County of San Diego

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September 17, 2013

TO: Supervisor Greg Cox, Chairman
Supervisor Dianne Jacob, Vice Chairman
Supervisor Dave Roberts
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FROM: Mack Jenkins
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AB 109 - PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT UPDATE

On September 27, 2011 your Board approved the Public Safety Realignment Implementation Plan presented by the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP). Since that time a series of update letters have been provided to your Board to report on progress in implementing the Plan. This letter will provide an update of our realignment efforts from October 1, 2011 through June 30, 2013 as well as the specific impacts to Probation, Health and Human Services, the Sheriff, and the District Attorney's Office. No action by your Board is required.

As your Board is aware, the State of California was mandated by federal court order to reduce its overall prison population to 137.5% of design capacity so that a constitutionally required level of medical and mental health care could be provided. To accommodate the population reduction, AB109, or Public Safety Realignment was enacted. The law changed the landscape of California criminal justice by shifting what previously had been state responsibilities to the County. Public Safety Realignment created a new offender status for felons released from prison in which the committing offense was a non-violent, non-serious, or non-high risk sex crime. San Diego County calls these individuals Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) offenders. This group is now supervised by the Probation Department rather than by state parole. Public Safety Realignment also shifted the location where a number of felons serve their court ordered sentences. Offenders who have been sentenced pursuant to 1170(h) of the penal code to local prison for a non-serious, non-violent, or non-high risk sex offense, now serve their sentences in

the Sheriff's jail instead of state prison. The court has the option under the 1170(h) penal code to "split" the sentence, meaning a portion of the offender's time is completed in custody and the balance in the community under mandatory Probation supervision. Offenders who receive a split sentence are called mandatory supervision offenders, or MSOs.

Although the State of California believes it is now providing a constitutional level of medical and health care, it has not yet reduced its population to 137.5% of design capacity as ordered by the court. As such, on June 20th of this year, the State of California was directed by the three judge panel to begin the early release of inmates as a measure to reduce its overall prison population to the court ordered capacity by December 31, 2013. The state filed a request for a stay of that order which was denied by the three judge panel. The state then appealed the denial of the stay to the United States Supreme Court. Your Board, along with the Chief Probation Officers of California (CPOC) and the California State Association of Counties (CSAC) filed an amicus curiae brief with the Supreme Court in July in support of the state's request for a stay. As your Board is aware, the Supreme Court denied the request for the stay which means the state must indeed further reduce the state prison population by what is now estimated to be 8,000 inmates by the December deadline. On Tuesday August 27th Governor announced his plan to comply with the order of the three judge panel. It is the Governor's intent to pursue an "all capacity option" to reduce the prison population utilizing three contracting resources:

1. Out of state beds
2. County Jail Beds
3. Re-opening contracts with community corrections facilities

Following the release of the Governor's plan, senate Democrats released an alternative plan that involves a settlement with the plaintiffs, and funding for an SB678 like program designed to provide treatment and other services to offenders. It is anticipated the legislature will work towards a compromise between the two proposals in the days remaining in the legislative session.

In the event no compromise is reached, and the state is forced to release prisoners, the projected impact to our county would be roughly 7% of the total 8,000 inmates, as San Diego County is responsible for an average of 7% of total admissions to CDCR (the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation) each year. Therefore, our county would expect just under 600 offenders. CDCR secretary Jeff Beard has stated that if the state is forced to release prisoners they will be released to parole and not probation supervision.

The following department updates will provide information on each agency's work in the 21 months following the implementation of realignment on October 1, 2011 through June 30, 2013.

PROBATION

As of June 30, 2013 more than 3,000 offenders had been or were actively under Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) of the Probation department since October 1, 2011:

• Released From Prison	3,829
• Under Supervision	3,376
• Released to Other Custody (out of county, ICE, etc.)	248
• Initially Failed to Appear/On Warrant Status	205

From January-June 2013, 625 PRCS offenders were discharged from supervision. Of the 625 offenders, 80% completed their term of supervision without a new felony or misdemeanor conviction.

As of June 2013, three-quarters (75%) of the PRCS offender population has been assessed as high risk to reoffend. This compares to 27% of offenders under traditional probation supervision. Probation assesses risk and needs through the use of the "Correctional Offender Management for Alternative Sanctions" or COMPAS risk/needs assessment. The COMPAS is a tool that not only allows Probation to assign offenders to the appropriate supervision level (high or medium) but also is used to identify intervention needs of the individual so that a case plan can be developed that addresses the offender's needs and guides the linkage to appropriate services.

