



AB 109 PLAN

2022 UPDATE

Assembly Bill 109
California Public Safety Realignment Act of 2011

Prepared By:
Sacramento County
Community Corrections Partnership

October 2022

Table of Contents

CCP Membership Roster	3
Executive Summary	4
Overview of AB 109 Realignment	7
Sacramento County Community Corrections Partnership (CCP)	7
Sacramento County AB 109 Realigned Population	8
Type and Length of AB 109 N3 Sentences	13
Community Safety	15
AB 109 Population Needs	15
AB 109 Demographics	16
State Funding for AB 109 Realignment	17
Use of AB 109 Funds	19
Development of the 2022 AB 109 Plan Update	20
Goals, Objectives, and Outcomes	21
2022 AB 109 Recommendation Summary	21
Original 2014 Recommendation	21
2022 AB 109 Additional Recommendations	22
2022 AB 109 Goals, Objectives, and Outcomes	23
Prioritizing AB 109 Funding	27
Detail Summary of AB 109 Programs and Services	29
1. Jail Housing Capacity	31
2. Jail Inmate Treatment and Services	32
3. Alternatives To Incarceration	34
4. Community Supervision	39
5. ADRC Mental Health Services	42
6. AB 109 Workload	42
7. Benefit Eligibility Assistance and Transitional Housing	43
8. Risk and Needs Assessment Process – Evidence-Based Practices	44
9. Cognitive Behavioral Counseling and Treatment	45
10. AB 109 Reentry Services	50
Program Service Gaps	52
Service Gaps Associated with Mays Consent Decree	53
Monitoring and Evaluation	53
Data Driven Analysis of Program Participation and Outcomes	54
Keeping the Public Informed	58
Conclusion	59
Appendix A: Community Corrections Partnership Advisory Board (CCPAB) 2022 Roster	60
Appendix B: Sacramento County Adult Sequential Intercept: Criminal Justice-Behavioral Health Partnerships (September 2022)	61
Appendix C: Identified Program Gaps and Priorities for Long-Term Planning	69
Appendix D: List of Tables and Figures	72

CCP Membership Roster

Sacramento County Community Corrections Partnership 2022 Member Roster – Full Committee

Member	Name	Title
Chief Probation Officer	Marlon Yarber	Chief Probation Officer
Probation Designee	Shawn Ayala	Assistant Chief Probation Officer
Superior Court	Hon. Michael Bowman	Presiding Judge, Superior Court
Superior Court Designee	Kelly Sullivan	Chief Deputy Executive Officer, Superior Court
County Supervisor or Chief Administrative Officer or Designee	Eric Jones	Deputy County Executive, Public Safety and Justice
District Attorney	Anne Marie Schubert	District Attorney
District Attorney Designee	Rod Norgaard	Chief Deputy District Attorney
Public Defender	Amanda Benson	Public Defender
Sheriff	Scott Jones	Sheriff
Sheriff Designee	Dan Donelli	Chief of Corrections
Sheriff Alternate	Jim Barnes	Undersheriff
Chief of Police	Kathy (Kathy) Lester	Chief of Police, Sacramento Police Department
Chief of Police Designee	Adam Green	Deputy Chief, Sacramento Police Department
Chief of Police Alternate	Norm Leong	Deputy Chief, Sacramento Police Department
Department of Social Services	Chevon Kothari	Deputy County Executive, Social Services
Department of Behavioral Health	Sandy Damiano	Interim Director, Dept. of Health Services
Division of Alcohol and Drug	Sandy Damiano	Interim Director, Dept. of Health Services
Employment	Bill Walker	Director of Workforce Development, Sacramento Employment and Training Agency
County Office of Education	Dave Gordon	Superintendent, Sacramento County Office of Education
County Office of Education Designee	Jacqueline White	Asst. Superintendent, Sacramento County Office of Education
Community Based Organization – Rehabilitative Services	Mervin Brookins	Brother 2 Brother Mentoring
Victim Representative	Lisa Corral	Victim Advocate, District Attorney's Office

Sacramento County Community Corrections Partnership 2022 Member Roster – Executive (Voting) Committee

Name	Title
Marlon Yarber	Chief Probation Officer
Shawn Ayala (Probation Designee)	Assistant Chief Probation Officer
Hon. Michael Bowman	Presiding Judge, Superior Court
Kelly Sullivan (Court Designee)	Chief Deputy Executive Officer, Superior Court
Anne Marie Schubert	District Attorney
Rod Norgaard (DA Designee)	Chief Deputy District Attorney
Amanda Benson	Public Defender
Scott Jones	Sheriff
Dan Donelli (SSO Designee)	Chief of Corrections
Jim Barnes (SSO Alternate)	Undersheriff
Kathy Lester	Chief of Police, Sacramento Police Department
Adam Green (SPD Designee)	Deputy Chief, Sacramento Police Department
Norm Leong (SPD Alternate)	Deputy Chief, Sacramento Police Department
Chevon Kothari	Deputy County Executive, Social Services

STAFF:

Laura Foster, Management Analyst II
Rick Heyer, Supervising Deputy County Counsel

Executive Summary

In 2011, the State of California enacted the AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Act. This Act diverts the custody housing and supervision of offenders convicted of certain state prison offenses to the local county level. Realignment legislation also directs the State to give counties a portion of sales tax and vehicle license fee revenue to fund the new responsibilities realigned from the state to the counties. In order to receive the funding, counties are required to have a Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) that creates and oversees an AB 109 Realignment Implementation Plan (AB 109 Plan) identifying programs to address responsibilities for realigned offenders going through the local justice continuum.

Sacramento County has made many system improvements pursuant to a Long-Term AB 109 Plan established in 2014, however, in 2020, the state began requiring annual updates to the AB 109 Plan. In 2021, Sacramento County developed a Community Corrections Partnership Advisory Board (CCPAB) to recommend annual updates to the AB 109 Plan. This report incorporates prior AB 109 Plan priorities along with additional recommendations from the CCPAB for potential adoption to serve as the AB 109 Plan 2022 Update. These updates are due to the Board of State and Community Corrections by December 15 each year, and must be adopted by the CCP and accepted by the County Board of Supervisors prior to submission. Overall plan funding, which is tied to specific tax resources at the state level, typically becomes available by January 31st of the following year.

The AB 109 Plan has overarching goals of 1) maintaining and improving community safety, 2) reducing recidivism, and 3) decreasing the use of jail through expansion of community based treatment and support services. AB 109 Plan 2022 Update recommendations to support those goals are summarized as follows:

1. Overarching goals and the related objectives remain the same and serve as a foundation to custody housing, community supervision, and treatment/programming. The CCPAB recommends adjustments to identify and address current gaps within Sacramento County systems that serve pretrial defendants and sentenced offenders, including those realigned by AB 109 legislation.
2. Programs and agencies that receive AB 109 funding should use established and/or innovative practices that are evidence-based, research informed, and data driven in providing curricula and services to reduce returns to custody and improve outcomes. Agencies should also track data and outcomes and share them with the CCPAB so future AB 109 Plan updates can be adjusted based on research and data that shows what works and what does not for Sacramento County's local population.
3. Improved communication among the community and system partners will better inform and engage stakeholders in planning and development of future AB 109 Plans designed to meet the needs of our community. The CCPAB recommends adopting standardized

measures that are well defined and available to clearly explain and show status and progress indicators related to the overarching goals.

4. Clearly define data tied to program or service goals to better evaluate success and inform programming and budget decisions. Ongoing monitoring of the overall goals of the AB 109 Plan would be enhanced by establishing clear data definitions and methodologies for tracking data identified as success metrics or as indicators of status and progress. The CCP and CCPAB need to continue meeting regularly to track, discuss, and assess information as well as to identify gaps and opportunities to make adjustments needed for effective implementation of each year's AB 109 Plan update.
5. Sacramento County recognizes that reducing racial and economic disparities is critical for improving and maintaining public safety. Integrating disparity reduction efforts in all ongoing needs assessment and system gap analyses will assist in more successfully addressing issues and improving outcomes for people with criminal cases that have been realigned and/or otherwise go through Sacramento County's Adult Correctional System.
6. CCP and CCPAB meetings provide a forum for improving communication among the community and system partners. Better informed and engaged stakeholders will improve dialogue and input regarding gaps and opportunities and better inform implementation and updates of AB 109 Plans designed to meet the needs of our community.
7. Prior to the FY 2021-22 county budget process, there was no annual update requirement for Sacramento County's AB 109 Plan and, consequently, no direct nexus between findings and recommendations in the AB 109 Plan and the AB 109 funding distribution budgeted in June and finalized in September each year. Currently, there continues to be no direct nexus between the development and approval of annual updates to the AB 109 Plan and Sacramento County's annual budget process for the AB 109 funding distribution budgeted in June and finalized in September. Inclusion of community and cross-department input would be increased by developing a process through which the CCP can recommend AB 109 funding priorities to the Sacramento County Board of Supervisors for consideration in the following fiscal year's budget. Additionally, an annual presentation at a CCP meeting regarding budget allocations dedicated to achieving the goals outlined in the AB 109 plan would increase transparency and clarity for community stakeholders.

Sacramento County is enriched by both strong county leaders and community advocates. Future AB 109 Plans need to continue building effective county and community partnerships to maximize public safety. Below is a summary of AB 109 Plan 2022 Update Priority Recommendations for Program and Service categories for realignment funding investments to achieve the overarching goals of 1) maintaining and improving community safety, 2) reducing recidivism, and 3) decreasing the use of jail through expansion of community based treatment and support services. The CCPAB recommends further breakout of categories and success metrics tied to program and service goals. Agencies are encouraged to proactively consider expanding and enhancing data collection,

reporting and evaluation for programs and services. Suggested metrics for specified programs and services are provided in the Monitoring and Evaluation section of this AB 109 Plan 2022 Update.

Figure 1 Program and Service Categories - Priority Recommendations for Use of Funding

Sacramento County AB 109 Plan – 2022 Update
Program and Service Categories – Priority Recommendations for Use of Funding

Alternatives to Incarceration:

1. Support and expand Jail Release and Pretrial Service Programs
2. Support and expand Collaborative Courts and Diversion Program services and staff
3. Support and expand District Attorney, Public Defender, Courts, and Probation staff for AB 109 workload
4. Support and expand Social Worker participation in the Pretrial and Collaborative Court Process
5. Support and expand Sheriff's Alternatives to Detention Programming
6. Support and expand partnerships with community based organizations

Sheriff's Jail Housing, Inmate Services, and Treatment:

7. Support housing for the AB 109 population in the Main Jail and RCCC
8. Expand services, treatment, and education: Evidence-based risk / needs assessment, case managers, GED testing, college credit classes, life-skills classes, job training, technical career education, substance misuse treatment services, cognitive behavioral therapy, job search/ placement assistance and development of transitional offender reentry plans with wrap-around services
9. Expand Jail Support upon Release to ensure safe transition into the community

Data Analysis and Reporting:

10. Support and expand Centralized Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting to inform all stakeholders

Correctional Health and Mental Health Services:

11. Support and expand assessments, clinical treatment, case management and psychotropic prescription medications for inmates needing crisis counseling and other supportive medical and/or mental health services

Community Supervision:

12. Support the Sheriff's Office AB 109 Home Detention Electronic Monitoring (EM) Program with cognitive behavioral treatment services
13. Support and expand Probation's Adult Day Reporting Centers (ADRC) and Community Supervision Units with evidence-based risk / needs assessment, cognitive behavioral therapy, substance misuse treatment, and job/education assistance
14. Develop and expand collaboration for transitional offender reentry plans with wrap around services that also address psychotropic prescription medication needs

AB 109 Workload Augmentation:

15. Support Crime Lab staffing and supplies
16. Support increased workload of the Courts, including staffing and supplies related to hearings for Parole and Post Release Community Supervision

Benefit Eligibility Assistance, Transitional Housing, and Jail Discharge Support:

17. Support and expand Human Service Assistants/Eligibility Specialists within Probation and Jail facilities to link AB 109 offenders to critical benefits including General Assistance (GA) and referrals to Cal-Fresh, Medi-Cal, SSI, Veterans Benefits, Cal-Works, housing, and employment services
18. Support and expand transitional housing with wrap around services for AB 109 offenders
19. Support jail discharge coordination with community based and county partners
20. Support enacted legislation regarding criminal records to remove or modify convictions that are a barrier to housing, employment, and reentry

Overview of AB 109 Realignment

On May 23, 2011, the California Supreme Court held in *Brown v. Platt*, (2011) 563 US 493, that confinement conditions in the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) were unconstitutional due to severe overcrowding. In response to this holding, the State of California passed Assembly Bill 109 (AB 109), known as the Public Safety Realignment Act. The purpose of AB 109 was to divert people with certain classes of crimes from the CDCR to local county jails and community supervision. The effect AB 109 was essentially a realignment of three areas of the criminal justice system:

1. CDCR transferred responsibility for individuals convicted of non-violent, non-serious, non-sex offenses (“N3”) to local county jails. Under AB 109 Superior Court judges can order a sentence of N3 individuals to “straight” custody time in county jail or to “split” time. A “split” sentence would order an individual to do a portion of their time in county jail and the remaining time under local county supervision in the community. This shift of supervision expanded post-release supervision to local counties under Mandatory Supervision.
2. CDCR transferred responsibility, previously parole supervision, for individuals released from State prison to local counties for specific non-violent, non-serious, non-sex offense convictions by creating a Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) classification at the county-level.
3. CDCR shifted the responsibility for processing certain parole revocations to the Superior Court, District Attorney’s Office, and Public Defender’s Office. This responsibility includes the cost of housing any revocation of supervision in local county jails.

In addition to realigning three areas of the criminal justice system, AB 109 expanded the role and purpose of the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP). Pursuant to Assembly Bill 117, which went into effect along with AB 109 in October 2011, an Executive Committee of the CCP is required to prepare an AB 109 Implementation Plan that enables each county to meet and strategize on addressing realigned offenders within the county’s criminal justice system. On June 29, 2020, Governor Newsom signed the Budget Act of 2020. This Act added a new requirement that the CCP approve and submit an updated AB 109 Plan each year to the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC).

Sacramento County Community Corrections Partnership (CCP)

Sacramento County’s CCP is comprised of (1) an Executive Committee and (2) a Full Committee that are supported by a CCP Advisory Board (CCPAB). The chair of the CCP is the Chief Probation Officer. The Executive Committee is comprised of the Chief Probation Officer; the Superior Court Presiding Judge; the District Attorney; the Chief Public Defender; the Sheriff; a Police Chief; and the Administrator of Social Services. The role of the CCP Executive Committee is to oversee the

planning and implementation of programming and other recommendations identified in the local AB 109 Plan. The Executive Committee also advises the Board of Supervisors on programming for the various components of the AB 109 Plan.

In February 2021, the CCP developed the new CCPAB. Sacramento County’s CCPAB is comprised of representatives from Superior Court, the Office of the County Executive, District Attorney’s Office, Probation, Public Defender’s Office, Sheriff’s Office, Sacramento Police Department, and Community Members. The role of the CCPAB is to recommend annual updates to the AB 109 Plan to the CCP that incorporates changes to the plan based on research and data findings.

Figure 2 CCP Planning and Oversight Goals

CCP Planning and Oversight Goals

The Sacramento County Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) recognizes the need for local criminal justice agencies and community partners to work together to effectively provide the programs and intervention services needed to respond to AB 109 Realignment legislation. The goals of the CCP are to address community concerns and to implement programming that is consistent with public safety. To maintain public safety and to improve offender success rates, utilizing evidence-based interventions is a top priority. In reviewing programs and service interventions for realigned offender populations, the CCP goal is to focus on data and outcomes to identify the most cost-effective, evidence-based practices that have been shown to reduce recidivism, victimization, and probation failure.

Sacramento County AB 109 Realigned Population

Sacramento County defines the AB 109 Realigned Population as individuals charged with and/or convicted of low-level felony offenses (non-violent, non-serious, non-sex) who were previously eligible to be supervised, incarcerated, or adjudicated by the state and are now supervised, incarcerated, and adjudicated by Sacramento County. Sacramento County’s AB 109 Realigned Population is consistent with the legislative intent of AB 109 and includes the following three categories:

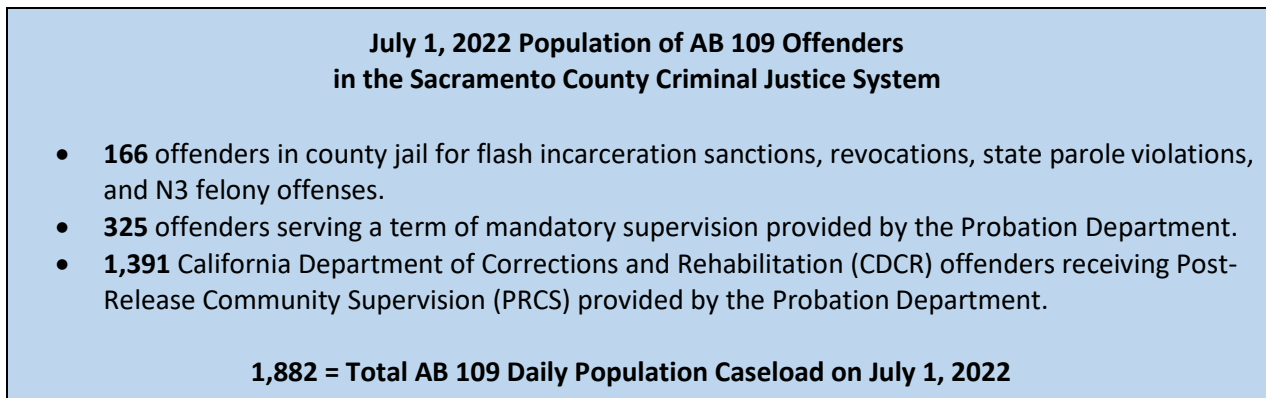
1. **Non-Violent, Non-Serious, Non-Sex (N3) Offenders Sentenced to Serve a Straight Term in County Jail or a Split Term in County Jail Followed by Mandatory Supervision in the Community:** Individuals sentenced to a term of imprisonment in county jail pursuant to Penal Code Section 1170(h) will be supervised by the Probation Department if the Superior Court opts to split the term of imprisonment between custody and “mandatory supervision.”
2. **Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) Offenders (PC 3451):** Individuals released from prison for supervision by Sacramento County’s Probation Department instead of State Parole Officers after serving a sentence for an eligible offense, which includes non-violent, non-serious, non-high risk sex offenders with a prior history of committing violent crimes pursuant to Penal Code Section 667.5(c), and/or serious crimes requiring

registration pursuant to Penal Code Section 290. Individuals are returned to the county of last legal residence, not necessarily the county where the crime was committed. The maximum term of post-release community supervision is three years; however, offenders without violations may be discharged after six months, and those who remain violation free for 12 months must be discharged. CDCR has no jurisdiction over any offender placed on Post- Release Community Supervision.

3. **Parolees:** Individuals on parole through the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) who violate their terms and conditions of parole, may be adjudicated in the Sacramento Superior Court instead of the State. This population is referred as parolees.

