

PLUMAS COUNTY
PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT
&
POST RELEASE COMMUNITY SUPERVISION
2011 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Executive Committee of the Community Corrections Partnership:

Honorable Ira Kaufman, Judge (designated by Presiding Judge)

Sharon Reinert, Chief Probation Officer (Chair)

Douglas Prouty, Public Defender

David Hollister, District Attorney

Mimi Hall, Alcohol & Drug Administrator

Greg Hagwood, Sheriff

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Summary of AB109	1
Implementation Proposal	5
Monitoring & Control	8
Summary of Realignment Components & Local Plan	10
New Population & Funding	11

SUMMARY OF AB109

Between 1973 and 2009, there was an astounding 705% growth in prison population; thus, the United States' correctional system is dangerously overcrowded with one in thirty-one American adults under some form of correctional control (Hanes, 2008). The prison overcrowding crisis reached its height in 2003 when institutions were operating at 200% of their designed capacity (Petersilia, 2006). Despite increased corrections expenditures, more than four out of ten adult offenders return to prison within three years (Pew, 2009). California greatly contributes to this crisis with recidivism rates reaching 70%.

Despite spending upwards of \$9 billion, or ten percent of the State's general fund, California provides few programs for prisoners and has higher inmate-to-officer ratios relative to comparable states (Petersilia, 2006). The State's unacceptable recidivism rates coupled with prison overcrowding and exorbitant spending has sparked legislative and judicial action. In 2009, a panel of three federal judges ordered California to reduce its prison population to 110,000 from 156,000 (the official state prison capacity is 80,000) (Liptak, 2011). On April 4, 2011, Assembly Bill 109 was signed into law. Provisions of the 2011 Realignment are funded by a dedicated portion of sales tax revenue and Vehicle License Fees (VLF) as outlined in the trailer Assembly Bill 118 and Senate Bill 89.

In May, 2011, the federal ruling was upheld by the Supreme Court decision in *Brown v. Plata* No. 09-1233 where the Court noted that overcrowding is the "primary cause" of "severe and unlawful mistreatment of prisoners through grossly inadequate provision of medical and mental health care...leading to needless suffering and death" (Liptak, 2011, p.1). The Supreme Court ruled for a reduction in the prison population to 137.5% of intended capacity by May 24, 2013.

The 2011 Public Safety Realignment included in AB109 (and subsequent clarifying legislation) will no doubt have a substantial impact to local criminal justice systems and communities. Reform efforts offer California an inimitable opportunity to address the long-standing issues related to the management of the correctional population at both the state and local levels. Prospectively applied to all offenders sentenced after October 1, 2011, AB109 redefines a felony enabling California to prevent low-level inmates from cycling in and out of state prison.

The legislation specifically assigns new local responsibilities for managing adult offenders by affording maximum flexibility and control to county jurisdictions. However, if managed poorly, the shift of the population and associated deinstitutionalization of offenders could have a negative impact on local public safety. On the other hand, this reform effort offers California a unique opportunity to address long-standing issues related to the management of the correctional population at both the state and local levels. This document provides an initial plan that assists Plumas County in the transition activities necessary to successfully implement the requirements of AB109 during the first year of the system reform

effort. However, it is critical to recognize that although these Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) offenders are deemed “low risk” due to their **committing offense**, California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) classification gives no consideration to gang involvement, prior criminal history, prior violence, etc. It is expected that some of these PRCS offenders will present a high risk for violence and re-offending, and will represent a risk to public safety that cannot be immediately observed by only their status of classification as a PRCS offender.

Section 1230 of the California Penal Code is amended to read, “Each county local Community Corrections Partnership established pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 1230 shall recommend a local plan to the County Board of Supervisors for the implementation of the 2011 public safety realignment. (b) The plan shall be voted on by an executive committee of each county’s Community Corrections Partnership consisting of the Chief Probation Officer of the county as chair, the Sheriff, the District Attorney, the Public Defender, Presiding Judge or her designee, and the department representative listed in either Section 1230(b)(2)(G), 1230(b)(2)(H), or 1230(b)(2)(J) as designated by the County Board of Supervisors for purposes related to the development and presentation of the plan (on xxxxx, the Board of Supervisors appointed Mimi Hall, AOD Administrator). (c) The plan shall be deemed accepted by the County Board of Supervisors unless rejected by a vote of 4/5ths in which case the plan goes back to the Community Corrections Partnership for further consideration. (d) Consistent with local needs and resources, the plan may include recommendations to maximize the effective investment of criminal justice resources in evidence-based correctional sanctions and programs, including, but not limited to, day reporting centers, drug courts, residential multi-service centers, mental health treatment programs, electronic and GPS monitoring programs, victim restitution programs, counseling programs, community service programs, educations programs, and work training programs.”