On January 7, 2013 the Community Transition Center (CTC) opened. On their day of release, PRCS offenders are now transported directly to the CTC from prison. The result of this has been a drop in San Diego's percentage of offenders who initially abscond or fail to appear to 0% as of June month-end. Probation officers are now able to immediately engage the offender and connect them with needed services to successfully reintegrate in to society. Upon arrival at the CTC, individuals are assessed of criminogenic needs, their physical and behavioral health issues identified, a case plan developed and linkages to needed services made. There have been 769 offenders assessed at the CTC since its opening on January 7th. Of these, 12% of offenders arriving at the CTC from state prison have tested positive for illegal substances. For those who test positive upon arrival at the CTC, onsite detoxification services are available. Individuals without an immediate place to stay also have access to short-term transitional housing for up to 7 days as needed. Since January, 35% of PRCS offenders assessed at the CTC have utilized the availability of the short-term transitional housing with an average stay of 4 days. All offenders are transported out of the center, either to a residence, shelter or treatment facility.

In addition to helping achieve goal #3 of the Realignment Plan, "Incorporate Re-entry Principles into In-Custody Programming", the CTC also is being used to achieve goal #1 "Efficiently Use Jail Capacity". Offenders who violate the conditions of their probation and are in need of treatment can be held at the CTC while awaiting availability at a residential treatment program. In June alone, 14 offenders were diverted to the CTC in lieu of an intermediate jail sanction, saving over 100 jail days.

As a part of the case management approach of the probation supervision model, offenders are linked to services through the Community Resource Directory (CRD). As your Board is aware,

the CRD is a probation innovation designed to facilitate linking offenders to needed services. It is an on-line directory of community based service providers approved by the Probation department and is directly connected to the COMPAS risk/needs assessment and the developed case plan. On February 1st of this year, the CRD went "live" in the Adult Field Services Division. Since that time, there have been more than 500 referrals to 65 of the 128 approved providers. In addition to enhancing communication between officers and providers, the directory also captures metrics on the treatment services and allows the Probation Officer to monitor offender participation in the programs.

Probation is continuing to apply incentive based supervision to encourage compliance and successful engagement in rehabilitative services. One such incentive is the use of early discharge from supervision. As your Board has been advised, the authority to discharge PRCS offenders at 6 months was included in the bill enacting Realignment. The Probation department developed a set of criteria to determine eligibility for early discharge. The criteria requires that the offender complete at least six months of supervision without an arrest or violation; achieve case plan goals, drug test clean, and obtain employment or be enrolled in school. From October 1, 2011-June 30, 2013, 478 PRCS offenders were determined eligible for early release and have been discharged from supervision after 6 months. (Note: The Probation Case Management System (PCMS) has been enhanced to more accurately capture the reason for an offender's termination from supervision. Previous updates to the Board may have included an over count of PRCS offenders discharged early from supervision.)

In addition to those discharged from supervision at 6 months, offenders without a custodial violation in their first 12 months of supervision are required to be discharged by law. As of June 30, 2013 there were a total of 365 such individuals.

Through June 30th, probation officers have used the intermediate sanction of flash incarceration 3,777 times on 1,694 individuals. As your Board is aware, flash incarceration allows a probation officer to arrest a PRCS offender for a technical violation of a supervision term and place him/her in jail for up to 10 days without going through formal court proceedings. A technical violation means that the offender has violated a term of supervision but has not necessarily committed a new crime. It is an application of the "swift and certain" principle of behavior management and offers the ability to do an immediate sanction while saving court time and costs.

A revocation is sought when the violation behavior is more serious, or the offender has been previously flashed without a change in behavior and a more extended period of incarceration is sought. Offenders can be revoked either for a technical violation of the terms of their probation or for a new offense. A revocation for a technical violation allows for a PRCS offender to be sentenced to jail for up to 180 days. As of June 30th, 943 individuals had been revoked on a technical violation. Please see the District Attorney's section for additional information on revocation activity generated as a result of charges for a new offense.

