (2) Select “core” agencies and programs/ services which emphasize principles of evidence-based practices in corrections
- (3) Set priorities for use of allocated funds

The Executive Committee is responsible for developing a 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 SB 678 and AB 109 offenders including strategies to develop and implement local alternatives to incarceration options for offenders

Agency: Sierra County Sheriff’s Department

- 2 FTE Deputy Sheriff positions, motor vehicles, staff safety equipment and training
- CDCR and out-of-county inmate housing contracts
- Jail medical services reserve
- County telephone system replacement and IT cyber security upgrades

**FY 2015-16
Funding:
\$495,000**

Agency: Sierra County Probation Department

- 1 Senior Deputy Probation Officer to oversee Intensive Day Reporting Center Program
- Multi-disciplinary service team case management (assessments, mental health counseling, medication management, substance abuse counseling, education, and employment assistance)
- Drug testing and alcohol use monitoring
- Cognitive behavioral counseling and alcohol and other drug detox and residential referral programs
- Jail Pretrial Community Supervision / Electronic Monitoring (EM) & Home Detention Program
- County telephone system replacement and IT cyber security upgrades

**FY 2015-16
Funding:
\$259,000**

**Agency: Sierra County District Attorney & Public
Defender Legal Services**

- Superior Court felony case processing
- AB 109 Pre- and Post Revocation Hearings

**FY 2015-16
Funding:
\$6,841**

**Agency: Sierra County Drug / Realignment /
Collaborative Court**

- Drug and Realignment Court case processing and program guideline implementation
- 1 FTE Drug Court Coordinator / Probation Specialist position
- Administrative services expense and medical / healthcare case consulting assistants

**FY 2015-16
Funding:
\$83,000**

Agency: CCP Planning and Reporting

- Planning consultant services for CCP Implementation Plan modifications and updates

**FY 2015-16
Funding:
\$10,000**

SB 678 and AB 109 Integrated FY 2015-16 Implementation Plan

Programs and Services		Targeted Offender Groups						Funding Sources				FY 2015-16 CCP Funding	
"Core" Criminal Justice Agency	Specific Services	Service Provider Agency	(N3) Straight/Split Sentence Offenders	Parolees	PRCS	Local Probationers	Pretrial & Other Offenders	AB 109	SB 678	Collaborative Agency Budget	Other		
"Core" Criminal Justice Agency	Substance Abuse Monitoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Drug Testing ▪ Alcohol Testing ▪ Home Detention / Electronic Monitoring ▪ Drug & Alcohol Assessments, Inpatient & Outpatient Treatment Services & Case Management Services ▪ Mental Health Assessments, Counseling Services & Case Management ▪ Health Assessments & Healthcare Services ▪ Individual Benefit Eligibility Assistance ▪ Short-term Transitional Housing 	Redwood Toxicology Sentinel, Inc. EM Vendor (STOP) Sierra Health & Human Services Sierra Health & Human Services Sierra Health & Human Services Sierra Health & Human Services Sierra Health & Human Services for drug treatment & other provider to be determined for other offenders	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			\$10,000
				X	X	X	X	X	X				\$5,000
				X	X	X	X	X	X				n/a
				X	X	X	X	X	X	X			\$10,000
				X	X	X	X	X	X				n/a ¹
				X	X	X	X	X	X				n/a ¹
				X	X	X	X	X	X				n/a ¹
				X	X	X	X	X	X				n/a ¹
				X	X	X	X	X	X				n/a ¹
				X	X	X	X	X	X				n/a
				X	X	X	X	X	X				n/a
				X	X	X	X	X	X				\$10,000
	Sierra County Probation Dept. (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cognitive Behavioral Therapy and Counseling ▪ Monitored Self-Help Program ▪ Employment Readiness, Training & Job Placement Assistance Interactive Services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Online GED Preparation & Interactive Journaling 	Sierra Health & Human Services Cognitive Behavioral Workbooks Alliance For Workforce Development Change Company, Inc.	X	X	X	X	X	X				