The CCP Executive Committee will advise on the progress of the Implementation Plan. Chaired by the Chief Probation Officer, the executive committee will oversee the realignment process and advise the Board of Supervisors in determining funding and programming for the various components of the plan.

Key elements of AB109 include:

- **Redefining Felonies:** Revises the definition of a felony to include certain crimes that are punishable in jail for 16 months, 2 years, or 3 years. Some offenses, including serious, violent, and sex offenses, are excluded and sentences will continue to be served in state prison; however, the excluded offenders will be subject to probation rather than parole supervision upon release from prison.

- **Local Post-release Community Supervision:** Offenders released from state prison on or after October 1, 2011, after serving a sentence for an

eligible offense shall be subject to, for a period not to exceed 3 years, post-release community supervision provided by an agency approved by the County's Board of Supervisors (on xxxxxx, the Board Appointed the Probation Department as the supervising agency).

- **Revocations Heard and Served Locally:** Post-release community supervision and parole revocations will be served in local jails (up to 180 days), with the exception of paroled 'lifers' who have a revocation term of greater than 30 days. The Courts will hear formal revocations of post-release community supervision while the Board of Parole will conduct parole violation hearings in jail.
- **Changes to Custody Credits:** Jail inmates will be able to earn four days of credit for every two days served. Time spent on home detention (i.e., electronic monitoring) is credited as time spent in jail custody. This means inmates will be required to serve 50% of their sentence in custody, minus any credits for time served prior to their sentence as determined by the Court, instead of two-thirds of their sentence, which is the current law.
- **Alternative Custody:** Penal Code Section 1203.018 authorizes electronic monitoring for inmates being held in the county jail in lieu of bail. Eligible inmates must first be held in custody for 60 days post-arraignment, or 30 days for those charged with misdemeanor offenses.
- **Community Based Sanctions:** Authorizes counties to use a range of community-based punishment and intermediate sanctions other than jail incarceration alone or traditional routine probation supervision.
- **Target Population:** The post-release community supervision population, released from prison to community supervision, is the responsibility of local Probation Departments and is inclusive of non-violent, non-serious, non-high-risk sex offenders (as determined by CDCR). This population **can** have serious or violent offenses in their criminal history. The population that will serve their prison sentences locally includes the non-violent, non-serious, non-sex-offender group. These population groups are referred to as the non-nons or N3's xxxx.

Research Supporting Evidence-Based Correctional Programming

There is growing support among criminal justice practitioners and scholars regarding the effectiveness of evidence-based programs on the reduction of recidivism. Evidence-based practices are based on five primary principles. These principles address the questions of who, what and how to apply the most effective correctional interventions.

1. The Risk Principle (who) – Target resources to higher risk offenders. Ideally, sufficient resources would be applied to supervise, case manage and treat high and moderate risk offenders appropriately.
2. The Need Principle (what) – Apply interventions that target each offender's particular criminogenic needs. Criminogenic needs are those areas that are dynamic (can be changed) and have been scientifically demonstrated to be correlated with likelihood of re-offense. These factors include: antisocial attitudes and beliefs, antisocial peers, antisocial personality pattern, lack of positive family support, low levels of education or employment success, lack of pro-social leisure activities, and substance abuse.
3. The Responsivity Principle – Interventions should be applied based on the individual characteristics of the offender that may affect how he/she may respond to the given intervention. Such characteristics include mental health issues, medical issues, intelligence level, readiness for change, etc.
4. The Treatment Principle – The most effective correctional interventions are behavioral, focusing on factors that influence behavior, are action-oriented, and are appropriately reinforced. These include cognitive-behavioral approaches, structured social learning where new skills and behaviors are modeled, and family based approaches where the family is trained in new skills and techniques.
5. The Fidelity Principle – Ensure that evidence-based programs are implemented as designed, often including structured measurements of model-adherence, extensive quality assurance mechanisms, pre/post evaluation, and other methodologies for ensuring fidelity.