In addition to the PRCS population, Public Safety Realignment also created a population of Mandatory Supervision Offenders (MSOs). These offenders are felons that have been sentenced pursuant to 1170(h) of the penal code to local prison sentences in the Sheriff's jail for a non-

violent, non- serious or non-high risk sex offense. Offenders sentenced under 1170(h) PC may receive "split" sentence meaning a portion of their time is completed in custody and the balance under mandatory probation supervision. As of June 30th, 267 offenders were under mandatory probation supervision. Please see the District Attorney's section for complete numbers on 1170(h) sentencing.

To supervise this mandatory supervision population, the San Diego Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) developed a blue print for success. The plan includes a pre-sentence COMPAS assessment and a developed case plan from the offender's identified risks and needs. Once sentenced, the offender participates in the Sheriff's Reentry Program (if eligible). While in-custody, correctional counselors and on-site Probation officers assist the offender to complete the goals as identified in the case plan. Approximately thirty days prior to release, the offender attends a pre-release review hearing where progress toward the identified goals are assessed and the conditions and requirements of the offender's community supervision are discussed. There have been 165 of these pre-release hearings since February 7, 2013.

After release, regular status hearings are calendared for continued assessment of the offender's progress. Through June 30th, there have been 141 post-release status hearings. In addition to these regular status hearings, the probation officer will monitor compliance and place the offender in appropriate programs based on the risks and needs as identified in the initial case plan. A step down approach using a three-phase model is utilized to assist in a successful reintegration into the community. Phase one is the most intensive period of monitoring and requires the offender to be on two weeks of GPS with a strict curfew, frequent reporting to their assigned probation officer and completion of a "relapse prevention class." Since beginning in February of this year, 120 offenders on mandatory community supervision have been placed on GPS monitoring. Of those, 10% (12 offenders) have absconded while on GPS and a warrant issued for their arrest.

Once the offender has achieved certain objectives outlined in the case plan and is in compliance, s/he will advance to phase two. In the second phase, the offender meets less frequently with their probation officer but continues work toward completing the objectives as outlined in the case plan and remaining in compliance with all conditions of mandatory supervision.

The third and final phase is implemented once the offender has completed all of the mandatory conditions of supervision, has remained drug and alcohol free and has successfully worked through the case plan. All three phases require the offender to provide clean drug tests, attend court hearings, and continue participation with identified programs. If the offender becomes non-compliant, s/he may be dropped down to the previous phase. The Mandatory Supervision Plan is helping us achieve goals #1 and #2 of the Realignment Plan, "Efficiently Use Jail Capacity" and "Incorporating Re-entry Principles Into In-Custody Programming."

Supervision of the realigned population (PRCS and MSO) during this period included 40,252 face to face contacts with offenders and 1,203 residential searches. In addition, probation officers conducted 15,504 drug tests with 30% testing positive.

To address the new population of offenders now under Probation supervision, the department has worked to recruit, hire and train new DPOs. More than 100 positions have been filled. Probation anticipates filling the remaining FTE's authorized by your Board during FY 13/14.

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES AGENCY

Since inception of AB109, the Health and Human Services Agency has provided a continuum of mental health and substance abuse treatment services for the AB 109 population. In addition, the Behavioral Health Screening Team was established, consisting of Behavioral Health Specialists co-located with Probation staff at the Community Transition Center, to immediately screen, assess, and link offenders to appropriate interventions. The data collection methodologies have been enhanced since inception, so data regarding treatment admissions and outcomes are reported separately for each Fiscal Year contained in this report.

Fiscal Year 2011-12

For the period of October 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012, there were a total of 616 admissions to behavioral health treatment programs. Of these admissions, 442 (72%) were to substance abuse treatment programs, and 174 (28%) were to mental health programs. For those admitted to substance abuse programs, the primary type of service was outpatient services (67%), while for those admitted to mental health programs, the primary service type was basic medication services (66%).

Retention in services is a key component of behavior change, with remaining in services at least 90 days being a recognized indicator of successful completion. During this initial 9 months of implementation, 34% of those enrolled in mental health treatment remained in the program over 90 days, while 22% of those admitted to substance abuse treatment met this threshold. The number of clients discharged from treatment and able to participate long enough to successfully complete was too small for meaningful data in the first year of implementation.

Fiscal Year 2012-13

On July 1, 2012, the contracted entity for the Behavioral Health Screening Team shifted to Optum Health. Optum also operates the County's Access and Crisis Line and has experience in conducting screening and linkage to behavioral health treatment services.