SB 678 and AB 109 Integrated FY 2015-16 Implementation Plan

Programs and Services		Targeted Offender Groups					Funding Sources				FY 2015-16 CCP Funding	
"Core" Criminal Justice Agency	Specific Services	Service Provider Agency	(N3) Straight/ Split Sentence Offenders	Parolees	PRCS	Local Probationers	Pretrial & Other Offenders	AB 109	SB 678	Collaborative Agency Budget	Other	
Sierra County Probation Dept. (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education Services 	Education funding reserve	X	X	X	X	X		X			\$5,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parenting and Life Skill Classes 	Family Resource Center	X	X	X	X	X			X		\$2,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Probation Staff Training, Equipment, Supplies and Maintenance: 	Training conferences and safety/technology equipment	X	X	X	X	X			X		\$10,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Telephone System Replacement and IT Cyber Security Upgrades: 	Probation's share of county-wide system prorated cost	X	X	X	X	X			X		\$45,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring Software: 	Facebook supervision tool	X	X	X	X	X			X		\$10,000
Sierra County District Attorney & Public Defender Legal Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Superior Court Felony Case Processing and AB 109 Pre- and Post-Revocation Hearings 	District Attorney's Office & Contract Defense Counsel	X	X	X	X	X					\$6,841
Sierra County Drug / Realignment / Collaborative Court	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Superior Court: Drug / Realignment / Collaborative Court Case Processing and Program Guideline Implementation 	1 FTE Drug Court Coordinator / Probation Specialist		X	X	X	X				X	\$67,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medical & Healthcare Case Consulting Assistance 	Lang Medical Consulting	X		X	X	X					\$10,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administrative Court Services 	Supplies and other items	X	X	X	X	X					\$6,000
CCP Planning and Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning Consultant Services for CCP Plan, Modifications and Updates 	Criminal Justice Research Foundation (CJRF)	X	X	X	X	X					\$10,000

¹ Drug/alcohol and mental health treatment contingency fund (\$10,000) for Sierra Health & Human Service Agency counseling programs for SB 678 and AB 109 offenders who do not meet HHS client eligibility criteria.

Appendix C.

**Sierra County (N3), PRCS, and Local Probationer
Supervision Trends 2010 - 2016**
Sierra SB 678 and AB 109 Integrated Implementation & Compliance Report

Sierra County (N3), PRCS, and Local Probationer Supervision Trends 2010 – 2016

Sierra County Probation Department Number and Supervision Status of Offenders Supervised by the Probation Department June 1, 2016								
Supervision Status	Juvenile	Age Group					Total	Percent
		18 - 25	26 - 30	31 - 39	40 - 49	50+		
Misdemeanor	2	0	2	5	1	2	12	35.3%
Felony	0	3	2	4	5	6	20	58.8%
PRCS	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2.9%
Mandatory Supervision	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2.9%
Total	2	3	4	9	8	8	34	100.0%
Percent (%)	5.9%	8.8%	11.8%	26.4%	23.5%	23.5%	100.0%	

SierraAB109/Table13

Sierra County Probation Department Type of Offense Among Juvenile and Adult Offenders Supervised by the Probation Department June 1, 2016								
Supervision Status	Alcohol	Drugs	Domestic Violence	Property	Violence / Weapons	Sex	Misc.	Total
Juvenile	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Adult Misdemeanor	2	6	2	0	0	0	0	10
Adult Felony	1	3	2	10	0	1	3	20
PRCS	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Split Sentence (Mandatory Supervision)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	4	9	4	11	1	1	4	34
Percent (%)	11.8%	26.5%	11.8%	32.3%	2.9%	2.9%	11.8%	100.0%