PROPOSED IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

The proposed strategies that follow take into consideration the multifaceted needs of the AB109 population, and the resources necessary to achieve desired public safety outcomes. A foundation of all of these strategies is a validated risk and needs assessment tool, and in the interim a modified adult case plan using the juvenile case plan adopted by the State, made possible through the STRONG risk assessment tool that is being implemented with guidance from Assessments.com and administered by adult probation staff. The results of said assessment will be shared with relevant partners. As part of this implementation process, the Adult Division of the Probation Department will be modifying the current STRONG Policy and Procedures manual to help guide the complex process of connecting policies to explicit operations that can be measured for performance. In addition, alternative sentencing options will be developed and implemented by both the Probation Department and the Plumas County Jail.

Probation Department

The Probation Department will continue to utilize evidence-based practices implemented via Senate Bill 678, "Recidivism Reduction Program". The goal of the program is to reduce prison incarceration and recidivism by instructing felony adult probationers in evidence-based practices (i.e., motivational interviewing, cognitive restructuring, etc). All Probation Department staff involved in the utilization of the STRONG risk/needs assessment tool will be highly trained in its implementation, including refresher courses, and closely monitored by the Supervising Probation Officer/Chief Probation Officer. To ensure quality assurance and valid outcome measures, the Department will contract with a consultant highly knowledgeable of the STRONG risk/needs assessment tool. Data will be compiled using a Probation-specific case management system, which will be purchased using realignment dollars. The data tracking tool currently available in Plumas County is limited and historical data is incomplete, making it difficult to establish any baseline against which to measure desired future outcomes. Data input, monitoring and report development will be conducted by a .5 FTE Fiscal Officer position.

Probation Officers are trained to have a broad knowledge of the criminal justice system, their roles, relationships, and responsibilities to the Courts, community, and the offenders under their supervision. Enforcing offenders' court orders, community safety, and offender rehabilitation are their top priorities. However, Probation Officer safety is also of concern. Plumas County is a rural community and is composed of geographical areas that are remote or clustered with offenders. As a result, Officer-safety equipment will be updated and specified Probation Officers will be armed especially in light of the fact the PRCS and Mandatory Supervision population can have a history of serious or violent offenses, or lengthy criminal history. This, too, will afford Probation Officers the opportunity to provide intensive field supervision without having to depend on the availability of other law-enforcement agencies; thus, promoting public safety.

Furthermore, specific Probation Officers will be trained to facilitate evidence-based groups, such as Cognitive Behavior Therapy, Anger Management, Thinking for a Change, etc. These groups will be scheduled and held at various locations throughout the community. A minimum of one Probation Assistant will be hired to assist in coordinating these groups, as well as assist offenders in securing housing, financial and medical support, mental health and AOD services, education, employment, life skills, transportation, etc. The Probation Department will contract with and the Probation Assistant will partner with Community Based Organizations to ensure appropriate referrals and services are made and offenders follow through with all services available to them in the community.

The Probation Department will also be expanding on its Electronic Monitoring Program to help alleviate jail overcrowding. A Probation Officer will be hired to monitor this caseload to ensure compliance with home detention; thereby, enhancing public safety. Additionally, an additional Probation Officer will be hired to supervise a high-risk caseload. Currently, the Probation Officer monitoring the high-risk caseload has approximately 55 offenders, which is too large to effectively manage. The Department's goal is to have a minimum of two high-risk caseloads with no more than 40 offenders per caseload; CDCR's recommendation is no more than 20 offenders per caseload. However, given the funding appropriated to Plumas County for realignment, that goal will be difficult to achieve.

Probation Department staff will also be utilizing a program of graduated sanctions and incentives. Sanctions will be swift and appropriate to the offender's violation. Intermediate sanctions (those that do not require the filing of a revocation petition can include, but are not limited to, community service work, program participation, and flash incarceration). Research has proven that immediate sanctions are significantly more effective than those that are prolonged. Furthermore, the more time a high-risk offender's time can be occupied reduces the risk of recidivism. A program of incentives will also be developed, which fall in the realm of verbal kudos, gift certificates, and larger incentives to promote change and reduce the risk to re-offend.

Sheriff's Office

The realignment of state prisoners and the shifting of parole violators being housed in the county jails will substantially increase Plumas County Sheriff's Office costs associated with housing, processing, feeding, and out-of-custody supervision. There will also be increased inmate health costs as the average length of stay for inmate population increases.