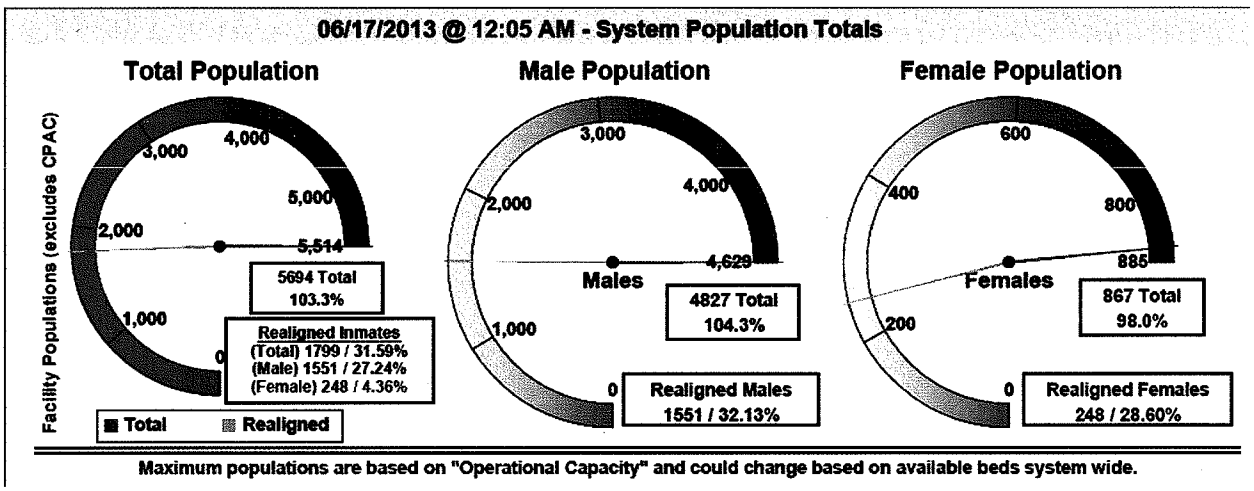
During the first full Fiscal Year of implementation, there were 1,383 admissions to behavioral health treatment services. Of those admitted to services, 1,032 (75%) received substance abuse treatment, and 351 (25%) received mental health treatment. In contrast to the first 9 months of implementation, in Fiscal Year 2012-13, individuals admitted to behavioral health treatment received more intensive services. Of those admitted to substance abuse treatment, the majority (70%) received residential and/or detoxification services, as compared to 33% in the initial implementation period. Similarly, of those admitted for mental health treatment, 64% received enhanced recovery services with a significant decline in those admitted only for basic medication services. Recognizing the need for counseling and treatment services for AB 109 individuals who are seriously mentally ill, the option of providing only basic medication services was removed in April, 2013. As a result, all participating mental health outpatient programs now provide enhanced recovery services, including medication, case management, group and

individual counseling and therapy. For those individuals that are the most severely disabled by their mental illness, full service partnership services are available and in FY 12-13, 14% of participants received this level of service.

During Fiscal Year 2012-13, there was an increase in treatment retention rates as well, with an average of 27% of those in substance abuse programs remaining in services at least 90 days, and 41% remaining in mental health services. Since inception of the program in October 2011 through June 30, 2013, there were 1,538 discharges from behavioral health treatment, with 53% of the discharges being satisfactory completion of services.