In order to have a greater understanding of how this population has impacted Sacramento County, a data review identified the average the total number of realigned individuals served. July 1, 2022 data indicates Sacramento County was serving 1,882 individuals who were identified as realigned offenders. This data can be further broken down into the following categories:

Figure 3 July 1, 2022 Population of AB 109 Offenders



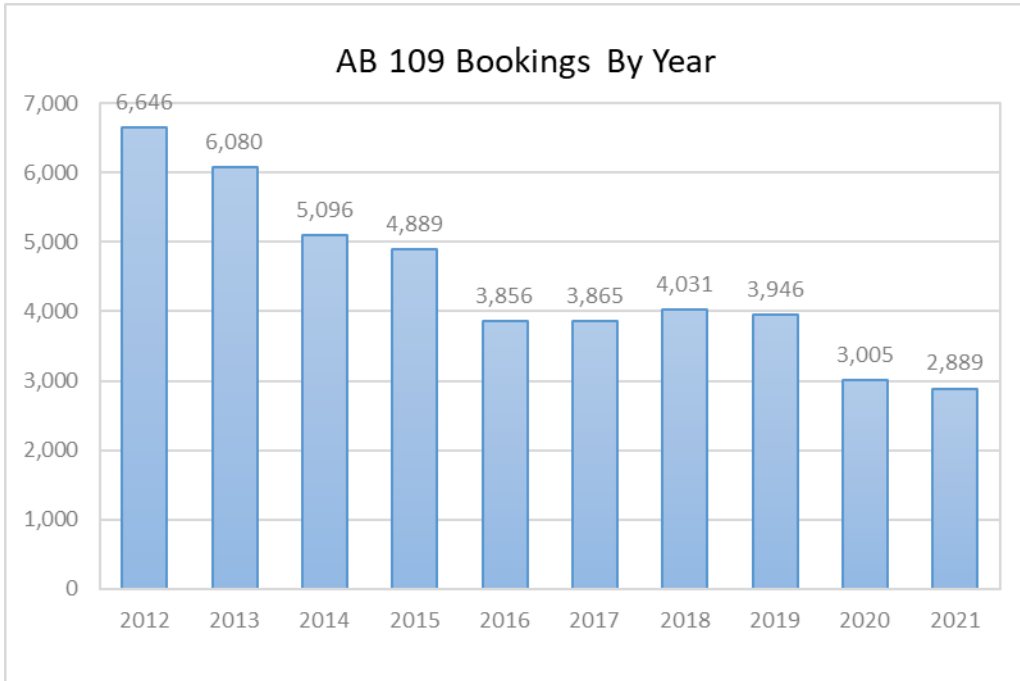
In terms of monthly jail booking trends, during 2012, the first full year of the AB 109 Realignment Act, the Sacramento County Jail processed an average of 554 realignment detainee bookings a month. Since 2012, consistent with the overall jail booking trend, the monthly average AB 109 bookings have declined. In 2019, the jail processed an average of 329 realignment bookings a month. In 2020, the jail processed an average of 251 realignment bookings a month, and in 2021, the average realignment bookings further decreased to 240. Upon review of 2020 and 2021 data, it is clear that the COVID-19 pandemic led to a significant reduction in bookings.

Table 1 AB 109 Booking Trends

Sacramento County AB 109 (N3), Parole and PRCS Inmate Booking Trends 2011 - 2021				
Year	(N3), Parole and PRCS Inmates			AB 109 Bookings
	(N3) Inmates	Parolees (3056)	PRCS Detainees	Total
Oct-Dec 2011:	165	1,358	62	1,585
2012:	521	5,416	709	6,646
2013:	616	4,174	1,290	6,080
2014:	694	2,997	1,405	5,096
2015:	601	2,662	1,626	4,889
2016:	560	2,168	1,128	3,856
2017:	542	2,060	1,263	3,865
2018:	671	2,167	1,193	4,031
2019:	472	2,226	1,251	3,946
2020*:	232	1,878	895	3,005
2021	196	1,801	892	2,889
2019 Avg. Monthly				
AB 109 Bookings	39	186	104	329
Percent (%)	11.85%	56.54%	31.61%	100.00%
2020 Avg. Monthly				
AB 109 Bookings	19	157	75	251
Percent (%)	7.57%	62.55%	29.88%	100.00%
2021 Avg. Monthly				
AB 109 Bookings	16	150	74	240
Percent (%)	6.67%	62.5%	30.83%	100%
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Source: Sheriff's CCP AB 109 Report</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>*Data for 2020 was updated to reflect the same collection methodology as the remaining years in the table. N3 data is provided by the Sheriff's Office and Parolee and PRCS data is provided through the BSCC's Monthly Jail Survey.</i></p>				

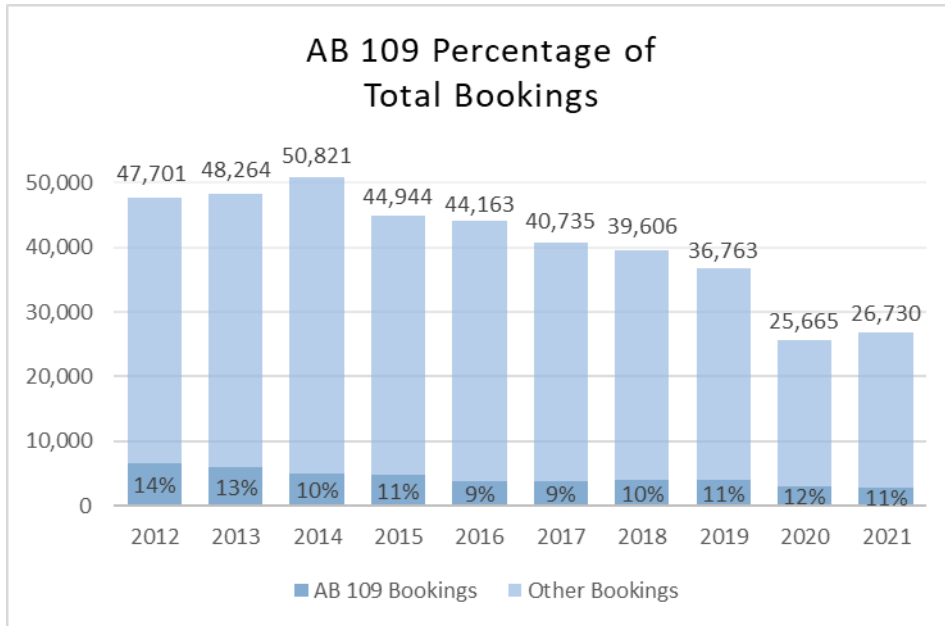
In 2020 and 2021, the COVID-19 pandemic impacted realigned offender bookings. In 2020, approximately 7.57% (19) of the jail bookings were N3 sentenced inmates. Another 62.55% (157) were parolees, and the remaining 29.88% (75) were PRCS flash incarceration and pre- and post-revocation detainees. 2021 reflected a very similar distribution, with N3 sentenced inmates accounting for 6.67% (16) of monthly bookings, parolees representing 62.5% (150), and PRCS detainees comprising the remaining 30.83% (74).

Figure 4 AB 109 Bookings By Year



Source: Sheriff's CCP AB 109 Report

Figure 5 AB 109 Percentage of Total Bookings

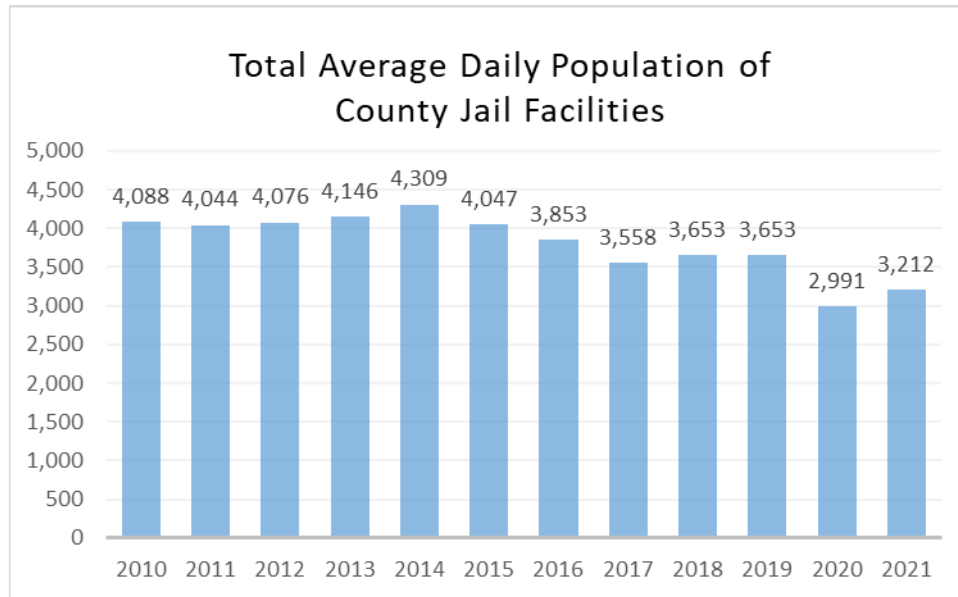


Source: Sheriff's CCP AB 109 Report and Jail Profile Survey Report

In 2020, the jail system's average daily inmate population was 2,991. Of that total, 248 (8.29%) were AB 109 County Jail Prison N3 sentenced offenders, parolees (3056 PC), or PRCS offenders

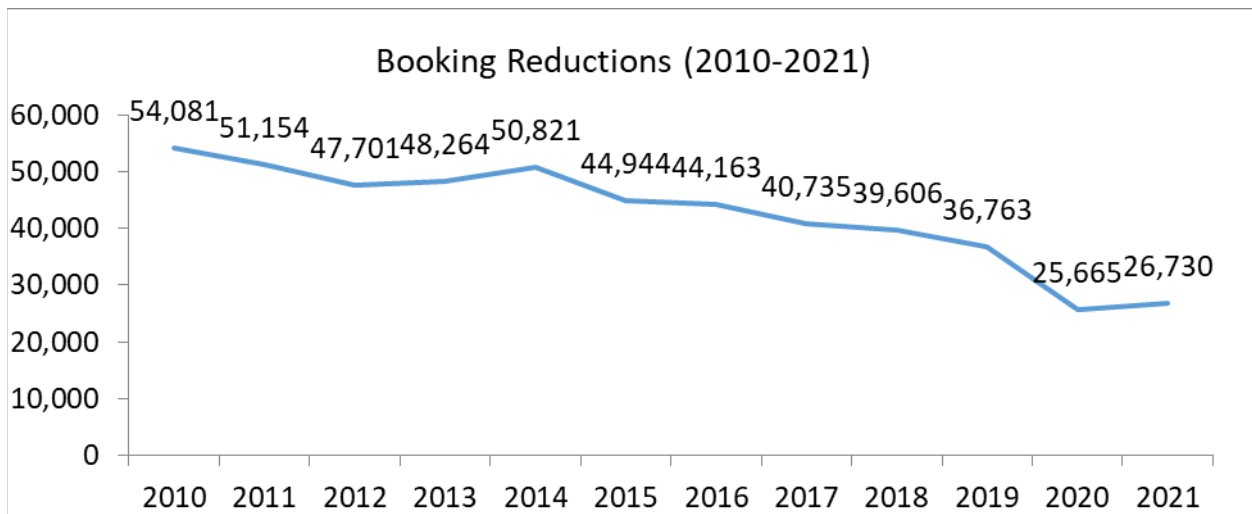
held in custody under the Realignment Act or flash incarceration provisions of the law. The other 2,339 (91.71%) incarcerated inmates were pretrial defendants, sentenced offenders, and other detainees being held on warrants and holds from federal / state or other law enforcement agencies. In 2021, the jail system’s average daily inmate population was 3,212. Of that total, 3,212 (5.07%) were N3 sentenced offenders, parolees, or PRCS offenders held in custody. Since 2010, the Average Daily Population in the Sacramento County’s jails has declined by 21.43% (4,088 to 3,212) and jail bookings have declined by 50.57% (54,081 to 26,730).

Figure 6 Total Average Daily Population of County Jail Facilities



Source: Sheriff’s Jail Profile Survey Report

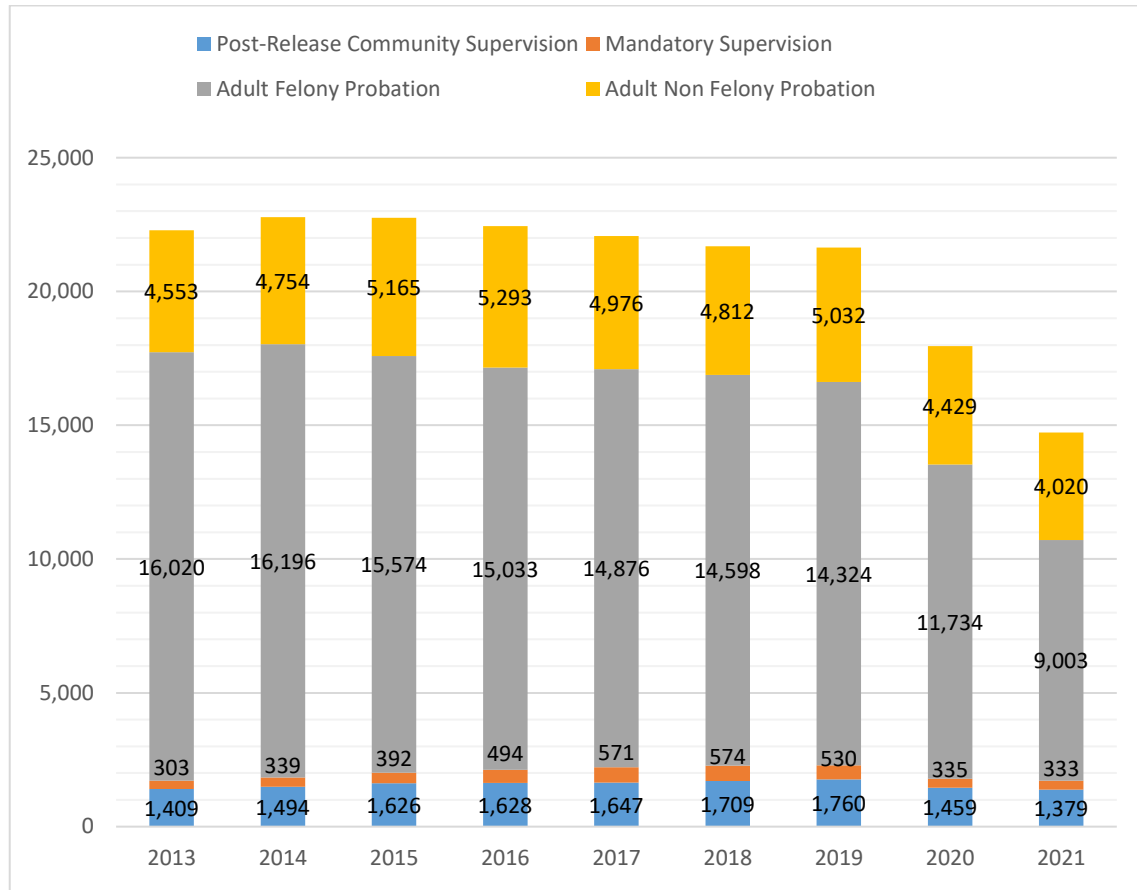
Figure 7 Booking Reductions (2010-2021)



Source: Sheriff’s Office Booking Data

In 2020, the Probation Department supervised an average caseload of 1,459 PRCS and 335 Mandatory Supervision AB 109 probationers. In 2021, Probation supervised an average caseload of 1,379 PRCS and 333 Mandatory Supervision AB 109 probationers. The supervision population includes AB 109 offenders assigned to the Department’s Adult Day Reporting Centers and Field Supervision Units where realigned offenders are assigned to probation officers with intensive supervision offender caseloads and specialized supervision units.

Figure 8 Distribution of Adult Population Served by the Probation Department



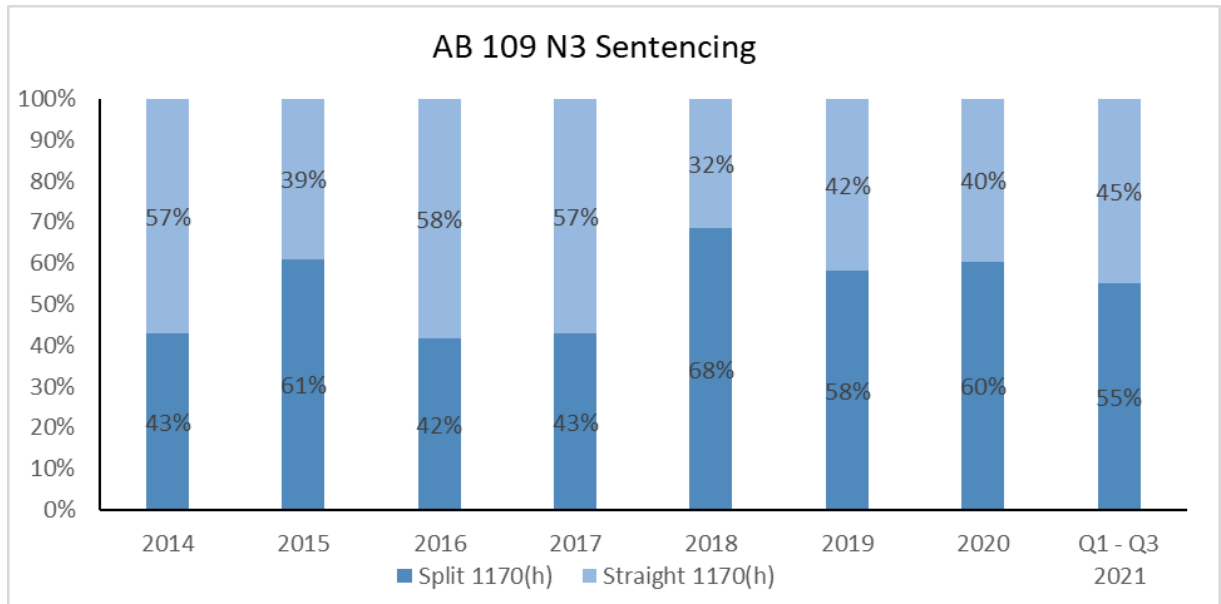
Source: Probation Department

Type and Length of AB 109 N3 Sentences

Since AB 109 was initially implemented in 2011, through October 2013, a total of 971 County Jail Prison N3 felony defendants have been convicted and sentenced by the Superior Court to county jail. Initially, most County Jail Prison N3 convicted felony defendants were sentenced to a straight jail term without follow-up mandatory supervision by Probation. Subsequent changes to PC 1170(h)(5)(A) added that Superior Court must find, in the interest of justice, it is not appropriate

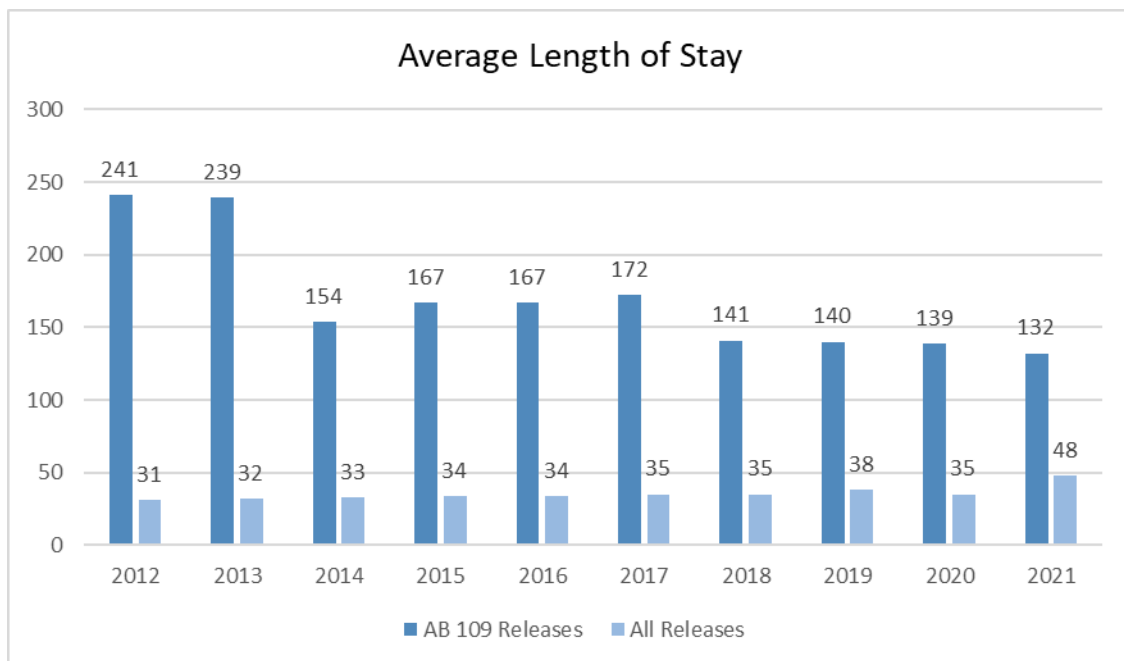
to impose a concluding term of mandatory supervision when imposing a straight jail term sentence for County Jail Prison N3 convicted felony defendants. In 2020, 60.2% of realigned N3 offenders received a split sentence that includes a mandatory supervision period through the probation department upon release from custody. From January through September 2021 (Q1-Q3), 55.1% of realigned N3 offenders received a split sentence.