The Board of Parole Hearings will begin conducting parole hearings at the County Jail on October 1, 2011, under AB109. This process adds additional stress to an already understaffed and inadequate facility. Additionally, those offenders found in violation of their parole will be housed in the County Jail for up to 180 days; thereby, adding to the risk of overpopulating the jail and increasing costs in a rather unprecedented manner.

As a result of overcrowding and cost-effective in the County Jail, alternative measures of incarceration will be implemented. Electronic monitoring of some variation for pre-trial offenders will be researched, and only those that do not present a risk to public safety will be considered for the program. This adds a financial burden to an already overtaxed Department in that an already shortage of Sheriff's Deputies will be xxxxxx with the responsibility of supervising this population. Additionally, the Sheriff's Office and Probation Department will work closely to develop a MOU that qualifies offenders for the Probation Department's program. Furthermore, an expansion of both the mission and the staffing of the current "Work Release" program will be essential.

District Attorney

Public Defender

Superior Court

The Superior Court will now be responsible for conducting Revocation Hearings for those offenders who do not respond to intermediate sanctions. The Courts are authorized to appoint hearing officers for these cases. Hearing officers may modify conditions, revoke to jail (not prison) for up to 180 days, or refer the offender to an evidence-based program.

The Superior Court will also be responsible for the changes in sentencing options for those who would have previously been sentenced to state prison. The available options include time served in jail, probation (split sentence), or alternative custody instead of prison. Due to the fact incentives have been eliminated for a classified group of offenders, it is anticipated more jury trials will be conducted, which will result in a substantial cost to the County.

MONITORING AND CONTROL

Data necessary to develop baselines and measure anticipated outcomes will be gathered by the organization responsible for a particular program. This data will be compiled into a report and submitted to the CCP Chair. The data will be aggregated and used to develop reports (in collaboration with the reporting agency or agencies), which will be used to monitor implementation success. The CCP Chair will present this data along with implementation and planning updates to the CCP committee on a quarterly basis. The same type of data and status reporting will be made to the Board of Supervisors on a semi-annual basis.

SUMMARY OF REALIGNMENT COMPONENTS & LOCAL PLAN

Population Affected	Component of Public Safety Realignment	Local Plan
Release from State Prison	State prisoners serving sentences for non-violent, non-serious, and non-high-risk sex offenses (as defined by CDCR) with one of these offenses in their criminal history will be placed on county post-release community supervision instead of state parole. The Court will adjudicate violations of county post-release community supervision.	The Probation Department is designated as the administrator of county post-release community supervision.
On State Parole	Violations of State Parole will be adjudicated by Board of Parole hearings inside the County Jail	The Sheriff will provide a venue for Parole Board hearings.
Currently Held Pretrial in County Jail	Certain inmates may be released pre-trial on electronic monitoring	The Sheriff is designated as administrator of electronic monitoring for pre-trial inmates
Currently Sentenced in County Jail	Certain sentenced inmates may be placed on home detention	Probation is designated as administrator of electronic monitoring for sentenced inmates
Measures and Outcomes	Establish outcome measures related to local incarceration inmates and post-release community supervision populations (per AB109)	The Probation Department is designated to develop research design, collect data, and report on outcomes associated with AB109.
Evidence Based Practices and Treatment	Each of the involved agencies, including those participating in the CCP, will support and/or assist in the implementation of the following activities, practices, and efforts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Flash Incarceration ● Alternative Sanctions ● Vocational Training ● Educational Training ● Multi-agency Operations ● MH and AOD Services ● Housing ● Financial Assistance

New Populations and Funding

Projected Population

The State has estimated Plumas County will assume responsibility for approximately 69 additional offenders between October 1, 2011 and June 30, 2013. This population is diverse and includes offenders who have been convicted of property, public order and drug offenses.

Projected Funding

The formula establishing a statewide allotment was developed by the State Department of Finance and agreed to by County Administrative Officers (CAO) and the California State Association of Counties (CSAC). The level of funding is based on a weighted formula containing three elements:

- 60%: Average Daily Population (ADP) of offenders meeting AB109 eligibility criteria;
- 30%: U.S. Census Data pertaining to total population of adults in the county;
- 10%: SB678 Prison reduction outcomes

Based on this formula, Plumas County is projected to receive \$270,800 for FY 2011-12 to serve approximately 69 additional offenders at any point in time. This number does not include those offenders who will be ordered to serve time on parole violations in the County Jail. Funding includes:

Post-release Community Supervision/Local Incarceration	\$153,000
AB109 Planning Grant	\$100,000
AB109 Training and Implementation	<u>\$ 17,800</u>
	\$270,800

Funding in the amount of \$5,700, to be divided by the District Attorney and Public Defender for revocation activities, is not included in the above calculation. Funding for Plumas County Superior Court operations is to be determined by the DOF and Administrative Office of the Courts.