SHERIFF

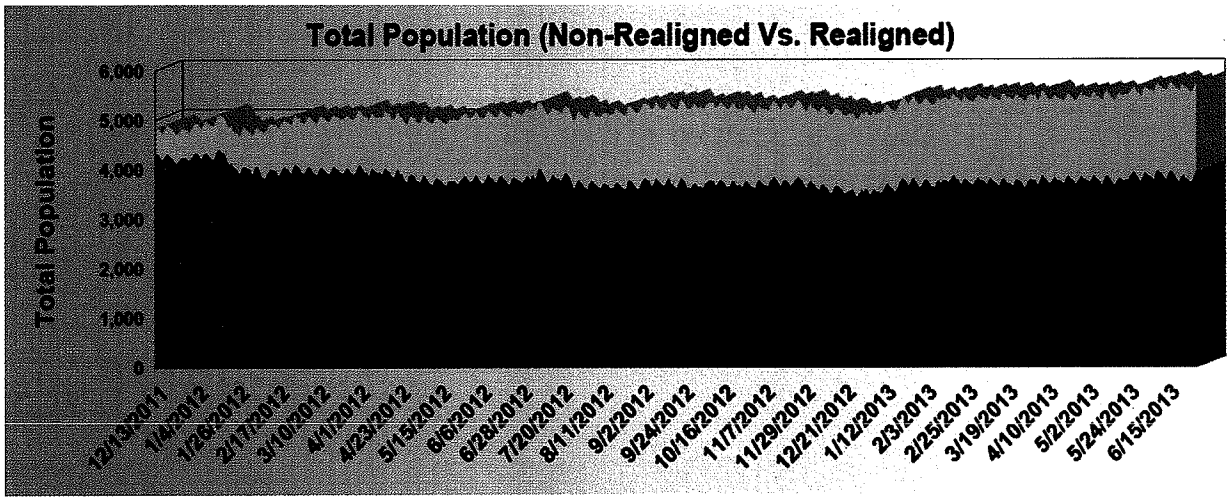
On October 1, 2011 San Diego County's total inmate population was 4,622 (3,889 males and 733 females), representing about 83% of our operational capacity. The overall population from October 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013 fluctuated between 5,057 and 5,694 inmates. On June 17, 2013, we reached 104.3% of our male operational capacity, the highest male population during this time frame. We continue to proactively monitor these statistics and trends, and share this information with all agencies represented in the Community Corrections Partnership.



The Sheriff's Department has instituted a number of mitigation strategies in an attempt to manage the emergent inmate population. These measures include: accelerated release credits, the relocation of females from the Vista Detention Facility to the Las Colinas Detention Facility, added restrictions to our minimum Booking Acceptance Criteria and the implementation the County Parole and Alternative Custody Unit (CPAC). Despite the measures taken, there still remains a gap between available bed space and anticipated demand. The safety of our community carries great weight in the decisions we make. With Public safety as our greatest concern, we have developed and implemented strategies aimed at managing our inmate population by focusing on reducing recidivism. The average number of realigned offenders detained locally has continued to rise since the implementation of realignment. The monthly average for the realigned populations has grown steadily since implementation. The longest sentence to date for an inmate sentenced pursuant to California Penal Code §1170(h) is 12 years and four months. The longest split sentence term is 18 years, with 12 years of the sentence to be

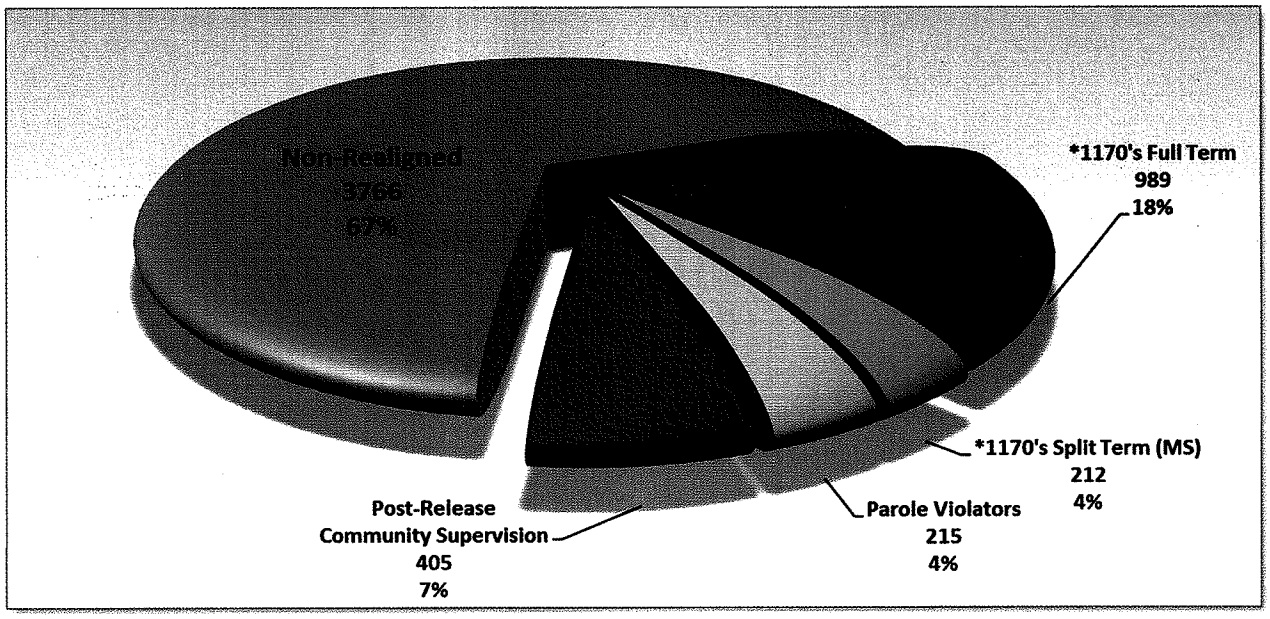
served in local custody. The furthest forecasted release date for current offenders in custody is August 18, 2018.