Figure 9 Split and Straight Sentence Distribution for N3 Offenders



Source: Judicial Council of California

Figure 10 Average Length of Stay



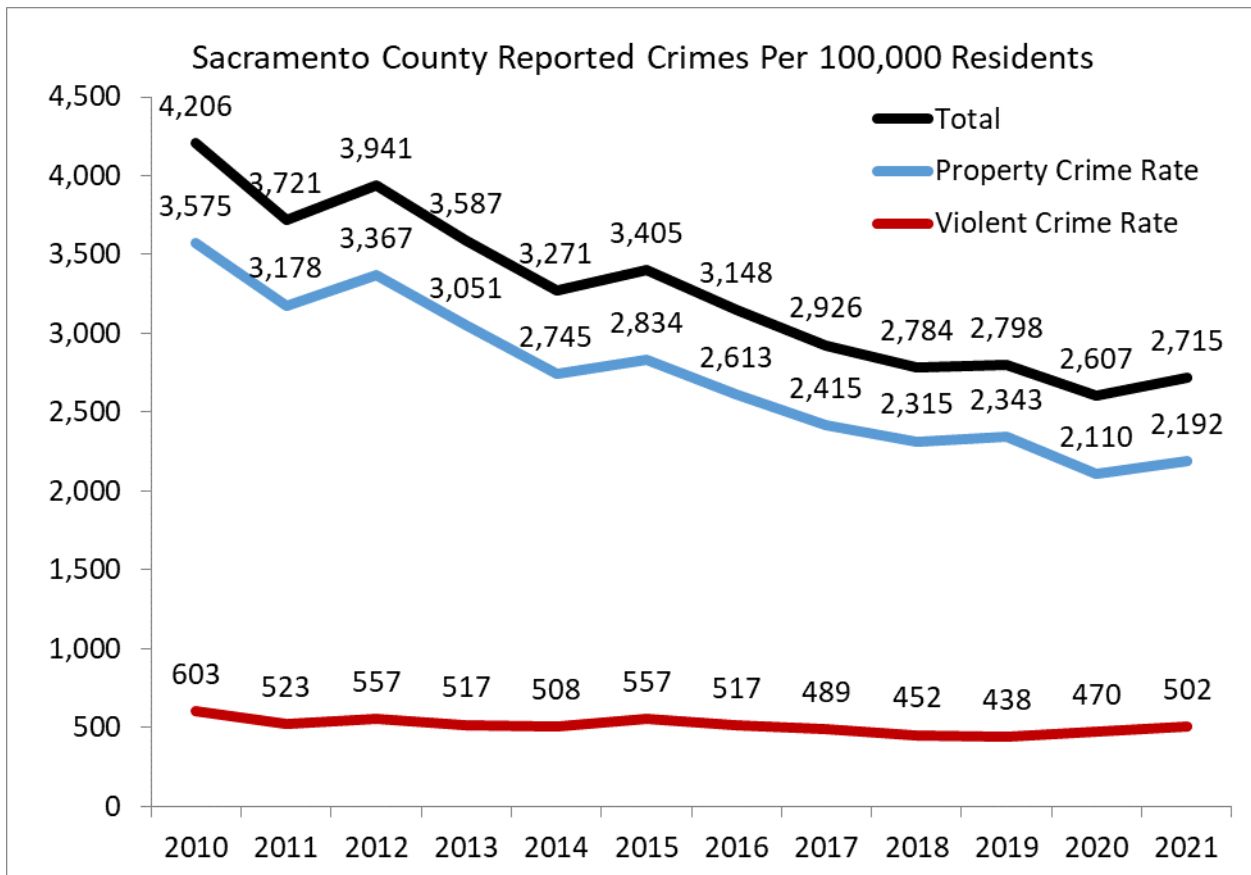
Source: Sheriff's CCP AB 109 Report and Jail Profile Survey Report

The average length of stay in custody for County Jail Prison N3 felony offenders has declined since the initial years of Realignment. In recent years, more realigned offenders have been split sentence inmates with required mandatory supervision upon release. Since AB 109 Realignment legislation was enacted, the longest County Jail Prison N3 term for a convicted AB 109 felony offender has been 13 years. The longest mandatory probation supervision term for split sentence N3 inmates has been 8 years.

Community Safety

Maintaining and improving community safety is an overarching goal of Sacramento County's AB 109 Plan. Reported crime rates for Sacramento County have declined by 35.45% since 2010.

Figure 11 Sacramento County Reported Crimes Per 100,000 Residents



Source: California Department of Justice

AB 109 Population Needs

For approximately a decade, Sacramento County has been serving the needs of its realignment

population. Recently, in February 2021, the Sacramento County Public Defender's Office published data from their Pretrial Support Project regarding reported needs assessment outcomes for 704 individuals in custody from September 2020 through January 2021. The needs assessment given to all 704 individuals included four evidence-based assessments (Brief Jail Mental Health Screen, CAGE Substance Use Assessment, ACE (Adverse Childhood Experiences) Trauma Assessment, and a Universal Housing Assessment). Additionally, data was gathered regarding all 704 individual's employment status, education, medical issues, cognitive issues, veteran status, and whether they had dependents living with them. Although this study did not solely include Sacramento County's realignment population, it did provide an understanding of the demographics and needs of individuals in custody in the Sacramento County Jail. Highlights of this report found that:

- 70% of the individuals in custody needed further social work support.
- 33% of the individuals have mental health needs.
- 32% of the individuals need substance use disorder support.
- 14% of the individuals need supportive housing (this % was as high as 50% during winter months and as low as 5% during warm months).

When reviewing this data with justice partners; including the Sacramento County Sheriff's Office, Sacramento Probation Department, Sacramento District Attorney, Sacramento Public Defender, and the Sacramento County Superior Court, it appears that this data accurately reflects the needs of the realignment population that the justice partners are finding with the realignment population entering into the criminal justice system, housed in custody, and supervised by the Probation Department. Although further data needs to be developed specific to the AB 109 population, it is clear that the AB 109 population has high needs in the area of substance use disorders, mental health issues, and post-release homelessness. Further, this population needs social worker support in coordinating, navigating, and linking individuals to services to further support public safety. Preliminary studies also indicate that individuals need support in life skills, education/vocation training, and criminal record modification services, based on eligibility.

AB 109 Demographics

In 2019, the majority of AB 109 offenders were in county jail for offenses that involve drug, alcohol, and property crimes. Of all County Jail Prison N3 conviction offenses in 2019, 30% were for vehicle theft and 22% were for drug related health and safety code violations.

A profile of those with County Jail Prison N3 convictions in 2021 shows that 8.03% of detainees sentenced to County Jail were female and 91.97% were male. Approximately 5.81% were under the age of 25, with the majority (72.99%) between 25 and 44 years of age. 20.68% of N3 detainees were 45 to 64 years old, and 62.74% were ethnic minorities (Black, Hispanic, and other).

Table 2 Demographic Characteristics of N3 Offenders

Demographic Characteristics of Offenders Sentenced to County Jail Prison (N3)*						
Selected Demographic Characteristics	2019		2020		2021	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Gender:						
Male	449	85.20%	209	76.56%	538	91.97%
Female	<u>78</u>	<u>14.80%</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>23.44%</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>8.03%</u>
Total	527	100.00%	273	100.00%	585	100.00%
Age Group:						
18 - 21	6	1.14%	6	2.20%	4	0.68%
21 - 24	62	11.76%	21	7.69%	30	5.13%
25 - 44	379	71.92%	207	75.82%	427	72.99%
45 - 64	79	14.99%	38	13.92%	121	20.68%
<u>65 and up</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0.19%</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0.37%</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0.51%</u>
Total	527	100.00%	273	100.00%	585	100.00%
Ethnicity						
White	252	47.82%	148	54.21%	218	37.26%
Black	129	24.48%	66	24.18%	201	34.36%
Hispanic	110	20.87%	39	14.29%	122	20.85%
<u>Other</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>6.83%</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>7.33%</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>7.52%</u>
Total	527	100.00%	273	100.00%	585	100.00%

Source: County Jail Prison N3 Sentences Report developed by the Sacramento County Sheriff's Office

Of note, the CCPAB recognizes the demographic disparities of the population in custody. For example, according to the Sacramento County Census, the African American population makes up 11% of the population, but data reflects 34.36% of the realigned N3 population sentenced to County Jail Prison (CJP) in 2021. Further analysis and discussion to identify factors contributing to disparities and potential changes to reduce disparities is needed.

State Funding for AB 109 Realignment

The State of California directs a portion of their state sales tax to fund counties absorption of the realignment population under AB 109. In 2012, Proposition 30 passed and created a constitutional amendment to ensure state funding would continue for counties to implement AB 109 Plans.

In order to receive the state funding for the AB 109 population diverted from the state, California Counties must (pursuant to 2020 legislation) develop an AB 109 Implementation Plan yearly through their CCP Executive Committee. The CCP's annual plan must then be approved by the County Board of Supervisors and submitted to the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC). Once submitted, the State of California will distribute the AB 109 funding to the County to execute their AB 109 Plans. In terms of funding:

1. If funds allocated to programs are not expended in the fiscal year, they remain in the AB 109 fund for reallocation in subsequent fiscal years.
2. A Department may transfer up to 10% of their total annual allocation from the CCP to other programs within that Department which are funded through the AB 109 Plan without the approval of the CCP.

AB 109 funding allocation categories from the state include One-Time Start-up funds, Annual Planning funds, AB 109 Program Base funds, and Growth Funding. In Year 1 (FY 2011-12), Sacramento County received a nine-month allocation totaling \$14,267,478 for start-up, planning, and initial program implementation. In 2012, Senate Bill 1020 (Chapter 40, Statutes of 2012) amended the California Government Code to provide an additional escalation and growth factor for the Realignment Act county funding. In Year 2 (FY 2012-13), Sacramento County received a total of \$28,275,313. Total funding in Year 3 (FY 2013-14) was \$35,631,565. Total funding in FY 2014-15 was \$35,480,470.

For subsequent fiscal years, the Governor's proposed yearly budget has included state-wide funding allocation recommendations to the legislature for the ongoing implementation of the AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Act. Individual county allocations, including Sacramento County's, have been established by the State Department of Finance with a recommendation from the California State Association of Counties Realignment Allocation Committee. Total funding allocated to Sacramento County in FY 2015-16 was \$45,451,181, in FY 2016-17 it was \$45,139,873, in FY 2017-18 it was \$49,316,933, in FY 2018-19 it was \$58,014,782, FY 2019-20 it was \$55,226,703, in FY 2020-21 it was \$59,883,874, and in FY 2021-22 it is estimated to be \$75,368,221 (dependent upon Statewide Sales Tax collected).

The following chart summarizes the annual funding allocations Sacramento County has received and allocation categories since Realignment legislation began in 2011.

Table 3 AB 109 Realignment Funding

Fiscal Year	AB 109 One-Time Start Up Allocation	CCP Annual Planning Allocation	AB 109 Program Base Funding Allocation	Growth Funding Allocation**	Total
FY 2011-12	\$972,200	\$200,000	\$13,140,278		\$14,312,478
FY 2012-13		\$200,000	\$28,075,313		\$28,275,313
FY 2013-14		\$200,000	\$33,271,361	\$2,160,204	\$35,631,565
FY 2014-15		\$200,000	\$31,859,965	\$3,420,505	\$35,480,470
FY 2015-16		\$200,000	\$41,572,174	\$3,679,007	\$45,451,181
FY 2016-17		\$200,000	\$43,602,342	\$1,337,531	\$45,139,873
FY 2017-18		\$200,000	\$46,584,483	\$2,532,450	\$49,316,933
FY 2018-19		\$200,000	\$49,216,898	\$8,597,884	\$58,014,782
FY 2019-20		\$200,000	\$50,507,246	\$4,519,457	\$55,226,703
FY 2020-21		\$200,000	\$51,274,136	\$8,409,738	\$59,883,874
FY 2021-22*		\$200,000	\$59,793,112	\$15,375,109	\$75,368,221

*Estimate provided by California State Association of Counties (CSAC) in June 2022

**The State requires counties to transfer 10% of AB 109 Growth Funding go to a Local Innovation subaccount. All of the Growth Funding Allocation numbers show the amount before the 10% transfer.

Use of AB 109 Funds

The State enacted Penal Code Section 1230 as guidance on how counties may use their AB 109 funds. Specifically, Penal Code Section 1230 states:

Funds allocated to probation pursuant to this act **shall** be used to provide supervision and rehabilitative services for adult felony offenders subject to probation, and **shall** be spent on evidence-based community corrections practices and programs, as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 1229, **which may include**, but are not limited to, the following: Expanding the availability of evidence-based rehabilitation programs including, but not limited to, drug and alcohol treatment, mental health treatment, anger management, cognitive behavior programs, and job training and employment services.

Guidance regarding the use of AB 109 funds can also be found in the Realignment Act. The AB 109 Realignment Act encouraged counties to use AB 109 funds for community-based alternatives to incarceration, with an emphasis on programs that embrace the principles of evidence-based practices. Hence with the guidance of Penal Code Section 1230 and through the legislative intent of the AB 109 Realignment Act, Counties are given the state funds with much discretion to build, implement, house, supervise and provide evidence-based programming to support their AB 109 population.

Development of the 2022 AB 109 Plan Update

This AB 109 Plan is an update of the plan approved in December 2021. The purpose of this plan is to provide the Board of Supervisors with guidance regarding the distribution of AB 109 realignment funds based on the needs of Sacramento County's AB 109 population.

Over the 2021-22 year, the composition of both the CCP and CCP Advisory Board (CCPAB), as identified in membership rosters on page 3 (CCP) and in Appendix A (CCPAB), changed significantly due to leadership transitions and program staffing updates. These shifts will continue in 2023 with leadership changes in the Sheriff's Office and District Attorney's Office. To minimize the risk of lost productivity and effectiveness in CCP and CCPAB meetings, agencies are encouraged to identify designees and alternates, where appropriate, to ensure that vital positions remain filled with qualified and competent staff who understand the AB 109 Plan and its impacts on the community.

In developing the 2022 AB 109 Plan, the CCP increased its meeting schedule to bimonthly regularity, allowing for continuing engagement and ongoing discourse with the CCPAB. The CCPAB, which was formed in 2021 and includes local agency stakeholder and community representatives committed to meeting regularly to collect, track, and report information on AB 109 program performance criteria, recidivism, and outcome data aligned with the goals and objectives of the AB 109 Plan.

The CCPAB met monthly to discuss the needs of the AB 109 population through the lens of CCP agencies and community representatives. To properly advise and make recommendations to the CCP, the CCPAB dedicated much of its year to developing suggested metrics by programs and services can be monitored and evaluated. The CCPAB regularly shared its progress with the CCP, and engaged in discussions on complex issues, such as recidivism. Through these efforts, the CCP committed to utilizing BSCC definitions to guide data collection efforts and demonstrated a willingness to produce and share data that will support the overarching and specific program and service goals outlined in the plan.

The CCPAB recognized that going forward it is crucial that the following changes be made in developing updates to the AB 109 Implementation Plan:

1. The CCPAB needs to continue to meet regularly to track, follow, and discuss the implementation of the AB 109 Plan. The CCPAB should develop a plan and timeline to review and suggest improvements to each section of the AB 109 Plan throughout the year.
2. The CCPAB needs to begin collecting more data from the programs and agencies that are eligible to receive funding for AB 109. The CCPAB desires programs and services to continue using evidence-based practices, track data and outcomes, and share this information with the CCPAB so future AB 109 planning can be based on research and data that show what works and what does not for our local population. This includes agency

and program specific data, as well as countywide measures that serve as indicators of success for AB 109 overarching goals.

3. Improved communication among community and system partners is necessary in order to support programs and services that address the needs of the AB 109 population and improve public safety. As an advisory body that is subject to the provisions of Ralph M. Brown Act, the CCPAB seeks to enhance its community outreach efforts and provide a forum with clearly understood rules and procedures through which the community can provide input into the CCPAB's work. Additionally, the CCPAB intends to make every effort to maintain and improve a trusting relationship with the CCP, and is dedicated to making progress at each meeting so that it can provide substantial updates and recommendations for the CCP to consider at each of its bimonthly meetings. Finally, the CCPAB identified a need to better understand Sacramento County's budget processes and expressed a desire to share this information with the community.

Goals, Objectives, and Outcomes

2022 AB 109 Recommendation Summary

The CCPAB recommends that Sacramento County continue to build on the key elements from the Long-Term Plan originally approved in 2014 and consider adding some additional recommendations.

Original 2014 Recommendation

The prior 2014 AB109 Plan fell into three critical categories:

1. Jail Housing (Sheriff's Office cost for housing this new diverted population)
2. Community Supervision (Probation Department cost for supervising this new population)
3. Treatment/Programming (Correctional Health Services, Behavioral Health Services, Department of Human Assistance and contracted provider costs in supporting this new population).

For each of these categories, the treatment and programming embodied evidence-based assessment principles and includes services directed to in-custody detainee populations and offenders participating in expanded alternatives to incarceration and non-custody diversion programs. Additionally, each of these critical categories shared the same goals of (1) maintaining and improving community safety, (2) reducing recidivism, and (3) decreasing the use of jail through expansion of community based treatment and support services.

2022 Additional Recommendations

The overarching goals considered in 2014 remain the same in 2022. In 2021, the AB 109 Implementation Plan was expanded to include support in six additional areas. These recommendations remain for 2022, and each area is consistent with Realignment Act goals in maintaining community safety, decreasing the jail population, reducing recidivism, and providing evidence-based treatment programs.

1. **Jail Discharge Support.** Support safe discharges from custody through collaboration among the Sheriff's Office, Public Defender, Department of Human Assistance, Department of Health Services and Community based organizations to ensure individuals are released from custody with (1) appropriate clothing and shoes, (2) Medi-Cal, Cal-fresh, and General Assistance packets, and (3) resource guides. Funding would be needed by community based jail support organizations to obtain and offer appropriate clothing, shoes, light rail tickets, and food/water to inmates upon release. It is further recommended that individuals are released from custody during daylight hours whenever feasible.
2. **Pretrial Support.** Improve community safety, decrease the jail population, and reduce recidivism by providing additional social workers and other resources within the criminal justice system in order to facilitate assessments, discharge plans, linkage to services, alternatives to jail, navigation, and case management. Sacramento County currently has three pretrial support programs within the Public Defender's Office, Probation Department, and Sheriff's Office. These agencies work collaboratively with each other as well as other stakeholder agencies and community based service providers.
3. **Collaborative Courts and Diversion.** Improve alternatives to incarceration by funding Public Defender Attorneys and Social Workers, Superior Court staff, Probation staff, and an additional Collaborative Court Deputy District Attorney. The CCPAB also recommends to continue funding a Collaborative Court Attorney in the District Attorney's Office. The CCPAB recommends funding to meet the needs from the significant increase in individuals in the Diversion and Collaborative Court programs.
4. **Increase Evidence-based Programs.** Increase evidence-based programs focused on substance use disorder treatment, life skills, mental health, and housing issues through expanding ADRCs and community service hubs, developing sober living residences, and expanding capacity for community based mental health treatment.
5. **Expungement/Record Modification Services.** Further support reentry services by funding staff needed within the District Attorney's Office, Public Defender's Office, Probation Department and Superior Court to absorb the significant legislative changes that impact the AB 109 population now eligible for record modification and fines/fees reduction. Record modification and fine/fee reduction can remove barriers the AB 109 population has in obtaining housing, employment and services.

6. **Track data and measurable outcomes.** CCPAB recommends providing appropriate level of staffing to track data and measurable outcomes of the AB 109 Implementation Plan in order to (1) assess successful programs/treatment/services and (2) address racial disparity issues that preliminary data indicates with AB 109 population. CCPAB recommends (1) staffing an individual at the county level dedicated to supporting the AB 109 realignment plan and (2) funding set aside to hire a data evaluator.

2022 AB 109 Goals, Objectives, and Outcomes

Included below is more detailed information with objectives and outcomes that support the AB 109 Plan goals of maintaining and improving community safety, reducing recidivism, and decreasing use of jail housing. This includes objectives and outcomes related to these goals in the areas of: (1) Jail Housing, (2) Community Supervision, and (3) Treatment Planning.

In 2021, the CCPAB sought to delineate each of these three critical categories of the AB 109 Realignment Act and identify the goals and objectives associated with each category, as recommended by BSCC. The goals and objectives were derived by identifying system gaps as well as assuring that the system supports were in place to absorb this AB 109 diverted population and maintain public safety. The CCPAB will revisit these goals and objectives over the following year in preparation for the AB 109 Plan 2023 Update.