The post-release community supervision funding formula is based on an October 1, 2011, implementation through June 30, 2012, and is for the first year only. CSAC/CAOs and the Department of Finance will revisit the formula for future years. State funding for planning, training, and implementation is expected to be provided to counties prior to October 1, 2011. Thereafter, annual state funding for community supervision will be allocated to Plumas County's Community Corrections Performance Incentive Fund (CCPIF). This fund was established by SB678 (2009), the California Community Corrections Performance Incentives Act. SB678 gives broad discretion to probation departments in selecting and implementing evidence based practices to maximize return on investment and improve outcomes with

more effective supervision of probationers, which ultimately impacts commitments to state prison.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

Summary of 2011 Realignment Legislation

The Plumas County District Attorney's Office is committed to vigorously, fairly and compassionately seeking justice every day. Part and parcel of this dedication is our desire to assure those who live, work and play in Plumas County are able to do so in a safe and just community. On October 1, 2011, our mission will be challenged as The 2011 Realignment Legislation Addressing Public Safety goes into effect. This legislation represents the most significant reform to California Sentencing law in a generation and substantially changes the fundamental aspects of the prosecution, incarceration and supervision of criminals in Plumas County. Essentially, public safety realignment shifts the responsibility for incarceration and supervision of a broad range of felons from the state to the counties. The stated objectives of Public Safety Realignment include addressing the growing cost of the state's prison system, decreasing the state's 70% recidivist rate and reducing the state's inmate capacity.

Nearly 500 criminal statutes were amended to create realignment. Avoiding this sweeping change was the fundamental principle that public safety "is the first responsibility of local government" as found in Article XIII, Section 35 of the California Constitution. At the Plumas County District Attorney's Office we take this mandate seriously.

Scope of Plumas County District Attorney's Office

The Plumas County District Attorney's Office consists of nine proud and hard working public servants. Including the elected District Attorney there are three prosecutors in Plumas County. Recent statistics reveal the Plumas County District Attorney's Office prosecutes 1,164 misdemeanor cases, 312 felony cases and 83 juvenile delinquency cases for a total of 1,559 cases or 519 cases per prosecutor, per year. This ratio far exceeds many other counties as well as the District Attorney Staffing Recommendations suggested by the California Administrative Office of the Courts.

Our District Attorney's Office receives criminal referrals from a multitude of law enforcement agencies, including the Plumas County Sheriff's Office, California Highway Patrol, Department of Fish and Game, etc. The actions we take directly impact many other entities including the Superior Court, Retained and Contract Attorneys, the Plumas County Correctional Facility and the Plumas County Probation Department. While the Superior Court sentences defendants, the Probation Department supervises defendants and the Correctional Facility houses defendants, none of these entities can perform their necessary functions without action from the District Attorney's Office. Equally important, the quality of work performed by the District Attorney's Office directly impacts the sentence, supervision and incarceration of defendants within the Plumas County criminal justice system.

Plumas County has an idyllic setting both in its physical beauty and in the level of safety it provides its residents. This quality of life is achieved, in large part, because adherence to our laws and personal liberties is demanded.

Recent Budget Cuts

In meeting our constitutional obligations the Plumas County District Attorney's Office has been severely tested by a wretched and unbending economy. From 2009 to present the DA's office has suffered an approximate 13% cut in general fund contributions and even greater percentage cut in grant funding. Due to these reductions an employee has been laid off while others have had their hours of employment reduced. Through this painful downturn we continue to do more with less. Unfortunately, the dramatic increase in responsibilities brought forth by the 2011 Public Safety Realignment creates a new challenge in our ability to carry out our obligations.

New Obligations / Changes

Undoubtedly, realignment will create a substantial change in every step of a prosecution. We have every right to expect an increase in our workload and a new dynamic challenging our efforts to maintain the public's safety in a fair and just manner.

