



County of Yolo

PROBATION DEPARTMENT

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Community Corrections

Marlon Yarber
Interim Chief Probation Officer

AGENDA

Community Corrections Partnership (CCP)

Meeting to be held at:

County Administration Bldg. – Atrium Training Room
625 Court Street, Basement Floor
Woodland, CA 95695

Monday, May 20th, 2013
1:30pm-3:30pm

- I. Welcome/Introductions
 - a. Voting Attendance (E. Prieto/Sheriff, M. Yarber/Probation, D. Bellini/Woodland PD, T. Olson/Public Defender, J. Reisig/District Attorney)
- II. Approve April 8th, 2013 Meeting Minutes (J. Riesig, D. Bellini Second, Approved 5:0)
- III. Discussion of Grand Jury Report - Evaluating the Risks of Recidivism
 - a. Posting of agendas, materials and recent minutes already occurring. County Counsel advised that it is unrealistic to go back and post past meeting minutes as approved minutes, but they are available upon request to the CCP chair
 - b. Report back June or July M. Yarber
- IV. Updates
 - a. Justice Center Council of State Governments Report: The Impact of Probation and Parole Populations on Arrests in Four California Cities
 - i. Webinar May 7th available on Justice Center Council's website
- V. Crime and Justice Institute Yolo County CCP Program Review Presentation
 - a. CJI partnership to build out comprehensive intervention mapping in the future (ONG Driven) (Blacklock)
 - b. Faye Taxmen software tool could be an option to assist this effort (CJI Representative Zack Dal Pra)
- VI. Budget Discussion
 - a. Suggested delay in consideration of new growth for staffed programs (E. Prieto)
 - b. T. Olson requests smaller one-time allocations be considered
 - c. Pull recommendations from the CJI recommendations and differentiate between onetime and ongoing staff items for presentation to the CCP in a draft matrix (Blacklock)

- d. June, review base funding and then new funding
- e. Request for vote on the \$20K project June 10th (T. Olson)
- f. Base allocation (Programs from FY 12/13) and rollover allocation to be considered for June 10th meeting

VII. Court Parole Revocation Process (Courts)

- a. Presentation by C. Berger
 - i. How many cases expected? Unknown
 - ii. How long will the process take? To be determined
 - iii. Anticipating low impact
 - iv. Hand-out attached to minutes

VIII. Public Comment

- a. Request for more information from the Restorative Justice Proposal
- b. Comment regarding programs from other countries

IX. Future Agenda Items:

- a. ADMH Severely Mentally Ill Offenders Statistical Service Analysis (ADMH) (June)
- b. Integrating Pre-Trial & Probation GPS Monitoring into Front-Line Law Enforcement Crime Reduction Strategies (Davis Police) (June)
- c. Continuance of Budget Discussion (June)
- d. Formal adoption of C. Berger as alternate to S. Landry

X. Next Meeting: June 10th, 1:30 - 3:30PM

Parole Revocation Effective 7-1-13

- Applies to defendants released from prison after July 1, 2013 for serious and violent crimes.
- If the parole agency determines that intermediate sanctions are not appropriate the agency may file a petition with the court for revocation of parole where the parolee is being supervised. The parole agency is required to distribute a copy of the petition to the district attorney and public defender's office.
- The petitions for revocation will be handled by Commissioner Beronio.
- The initial hearing will be heard by Commissioner Beronio.
- If the violation cannot be resolved informally, the matter will be assigned on a rotational basis to one of the felony departments for a contested evidentiary hearing.
- If the parolee is found in violation, the court has the authority to do any of the following:
 - Reinstatement of parole and up to 180 days jail time for each revocation;
 - Revoke parole and up to 180 days jail and up to 180 days jail time;
 - Refer the person to a reentry court or other evidence based program in the court's discretion; or
 - Place the person on electronic monitoring as a condition of reinstatement on parole or as an intermediate sanction in lieu of returning the inmate to custody
- The only exception to the above is if a parolee is subject to life parole under PC § 3000(b)(4) and 3000.1 for murder or designated sex offenses, and the court finds the parolee has violated the law or a condition of parole, the parolee shall be remanded to the custody of the Department of Corrections and the jurisdiction of the Board of Parole Hearings for the purpose of future parole consideration.
- The court does not have the authority to terminate parole, PC §1203.2(a).