Table 4 Jail Housing Objectives/Outcomes (Developed in 2021)

Jail Housing: Housing the AB 109 Population Realigned from Prison to Sacramento County Jail Facilities	
Goal	Objectives/Outcomes
Maintain Community Safety	Expand coordinated reentry after incarceration
	When needed, provide clothing, shoes, and hygiene kits for defendants released from custody
	Incorporate/sustain reentry principles in the custodial setting through Sheriff’s Reentry Program
	Improve supportive networks for those in custody with friends, family, community based service providers and others in the community
	Increase staffing to determine offender eligibility for general assistance, CalFresh, Medi-Cal/mental health, and other support services and enroll them in services they are eligible for prior to release from custody
	Provide family reunification services through coordination with the Department of Child, Family and Adult Services and other supports to the extent possible to minimize adverse childhood experiences (ACEs)
	Expand use of validated risk and need assessments to determine who can be released safely from custody
	Identify additional “felon-friendly” employers who will hire offenders and link

	<p>them to agencies that may provide subsidized wage support</p> <p>Increase partnerships with local Labor Unions to provide vocational instruction to offenders while in-custody to develop good work habits and various trade skills in living-wage fields. Partner with labor/trade unions and temporary employment agencies to facilitate securing employment upon release.</p> <p>Improve and expand healthy options available to inmates through commissary</p>
Reduce Recidivism	<p>Expand and improve offender life skills through the Sheriff's Reentry Programs</p> <p>Expand use of evidence-based practices such as the Level of Service/ Case Management Inventory (LS/CMI) risk and needs assessment tool to support programming in custody</p> <p>Expand resources on programs that support coordinated discharge plans from the jail back into the community that include mentoring services to individuals in custody</p> <p>Expand integrated co-occurring substance use disorder and mental health treatment and related recovery and reentry services, including sustained aftercare, case management, and housing to participants and their families both in custody and in the community</p> <p>Expand in-custody substance use disorder services</p> <p>Expand In-Custody Mental Health Out-Patient Clinician, Psychiatrist & Discharge Planning</p> <p>Expand In-Custody Mental Health Treatment For Longer Term Inmates (partially funded currently)</p>
Decrease Use of Jail Housing	<p>Expand Collaborative Court and Diversion programs that link defendants to services in the community and support transition back into the community</p> <p>Expand Pretrial based programs that assess, link, and coordinate safe discharge plans for defendants in custody</p> <p>Expand use of Social Workers to conduct evidence-based assessments, coordinate with all justice partners, guide criminal case management, link defendants to services, coordinate in and out of custody service transition, and provide case management after release</p> <p>Reserve jail beds for those who have been identified as posing the greatest risk to public safety and have the most serious and violent offenses</p> <p>Increase capacity for post release cognitive behavioral therapy services for inmates released from custody into alternative sentencing programs such as Home Detention</p> <p>Expand use of residential treatment services as part of the alternative sentencing programs</p>

Table 5 Community Supervision Objectives/Outcomes (Developed in 2021)

Community Supervision: AB 109 Population in the Sacramento County Community	
Goal	Objectives/Outcomes
Maintain Community Safety	Increase resources for programs that have been shown to reduce recidivism and increase prosocial support
	Continue use of evidence-based principles in management of Post Release Community Supervision and Mandatory Supervision caseloads
	Expand Effective Crisis Intervention and Follow Up Services
	Expand resources on programs that support service linkage, referral, and case management
	Expand ADRC locations and capacity for evidence-based programming and services
	Expand community based resources provided in ADRCs
	Expand community based resources for trauma response and service access provided through Community Hubs
	Expand and support Mental Health Counselors for realigned offender
Reduce Recidivism	Support offender accountability through the use of graduated sanctions and incentives/rewards
	Expand Psychotropic Medication Management and Monitoring (partially funded currently)
	Expand use of research informed/data-driven practices to support programming in custody
	Increase capacity within Post Release Community Supervision and Mandatory Supervision caseloads for cognitive behavioral therapy and other services to reduce criminogenic behaviors
	Increase partnerships with local Labor Unions to provide vocational instruction to offenders while in-custody to develop good work habits and various trade skills in living-wage fields. Partner with labor/trade unions and temporary employment agencies to facilitate securing employment upon release.
	Expand programs that support coordination of discharge plans from the jail into programs and services such as those in ADRCs, Community Hubs, and through service agencies
Decrease Use of Jail Housing	Expand Pretrial, Collaborative Court, and Diversion programs that link defendants/offenders to services in the community and support transition back into the community

Table 6 Treatment Planning Objectives/Outcomes (Developed in 2021)

Treatment Planning: Support Services and Treatment for the AB 109 Population	
Goal	Objectives/Outcomes
Maintain Community Safety	Continue support for programs that track, measure, and show positive outcomes in connecting and/or providing services to defendants/offenders in any of the following categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADRCs • Substance Use Disorders • Life skills (nutrition, fiscal mgmt., etc.) • Mental health (meditation, anger mgmt.) • Cognitive behavioral therapy • Job skills – equip participants with locally relevant career skills and training that lead to sustainable living wage employment opportunities • Housing • General Equivalency Diploma (GED)/Adult Basic Education (ABE)/College/Vocational • Pre-sentence programs that are guided by validated assessment tools • Pretrial programs that address criminogenic behaviors through validated assessments • Diversion Programs/Opportunities Pre-adjudication and Post-adjudication • Physical health • Mentoring programs • Benefits and Economic Support • Reentry programs • Community volunteer/intern partnerships with colleges, universities, and local agencies
	Increase staff support and expand record modification services (AB 1950 [shortened probation terms], Expungements, Certification of Rehabilitation, Prop 47, and Prop 64) to eliminate barriers to successful community reentry
	Increase capacity within Post Release Community Supervision and Mandatory Supervision caseloads for cognitive behavioral therapy and other services to reduce criminogenic behaviors
	Share with the community basic information on in-custody and reentry programming and how to access resources and support
	Hold workshops regarding AB109 plans, Outreach meetings with Chambers of Commerce, neighborhood associations, religious organizations, and community/advocacy organizations
	Support Citizens Academy and Youth Academy, ride-along/sit-along, and volunteer/intern opportunities

Reduce Recidivism	Support programs that expand Risk/Need/Responsivity measures to include, but not limited to risk assessment to determine: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanctions • Supervision • Services needed • Level of Care/ Service • Case Management needed
	Continue to provide and expand bus and light rail passes or other transportation services for employment interviews, medical and other critical appointments
	Increase capacity to provide emergency and transitional housing with wrap around services
	Ensure tools for communication are available (phone, tablet, internet access, etc.) and access to charging stations.
	Evaluate programs and services provided to the AB 109 population. Ensure program fidelity (adherence to model that has been proven effective through research).
	Assist and support programs and departments with data tracking and data system improvements for cost-effective provision of AB 109 funded programs and services.
Decrease Use of Jail Housing	Support participation in collaborative court programs
	Add Social Workers to pretrial, collaborative court, and release/reentry processes to expand linkage to treatment providers from in custody
	Further develop and support diversion programs for defendants who can be safely placed in the community in alternative programs
	Provide Residential Treatment for PRCS and Mandatory Supervision caseloads

Prioritizing AB 109 Funding

The CCPAB’s hope is that every goal can be met or at least partially supported through the AB 109 funding provided. The CCPAB recognizes that Sacramento County and its partner agencies are committed to continually improving their justice and social services systems, and, therefore, share many of the same goals outlined in the AB 109 plan. To this end, AB 109 funding is simply one pathway through which agencies can receive funding for programs and services aligned with AB 109 goals, and many of these goals may be supported by alternative funding streams.

However, the CCPAB desires to better understand Sacramento County’s budget process and to identify a way by which the CCP can make recommendations to the Board of Supervisors on the distribution of AB 109 funding in each fiscal year’s budget.

Prior to the FY 2021-22 county budget process, the CCP was not required to annually update its AB 109 Plan. As a result, there existed no direct nexus between findings and recommendations in the AB 109 Plan as a basis for the funding distribution budgeted in June and finalized in September each year. Instead, AB 109 funding has historically been distributed in relatively consistent percentages between its primary recipient agencies (Sheriff’s Office, Probation

Department, Department of Health Services - Correctional Health Division, and District Attorney), with small changes from year to year based on agency growth requests. Over the next year, the CCPAB aims to develop a methodology and strategy for the CCP to consider including in the AB 109 Plan 2023 Update surrounding AB 109 funding budget recommendations that reflect both community and agency input, particularly for growth and innovation funding that agencies are not already relying upon to support existing programs and services.

Additionally, after the County’s September budget has been approved, the CCPAB recommends staff provide an annual presentation at a CCP meeting regarding budget allocations dedicated to achieving the goals outlined in the AB 109 plan, as this would increase transparency and clarity for community stakeholders.

Until a process for issuing budget recommendation is developed, the CCPAB has identified several programs and services associated with different agencies that would benefit from AB 109 funding and encourages each agency to pursue funding these programs and services through its budget requests.

Figure 12 Funding Recommendations by Agency

Funding Recommendations by Agency
Agency: Sacramento County Sheriff’s Office Jail Release and Pretrial Program Home Detention / EM Program with Treatment Services Inmate Housing and Services (includes Reentry Programs)
Agency: Department of Health Services, Correctional Health Services Division Mental Health Assessments and Clinical Services Psychotropic Prescription Medications
Agency: Sacramento County Probation Department Pretrial Program Adult Day Reporting Centers Intensive Field Supervision Units Adult Supervision Model Link to Providers for Psychotropic Prescription Medication and Monitoring
Agency: District Attorney’s Office Crime Lab Criminalist and Forensic Lab Technician Deputy District Attorneys (Collaborative Courts and Record Modification)
Agency: Department of Human Assistance (DHA)

Eligibility Specialists embedded within Jail Facilities and Probation
Transitional Housing Beds

Agency: Sacramento County Public Defender (SCPD)

Social Workers

Pretrial Support Program

Public Defender Attorneys and Legal Research Assistants (Collaborative Courts, Record Modification, Family Reunification)

Agency: Sacramento County Superior Court

Staff support to absorb the increase in collaborative court and diversion cases from custody

Staff support for record modification and new legislation impacts

Detail Summary of AB 109 Programs and Services

The programs and services adopted by the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) for the Sacramento County 2014 Long-Term AB 109 Plan and continued through this 2022 update take into consideration the multi-faceted risk and needs characteristics of the AB 109 offender groups and the necessary resources to achieve desired public safety outcomes. This 2022 AB 109 Plan Update continues integration strategies and “core” programs that include (1) alternatives to incarceration, (2) custody housing, (3) alternative custody diversion programs, (4) community supervision, (5) evidence-based assessments, treatment interventions, programming, and a (6) continuum of intermediate sanctions for program violations.

This AB 109 Plan continues the basic organizational process that integrates jail inmate custody housing capacity and programming across three components of the County’s adult criminal justice system including (a) jail housing (Sheriff’s Office), (b) community supervision (Probation Department), and (c) treatment / programming (District Attorney’s Office, Public Defender’s Office, Superior Court, Probation Department, Sheriff’s Office, Correctional Health Services, Behavioral Health Services, Department of Human Assistance, contract agencies, and community providers). The treatment and programming embodies evidence-based assessment principles and includes increased services directed to in-custody detainee populations and offenders participating in expanded alternatives to incarceration and diversion programs including electronic monitoring and collaborative courts.

The planning, development and implementation of the AB 109 Plan has been shaped by several important principles held in common by the membership of the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP). Each program and incarceration alternative strategy is concerned with (a) maintaining and improving community safety, (b) increasing treatment support for high-risk offenders, and (c) improving offender success rates and reducing recidivism.

The Plan also recognizes that successful approaches to supervising the realigned population of offenders requires an accurate identification of those most likely to recidivate, monitoring them intensively to increase compliance with conditions of supervision, and providing services needed to promote crime-free behavior. The Plan also focuses on both pretrial detainees and convicted N3 post-sentence defendants incarcerated in the county’s jail facilities and probationers supervised through the Probation Department’s Adult Day Reporting Centers and Community Supervision Units. The programming and inmate custody housing capacity is intended to permit the Sheriff’s Office and Probation Department to continue responding to the three groups of AB 109 offenders previously handled through the state prison and parole system.

Figure 13 Program Guidelines and Key Operational Elements

Sacramento County Community Corrections Partnership AB 109 Plan
Program Guidelines and Key Operational Elements

- **Community Safety:** Program goals will strive to maximize public safety through enhanced sanctions and services designed to reduce recidivism and rearrest.
- **High-risk Offenders:** Identify and target offenders with the highest risk to reoffend using evidence-based risk and needs assessment tools and providing intensive supervision and services within the community.
- **Efficient Use of Jail Capacity:** Minimize the impact on the jail population by employing recognized techniques to increase efficient use of current pretrial and sentenced jail bed capacity by reserving jail beds for the most serious and violent offenders while diverting those who can be safely placed in alternative programs in the community.
- **Targeted Interventions:** Use research and evidence-based needs assessment tools to identify criminogenic behaviors and issues and provide targeted interventions to address them. This includes the need to provide services that cover factors such as prosocial supports, employment, education, housing, physical and mental health, and drug / alcohol treatment.
- **Incorporate Reentry Principles in the Jail Custody Environment:** Reduce recidivism through the development and improvement of an offender’s life skills that are necessary for successful reintegration into the community by expanding and sustaining in-custody jail programming using evidence-based practices.
- **Incorporate Evidence-based Practices into Supervision and Case Management of Post-Release Offenders:** Utilize principles and practices proven to reduce recidivism through effective supervision and intervention services for offenders sentenced to local terms in custody and supervision in the community as well as offenders returning from prison to post-release community supervision.
- **Sentencing For Felony Offenders:** Pre-sentence recommendations should be guided by static risk scores (low risk – minimal sanction, increasing sanctions for higher risk levels). Encourage the use of evidence-based practices in the sentencing for felony offenders by utilizing principles proven to lower recidivism through more effective sentencing.
- **Offender Accountability:** Focus resources on providing alternatives to criminal behavior. Increase offender accountability through effective use of graduated sanctions for violations, custody, and custody alternatives.
- **Performance Monitoring and Reporting:** Regularly measure and assess data and programs, followed by community reporting and adjustments in programs and services as determined to reduce recidivism. The local justice system will be guided by research to implement the most cost-effective practices that reduce recidivism, victimization and program failure.

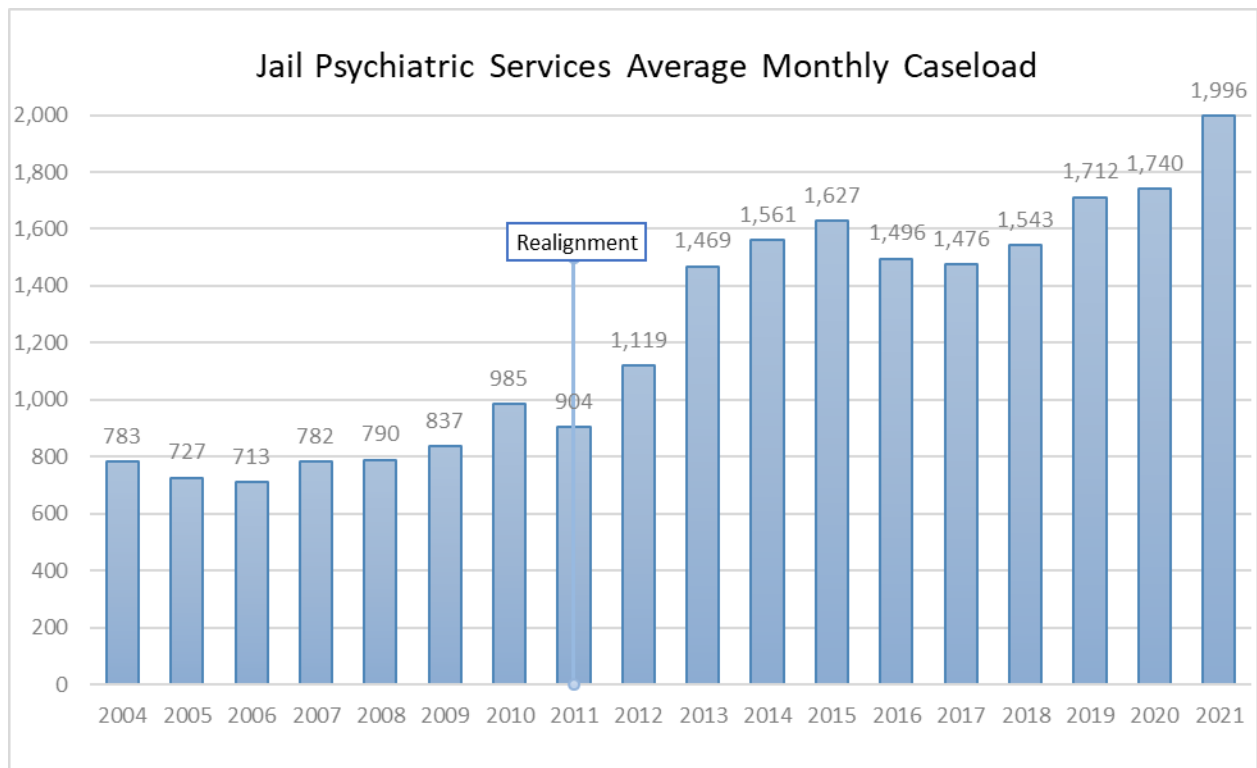
The AB 109 Plan focuses on the continued implementation of programming which is consistent with best practices for improving offender success rates by lowering recidivism, victimization

and program failure rates. Formalizing service delivery partnerships between qualified providers is also a major goal in the continued implementation of the realignment programs. A central focus of the programming is to develop and strengthen collaboration that results in positive outcomes for the Sacramento County justice system and individual AB 109 offenders. Below is a summary of each of these programs and their respective coordination to the AB 109 goals for Sacramento County.

1. Jail Housing Capacity

The Sheriff is responsible for the care and custody of all inmates falling under the jurisdiction of the Sacramento County Court System. The Department also contracts with the U. S. Government to house federal inmates. Analysis of Main Jail and RCCC inmates has shown AB 109 inmates have represented approximately 12 to 25% of the average daily population and that there has been significant growth in need for psychiatric and other correctional healthcare services since AB 109 went into effect.

Figure 14 Jail Psychiatric Services Average Monthly Caseload



*Source: Correctional Health Data

Because a substantial proportion of inmates housed in the county jail system are AB 109 detainees and have significant service needs, the AB 109 Plan recommends continued financial support for in-custody services to the realignment offender populations.

2. Jail Inmate Treatment and Services

AB 109 along with other detainees in the jail facilities have exhibited growth in the level of mental health services needed. Inmates are receiving mental health services to address crisis counseling, clinical/case management, and medication support needs. Prior to AB 109, only about 18.9% of the jail facilities inmate population were requiring these types of mental health services. In 2019, nearly 50% of the incarcerated County jail system inmate population were receiving services through active mental health cases. In 2020, an average of 58.4% of the inmate population received services through active mental health cases each month. In 2021, this increased to 62.1%.

AB 109 detainees who are identified with mental health-related concerns are referred for clinical assessment and jail psychiatric services provided through the University of California, Davis (UCD) Medical Center contract overseen by the Correctional Health Division of the Department of Health Services. The clinical staff assigned at the Main Jail and RCCC provide both in-patient and out-patient psychiatric services. The services involve crisis counseling, clinical treatment and case management oversight and psychotropic medication support. Among detainees, including the AB 109 population receiving jail mental health services, in 2020, approximately 32% of the average daily jail population were being prescribed psychotropic medications that are monitored and overseen by jail psychiatric clinicians. In 2021, this decreased to 27%.

For AB 109 sentenced offenders, who often serve very lengthy sentences, far greater than other convicted felons sentenced to a jail term of one year or less, the AB 109 Plan recommends funding for the Sheriff's additional ongoing supportive individual and group therapy for AB 109 offenders in-custody with extended commitments and identified mental health disorders. This funding also allows the Sheriff's Office to augment the UCD mental health services program to cover the psychotropic prescription medication cost increases for the custody population of County Jail Prison N3 inmates and parole violators.