Approximately 33% (1817) of our total inmate population (5660) are realigned offenders. Currently the average length of stay for each of the realigned groups is as follows; 385 days for the 1170's, 29 days for PRCS's and 39 days for State Parolees. Higher criminal sophistication levels of offenders' have placed additional pressure on our depleted jail bed space. During calendar year 2011, an average of 781 inmates required specialty housing (Protective Custody or Administrative Segregation). As of June 2013, there was an average of 872 inmates in specialty housing, an 11% increase. The inmates housed in these modules require extra security and more staff to address concerns for their safety, staff safety and/or facility security.



Since implementation, we have released 1,583 offenders sentenced pursuant to California Penal Code §1170(h), 4,683 PRCS's and 7,400 State Parolees from our custody.

The below graph illustrates the inmate population on June 30, 2013.
*7.8% of the 1170's Full Term also have a Split Term Sentence



County Parole and Alternative Custody Unit (CPAC)
The CPAC Unit is dedicated to offender reentry through the employment of alternative custody options including a Home Detention Electronic Monitoring Program. Employing alternative custody methods for low risk offenders provides jail bed space for higher risk offenders who pose a greater risk to the community. Since July 2012, the CPAC Unit has been enrolling participants in the Home Detention Electronic Monitoring Program pursuant to California Penal Codes §1203.016 PC (Voluntary sentenced population), §1203.017 (Involuntary misdemeanor population) and §1203.018 (Pre-trial population).

Furthermore, with the Board of Supervisor's previous approval for the Sheriff to be Co-Administrator of the Work Furlough Program, CPAC has been enrolling participants into the Residential Reentry Center located at the Work Furlough facility.

As of June 30, 2013, CPAC currently supervises a total of 224 offenders, 78 offenders (50 males and 28 females) on Electronic Monitoring and 118 offenders (96 males and 22 females) participating in the Residential Reentry Center/Work Furlough. In addition, there were 28 offenders (16 males and 12 females) on County Parole.

Transformation of East Mesa Detention Facility into a Reentry Facility
The Sheriff's Department is committed to addressing offender re-incarceration through the implementation of programming mired in evidence based practices and supported by empirical evidence. To meet the challenges of this undertaking, the Board of Supervisors approved the expansion of the East Mesa Detention Facility as well as the staffing to support additional programming specific to this effort.

The East Mesa Detention Facility will undergo an expansion of 400 beds as well as the implementation of expanded reentry programming offering comprehensive services for offenders toward their successful reintegration to society. We are currently offering cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) classes, for inmates sentenced under realignment. Program expansion plans are being developed as we move toward providing reentry services to all eligible offenders.

As of June 30, 2013, the demolition of existing buildings, movement of perimeter fencing, removal of debris and staking out of the new buildings was 99% complete. The anticipated completion date of the added 400 beds is May, 2014.

Reentry Services Division
In January of 2013, The Sheriff's Department created the Reentry Services Division and selected Christine Brown-Taylor as the Reentry Services Manager. The Reentry Services Division is responsible for facilitating services in the interest of offender recidivism reduction by providing interventions and programs aimed at changing criminal thinking through the use of evidence based curriculums delivered by counseling professionals.

The Reentry Services Division collaborates with many of the San Diego criminal justice partners to provide individualized case management focused on providing offenders with a smooth transition from custody to supervision in the community. For the sentenced population

who will not be supervised in the community after release, the individualized case management will target specific needs that can be addressed in custody and offer linkages to services in the community.

The Sheriff's Reentry Services Division is increasing its counseling and support staff to meet increased demand for case managed intervention and programming services relative to our emphasis on the transformation of the East Mesa Detention Facility to a Reentry Facility. The National Institute of Corrections has granted the Sheriff's Department request for specialized training on cognitive behavioral therapy, specifically Thinking for a Change. The training participants will include correctional counselors and CBT providers in the community.

