

Yolo County Public Safety Realignment Dashboard

Public Safety Realignment

To reduce State prison overcrowding and help lower the State's incarceration costs, beginning in 2011, the Legislature transferred the responsibility for managing certain individuals sentenced for nonviolent, nonserious, and non-sexual offenses, including both incarcerated persons and probationers, from the State to counties—a change in responsibility commonly referred to as Public Safety Realignment or simply Realignment. Under Realignment, some newly sentenced persons who previously would have served their sentences in a State prison instead serve their sentences in a county jail. Senate Bill 678 (chaptered on October 11, 2009) established the program to reduce the percentage of adult probationers sent to prison for a probation failure. This bill added Penal Code section 1230, which established the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) as an advisory body to Probation.

Mandatory Supervision (Penal Code Section 1170(h)(5)(b))

Mandatory Supervision was created by the Public Safety Realignment Act of 2011 (AB 109). The Legislature's intent was to promote successful return to the community by sentencing specific felony convictions to local "prison" sentences at the county jails, instead of sentencing them to state prison sentences. To be eligible for a local "prison" sentence, the offense at hand cannot be serious as described in Penal Code Section 1192.7(c), or violent as described in Penal Code Section 667.5(c), or any felony conviction that would require the individual to register as a sex offender, pursuant to Penal Code Section 290.

Additionally, the Court may find that in the interests of justice, a portion of a defendant's sentenced term may be suspended and shall be known as Mandatory Supervision and shall commence upon release from physical custody. During the period of Mandatory Supervision, the defendant shall be supervised by the county probation officer in accordance with the terms, conditions, and procedures generally applicable to persons placed on probation for the remaining unserved portion of the sentence imposed by the court. The period of supervision shall be mandatory and may not be earlier terminated, except by court order.

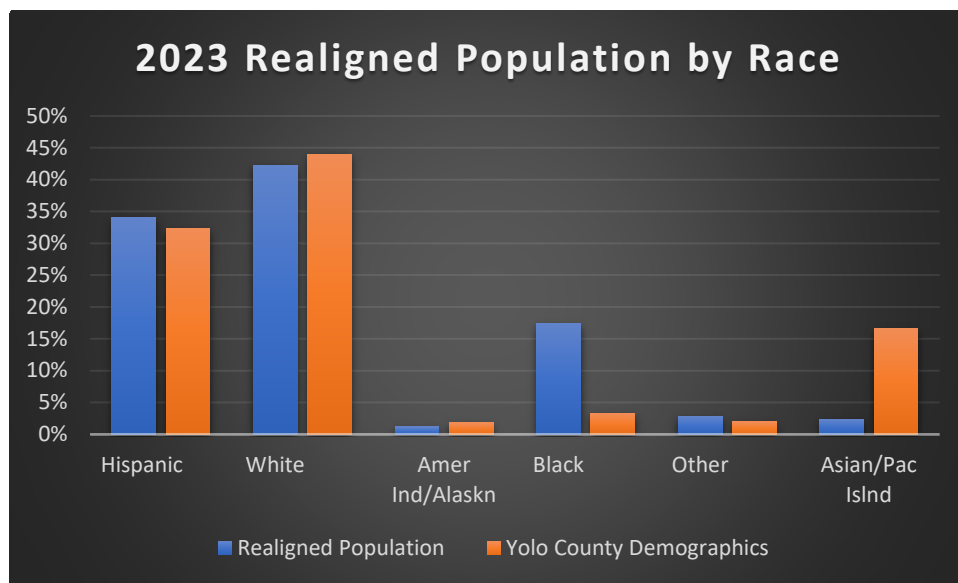
PRCS (Penal Code Section 3450)

The Legislature's intent for the Post Release Community Supervision Act of 2011, was to reinvest in criminal justice resources by supporting local community corrections programs and evidence-based practices that improve public safety by returning individuals who were sentenced to state prison to local probation supervision. To be eligible for PRCS, individuals cannot have been sentenced to state prison for their most recent term for any offense that is