Sheriff's Office Treatment and Services

The Plan also recommends funding for the Sheriff's expanded in-custody treatment and reentry services and evidence-based programming for the AB 109 N3 offenders convicted and sentenced to county jail and for return-to-custody parole and probation violators incarcerated in the county jail system. The Sheriff's Office is using contract service providers knowledgeable in evidence-based and "best practice" program and treatment models. The Sheriff's Office Reentry Program services were recently described as "close to being the best in the nation" by Mark Carey, a widely respected consultant with extensive expertise in evidence-based reentry programs. Vocational, educational, and treatment programs are based on the best-known research principles. Assessments such as the LS/CMI level of service and case management assessment, ASAM addiction assessment, TCU 5 drug screen, CMHS mental health screening, and URICA readiness for change assessment are used to determine factors that put an individual at risk to reoffend and indicate motivation for change. Then, reentry specialists develop individualized, dynamic case

plans to address those needs and support skill acquisition aimed at reducing the individual’s risk of recidivism. Reentry specialists, many who have lived experience navigating the challenges of reentry, also connect individuals with services upon release and continue providing case management services for up to a year after release. Inmate services include: evidence-based risk/needs assessments, cognitive behavioral therapy, mental health and substance misuse treatment, job/education assistance and development of transitional reentry plans. The inmate programming covers five major areas including (1) academic, vocational, and financial, (2) alcohol and other drugs, (3) aggression, hostility, anger and violence, (4) criminal thinking, behaviors, and associations, and (5) family, marital and relationships. The focus in these areas follows research informed and data driven principles.

Figure 15 Goals Guiding the Sheriff's AB 109 Inmate Services Program

Goals Guiding the Sheriff's AB 109 Inmate Services Program

- The Sheriff’s Office deals with each offender as an individual beginning at the jail intake process.
- The Sheriff’s Office goal is to have a “seamless system from custody to reentry.”
- The Sheriff’s Office relies on evidence-based practices and ongoing evaluation to ensure inmate reentry programs are effective at reducing recidivism.

The programming efforts are extensive and are directed at both in-custody services and development implementation of a comprehensive array of reentry programming for incarcerated AB 109 and other local detainees. The Sheriff’s Office also works to actively seek and expand collaborative partnerships with qualified and experienced community-based providers, faith-based groups, and other organizations.

The AB 109 Plan integrates jail housing capacity and treatment/service programming for the Sheriff’s Office that includes the Jail Release and Pretrial Program, jail inmate service programs including evidence-based risk/needs assessments, cognitive behavioral therapy, alcohol/substance use counseling, job/educational assistance, and development of transitional reentry plans.

Jail Discharge Support Services

The CCPAB recommends that new AB 109 funds be dedicated to providing support services to inmates immediately upon release from incarceration. In light of the COVID-19 pandemic, a new collaboration between the Sheriff’s Office, Public Defender’s Office, Probation Department, Department of Human Assistance, District Attorney’s Office, Superior Court, and Community Based Organizations was formed. This collaboration consisted of the Sheriff’s Office coordinating with the Public Defender on individuals who would be released from jail to mitigate risks from COVID-19. The Public Defender’s Office would then coordinate with Community Based Organizations to provide jail support immediately upon release from custody. This jail support included: light rail tickets, clothing, shoes, water, food, cell phone usage, and resource packets.

The Department of Human Assistance further supported these efforts by putting together packets for General Assistance, Cal-fresh, and Social Security. Community members were then available to meet with inmates upon release and help pass out supplies and support information and assist them with filling out service applications.

This program is in alignment with the goals of AB 109 because it supports public safety and reduced recidivism. The CCPAB believes that in order for inmates to be successful with reentry, basic needs involving clothing, shoes, and transportation must be met at the time of release. In order to further support this coordination, funding should be provided to (1) Community Based Organizations for support, (2) light rail/bus passes for individuals released, and (3) paid or unpaid student intern positions to help with delivery of this service and coordination with justice partners

3. Alternatives To Incarceration

The importance of jail incarceration alternative programs has clearly emerged in counties like Sacramento since the implementation of AB 109 Realignment, which has brought larger numbers of long term, sentenced inmates into county jails. The Sheriff's Own Recognizance (OR) Release Program used the Virginia Pretrial Risk Assessment Instrument (VPRAI) to assess new offense and failure to appear (FTA) until October 2019, when the Probation Department began implementation of the Pretrial Pilot that includes a risk assessment on new offense, new violent offense and FTA and provides different levels of pretrial monitoring in the community upon release.

With the passage of AB 109, the Sheriff's Home Detention Electronic Monitoring (EM) Program was expanded through implementation of the AB 109 Plan to accommodate up to 300 - 350 participants. As of July 2022, the EM Program is serving approximately 260 sentenced inmates. The program offers a less disruptive way for qualified offenders to serve their court-sentenced jail commitments in the community. EM participants are in the program for a maximum of 12 months. The majority of offenders supervised through the program successfully complete all program monitoring requirements.

The Sacramento County Sheriff's Office also has a work project alternative to incarceration program. It's either provided by a court order at the time of sentencing or is offered to eligible inmates as an early release option. Program participants are not required to have a permanent home address. They also are not drug tested. Program accountability is focused on attendance and work performance. Offenders who participate through early release from the County Jail, typically have approximately 60 days or less to complete their sentence.

As of July 2022, the Sheriff's Office alternative custody programs, including the EM program, work project alternative, and alternative sentencing program, collectively averaged about 1,200 active participants. If the Sheriff's Office did not operate these alternative to incarceration programs, the inmate population in the County Jail would likely increase significantly.

Pretrial Programs

Sacramento County has three Pretrial Programs that work collectively to support the release of individuals from custody. These three programs currently reside in the Sheriff's Office, Public Defender's Office, and Probation Department. The CCPAB recommends continued support for these three programs in order to further AB 109 goals of public safety and reducing recidivism.

Sheriff's Jail Release and Pretrial Program

The Jail Release and Pretrial Program is designed to assist jail custody staff and the Court with the identification, investigation, and early release of felony jail detainees who may qualify for an "own recognizance" (OR) jail release. The Program is staffed by Sheriff's personnel who provide screening of pretrial detainees booked into the Main Jail. Sheriff's Office pretrial efforts focus on identifying those who can be safely released without being placed in housing units, typically within 24 hours of booking. This pretrial release population, known as "Quicks," accounted for 26% of all releases in 2019, 25% of all releases in 2020, and 38% in 2021.

Public Defender Pre-Trial Support Services

The Public Defender's Office implemented a new program called the Pre-Trial Support Project. This Project uses social worker students and law students to meet with individuals in custody prior to arraignment and conduct needs assessments. The need assessments include four evidence-based tools: (1) Brief Jail Mental Health Screen, (2) CAGE Substance Abuse Screen, (3) Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) Trauma Assessment, and (4) Homeless Screening Clinical Reminder (HSCR). Once an individual is assessed, this information is provided to the arraignment attorney and the Public Defender Social Worker Unit. This assessment then becomes the foundation to identify individuals in custody for alternatives to incarceration; such as, collaborative courts, diversion, bail motions, discharge planning, and coordinated discharges. If released under the Public Defender Pre-Trial Support Project (PTSP), social workers and community intervention specialists are assigned the case in order to ensure linkage to services and to create and monitor a safe discharge plan. Social Workers remain on an individual's case until there is a sustainable warm hand off in the community through coordinated services to ensure public safety needs are met.

Probation Pretrial Services

The Probation Department's Pretrial Program was created in 2019. Probation conducts assessments on individuals booked into custody and monitors individuals released to Probation's Pretrial Program by the Superior Court at no cost to the client. Monitoring can include court reminder telephone calls, office visits, community visits, and GPS monitoring. In 2022, Probation added a Human Service Assistant (Eligibility Specialist) who can provide linkage to services including General Assistance (GA) and Cal-Fresh. From October 2019 through July 2022,

Probation provided pretrial monitoring for 4,207 clients. As of July 2022, 590 clients were currently receiving pretrial monitoring through the Probation Department.

Collaborative Court and Diversion Support

In 2018, the State of California signed into law AB 1810 Mental Health Diversion. This law allows an alternative to incarceration for AB 109 individuals to receive treatment for mental health in lieu of custody time. Since this law went into effect, July 1, 2018, Sacramento County has seen a significant increase in the number of individuals accepted in the Collaborative Courts and mental health diversion. In 2018, Sacramento Superior Court served 950 individuals in the Collaborative Courts. However, with Mental Health Diversion, this number has increased, indicating there is a growth in need for mental health and substance use treatment services.

Collaborative Courts and Mental Health Diversion are in line with the goals of our County and the AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Act as they offer an alternative to incarceration, provides community monitoring and public safety, and reduces recidivism. The CCPAB recommends that AB 109 funding be used to support the Collaborative Courts and Mental Health Diversion. In order to address growth in need for Collaborative Courts and Mental Health Diversion, the CCPAB recommends that all justice partners, including Superior Court, Public Defender, District Attorney, Sheriff's Office, and Probation receive adequate funding.

Sheriff's Office and Probation Department Alternatives to Incarceration

Sacramento County has taken significant steps to maximize use of recognized pretrial and post-sentence alternatives to incarceration programs and innovative case processing practices in an effort to avoid jail overcrowding. The Sheriff's Office has developed four major alternatives and early release protocols for incarcerated inmates. The programs were implemented in response to the impact of the AB 109 Realignment legislation on the county's jail system. The four alternative programs include (1) Jail Cite and Release Protocol, (2) Pretrial Own Recognizance (OR) Release Program, (3) Sheriff's Work Release Program, and (4) Sheriff's Home Detention and Electronic Monitoring Program.

The expanded use of citation release allows qualified defendants to remain in the community while their arrest incident is adjudicated through Superior Court. Use of the Main Jail's cite and release policies eliminates an unnecessary burden on the Jail. The Pretrial OR Release Program is intended to reduce the number of offenders in the jail who are pending trial. Through the booking process, misdemeanor offenders are issued citations to appear in court at a later date. To qualify for release from jail with a citation, the offender must not have been arrested for: no-bail misdemeanor warrants; domestic-violence related charges; or protective court order violation charges that require an appearance before a judge or magistrate for release if bail is not posted. Offenders arrested on misdemeanor charges involving alcohol or substance use are released from custody with a citation as soon as they are able to care for themselves. If they need further

medical or mental health assistance, they are transported by Sheriff's staff to a medical or mental health facility upon their release.

The Sheriff's Work Release Program provides a post-sentence alternative to incarceration. The Program helps reduce the inmate population within jail facilities by releasing sentenced inmates who qualify for the alternative programming in lieu of jail incarceration.

The Sheriff's Office also has electronic monitoring units for their Home Detention Program. With the passage of AB 109, the Program was expanded to accommodate 300 - 350 participants, and currently supports 260 participants. The expansion of the Home Detention Electronic Monitoring Program (EM) provides the county with a strictly monitored program designed to safely divert convicted higher-risk offenders from jail incarceration to a community-based regimen of supervised home detention that promotes participation in service programs and employment opportunities. In addition, the local justice system has implemented specialized supervision and programming.

Probation has three regional Adult Day Reporting Centers (ADRC) which have been designed around national best practice research. One of the three ADRCs is supported with Realignment funds. These programs have allowed qualified offenders to fulfill their sentences without occupying jail beds. In addition, the Probation Department has recommended split sentences for AB 109 offenders under Section 1170(h) of the Penal Code as often as possible, which further reduces the need for long-term bed space in the county jail and allows offenders to spend a significant portion of their sentenced time out in the community where Probation, through ADRCs and other outreach efforts, facilitates access to services that address identified needs.

Probation also utilizes flash incarceration sanctions, when necessary, to ensure continued compliance with community supervision requirements for the PRCS and Mandatory Supervision populations. Since flash incarceration is limited to a maximum of ten days in the jail, this program operates as an alternative to incarceration by providing a graduated intermediate sanction process to encourage compliance rather than rebooking offenders who are not meeting supervision requirements to serve the remainder of their terms in jail.

Community Based Services

In 2020, the Carey Group completed a study of the Sacramento County Criminal Justice System focused on approaches to safely reduce the jail population. Consistent with recommendations from the Carey Group, the CCPAB recommends expanding use of alternatives to incarceration that include services to address identified needs.

Sober Living Residences

Based on the Sacramento County Public Defender's need assessments conducted September 2020 through February 2021, CCPAB recognizes that nearly 32% of the pretrial individuals incarcerated in jail are in need of support to address substance misuse. Such support encompasses the goals of AB 109 Realignment because it provides alternatives to incarceration through evidence-based treatment and support.

The CCPAB recommends expanding access to Sober Living Residences through AB 109 funding. Sober Living Residences are safe sober homes which are less costly than treatment centers. These homes provide the AB 109 population a safe place and the ability to transition back into the community upon discharge from jail. The CCPAB recognizes a need for additional prevention and recovery support for the AB 109 population to keep the community safe.

Expand Capacity for Sacramento County Mental Health Treatment

The NAACP and Justice 2 Jobs published a report in March 2021 called, Snapshot: 3 Critical Criminal Justice Programs. This report outlined the need to support the Public Defender's Pretrial Support Project and the new Department of State Hospitals Mental Health Diversion Program. Additionally, this report highlighted community concerns regarding a lack of mental health support in Sacramento County and encouraged expanding the Sacramento County Mental Health Treatment Center (MHTC) in order to provide an alternative to incarceration for law enforcement.

Per the report, MHTC was built to house 100 individuals. Prior to 2018, law enforcement regularly used MHTC as an alternative to incarceration. However, in 2018 the facility closed part of the structure and now MHTC only houses 50 individuals. This closure, limited law enforcements ability to use MHTC as an alternative to incarceration.

In March 2021, the CCPAB reached out to the MHTC to determine whether it is currently used as an alternative to incarceration. Per the MHTC, roughly 50% of their population in March 2021 was from the jail and it operates at nearly full capacity daily. Data suggests that there is a need to increase community based capacity for mental health treatment throughout Sacramento County. The CCPAB recommends expansion of alternatives to incarceration through outpatient and inpatient mental health treatment services in the community.

Community Hubs

The CCPAB recognizes community insights shared regarding greater need for Community Hubs within the county to provide supportive services. The highlighted service needs for Community Hubs include serving as trauma response centers that work toward healing individuals and families in the community who are already going through the justice system or at-risk of becoming involved with the justice system. The work already undertaken at existing Community Hubs is consistent with goals of AB 109 to reduce recidivism and maintain public safety. The CCPAB

recommends considering additional resources to Community Based Organizations to expand Community Hubs/Resource Centers.

4. Community Supervision

Sheriff and Probation

The AB 109 Realignment Plan supports ongoing community based programming and supervision through both the Sheriff's Office and Probation Department. The Sheriff's program is directed to AB 109 offenders who are transitioned from Reentry Programs to the Home Detention program, which has been expanded to the realignment offender populations. The program includes cognitive behavioral counseling services combined with intensive community supervision.

The Sheriff's Office Home Detention Electronic Monitoring (EM) Program is designed to safely divert and strictly monitor convicted higher-risk AB 109 offenders from county jail incarceration to a community-based regimen of supervised home detention. Offenders selected for participation undergo intensive supervision and are allowed to seek and maintain employment, and participate in approved therapeutic and/or rehabilitation counseling programs. Active EM supervision systems are utilized to ensure offender compliance with set limits on their location, activities and communications. The Sheriff's Office contracts with a non-profit organization to provide cognitive behavioral change services to offenders participating in the AB 109 Home Detention/EM program. The program's goal is to promote positive change in offenders thinking and behaviors by focusing on the elimination of criminogenic risk factors, providing guidance and probation/parole terms, directing role playing/activities on methods of avoiding crime, and promoting skill building in the pursuit of education, career, and fiscal/time management.

The Probation Department handles responsibility for traditional and realigned offender populations through an Adult Supervision Model that is a risk-based supervision system. Probation's intake and case management process applies a validated risk assessment tool to target resources to those posing greatest risk to public safety and incentivizing compliance through a step-down approach to supervision that includes front-loading supervision and treatment resources during the earliest period of supervision, when risk of recidivism is highest.

The Sacramento County Probation Department maintains an effective county-wide supervision network of three regional Adult Day Reporting Centers (ADRC) with departmental and AB 109 Public Safety Realignment funds recommended by the Sacramento Community Corrections Partnership (CCP). The ADRCs provide community supervision and targeted interventions which serve the Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) and mandatory supervision offender populations created by the realignment legislation.

The Probation Department's three ADRCs integrate evidence-based practices, conduct actuarial assessments, provide case planning based on criminogenic needs and offer cognitive behavioral programming and support services. ADRC programs have shown great promise in helping to reduce the jail population and recidivism because they provide, over a longer period of time, intensive services that address offenders' needs in a holistic way, targeting long-term risk reduction.

The Adult Day Reporting Centers (ADRC) create a continuum of services, sanctions, and rewards/incentives that respond to offender needs while providing high intensity supervision. The program approach involves community-based organizations and probation officers who work together to couple service interventions and supervision. Program services are comprehensively structured, evidence-based, multi-pronged, and address different facets of an offender's presenting problems: behavioral self-control, substance misuse, educational and vocational needs, health and mental health, social services, benefit screening, family and community support.

The ADRCs are for male and female offenders who have been assessed as having a high risk to reoffend and have been identified as having significant criminogenic needs. Depending on the offender's assessed needs, the four phase program is structured to be completed in approximately 9 months, but allows for instances of relapse, custodial sanctions, and other interruptions common to the delivery of rehabilitative services.

The ADRC includes drug testing, cognitive-behavioral treatment classes, referrals to community-based organizations, and access to employment training, job placement assistance and participation in the Probation Department's Community Outreach Unit (work project crews) to provide restitution to victims. The programming for PRCS offenders returning from state prison and Mandatory Supervision offenders also includes Intensive Supervision caseloads.

Each ADRC concentrates community supervision resources on the period immediately following the person's release from custody and adjusting supervision strategies as the needs of the person released, the victim, the community and the offender's family change. The ADRC staff and program providers facilitate offender's sustained engagement in treatment, mental health, and other supportive services. Job development and supportive employment are a key element of the programming and service linkage activities Probation staff undertake. Efforts are made to address obstacles that make it difficult for an offender to obtain and retain viable employment while under community supervision.

Responding to violations with swift and certain sanctions is another key element of the case management and supervision activities carried out by the Adult Day Reporting Centers (ADRC) probation staff. Many of the violations which occur among the AB 109 realigned population are addressed with graduated sanctions, inclusive of both custodial and non-custodial measures, and offenders are held accountable in the community without compromising public safety.

Figure 16 Responding to ADRC Program Violations

Responding to ADRC Program Violations

- **Community Service Referrals:** As a non-custodial means to address technical violations of supervision and ADRC participation, clients are referred to partnering community based organizations to complete a pre-determined period of community service as determined by the Probation Officer.
- **Community Outreach Unit (COU):** Referrals to the Probation Department’s work project crews are made as a voluntary means to address victim restitution, and as a resource to address technical violations of supervision which include failure to engage in ADRC participation.
- **Citations:** Use of citations in lieu of detention to release eligible persons arrested for misdemeanor or infraction offenses on a signed Promise to Appear, in accordance with Penal Code Section 853.6
- **Flash Incarceration:** Applicable to PRCS and Mandatory Supervision offenders who violate the supervision conditions or treatment plan and as a result can be placed in county jail for a maximum of ten days.

The Probation Department cannot fully serve the PRCS and Mandatory Supervision offender populations along with standard probation populations to the extent evidence-based practices would indicate because the allocated funding levels directed toward probation services do not allow for all of the realigned and high risk probation populations to be served at the ADRCs. Because of limited AB 109 funding, the Probation Department has had to leverage existing resources by utilizing system-wide ADRC programming, which is, in part, paid for by Senate Bill 678 funding. The Department is also using multiple community-based providers for AB 109 clients who require services.

PRCS and Mandatory Supervision offenders who have completed the ADRC program or participated in Intensive Supervision and have demonstrated progress, are reassessed for a step down to less intensive supervision options with reductions in reporting and other conditions. AB 109 offenders (male or female) who do not have a serious physical limitation or significant mental health issue are also eligible to participate in the Community Outreach Unit (COU) work project program. The COU staff are responsible for the transportation, supervision, and oversight at jobsites for all Mandatory Supervision and PRCS offenders participating.

Expansion of ADRCs

While the ADRCs have had a positive impact on the AB 109 population, Sacramento County is so vast not everyone is able to easily access the locations of ADRC programs. The CCPAB recommends considering expanding ADRCs to other locations in the County.

5. ADRC Mental Health Services

Each Adult Day Reporting Center (ADRC) provides mental health services that include (a) screening and assessment, (b) counseling, and (c) case management services for the PRCS and Mandatory Supervision offenders supervised through the ADRC. Offenders who report mental health treatment history or symptoms to ADRC staff are referred for assessments. They are also assessed for alcohol and drug issues and staff make referrals for treatment. The ADRC multi-disciplinary team will also monitor the treatment and progress of PRCS and Mandatory Supervision offenders who are already receiving mental health services in community settings. The program may also provide counseling and/or case management interventions for clients in order to support the effectiveness of the combination of outside mental health services and their ADRC treatment plan. Program staff provide individual counseling for offenders with mental health disorders, in collaboration with the ADRC treatment plan devised by the multi-disciplinary team. The mental health staff also work with the ADRC team and outside service providers to develop and implement needed case management plans.