Mandatory Supervision Court

The Sheriff's Department, Probation Department, District Attorney's Office, Health and Human Services Agency and the Office of the Public Defender have been working together with the San Diego Superior Court to ensure that every offender who transitions from custody to Mandatory Supervision participates in treatment and programming based on their criminogenic needs while in custody. Each Mandatory Supervision offender attends a court hearing 30 days prior to release where their in-custody progress is reviewed, a transition and supervision plan is presented, and conditions of Mandatory Supervision are reinforced. This court hearing is a true collaborative effort.

Inmate Medical Costs

The implementation of realignment has resulted in significant increases in inmate medical costs. The Sheriff's Medical Services Division developed a cost tracking system that isolates and captures the medical care costs specifically related to realigned inmates (local prison inmates, state parolees, and post release community supervision violators). As a result of the tracking system developed, our Medical Services Division is able to identify the following direct costs incurred by realigned inmates: Psychiatric Medications, HIV Medications, Hospitalizations, Outpatient Specialty Clinics and Emergency Room.

Your Board previously approved an increase of $1.5 million to the Medical Services Division budget to offset medical costs related to realignment. The realignment costs in FY 11/12 (October 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012) was $1,181,214.00.

In FY 12/13 the realignment medical service costs was $4,800,908.00. For the period of October 1, 2011 through March 31, 2013, the current medical cost associated with the realigned population is approximately $5,982,123.00.

The impact of inmates staying in custody beyond a year has changed the scope of responsibility for the Sheriff's Medical Services Division. We anticipate the demand for medical, psychiatric, and dental care will continue to grow and the Sheriff's Department will need to provide medical services beyond basic, urgent, and emergent care. Medical Services is in the process of developing a preventive medicine, chronic care, immunization programs as well as expanding its dental care and psychiatric programs to cope with the growing and changing needs of an aging and sicker inmate population.

Flash Incarcerations at Correctional Alternatives Incorporated (CAI)
During the last quarter, through a collaborative effort between the Probation and Sheriff's Department, a procedure was developed that permits Probation's Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) offenders to serve their flash incarceration at Correctional Alternatives Incorporated (CAI).

This arrangement saves jail bed space and is intended to impact the ability of offenders to plan their incarceration with the intent to bring contraband into the jails. Diverting this population to CAI makes the jail environment safer for staff and inmates by stopping the flow of contraband and the associated violence into the jails.

Fire Camps
The Sheriff's Department is in the final phase of reaching contractual agreement with the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) for placement of qualified inmates in Fire Camps as an alternate custody option. The qualified inmates will be sentenced 1170 P.C. inmates. Once transferred to CDCR the inmates will receive specialized training in the suppression of wild fires and will augment Cal-Fire crews by responding to calls for service throughout the state. The average cost to the county to contract with CDCR for the housing and care of inmates in fire camp beds is $46.19 a day. We anticipate approximately 100 inmates will meet fire camp eligibility at total cost of approximately $1.7 million to the county.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

1170(h) Sentencing: October 1, 2011 – June 30, 2013
Through this period, 3,662 cases were sentenced pursuant to Penal Code section 1170(h) to a term of imprisonment in local custody, and 2590 defendants, as single defendant may have multiple cases, or may have been convicted of new 1170(h) offenses after the original sentencing. When a defendant has multiple cases, the court may impose an 1170(h) sentence for all of them to be served concurrently or consecutively. Irrespective of the number of cases, a single defendant only serves one term for all of them.

2,052 cases were sentenced to a term of imprisonment at the initial sentencing. 1,610 were sentenced to a term of imprisonment upon revocation of their probation. 11 cases were paper commits (i.e., the offenders completed their term based on their custody credits and served no further time in jail.)

859 received split sentences, where a portion of the total term is to be served in custody and the balance on mandatory supervision. Only 123 of the split sentences were imposed upon a revocation of probation. Approximately 23% of the 1170(h) terms were split sentences. In the months of May and June, 2013, only 19% of the 1170(h) terms imposed were split sentences. In August, there will be a multi-agency training on Evidence Based Practices and application to split sentencing.