SierraAB109/Table16

Sierra County Probation Department Area of Residency for Probationers Supervised by the Probation Department June 1, 2016								
Supervision Status	Downieville & West County	Sierra City	Sierraville, Satley, Calpine	Loyalton	Out of County	Out of State	Warrant Unknown	Total
Juvenile	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Misdemeanor	1	0	0	2	1	1	5	9
Felony	0	0	1	5	9	2	3	21
PRCS	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Split Sentence (Mandatory Supervision)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total	1	0	1	10	11	3	8	34
Percent (%)	2.9%	0.0%	2.9%	29.4%	32.4%	8.8%	23.5%	100.0%

SierraAB109/Table12

Note: Out-of-county includes probationers in residential treatment and warrant includes probationers in jail.

Sierra County (N3), PRCS, and Local Probationer Supervision Trend Data 2010 – 2016

Sierra County Probation Department Changes in Adult and Juvenile Probation Supervision Caseloads 2010 - 2016									
Point in Time Profile	Adult Probationers		Juvenile Probationers	Age Categories					Total
	Misdemeanor	Felony		18 - 25	26 - 30	31 - 39	40 - 49	50+	
2010	11	38	6	12	2	12	11	12	55
2011	12	30	2	14	6	6	6	9	44
2012	11	28	4	14	6	9	4	6	43
2013	11	27	1	14	6	8	4	6	39
2016	10	20	2	3	4	9	8	8	34
2016 %	29.4%	58.8%	5.9%	8.8%	11.8%	26.4%	23.5%	23.5%	100.0%

SierraAB109/Table8

Sierra County Probation Department Point in Time Profile Snapshot of Probation Department's Total Caseload 2010 - 2016							
All Probationers	2010	2011	2012	2013	2016	Total	Percent
Juvenile Wards	2	4	2	2	2	12	7.5%
Adult Misdemeanor	12	11	9	9	10	51	31.7%
Adult Felony	30	28	25	21	20	124	77.0%
Adult PRCS	0	0	2	4	1	7	4.3%
Split Sentence (Mandatory Supervision)	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.6%
Total	44	43	38	36	34	161	100.0%
Percent (%)	27.3%	26.7%	23.6%	22.4%	21.1%	100.0%	

SierraAB109/Table9

Sierra County Probation Department Total Number and Type of Superior Court Felony Sentences by Year 2010 - 2016*									
All Probationers	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total	Percent
<i>Felony Sentencing:</i>									
Probation Grant	14	10	2	8	6	7	3	50	80.6%
Initial State Prison	2	2	3	0	4	0	1	12	19.4%
Total	16	12	5	8	10	7	4	62	100.0%
Percent (%)	25.8%	19.4%	8.1%	12.9%	16.1%	11.3%	6.5%	100.0%	

SierraAB109/Table7

*Note: Through June 1, 2016

Sierra County (N3), PRCS, and Local Probationer Supervision Trend Data 2010 – 2016

Sierra County Criminal Justice System Number of Superior Court State Prison Commitments by Year* 2010 - 2016								
Status	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
Initial State Prison	1	1	3	0	4	0	0	11
Jail/Intensive	2	1	2	1	1	1	0	10
Probation Supervision								
State Prison on VOP	1	3	0	0	0	0	1*	1
Jail on VOP	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
Total	4	6	5	2	6	1	1	25
Percent (%)	16.0%	24.0%	20.0%	8.0%	24.0%	4.0%	4.0%	100.0%

SierraAB109/Table4

*Split Sentence(Mandatory Supervision) referral

Sierra County Probation Department Number of (N3) County Jail Prison, PRCS and Parole Sentences Imposed by Superior Court Between January 2012 - June 1, 2016							
Probation Admissions*	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total	Percent
Prison / Parole	3	1	1	1	1	7	24.1%
Prison / PRCS	1	1	4	3	2	11	37.9%
Prison Term in County Jail	1	6	1	3	0	11	37.9%
Total	5	8	6	7	3	29	100.0%
Percent (%)*	17.2%	27.6%	20.7%	24.1%	10.3%	100.0%	