The AB 109 Plan recommends funding support for the Probation Department and County Behavioral Health Services to continue implementing procedures for meeting PRCS and Mandatory Supervision offenders' psychotropic prescription medication needs when they are released from state prison or county jail. These services include prescribing, administering, dispensing, and monitoring of psychiatric medications. They also include the evaluation of the need for initial / ongoing medications, ancillary lab costs, and instruction in how to use the medication, and alternatives to medication.

The Sheriff's Office and Probation Department are working together to leverage access for AB 109 offenders who need mental health treatment and/or psychotropic medication prescriptions and case management support. The two agencies are also working jointly with County Behavioral Health Services to provide greater access to community based mental health services, which may be supported by Medi-Cal funding available through the Affordable Care Act and Drug Medi-Cal expansion. The CCPAB encourages this approach.

6. AB 109 Workload

This AB 109 Plan also recommends funding for workload augmentation involving the District Attorney, Public Defender, and Sacramento Superior Court.

District Attorney's Office

The AB 109 Plan recommends funding for Crime Lab staffing (a criminalist and a forensic lab technician) which allows the District Attorney (DA) to better respond in a timely fashion and manage the added toxicology workload including the drug testing of PRCS and Mandatory Supervision offenders and some felony probationers conducted by the Probation Department.

Presumptive positive tests collected by the Probation Department are sent to the DA's Crime Lab for confirmation. The Crime Lab also analyzes evidentiary samples from defendants arrested for alcohol and drug charges. Drug testing is an important tool in the effective supervision of these offenders.

AB 109 Planning

The CCPAB recommends that implementation of the AB 109 Plan be overseen by a county position dedicated to tracking and monitoring data to ensure the plan is successfully implemented. As such, CCPAB recommends that the funding be set aside in order to support a position that will (1) track data and measurable outcomes related to the AB 109 Plan, (2) assess implementation of programs/treatment/services and (3) identify and address racial disparity issues that preliminary data indicates exist. In July 2022, Sacramento County hired an analyst in the Office of the County Executive, Public Safety and Justice Agency to perform these roles. The CCPAB recommends AB 109 Planning funds continue to be used to support this position.

7. Benefit Eligibility Assistance and Transitional Housing

The AB 109 Plan also funds Human Service Assistants (Eligibility Specialists) who are located at the jail facilities and the Probation Department's Adult Day Reporting Centers. The Human Service Assistants (HSA) focus on providing social service benefits and other service referrals. The HSA staff will screen for Medi-Cal eligibility and will accept and process applications for General Assistance (GA) and Cal-Fresh for AB 109 offenders. If the HSA determines there are additional services needed (homeless assistance, Cal-Works, employment services, alcohol or other drug, mental health, or SSI application assistance), the appropriate referrals will be made to these services in coordination with social workers and reentry staff located at the jail facilities and Probation where staff process offenders transitioning from the jail or state prison to community supervision with probation. The HSA screening also includes Affordable Care Act and other social safety net benefits the offender populations can access.

The AB 109 Plan also prioritizes funding for contracts with providers for emergency and transitional housing beds with wrap around service assistance to AB 109 County Jail Prison N3 inmates leaving custody and Probation Department PRCS and Mandatory Supervision offenders.

The intent of the Program is to provide up to 90 days of emergency shelter for each County Jail Prison N3, PRCS, and Mandatory Supervision offender to address issues with homelessness. It is targeted to those AB 109 individuals most likely to be at risk for reoffense due to housing insecurity and homelessness. Those referred are high-risk of homelessness or have a living situation that heavily contributes to the likelihood of reoffense. Examples include individuals who are (a) literally sleeping in a vehicle, the streets, or another place not meant for human habitation; (b) living with roommates with extensive recent gang or criminal activity; (c) staying in a remote or rural area and lacking transportation to be in compliance with release requirements; and (d)

living in complexes or neighborhoods with significant illegal drug activity.

Case management staff also work with transitional housing residents through their network of wrap around service providers to address a range of personal needs including (a) housing placement, (b) employment assistance, (c) transportation, (d) mental health services, and (e) other healthcare services. The staff also provide life skills counseling and referrals for identified alcohol and/or substance use services.

8. Risk and Needs Assessment Process – Evidence-Based Practices

Risk and needs assessments based on validated tools combined with individual case planning is a vital operational component in this AB 109 Plan. The agencies represented among the CCP Executive Committee, particularly the Sheriff's Office and Probation Department, are using recognized assessment instruments when assigning both incarcerated and out-of-custody offenders to the appropriate level of monitoring/supervision and matching their identified needs with programs that address the specific criminal risk factors of the individual.

The Probation Department's Screening, Intake and Assessment Units, which assign clients to Adult Day Reporting Centers, is using the **Washington Static Risk Assessment** and the **LS/CMI (Level of Service/Case Management Inventory Assessment)**, which is used on formal probation, PRCS and Mandatory Supervision cases to assess static risk level to assign level/type of community supervision. Sheriff's staff and contracted providers at the jail facilities are using the **LS-CMI** and a comprehensive package of other assessments to identify risk and criminogenic needs for offenders in custody to prepare for transitioning back into the community.

The **Addiction Severity Index (ASI)** is also an assessment used to identify addictive behavior. The ASI gathers information relating to the individual's past and current employment, their medical history, their background of alcohol and drug use and family history. The jail facilities are also using a Pre-Screen Assessment which is a tool used by facility social workers to identify the offenders needs i.e. education, employment, housing, substance abuse, family support, financial, medical and mental health. Other behavioral health, housing, educational, employment, and support service assessments are also being conducted to better identify and address the individual needs of all types of offenders, including those who have been realigned.

Both agencies' risk and needs assessment processes are continuous and involve the ongoing collection and review of information, observations, and collateral information that goes beyond a one-time event and are used to inform case decisions, case planning and targeting of services. Probation and jail staff are trained to administer the assessment tools, and are using effective motivational interviewing and engagement techniques. Individual case plans identify the frequency of reporting, target criminogenic needs, specify the sequence of services and treatment, identify strengths, and determine an offender's level of motivation and basic needs.

Development of case and service plans is a collaborative process. Jail caseworkers and ADRC probation officers complete case plans together with offenders and service providers. The goals of the case plan are understood by each participant and are realistic and achievable. The service plans are frequently reviewed and discussed with each offender and modified when needed. Offenders are encouraged and positively reinforced for their efforts toward achieving the case planning steps and goals. A time frame for finalizing the identified steps offenders need to complete is also established.

9. Cognitive Behavioral Counseling and Treatment

The Sheriff's Office and Probation Department are using significant staff time and financial resources to make available evidence-based cognitive behavioral counseling, treatment, and rehabilitative programming to in- and out-of-custody AB 109 offenders. The program focus in these areas follows eight evidence-based practices (EBP) and principles including (1) targeting highest risk offenders, (2) assessing offenders' needs, (3) designing responsivity into programming, (4) developing behavior management plans, (5) delivering treatment programs using cognitive-based strategies, (6) motivating and shaping offender behaviors, (7) engaging the community as a protective factor against recidivism and for support of offender reentry and reintegration, and (8) identifying outcomes and measuring progress.

Figure 17 Principles Stressed in Developing and Implementing Offender Services and Treatment Programs

Principles Stressed in Developing And Implementing Offender Services and Treatment Programs

Principle #1: Create a Positive Environment. Treatment programs for offenders must have a plan and well-defined goals for both service providers and the population for which they care. Crucial within this framework are ethical principles and a plan for efficient response to issues that affect the program facility as a whole. A well-trained, cohesive staff, with access to adequate outside resources is necessary.

Principle #2: Design a Strong Program. Programs need to reflect a consistent set of values. The program should be based on thorough review of the literature regarding what works, and should be pilot tested for effectiveness. In order to be sustainable, programs also need to be fiscally responsible.

Principle #3: Build a High-Quality Staff. The program director and treatment staff are professionally trained and experienced. Staff is selected based on their belief in rehabilitation and their understanding of effective therapies for offenders.

Principle #4: Understand Offenders' Needs. Offenders are evaluated for their level of risk with a research based assessment instrument. The assessment also looks at how offenders respond to different styles and modes of service, and is repeated over time to determine if changes in treatment routine are needed.

Principle #5: Target What Works. Treatment plans target the factors that research shows prevent recidivism. Therapies should include more rewards and incentives than punishment and should strategize ways to prevent relapse once offenders complete the formal treatment phase.

Principle #6: Demonstrate Good Practice. Program therapists help offenders by practicing effective reinforcement and disapproval. Treatment includes exercises in problem-solving techniques, skill-building, appropriate use of authority, and relationship-building.

Principle #7: Communicate With Others. The treatment agency makes referrals and, where necessary, advocates for its clients to help them receive high quality services in the community.

Principle #8: Evaluate Progress of the Program. The program routinely conducts evaluations of its effectiveness with both staff and clients.

Both the Sheriff's Office and Probation Department urge their program providers to teach curriculum and utilize activities that are evidence-based and that specifically address offenders' criminogenic needs. Both agencies favor program providers that, during the process of placing offenders into their respective programs, adhere to the eight principles of Evidence-Based Practice.

Each agency's programming involves two types of cognitive treatment approaches including (a) cognitive skills training, and (b) cognitive restructuring. The cognitive skill training is based on the premise that offenders have never learned the "thinking skills" required to function productively and responsibly in the community. This skill deficit is remedied by systematic training in skills, such as problem solving, negotiation, assertiveness, anger control, and social skills focused on specific social situations, like making a complaint or asking for help. Cognitive restructuring is based on the premise that offenders have learned destructive attitudes and thinking habits that point them to criminal behavior. Cognitive restructuring consists of identifying the specific attitudes and ways of thinking that point to criminality and systematically replacing them with new attitudes and ways of thinking.

Cognitive restructuring and cognitive skills training approaches are complementary and can be combined in a single program. When practiced in a community model, re-socialization can be enhanced and accelerated. Both cognitive strategies take an objective and systematic approach to change. Change is not coerced; offenders are taught how to think for themselves and to make their own decisions. Cognitive corrections programs regard offenders as fully responsible for their behavior. Thinking is viewed as a type of learned behavior. Dishonesty and failure to take responsibility are the primary targets for change.

The Sheriff's Office is contracting with qualified public and private service providers experienced with risk and needs assessments, evidence-based model counseling, and other interventions that facilitate the reentry of offenders from the county jail to the community. Identification and assignment of AB 109 inmates to services is based on the jail facilities AB 109 inmate intake process. A key element of the process involves a cognitive behavioral orientation which identifies how thinking and behavior are related and encourages detainees to take personal responsibility for both. The orientation is based on the Critical Thinking curriculum which targets those inmates who have experienced lengthy criminal histories, anti-social attitudes, and a criminalized lifestyle.

The Sheriff's Office contracts with several community treatment providers to support intensive alcohol and other drug treatment for the Housing for Accountable Living Transitions/Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (HALT/RSAT) Program. The HALT/RSAT Program handles inmates' substance abuse problems. HALT/RSAT is an integrated counseling program offering several components that when taken together, addresses all ramifications of addiction and chemical dependency. While participating in services, inmates are required to attend 36 weekly hours of mandatory and nine hours of optional accountability, education and counseling services. One of the components focuses on relapse prevention and process groups. The counseling is directed at

the habitual thinking process that leads to relapse and at an understanding of belief systems which can lead to prevention. Another component in the group process provides inmates with a Framework for Recovery (a cognitive behavioral therapy) that includes concepts and techniques which focus on the underlying barriers to recovery.

The programming also includes (a) structured life skill classes, (b) survivor impact group counseling, and (c) groups that focus on role playing for change, and (d) transition choices for incarcerated offenders. Participants are provided employment services through Job Readiness Specialists. Case management is provided for the participants utilizing Reentry Specialists. Many of the Reentry Specialist have lived experience to build from. These staff provide in-custody and post-release drug and alcohol treatment including a wide range of support services directed to male and female inmates.

Employment Specialists work with offenders prior to release to develop resumes, teach job search skills, help offenders begin searching for employment opportunities, and directly link offenders to employers who often interview candidates while they are still in custody. The Employment Specialists attend business hiring group meetings on behalf of the jail facilities to extend the knowledge and awareness of the Reentry Programs.

All cognitive behavioral classes are offered both inside the jail facilities and out in the community. Reentry specialists complete a discharge plan on all inmates released from the in-custody portion of the reentry programs, which includes (a) identification of outside classes offenders can continue to attend, (b) personal identification documents necessary to secure employment, and (c) assistance for offenders in acquiring basic needs and ensuring transportation to Probation, Court etc. Based on the individual assessments completed for each incarcerated offender, they can be enrolled in a series of other “wrap-around” service classes based on educational level, addiction issues, prior domestic violence, and vocational interest. The classes include:

- Teaching participants social skills, cognitive self-change, and problem solving.
- Educating participants in the social / biological / psychological consequences of addiction.
- Providing participants with job search and employment skills.
- Providing participants with the opportunity to learn from others the negative effects of violence and criminal activity.
- Offering participants a therapeutic environment to examine past situations and events in their lives.
- Working with men and women to stop their violent behavior with themselves, their families, and their community.
- Relapse prevention and process groups. Groups focus on the habitual thinking process that leads to relapse, and an understanding of the role models’ belief system that can lead to prevention.

Adult basic educational classes are also available at RCCC which help inmates develop the necessary educational skills to secure a general education diploma. The academic programming is a collaborative effort between jail facilities and community school personnel, and is directed to providing educational / academic assistance to both male and female custody inmates. Securing high school diplomas, GED certificates, and building “stackable” secondary education credits that establish a career is emphasized for individuals who have not completed basic high school academic requirements. Both Sheriff and school personnel track and report yearly progress with respect to GED certificates which are issued to county jail offenders.

Parenting classes also help male and female inmates develop skills and techniques to assist offenders in working with their children and grandchildren. A wide range of vocational training opportunities are also offered at both jail facilities. Inmates can participate in the following vocational programs:

- Welding – Students are taught a variety of weld types, equipment maintenance, and job skills necessary to gain and maintain employment in the welding profession. Graduates of the welding class also earn three college credits at Los Rios Community Colleges. Upon completion, students earn up to three certifications from the American Welding Society.
- Landscaping and Horticulture – Students learn plant propagation, irrigation, and landscape maintenance techniques. Upon completion, students earn four college credits at Los Rios Community Colleges.
- Custodial – Students learn a variety of skills in the custodial and housekeeping trades, equipment maintenance and repair, and cleaning materials safety.
- Computer Skills – Students learn basic computer skills and Microsoft Office software as well as telephone answering skills, filing techniques, and other office tasks.
- Safety and Sanitation – Students learn kitchen safety and sanitary skills for working in a kitchen setting.
- Cake Decorating – Students learn how to bake and decorate cakes, breads, and pastries. Students are prepared for a job in a bakery, deli, or pastry shop.
- Culinary Arts – Students learn basic culinary skills and are prepared for jobs in the food service industry.
- Graphic Arts and Design Program - Students learn Computer-Aided-Drafting (CAD) skills that can prepare them for a career in CAD Technology. Students obtain certification in laser engraving, dye sublimation, solvent and UV printing using state of the art software and equipment.
- Automotive Technology Program – Students learn automotive repair using computer-based equipment. The program offers a wide variety of industry certifications through the nationally recognized accrediting body, Automotive Service Excellence (ASE).
- Bee Keeping – Offenders participate in a six-month structured training program on bee keeping and honey harvesting. Students learn the process of bee keeping from hive development and maintenance through the extraction and preparation of honey.
- Construction Technology – Students learn a variety of trade skills identified by local

employers as critical skills necessary for post-release employment. From foundation to finish carpentry, students have the ability to complete a variety of certification based skills.

- **Sheriff’s Wild Horse Program** – The Wild Horse Program provides an environment for wild horses and incorporates a six phase training curriculum for program participants through a partnership with the Bureau of Land Management Wild Horse and Burro Program. The program provides offenders work skills and sensitivity training in preparing gentled wild horses for public adoption.

The Probation Department’s Adult Day Reporting Centers and intensive AB 109 supervision caseloads also require a great deal of staff and counselor time to provide onsite cognitive behavioral curricula. The focus is on changing distorted or dysfunctional attitudes and behaviors by teaching new cognitive skills that involve structured learning experiences designed to replace negative cognitive processes. These cognitive behavioral programs are designed to assist PRCS and Mandatory Supervision AB 109 offenders with four primary tasks: (1) defining the problems that led them into conflict with authorities, (2) selecting goals, (3) generating new alternative prosocial solutions, and (4) implementing those solutions.

The cognitive behavioral counseling consists of highly structured treatments that are detailed in standardized manuals and delivered to groups of 8 – 12 participants in a classroom-like setting. The cognitive behavioral treatment teaches participants an introspective process for examining their ways of thinking and their feelings, beliefs, and attitudes. This process is reinforced throughout the program period. Social skills training is provided as an alternative to anti-social behaviors. The program culminates by integrating the skills participants have learned into steps for problem-solving.

Figure 18 Probation Department's ADRC Onsite Staff and Cognitive Behavioral Curricula

Probation Department’s Adult Day Reporting Centers (ADRC) Onsite Staff and Cognitive Behavioral Curricula	
<u>Onsite Cognitive Behavioral Curricula</u>	<u>Onsite Staff</u>
Thinking For a Change (T4C): Provides cognitive restructuring, social skills development and problem-solving.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Registered Nurse ■ Eligibility Specialist ■ Case Manager ■ Reentry Transition Specialist ■ GED Teacher ■ Individual & Group Counselors ■ Wellness Counselor ■ Probation Officers
Seeking Safety: Addresses co-occurring post-traumatic stress and develops safe relationship structuring.	
Criminal Lifestyles: Targets criminal thinking, attitudes and behavior.	
Anger Management: Emphasizes positive behavioral rehearsal.	
Substance Misuse: Builds a foundation for recovery and managing relapse warning signs.	

Problem-solving becomes the central approach participants learn that enables them to work through difficult situations without engaging in criminal or counterproductive behavior. Within

the social skills component of the program, participants try using their newly developed social skills in group role playing situations. After each role play, the group discusses and assesses how well the participant did in following the steps of the social skill being learned. Through a variety of approaches, the counseling seeks to provide participants with the skills as well as the internal motivation to choose positive behavior and avoid criminal behavior. Adult basic educational classes are also available in the ADRC programs to help clients develop the necessary educational skills needed to secure a general education diploma. Probation also contracts with Elk Grove Unified School District and the Sacramento County Office of Education (SCOE) to provide these services.

10. AB 109 Reentry Services

Sheriff's Office Reentry Services

The risk and needs assessment data assembled by the Sheriff's Office and Probation Department on AB 109 referrals since Realignment was enacted shows there is no single category of offenders. Education levels, work history, job readiness, drug and alcohol abuse history, and physical / mental health issues vary widely. What the data has previously shown is that two out of five jail or prison detainees have not earned a high school diploma or a General Education Development (GED) Certificate. Three of every four offenders released have a substance use problem and more than one out of three report some form of physical or mental disability. Fifty-five percent (55.0%) have children under the age of 18 who often depend on them for some financial support. Only one out of five have sustained employment. These deficits and limitations create substantial challenges when released from jail or prison into the community. During the first weeks after incarcerated offenders return to the community, they are at a heightened risk of rearrest and relapse, making this period crucial for their success.

Reentry staff at the jail facilities have been added to ensure a comprehensive individual reentry plan is developed for each sentenced inmate. The reentry plan begins with an interview by social workers, testing by Elk Grove Adult Education, and a risk assessments completed by trained reentry specialists. This process determines education levels, work history, and job readiness, as well as identifying post-release situations that may place the individual at risk for reoffending. Based upon classification, participation in these programs is mandatory. Each offender is evaluated 60 – 90 days prior to release and assisted by an eligibility specialist to apply for benefits and other services for unmet needs. Reentry specialists each carry an offender caseload and work with the offender in a case management model for up to one year after release from custody.