The longest full term in custody is 12 years and 4 months. The longest split sentence is 18 years with 12 years to be served in custody and the remaining 6 years to be spent in the community on mandatory supervision. In four separate months, defendants have received terms

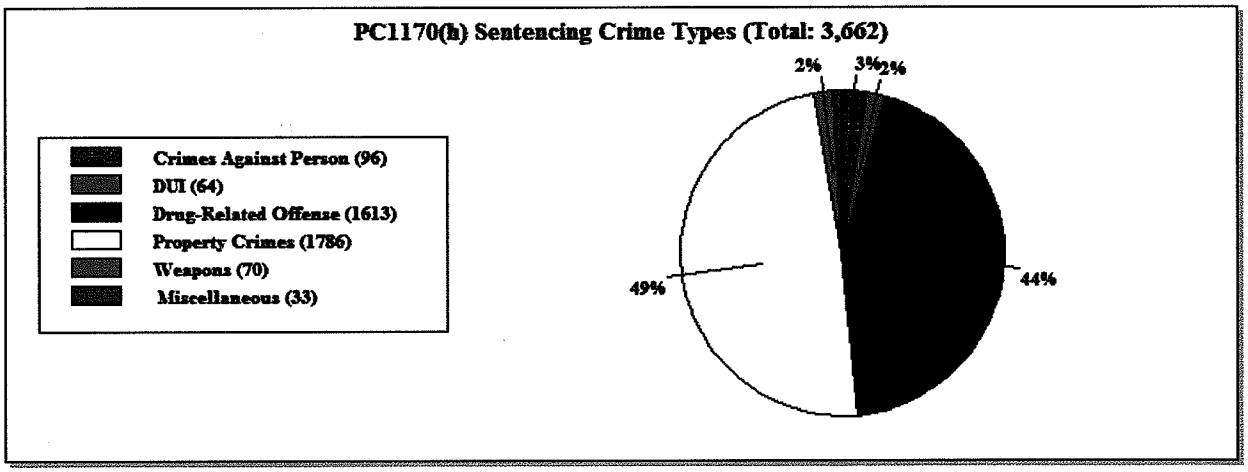
of 10 years with a portion to be served on mandatory supervision. The longest mandatory supervision term is 6 years and 8 months on mandatory supervision with 16 months in custody for a total term of 8 years.

The average length of a full term continues to be 2 years and 3 months. The average length of a split sentence is 3 years and 4 months: the custody portion is 1 year, 8 months and the mandatory supervision is about 1 year, 9 months.

Since January 17, 2013, there have been 415 hearings in the weekly Mandatory Supervision Court with Judge Desiree Bruce-Lyle presiding. 165 Mandatory Supervision offenders were reviewed by the Court pre-release. There have been 141 review hearings in which the Defendants returned to court and were found to be in compliance with the Court Ordered mandatory supervision courts, such as attending treatment, going to school, finding job, and obtaining stable living conditions. Only 16 MS offenders have failed to appear for review hearings after release.

Of particular note, is that of the Mandatory Supervision Offenders (165) who went through the pre-release Mandatory Supervision Court hearing, only 13 have had new cases submitted. Only 7 of those have had new felonies issued and just 1 had a misdemeanor issued.

1170(h) Primary Crime Types:
Of the 3662 cases sentenced to a term of imprisonment in county jail, the highest crime of which the defendant are depicted below with property and drug related crimes comprising 93% of the of the offenses.



Post Release Community Supervision
There have been 892 Post Release Community Supervision petitions filed for Revocation with 1839 events calendared. Some offenders have had multiple revocations. Thus far, we have had 38 full revocation evidentiary hearings.

Of the 892 petitions, 177 new felony cases and 115 new misdemeanor cases were also concurrently filed. However, it is important to note that not all PCS offenders with new felony or misdemeanor cases have revocation petitions filed.

The Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) will continue to provide updates quarterly to your Board of our realignment efforts and progress toward achieving the Plan goals. We look forward to the planned presentation before your Board at the Board Meeting on September 24, 2013.

If you have questions, please feel free to contact me.

Respectfully,

Mack Jenkins
Chief Probation Officer-Chair Community Corrections Partnership

cc: Sheriff Bill Gore
District Attorney Bonnie Dumanis
Public Defender Henry Coker
Nick Macchione Director, Health and Human Services Agency
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Chief Frank McCoy Oceanside Police Department
Chief Administrative Officer Helen N. Robbins-Meyer
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