SierraAB109/Table18

Note: Based on how probationer would serve prison term if revoked

Sierra County Probation Department Felony Probationer Status by Year* 2010 - 2016								
All Probationers	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
Still Active	6	4	2	2	2	6	3	25
Transferred Out	4	3	0	1	2	1	0	11
Successful Completion	5	2	1	3	1	0	0	12
Unsuccessful Completion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prison on VOP	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	6
Total	18	9	3	8	6	7	3	54
Percent (%)	33.3%	16.7%	5.5%	14.8%	16.7%	13.0%	5.5%	100.0%

SierraAB109/Table5

*Does not include transfers in or PRCS offenders

Sierra County (N3), PRCS, and Local Probationers Supervision Trend Data 2010 – 2016

Sierra County Probation Department Number of PRCS Probationers Who Successfully Completed the Community Supervision Program October 2011 - June 1, 2016						
PRCS Probationers	Supervision Status					
	Active	Transferred Out	Successful Completion	Failure	Total	Percent
<i>Sentencing Court:</i>						
Sierra County	1	1	4	1	7	70.0%
Other County	0	1	2	0	3	30.0%
Total	1	2	6	1	10	100.0%
Percent (%)	10.0%	20.0%	60.0%	10.0%	100.0%	

SierraAB109/Table19

Sierra County Probation Department Current California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation Inmates as of June 1, 2016							
Name	Offense	Sentence Year	Term	Parole	PRCS	1170(h) (Jail)	Split Sentence
SB	Murder	1988	17-Life	X			
GW	Murder	2000	40-Life	X			
MK	Murder	2001	33-Life	X			
BC	Murder	2008	25-Life	X			
MO	DUI w/ strike	2012	7 Yrs		X		
JW	Child Molest	2012	8 Yrs	X			
DF	Res. Burglary	2014	8 Yrs + 8 Mo	X			
JJ	Reckless Evading	2014	4 Yrs		X		
PP	Felon w/ Weapon	2015	1 Yr + 4 Mo		X		
VJ	DUI w/ priors	2016	2 Yrs.				X

SierraAB109/Table11

Parole: Term served in prison, supervised by parole upon release.

PRCS: Term served in prison, supervised by probation upon release. (Note: Only 1 of 3 are scheduled to be released in Sierra County)

Jail: Prison term served in jail, no supervision upon release.

Split: Part of prison term served in jail, supervised by probation upon release from custody.

Appendix D.

**Primary Sources of Funding For Treatment / Services
Provided to Adult Offenders Referred to the
Sierra County Health & Human Services Agency
*Sierra SB 678 and AB 109 Integrated Implementation & Compliance Report***

Health and Human Services Agency

Primary Source of Funding For Treatment / Services Provided to Adult Offenders in Sierra County

A. Primary H&HS Funding Sources:

<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>Available Services/Treatment Covered Through Funding Source</i>	<i>Major Restrictions/Funding Limitations</i>
1.	<i>2011 Realignment - Drug Court</i>	<i>Inpatient/outpatient detox & treatment Transitional housing transportation</i>
		<i>Limited to Drug Court allocation contained within Realignment Act</i>

<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>Available Services/Treatment Covered Through Funding Source</i>	<i>Major Restrictions/Funding Limitations</i>
2.	<i>2011 Realignment - Non-drug / Medical</i>	<i>Perinatal inpatient/outpatient services, detox, transitional housing, and ancillary services as determined by counselor</i>
		<i>Must be pregnant or currently parenting a minor child – female only</i>

<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>Available Services/Treatment Covered Through Funding Source</i>	<i>Major Restrictions/Funding Limitations</i>
3.	<i>SAPT</i>	<i>Inpatient/outpatient services, detox</i>
		<i>MDE must be expended No transitional housing No transportation</i>