Probation Department Reentry Services

For the Probation Department, field officers conduct pre-release visits at six Northern California prisons and both local jail facilities to ensure inmates slated to return to Sacramento County successfully transition into participation at the Adult Day Reporting Centers or AB 109 Supervision

Units. The Department has a very high show-up rate for those offenders visited in state prison prior to release. Upon their release, participants immediately meet with an Intake officer and receive a screening by an eligibility specialist for services including General Assistance, SSI, CalFresh, Medi-Cal, Veteran’s benefits, CalWorks, and the Affordable Care Act. Offenders are also given a medical screening to assess current medical conditions, assistance with obtaining medications, and referrals to county clinics.

A major emphasis in the reentry service programming is ensuring that reentry plans continue when offenders return to their neighborhoods. For this reason, the Sheriff’s Office and Probation Department will continue to collaborate and strengthen their working relationships with agency reentry staff and other community-based service providers. The work the agencies are pursuing is intended to allow incarcerated offenders to participate in a broad-based integrated supportive network comprised of community and faith-based organizations, county government, and local criminal justice agencies.

Figure 19 AB 109 Reentry Services



Expungement and Record Modification Services

The CCPAB recommends adding Expungement and Record Modification Services to the AB 109 Reentry population in order to help remove barriers to job opportunities and critical services, promoting community safety and economic opportunity, and addressing racial and economic inequity within the criminal justice system. With this program, the Public Defender, District Attorney, Probation, and Superior Court aim to “identify and implement solutions to eliminate institutional, structural, and systemic racial inequity in all community services provided by the County” as noted in the Board of Supervisors November 16, 2020 Resolution –Declaring Racism a Public Health Crisis.

Record modification services help our community and the County. A 2020 study published by the Harvard Law Review found that people who clear their records have extremely low recidivism rates and experience a sharp upturn in their employment opportunities and their wages (an average of 22% increase in income). Recent changes in the law have increased demand for record modification services (e.g. AB 1950 [shortened probation terms] and AB 1869 [eliminated many fines and fees]).

To assist the community with this critical record clearing and modification service, the CCPAB recommends: (1) Attorney positions in both the District Attorney and Public Defender Offices, (2) Probation staff to assist with recommendations, and (3) Superior Court staff to process the filings.

Program Service Gaps

Even with a broad range of services in-custody and in the community, Sacramento County’s growth in need for behavioral health, housing, and other support services has outpaced the ability to expand service capacities. Efforts are underway to further integrate, expand, and enhance multi-disciplinary services that address increasingly complex needs for people involved in the local justice system. Sacramento County continues to develop a more robust integrated and collaborative continuum of correctional and community based services that are integrated across systems at the least restrictive and most cost efficient level for keeping the community safe and reducing recidivism.

As part of the long-term planning and program recommendation process, the CCP previously collected input from the community and faith-based organizations, substance misuse and mental health treatment providers, education and training providers, advisory boards, and the public to identify service gaps and priority needs for the AB 109 implementation process. Based on public input, a list representing very broad/general categories of strategic program areas was developed. Using the list, the CCP previously ranked the categories to help guide future program and service implementation decisions.

Based on the CCP stakeholder agency reviews and public comments, several high priority needs were identified including expansion of post-custody (a) reentry services, (b) substance misuse treatment, (c) mental health treatment, and (d) employment services. Other identified priority service gaps included the need to expand in-custody (a) cognitive behavioral therapy treatment and (b) reentry service assistance for incarcerated AB 109 offender groups. (See Appendix C: CCP Identified Program Gaps and Priorities for Long-Term Planning)

As the CCPAB continues to evaluate implementation of the AB 109 Plan, it will consider and assess the progress and status in priority service areas when recommending further AB 109 Plan updates regarding programming and services for the N3, PRCS, and parole offender populations.

Service Gaps Associated with Mays Consent Decree

Sacramento County is currently subject to a consent decree resulting from *Mays et al. v. County of Sacramento Case No. 2:18-cv-02081* under which a federal court ordered a remedial plan to address unconstitutional conditions of confinement in county jails. The consent decree is monitored by court appointed experts and class counsel. The consent decree includes the following: Segregation and Housing Remedial Plan, Americans with Disability Act Remedial Plan, Suicide Prevention Remedial Plan, Discipline and Use of Force with Mental Health Inmates Remedial Plan, Mental Health Care Remedial Plan, and Medical Care Remedial Plan. COVID-19, insufficient staffing, and old (non-ADA, non-HIPAA compliant) facilities have created challenges to compliance. To move toward compliance, Sacramento County commissioned reports aimed to understand its facility limitations and better understand its population to identify reduction strategies, including diversion (reducing the number of inmates booked and housed in jail), reduction in length of stay, and reductions in returns to custody. Once the findings of these reports are made public and direction from the Board of Supervisors has been received, the CCP may be looked upon to implement or expand on particular programs aimed at reducing the jail's Average Daily Population using AB 109 funds.

Monitoring and Evaluation

To date, the Sacramento Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) has made program and service recommendations that created the program management structure and “core” agency responsibilities for the partnering criminal justice agencies. In order to collect, analyze and report to the public and local stakeholders on the implementation of the AB 109 Plan, the CCP Advisory Board (CCPAB) has been working to establish standardized measures and metrics to better understand how well the county is doing overall with measures tied to the three major AB 109 Plan Goals of 1) Decreasing Use of Jail Housing, 2) Maintaining Community Safety, and 3) Reducing Recidivism.

Many of these same metrics can be used with regard to specific Program or Service Goals, and will provide a more complete understanding of impacts from AB 109 investments in coordination with individualized success metrics based on specific internal program and service goals.

Recognizing there are limits to what is feasible to collect, and that many kinds of metrics could be useful, the CCPAB developed recommendations for measurement that emphasize use of existing data sources and the inclusion of new data sources only where needed, guided by clear data definitions and methodologies for tracking and reporting the data to be captured.

Sacramento County updates its Sequential Intercept Model (SIM) annually (included here as Appendix B) and aims to tie specific metrics to each area of the SIM. As this data is made available, the CCPAB encourages publication of this data in a manner that the public can easily access and comprehend. The SIM enables an understanding of the many layers involved in the Sacramento County’s justice system and this data can be used to inform AB 109 planning and assist in reporting efforts moving forward.

Data Driven Analysis of Program Participation and Outcomes

In relation to the AB 109 Plan’s overarching goals, the CCPAB recommends the suggested metrics below. These metrics allow for identification of baseline data and periodic updates for monitoring trends over time.

Table 7 AB 109 Overarching Goals and Associated Metrics

AB 109 Plan Goals:	Related Metrics:	Timeframe:	Source:
1. Decreasing Use of Jail Housing	Jail Profile Data reported by SSO to BSCC - Booking Totals, Average Daily Population, Un-sentenced vs Sentenced ADP	Monthly; Six Months: Jan-Jun; Jul-Dec	https://bscc.ca.gov/s_fsojailprofilesurvey/
2. Maintaining Community Safety	CA DOJ Crime Data (UCR/NIBRS) - Reported Crime Total and Breakout of Violent, Property and Arson Totals	Calendar Year; Monthly Average	https://openjustice.doj.ca.gov/exploration/crime-statistics/crimes-clearances
3. Reducing Recidivism ¹	Countywide recidivism measure aligned with the BSCC definition ² to the extent possible based on data tracking methodology possible with existing data systems	Monthly; Six Months: Jan-Jun; Jul-Dec	<i>Reports To Be Developed (Sheriff's Office; Probation)</i>

¹ The CCPAB recognizes that recidivism is impacted by complex personal, sociological, and economic situations and, therefore, cannot be used as a measurement of success of rehabilitation. The CCPAB further recognizes a need to continue to develop new ways to measure barriers to and facilitate post-release success. The CCPAB will continue to strive to identify better measures that could enhance Sacramento County’s understanding of which community and policy factors make post-release success more or less likely.

² For Sacramento County, due to data limitations, recidivism rates will reflect 1) the date of arrest as the date of the offense and 2) focus on local collection data (excludes RAP data from other jurisdictions). Pre-trial programs are not subject to recidivism reporting as participants have not yet been convicted.

AB 109 Plan 2022 Update Priority Recommendations include the following program and service categories:

- Alternatives to Incarceration
- Jail Housing, Inmate Services and Treatment
- Data Analysis and Reporting
- Correctional Health and Mental Health Services
- AB 109 Workload Augmentation
- Benefit Eligibility Assistance, Transitional Housing and Jail Discharge Support

Each category has targeted program and service areas that can be broken out further to improve efforts to develop and track success via metrics tied to specific program and service goals. Agencies should consider the suggested metrics below for ongoing monitoring and improved evaluation of the impacts that programs and services are having.

Table 8 Suggested Metrics for Programs and Services Eligible for AB 109 Funding

<i>Program and Service Categories – Priority Recommendations for Use of Funding</i>	
Program/Service Category	Recommended Metrics for Evaluating Impact
<u>Alternatives to Incarceration:</u>	<u>Suggested Timeframe: Monthly; Quarterly; or 6 Month (Jan-Jun; Jul-Dec)</u>
1. Support and expand Jail Release and Pretrial Service Programs	# Jail Release Programs, # Pretrial Service Programs, Program Capacity
Pretrial Support Program - Public Defender	Total referred, # assessed, needs identified (% of those assessed), # connected to specific service, avg. caseload (social worker), staffing level, funding sources, demographics
Pretrial Monitoring - Probation	# assessed, # recommended for release, # released to monitoring, FTA rate, new offense rate, staffing, funding sources, demographics
Booking/Pretrial Screening for Quick Release on OR - Sheriff's Office	# booked & screened, # quick releases
Health/Medication 30 Day Supply at Release - Correctional Health	# of releases, # referred for discharge plan, # provided discharge plan, # provided 30 day medication supply
2. Support and expand Collaborative Courts and Diversion Program services and staff	# Collab Courts & Diversion Programs, for each: capacity/avg. # participants, # referred, # approved/accepted, # served, # graduated, # deleted (to incarceration), avg. length in program, demographics for each metric, recidivism rate (BSCC)
Collaborative Court Attorneys to Meet Caseload Need	# of Collab Court Defense Attorneys; # of Collab Court DA's

3. Support and expand District Attorney, Courts, Public Defender, and Probation staff for AB 109 workload	Prior year FTE staff vs plan year FTE staff for DA, PD, Court, & Probation Departments (filled vs. unfilled)
AB 109 Defendants - Superior Court	For both these lines, 6 month total new AB 109 vs all new offenses (monthly jail profile AB 109 stats)
AB 109 Sentences - Superior Court	
4. Support and expand Social Worker participation in the Pretrial and Collaborative Court Process	Prior year vs plan year case counts for these programs. Prior year FTE staff vs plan year FTE staff (filled vs unfilled) for social workers in these programs.
5. Support and expand Sheriff's Alternatives to Detention Programming	Prior year vs plan year case counts for these programs. Prior year vs plan year dollars expended/budgeted for these programs.
Home Detention/Electronic Monitoring	For each: capacity/avg. # participants, # referred, # approved/accepted, # served, # completed, # failed, avg. length in program, demographics for each metric, recidivism rate (BSCC definition)
Work Project	
6. Support and expand partnerships with community based organizations	Prior year vs plan year # CBO partnerships, case counts for these programs. Prior year vs plan year dollars expended/budgeted for these programs.
Jail Housing, Inmate Services, and Treatment:	
7. Support housing for the AB 109 population in the Main Jail and RCCC	Prior year vs plan year case counts for Main Jail and RCCC support housing. Prior year vs plan year dollars expended/budgeted for Main Jail and RCCC for support housing.
8. Expand services, treatment, and education: Evidence-based risk / needs assessment, case managers, GED testing, college credit classes, life-skills classes, job training, technical career education, substance misuse treatment services, cognitive behavioral therapy, job search/ placement assistance and development of transitional offender reentry plans with wrap-around services	Prior year vs plan year case counts for these programs. Prior year vs plan year dollars expended/budgeted for these programs. Prior year vs plan year inmates eligible for but not receiving these services (waiting list). Recidivism rates (BSCC definition) for individuals who participated in reentry programs (following release).
9. Expand Jail Support upon Release to ensure safe transition into the community	Prior year vs plan year case counts for these programs. Prior Year vs Plan Year dollars expended/budgeted for these programs. Prior year vs plan year inmates eligible for but not receiving these services (waiting list). Recidivism rates (BSCC definition) for individuals who received post-release jail support services.

Data Analysis and Reporting:	
10. Support and expand Centralized Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting to inform all stakeholders	Prior year vs plan year FTE staff devoted to these programs (filled vs unfilled). Prior year vs plan year dollars expended/budgeted for these programs. Inventory of Data Collected; Agency/Program/Service data to CCP Analyst every 6 months; Annual Data Report to CCP
Correctional Health and Mental Health Services:	
11. Expand and support assessments, clinical treatment, case management and psychotropic prescription medications for inmates needing crisis counseling and other supportive medical and/or mental health services	Prior year vs plan year case counts for these programs, counts of prior year vs plan year prescriptions issued, and of eligible persons not receiving these services (waiting list), including breakout of AB 109 sentenced offenders and parolees
Community Supervision:	
12. Support the Sheriff's Office AB 109 Home Detention Electronic Monitoring (EM) Program with cognitive behavioral treatment (CBT) services	Prior year vs plan year case counts in this program, counts of prior year vs plan year CBT modules delivered, and # of eligible persons not receiving those services (waiting list).
13. Support and expand Probation's Adult Day Reporting Centers (ADRC) and Community Supervision Units with evidence-based risk / needs assessment, cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT), substance misuse treatment, and job/education assistance	Prior year vs plan year avg. daily pop, recidivism rate, % AB 109. Prior year vs plan year budget dollars and FTE staff for these programs (filled vs unfilled).
14. Develop and expand collaboration for transitional offender reentry plans with wrap around services that also address psychotropic prescription medication needs	Prior year vs plan year budget dollars and FTE staff for these programs (filled vs unfilled). Prior year vs plan year prescriptions issued for this population and counts of eligible persons not receiving these services (waiting list).
AB 109 Workload Augmentation:	
15. Support Crime Lab staffing and supplies	Identify programs using crime lab services. Prior year vs plan year budget dollars and FTE staff for these programs (filled vs unfilled).
16. Support increased workload of the Courts, including staffing and supplies related to hearings for Parole and Post Release Community Supervision	Prior year vs plan year budget dollars and FTE staff for these programs (filled vs unfilled).

Benefit Eligibility Assistance, Transitional Housing, and Jail Discharge Support:	
17. Support and expand Human Service Assistants/Eligibility Specialists within Probation and Jail facilities to link AB 109 and other offenders to critical benefits including General Assistance (GA) and referrals to Cal-Fresh, Medi-Cal, SSI, Veterans Benefits, Cal-Works, housing, and employment services	Prior year vs plan year budget dollars and FTE staff for these programs (filled vs unfilled).
18. Support and expand transitional housing with wrap around services for offenders released from custody	Prior year vs plan year budget dollars and FTE staff for these programs (filled vs unfilled), as well as counts of eligible offenders not receiving these services (waiting list). Separate metrics for housing and wrap services.
19. Support jail discharge coordination with community based and county partners	Prior year vs plan year budget dollars and FTE staff (contract and county) for these programs (filled vs unfilled). Counts of offenders discharged vs number receiving coordination services.
20. Support enacted legislation regarding criminal records to remove or modify convictions that are a barrier to housing, employment, and reentry. Support staffing needed to implement new legislation.	Prior year vs plan year budget dollars and FTE staff (filled vs unfilled) for these programs as well as counts of cases pending and cases processed.

In addition, the CCPAB recommends metrics for program and service clients to include demographic breakouts to the extent possible. The CCPAB further welcomes and encourages the collection and submission of data related to other measures of success as identified by each program, including qualitative observations. Collecting accurate and comprehensive data is dependent on the County’s many justice and social services partners, and cannot be produced without these critical collaborations. With support and information-sharing across programs and departments, the CCPAB will be able to analyze and evaluate data to better inform decisions and policymakers.

Keeping the Public Informed

Implementation of the AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Act in Sacramento County has proven to be a continuous work in progress that has inspired change, collaboration and creativity to find ways to work and succeed with a difficult offender population. The future of AB 109 has and will continue to present challenges as the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) continues releasing PRCS offenders from state prison and other realigned high-risk felony offenders continue to be managed locally. Local justice partners are committed to addressing the need for county jail beds for long-term sentences and providing effective evidence-based services and research informed programming to offenders. Efforts to achieve the goals identified in the AB 109 Plan are ongoing. State and local data collection serves a vital role for county officials in determining the successes and remaining areas of concern with realignment.

Keeping the public informed with factual information is a major goal of the Sacramento County CCP. It is important to increase public awareness regarding changes impacting their community and neighborhoods, and the positive work being done as the CCP continues to work collaboratively to achieve desired outcomes and goals. AB 109 has made significant changes in the Criminal Justice System in California, and particularly in the day-to-day operations of local justice agencies and partnering community groups. As a result, all of the members of the Community Corrections Partnership are dedicated to the ongoing collaboration AB 109 has fostered to increase public safety and positive outcomes in Sacramento County.

During the upcoming year, the CCPAB plans to establish a subcommittee dedicated to community engagement to develop a strategy for soliciting community input on specific issues related to AB 109 and sharing information about the CCP and the plan.

Conclusion

Sacramento County's 2022 AB 109 Plan addresses the goals of the Realignment Act and aims to:

1. Provide in custody housing for individuals diverted from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to the Sacramento County Jail,
2. Provide community supervision to the AB 109 population through Sacramento County's Probation Department, and
3. Provide evidence-based treatment and support Services for the AB 109 populations.

The 2022 AB 109 plan incorporates the critical goals of the County's 2014 plan and recommends additional services and support staff be provided to the extent possible with available funding to address newly identified system gaps in our County. The plan also recommends that any programs and agencies that receive funding for AB 109 programs should use evidence-based practices, and identifies suggested metrics for tracking and evaluating programs and services. All relevant outcome and population data for these evidence-based practices should be gathered and shared with the CCPAB so future AB 109 planning can be based on data-informed decisions. Further, the CCPAB recognizes the importance of improved community and justice system partner communication. The CCPAB has committed to improving the current communication efforts.

The CCPAB also understands the need to meet regularly to follow, track, discuss and adjust the implementation of the AB 109 Plan in order to ensure that the goals of AB 109 are met. The CCPAB also believes that as the 2022 AB 109 Plan is implemented, ongoing discussion is required to assess system gaps and needs of the AB 109 populations and to address those needs and gaps, including racial and economic disparities, as well as to maintain and improve public safety.

The CCPAB is encouraged by the positive planning process and looks forward to continuing to blend the strong leadership of the County and the dedicated advocacy of our community members to support its AB 109 and other local adult correctional system populations.