In meeting this challenge the Plumas County District Attorney's Office is addressing the following:

- Providing training for our public safety partners and the general public about realignment
- Assisting w/ preparation and implementation of new rules related to realignment (ex.: Sheriff's Home Detention PC § 1203.016 and Electronic Surveillance PC § 1203.018)
- Review and Recommendations of Problematic Provisions to Prevent County Liability (ex.: "flash incarceration" and "contracting back")
- Prosecution of Post Release Community Supervision Revocations
- Preparation of prosecution for Parole Revocations 7/13
- Updating felony plea form and process of taking felony pleas
- Assisting w/ the preparation of "prison prior" packets per PC § 969b
- Update complaint language (PC § 1170(h) eligibility)
- Updating case management system to respond to realignment
- Assuring compliance w/ the constitutional rights of crime victims (*Marsy's* rights)
- Provide appropriate staffing for all criminal courts in light of increasing caseloads
- Staff and appear during the Drug Court calendar and provide support to allow Drug Court to numerically increase to a level consistent with the needs created by realignment

Other Services Rendered to Assist Public Safety Partners w/ Realignment

The Plumas County District Attorney's Office recognizes the strain public safety realignment will place on its partners and will continue in assisting other agencies to meet their obligations. Among the services presently being provided as realignments implementation begins include:

- Assist probation by filing juvenile petitions
- Assist investigating agencies by conducting further investigations
- Maintaining real time communication with correctional facility re inmate population

Policy changes

The 2011 Criminal Justice Realignment legislation inherently causes all prosecutors' offices to review and re-work how they meet their constitutional obligations. In implementing realignment, the District Attorney's Office expects to undertake a substantial review and make appropriate changes in areas such as:

- Charging considerations
- Disposition considerations
- Review of pending cases
- Bail setting
- Revocations practices

Assessing Realignment

Perhaps the greatest need in implementation is the ability to monitor the impact of realignment on the criminal justice system and public safety. Appropriate monitoring allows public safety partners to identify successes and correct deficiencies in realignment implementation.

To this end, the Plumas County District Attorney's Office is in a unique position to provide a meaningful statistical evaluation of the implementation of realignment. This evaluation will focus on the recidivism rate at the outset and use ProsecutorbyKarpel, the DA's new case management system.

In providing system-wide access to data for realignment implementation and evaluation, potential benefits include:

- Maintain case management system w/ unique adaptations for Criminal Justice Realignment (complaint language, statistical composition of criminal cases, disposition details)
- Integrate law enforcement agencies and probation to receive and contribute to the overall efficiency and accuracy of the case management system
- Allow the dissemination of accurate information to our public safety partners as we are confronted by evolving parameters of sentences under realignment
- Prepare appropriate reports to monitor recidivism as well as uniformity in prosecution and sentencing

Funding Request

The District Attorney's Office is requesting \$20,000 in realignment funding to meet the challenges and new obligations previous set forth. Primarily this additional funding will enable the employees of the office to tackle the added work load consistent with maintaining the case management system and added caseload as noted above.

DEFENDANT POPULATION

Initial statistics provided by the state concerning projected incarceration and supervision obligations stemming from the 2011 Realignment Legislation Addressing Public Safety proved to wholly inaccurate.

Understanding the necessity of analyzing accurate statistical information to assess our future needs the Plumas County District Attorney in conjunction with his public safety partners and the Superior Court has undertaken a review of criminal cases impacting incarceration and supervision during the years 2010-11.

This review has revealed the following:

Incarceration Needs Under Realignment

During the fiscal year 2010-11 34 defendants were sentenced to state prison. Had realignment been in place 24 would have remained in county jail to serve their sentence. Of the 24, the average sentence was 24.33 months. During this same time period, 455 defendants were sentenced to county jail as a term of probation. The average county jail sentence was 39.127 days. In assessing the need for incarceration space it should also be noted that in addition to those serving PC 1170(h) sentences (formerly state prison sentences now served in county jail) and county jail time servers, the Plumas County Correctional Facility also houses inmates being held for probation violations, parole revocations, warrants, immigration holds, etc.

Jail Capacity

The Plumas County Correctional Facility has 67 beds to house inmates. Unfortunately, the jail is outdated and designed in a linear fashion so as to create safety and housing issues for staff. Based on the fluctuations in the male and female population, problem inmates and the classification of inmates, the jail capacity can rapidly decrease.

Supervision Needs Under Realignment

During the fiscal year 2010-11, there were 569 total grants of probation. Of these 460 were summary probation grants, 93 were formal probation grants, 11 were probations granted pursuant to Proposition 36 and 5 defendants were placed on formal probation and assigned to Drug Court