<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>Available Services/Treatment Covered Through Funding Source</i>	<i>Major Restrictions/Funding Limitations</i>
4.	<i>CalWorks (TANF)</i>	<i>Welfare to work, minor counseling for AOD and mental health issues, housing, homeless services, rent deposits, utilities & homeless prevention</i>
		<i>Must be parenting a minor child and be 100% of poverty or under</i>

<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>Available Services/Treatment Covered Through Funding Source</i>	<i>Major Restrictions/Funding Limitations</i>
5.	<i>CalFresh</i>	<i>Food</i>
		<i>130% of poverty or less</i>

<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>Available Services/Treatment Covered Through Funding Source</i>	<i>Major Restrictions/Funding Limitations</i>
6.	<i>1991 Realignment Act (mental health)</i>	<i>Inpatient/outpatient – some meds for mental health</i>
		<i>No transportation</i>
		<i>No inpatient</i>
		<i>Limited Resource *</i>

<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>Available Services/Treatment Covered Through Funding Source</i>	<i>Major Restrictions/Funding Limitations</i>
7.	<i>SAUHSA (mental health)</i>	<i>Outpatient only – Only severely mentally ill</i>
		<i>No housing</i>
		<i>No inpatient</i>
		<i>Transportation – medical appts - some meds</i>
		<i>Limited Resource **</i>

<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>Available Services/Treatment Covered Through Funding Source</i>	<i>Major Restrictions/Funding Limitations</i>
8.	<i>MHSA</i>	<i>Severely mentally ill or severely mentally disturbed</i>
		<i>No incarceration or lockdown facilities</i>

* Mild to moderate mental health cases, must be seen at local clinics, cannot be treated by Sierra County Behavioral Health.

** Funding only available for Sierra County residents.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP

Monday September 26, 2016



ITEM 11

Human Services Justice System Partner Budget Draft Analysis for Drug/Collaborative Court

Service	Frequency/Client	Clients	Client Events	Cost/per Event	Events/yr.
Drug/Alcohol Evaluation	1	5	5	n/a	n/a
Drug/Alcohol Treatment	26	8	208	n/a	n/a
Psychological Evaluation	1	5	5	\$1,500	\$7,500
Mental Health Treatment	12	8	96	\$100	\$9,600
Psychiatric Evaluation	1	4	4	\$500	\$2,000
Psychiatric Treatment (Psychotropics)	6	4	24	\$200	\$4,800
Medical Evaluation	1	5	5	\$250	\$1,250
In-Residency Treatment	1	5	5	\$9,000	\$45,000
Transitional Housing	1	5	5	\$3,600	\$18,000
Transportation	24	10	240	\$15	\$3,600
				Budget Total	\$91,750

DRAFT COLLABORATIVE FUNDING APPLICATION PER CLIENT

Services	Regular Drug Court Client	Rehabilitation Court	Prop 36 Client	AB109 Client (PRCS)
AOD ASSESSMENTS	HHS	HHS	HHS	HHS
AOD COUNSELING	HHS	HHS	HHS	HHS
MH ASSESSMENTS	HHS	HHS	HHS	HHS
MH COUNSELING	HHS	HHS	HHS	HHS
PSYCHIATRIC ASSESSMENTS	HHS	HHS	HHS	HHS/AB109
PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES	HHS	HHS	HHS	HHS/AB109
PSYCHICAL EVALUATION	AB109	AB109	AB109	AB109
TRANSPORTATION	HHS	UNFUNDED	HHS	AB109
INCENTIVES	Substance Abuse Focus Grant	Substance Abuse Focus Grant	UNFUNDED	AB109
RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT	HHS	HHS	HHS	AB109
TRANSITIONAL TREATMENT	HHS	HHS	HHS	AB109
GRADUATION	UNFUNDED	UNFUNDED	UNFUNDED	UNFUNDED