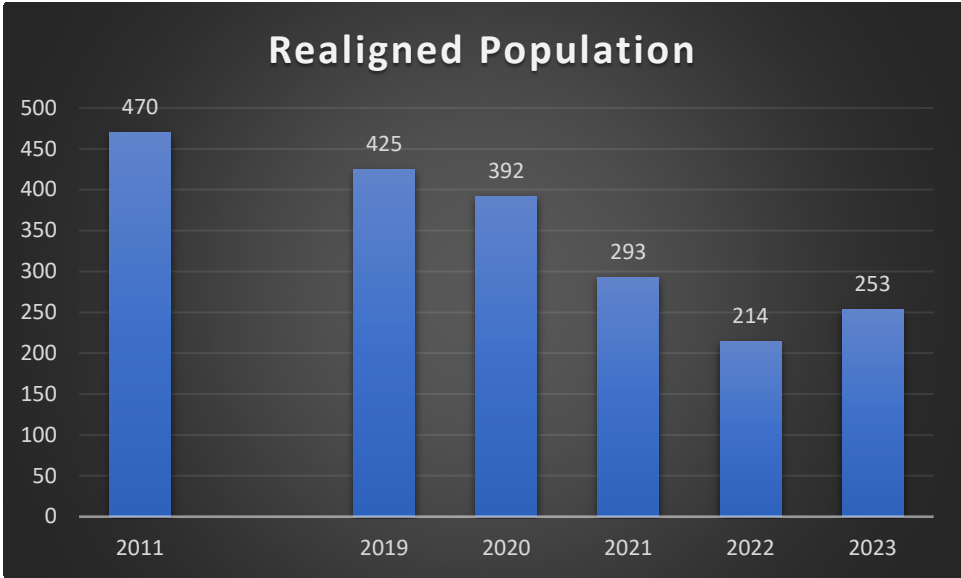
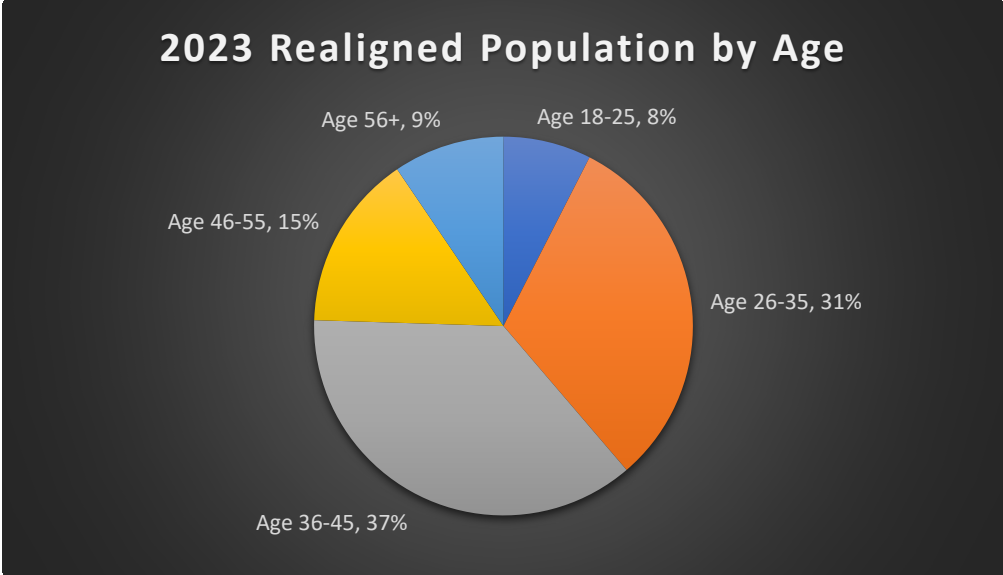
serious as described in Penal Code Section 1192.7(c), or violent as described in Penal Code Section 667.5(c), or any felony conviction that would require the individual to register as a sex offender, pursuant to Penal Code Section 290.

Individuals who do not meet the above criteria, are returned to state parole for supervision. All PRCS eligible individuals shall be supervised by the county probation officer in accordance with the terms, conditions, and procedures generally applicable to persons placed on probation for a similar offense.

Any person who has been on PRCS supervision continuously for one year with no violations of their conditions of supervision that result in a custodial sanction shall be discharged from supervision within 30 days. No person shall remain under PRCS supervision or in custody pursuant to this title on or after three years from the date of the person's initial entry onto PRCS community supervision.

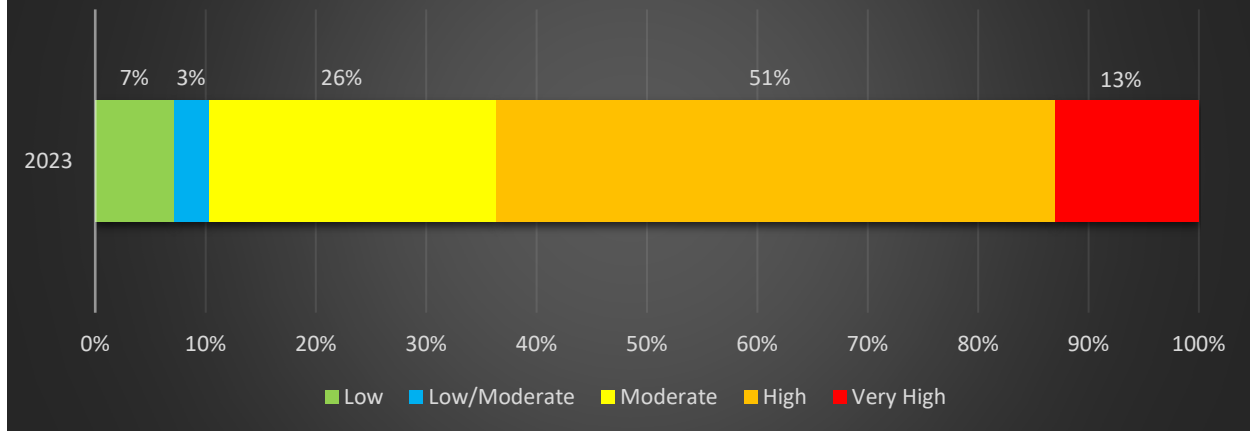


In 2023, Yolo County had a total population of 220,544. In that same year, the Probation Department had 976 adults on probation (0.4% of the total population), 253 of which were realigned individuals (0.1% of the total population). Hispanic, Black, and "Other" populations are overrepresented in the realigned population



Upon implementation of AB 109 in 2011, Probation had 470 individuals that were granted 1170 or PRCS probationary status. In the last 5 years, there has been a net decline in the total number of individuals that fall under realignment.

2023 Realigned Population Risk to Re-Offend



Part of supervising the realigned population is understanding their risk to re-offend once released into the community. The Yolo County Probation Department relies on the Ohio Risk Assessment System (ORAS) to measure multiple variables that indicate whether or not an individual on probation is likely to reoffend.

Note: while this is a valuable tool, it is not an indicator of public safety based on the level of crimes committed. For example, there are probationers whose risk score is high, but the crime they have committed may be less damaging to the community, i.e., theft. Conversely, there are probationers whose risk score is low, but the crime they have committed may be more serious, i.e., murder.