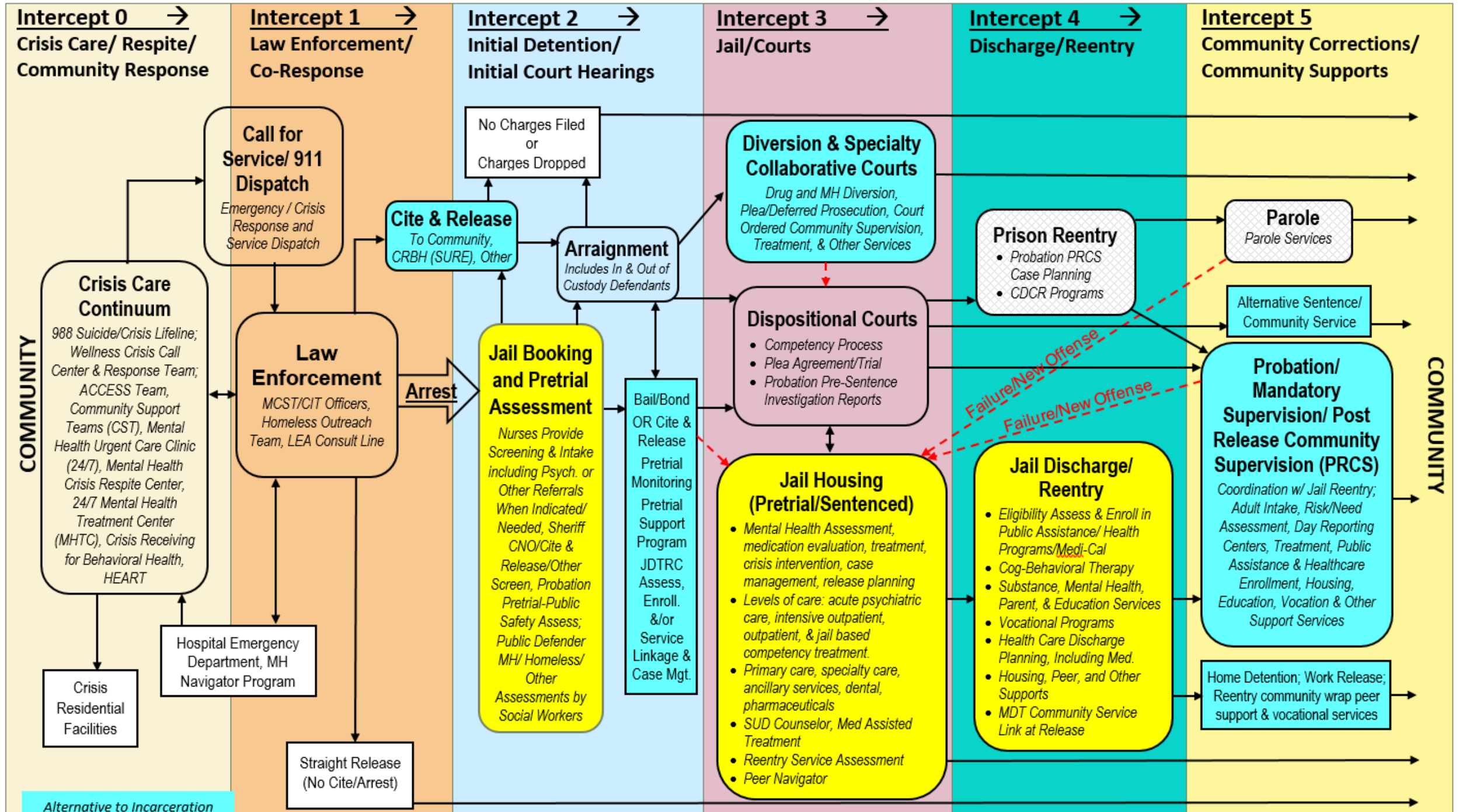
**Appendix A:
Community Corrections Partnership Advisory Board (CCPAB)
2022 Roster**

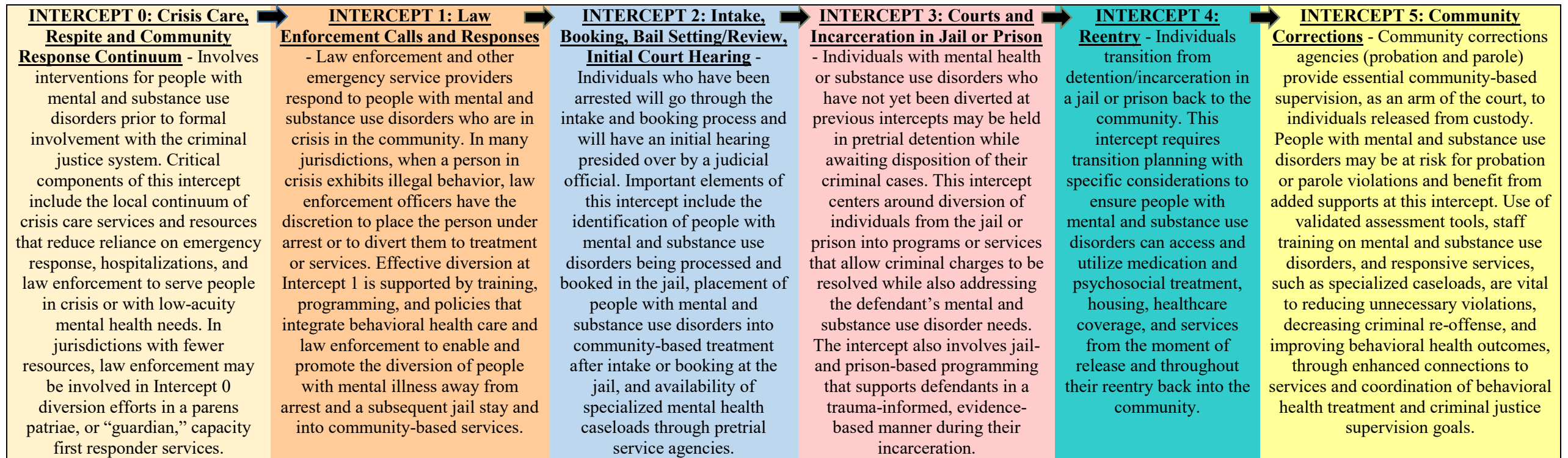
Name	Agency
Melinda Avey - Chair	Community Member
William B. Norwood	Community Member
Bill Pieper	Community Member
Muriel Strand	Community Member
Robyn Howland	Probation Department
David Linden (Alternate)	
Chris Baker	Sheriff's Office
Kristin Markos (Alternate)	
Michelle Jeremiah	Superior Court
Amy Holliday	District Attorney's Office
William Satchell (Alternate)	
Tiffanie Synnott	Public Defender's Office
Joseph Cress (Alternate)	
Sameer Sood	Sacramento Police Department
Robbie Young (Alternate)	
Nina Acosta – Vice Chair	Social Services
Alondra Thompson (Alternate)	

Staff:

Laura Foster, Management Analyst II
Rick Heyer, Supervising Deputy County Counsel

Appendix B: Sacramento County Adult Sequential Intercept: Criminal Justice-Behavioral Health Partnerships (September 2022)





INVENTORY OF SERVICES

988 Suicide & Crisis Lifeline - Operated by [WellSpace Health Crisis Center](#) 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, with support from County Behavioral Health, receives calls from people of all ages who are feeling depressed, hopeless, alone, desperate, and sometimes considering suicide as a way to end their pain. We also respond to calls that involve emergency rescue, such as a suicide in progress, someone on the Foresthill Bridge, or calls patched in from the California Highway Patrol or other law enforcement.

Wellness Crisis Call Center and Response Team (WCCCRT), go-live estimate is late 2022, receives calls from community members requesting behavioral health services or when they are experiencing a mental health crisis. Staff provide immediate, 24/7 crisis intervention and de-escalation services, assess needs and risks, and create safety plans. Clinicians and staff with lived experience can be dispatched to respond immediately to locations throughout the County. WCCCRT will identify and leverage individual strengths and natural supports; coordinate with existing Mental Health Plan (MHP) and Substance Use Prevention and Treatment (SUPT) providers as appropriate; link to services; provide voluntary transport to urgent/emergency resources and access to alternate response teams or emergency responders when necessary. Goals: • Safely de-escalate crises • Provide linkages to accessible culturally responsive behavioral health resources to decrease repeat crises and emergency department visits • Offer a response team that meets the cultural, ethnic and language needs and does not include law enforcement staffing • Ensure model is community-based • Decrease criminalization of mental health and homelessness.

Homeless Encampment and Response Team (HEART) Staffed with Counselors and Peers, HEART uses a **phased approach to help encampment and shelter residents link to needed behavioral health services and support. Through the initial phase where we develop rapport and trust over time. The timeline for these phases can be weeks or years. The team's ultimate goal is to reach linkage phase so that encampment and shelter residents will consent to and can obtain the behavioral services they need.**

Mental Health Access Team – The entry point for County mental health services, a Behavioral Health Services (BHS) team of licensed mental health professionals provide Sacramento County residents referrals and/or linkage to authorized specialty mental health services. They determine eligibility for services based on referral information and by conducting a brief phone screening in the individual’s primary language. Individuals, caregivers, schools, medical providers, and other concerned adults can refer to the Access Team via phone, fax or US mail.

- The Mental Health Access Team determines level of service needed and links the individual with a culturally and linguistically appropriate provider. In accordance with confidentiality regulations, the Mental Health Access Team will inform the referring party that the individual has been linked with a provider agency. The Sacramento County contracted provider will contact the individual and/or caregiver to set up an appointment after the Access Team has authorized services.
- Available Services: • Crisis intervention • Mental health assessments • Therapy and/or rehabilitation services • Intensive Home Based Services • Skills building and support groups • Case management • Intensive Care coordination • Linkage to housing services • Linkage to community resources • Medication support • Early Childhood Mental Health • Services for Youth with coexisting Mental Health and Alcohol/Substance Abuse Disorders

Substance Use Prevention & Treatment (SUPT) Services treatment services to youth and adults who are struggling with a substance use disorder. A preliminary assessment is conducted by clinical staff to determine treatment needs and level of care to support recovery. Over-the-phone assessment and referral to an appropriate treatment provider is available M-F, 8:00 am – 5:00 pm at (916) 874-9754 or (888) 881-4881, and after hours at (888) 881-4881.

Laura’s Law/Assisted Outpatient Treatment (AOT) is a court ordered outpatient service for adults, ages 18 years and older, who have a serious mental illness and a history of (a) psychiatric hospitalizations, (b) jailings, or (c) acts, threats or attempts of serious violent behavior towards themselves or others. Consumers must first be offered voluntary treatment within the past 10 days. It is estimated to begin taking referrals in January 2023 to go live in February 2023, where a Full Service Partnership (FSP) model will be applied.

Forensic Full Service Partnership (FSP) – El Hogar’s [Community Justice Support Program](#) FSP will apply a Multi System Team (MST) model for interagency and community collaboration in mental health service to justice involved individuals experiencing Serious Mental Illness (SMI). Currently a Multi-disciplinary Team (MDT) model is used. Services include peer support, medication support, intensive case coordination, support with benefits acquisitions, housing support, therapy, skill building sessions and groups.

The **Community Support Team (CST)** operated by Behavioral Health Services, Monday through Friday, 8:00 am – 5:00 pm. The collaborative team includes, licensed mental health counselors, peer and family support specialists, and other professional staff providing community-based flexible services to serve all age groups experiencing mental health distress, including those at risk for suicide, and the individual’s family members and/or caregivers. Services can include assessment, crisis intervention, safety planning, and linkage to ongoing services and supports. The goal of CST is to provide services in a culturally and linguistically competent manner while promoting recovery, resiliency and wellbeing resulting in decreased use of crisis services and/or acute care hospitalization services; decreased risk for suicide; increased knowledge of available resources and supports; and increased personal connection and active involvement within the community.

Mental Health Urgent Care Clinic (MHUCC) beginning in late 2022, will operate 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. It’s is a walk-in clinic for individuals experiencing a mental health and /or co-occurring substance abuse crisis. The MHUCC is a client-centered program that focuses on providing immediate relief to individuals and families in distress. The program intends to avert psychiatric emergency room visits and involuntary hospitalizations. The goal of MHUCC is to foster recovery for individuals and families through the promotion of hope and wellness. As a walk-in clinic, the MHUCC welcomes anyone experiencing mental health-distress regardless of age and ability to pay. *This program is funded by the Sacramento County Division of Behavioral Health Services through the voter-approved Proposition 63, Mental Health Services Act (MHSA)* • A safe space for individuals and families, peer support and on the- spot counseling • Crisis interventions, psychiatric evaluations and clinical assessments • Referrals and linkages to community resources • Brief medication management services (excluding controlled substances)

Mental Health Crisis Respite Center – Operated by Hope Cooperative/TLCS, provides twenty-four (24)-hour/seven (7) days a week mental health crisis respite care in a warm and supportive community based setting to eligible TAY (18+), adults, and older adults who are experiencing overwhelming stress due to life circumstance resulting in a mental health crisis. Services include screening, resource linkage, crisis response and care management up to twenty-three (23)-hours. The program has the capacity to serve up to ten (10) individuals at any given time. ([Abiding Hope](#) and *MH Respite Program also available*)

Crisis Residential Facilities – Short-term residential treatment programs that operate in a structured home-like setting twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. Eligible consumers may be served through the CRP for up to 30 days. These programs embrace peer facilitated activities that are culturally responsive. CRPs are designed for individuals, age 18 and up, who meet psychiatric inpatient admission criteria or are at risk of admission due to an acute psychiatric crisis, but can instead be served appropriately and voluntarily in a community setting. Beginning with an in-depth clinical assessment and development of an individual service plan, crisis residential program staff will work with consumers to identify achievable goals including a crisis plan and a Wellness Recovery Action Plan (WRAP).

Crisis Receiving for Behavioral Health (CRBH), formerly Substance Use Respite & Engagement (SURE) Program – Operated by WellSpace Health 24 hours a day 7 days a week at 631 H St., behind the Main Jail. CRBH provides short-term (4-12 hour) recovery, detox, and recuperation from effect of acute alcohol/drug intoxication or behavioral health crisis. Staffed by healthcare professionals to provide medical monitoring, SUD counseling, and connections to supportive services and transportation to service partner or home after completion of short-term recovery. Clients are referred by partner agencies, no walk-ins. Capacity currently 20, planned expansion to 40.

Sacramento County Mental Health Treatment Center (MHTC) – Provides short term comprehensive acute inpatient mental health services, 24/7, for adults 18 and older experiencing a mental health crisis and/or condition. The County’s Intake Stabilization Unit (ISU), adjacent to the MHTC campus’ 50 inpatient psychiatric beds, provides up to 23-hour crisis stabilization and intensive services in a safe

environment. The ISU responds to hospital ED staff and law enforcement calls 24/7, provides direct access from the mobile crisis support teams and SB82 triage navigator program, and receives adults and minors that have been medically cleared for 24/7 crisis stabilization services.

911 Dispatch – Different 911 call centers serve different jurisdictions within the county. They include one operated by the California Highway Patrol and 6 by local LEA's, with the Sheriff's Office and Sacramento Police Department operating the two largest. Computer aided dispatch is utilized for deployment of appropriate responders, including dispatch of Mobile Crisis Support Teams/Co-Responders, where available.

Law Enforcement Consult Line (LECL) – Is available for officers responding to 911 calls in the community on clients who are experiencing a mental health crisis. They are encouraged to call the Mental Health Treatment Center's Intake Stabilization Unit (ISU) to consult on these clients for resource assistance they might need to work with the client. Officers may bring clients directly from the community for mental health services and crisis stabilization to the ISU if the client meets Welfare & Institutions Code 5150 criteria of Danger to Self (DTS), Danger to Others (DTO) or Gravely Disabled (GD). A designated LEA telephone line (875-1170) has been established on the ISU for these purposes.

Mobile Crisis Support Teams (MCSTs) – licensed clinicians embedded with law enforcement to respond to mental health crisis related calls for service (in the process of expanding from 9 to 11 teams for Behavioral Health Service (BHS) partnership with the Sacramento Sheriff Department-North Division, Sacramento Sheriff Department-Central Division, Citrus Heights Police Department, Folsom Police Department, Elk Grove Police Department, and the Rancho Cordova Police Department currently and adding Galt Police Department and the Los Rios Police Department, where Officers/Deputies are trained in Crisis Intervention Training (CIT) to respond to persons experiencing mental health crisis. Teams responding to mental health crisis aim to reduce risks and threats to self or others. They build upon individual, family, community, and self-identified strengths and skills to divert individuals from unnecessary incarceration or hospitalization. They assist with making connections to and navigating service systems for access to ongoing mental health support. Authorized mental health providers support de-escalation, safety planning and ongoing care. MCSTs also educate key individuals, family members or natural supports on how to improve health and wellness.

Homeless Outreach Team (HOT) – The mission of the Sacramento County Sheriff's Homeless Outreach Team (HOT) is to engage homeless individuals with services, along with enforcement when necessary, in order to make a positive impact in the community. The men and women of the Homeless Outreach Team utilize unique and innovative "outside the box" approaches to connect homeless individuals and families with critical services. HOT has formed and fostered partnerships with State and County agencies, as well as faith-based and private organizations, to provide service to homeless people in need.

Jail Diversion Treatment and Resource Center (JDTRC) – Opened December 2021, this comprehensive resource center is for Misdemeanor Mental Health Diversion Court participants 18 years and older who are living with mental illness and/or co-occurring substance use disorder, and/or suffering from trauma. Located in close proximity to the Main Jail and Sacramento Superior Court, services include mental health evaluations and linkage to services, onsite therapeutic classes, referrals to community-based service providers, contact with a probation office, and onsite meetings with legal representation.

Sheriff's Jail Intake – Staff provide additional screening during booking to identify detainees who qualify for and can be safely released on their "own recognizance" (OR) without being placed in housing units, typically within 24 hours of booking. This type of pretrial release is known as a "Quick" release. Sheriff's intake staff also identify defendants eligible for the Chronic Nuisance Offender (CNO) Program. Booking officers refer eligible defendant to the District Attorney's Office for participation in this specialty court program provides housing, treatment and other services as an alternative to jail.

Adult Correctional Health (ACH) – Provides physical health and mental health services for incarcerated adults in the jail system. Primary care is County operated services, working in partnership with Sacramento Sheriff's Office (SSO). ACH has several contracted providers, including UC Davis – who provides the onsite mental health services. Other healthcare contracts include specialty and ancillary care services. Registered nurses (RNs) complete a receiving screening/intake on arrestees who are booked and housed. Dependent on patient needs, there is a range of medical services (primary care, specialty care, dental, pharmacy, & ancillary services) provided to patients (onsite/offsite). RNs refer individuals to onsite mental health staff and can request urgent assessments when needed. Psychiatric consultation is available 24/7 at both jail facilities. Psychiatric services include evaluations, medication management, crisis intervention, treatment, case management and discharge planning. Services include acute psychiatric care, intensive outpatient, enhanced outpatient, outpatient, and jail based competency. ACH also has a contract with WellSpace Health for on-site Substance Use Disorder (SUD) Counselors to provide SUD assessments, education, counseling, and community linkage at the Main Jail. ACH collaborates with system partners, such as Behavioral Health, Collaborative Courts, etc. Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) services are also provided when clinically indicated. There is a discharge planning team that provides health care linkage for patients post-release. This includes discharge planning services for patients with chronic health conditions, SMI, and SUD. Medications are currently provided to the sentenced population upon release and a medication pilot began, sending prescriptions to the Primary Care Clinic post-release for the presentenced population receiving psychotropic medication.

Probation Pretrial Program - Assessment, Recommendations to Court, and Monitoring – Focused on identifying detainees who can be safely released to the community pending trial, without regard to ability to post bail. Under this program, Probation Officers apply the Public Safety Assessment, a validated risk assessment tool, and provide pretrial reports to Superior Court that include risk scores and detention or release recommendations, including recommended monitoring levels and conditions. Those released for pretrial monitoring may be provided further assessment and linkage to health and support services, court reminder telephone calls, office visits, community visits and GPS monitoring.

Public Defender Pretrial Support Program - Social workers embedded in the Public Defender’s Office conduct clinical forensic, housing and other need assessments for pretrial defendants booked into jail, develop coordinated safety jail discharge plans, link individuals to mental health, housing and other support services, and provide ongoing case management support after release.

Public Defender, Conflict Criminal Defender and the District Attorney Review – Working together along with the Court and Behavioral Health experts, they identify defendants who are eligible and appropriate for diversion or collaborative court programs that provide community-based treatment and other services. Additionally, specialized attorneys work to ensure appropriate actions and services for LPS and Murphy’s Conservatorship (defendant subject to a pending indictment or information for a serious and violent felony and found to present a substantial danger of physical harm to others), mentally disordered offenders, sexually violent predators, and for mental incompetence/insanity extensions.

Drug Diversion (PC 1000) – Under Penal Code Section 1000, defendants who meet criteria: (1) Within five years prior, defendant has not been convicted for any offense involving controlled substances other than offenses listed under PC 1000. (2) The offense charged did not involve a crime of violence or threatened violence. (3) There is no evidence of a contemporaneous violation relating to narcotics or restricted dangerous drugs other than a violation of the offenses listed under PC 1000. (4) Defendant has no prior felony conviction within five years prior. Drug diversion program clients enter a plea of not guilty and waives the right to a trial by jury and proceedings are suspended during participation in a 12- 18 month drug treatment program. If the individual does not complete the program or is convicted of specified crimes the Court may terminate diversion and reinstate the criminal proceedings. Charges are dismissed if the individual successfully completes diversion.

Mental Health Diversion (Terms differ for Misdemeanor & Felony Defendants) – Superior Court may grant Mental Health Diversion to defendants eligible pursuant to Penal Code Section 1001.36, charged with specified crimes, suffering from a qualifying mental health disorder, where a qualified expert determines nexus between mental health symptoms and criminal behavior, and the defendant does not pose an unreasonable risk of danger to public safety. To participate, a qualifying individual enters a plea of not guilty and waives the right to a speedy trial, and proceedings are suspended in order for the individual to complete a mental health treatment program within 12 or 24 months, dependent upon offense. Processes established by Sacramento Superior Court.

Title	Who It's For	What It Includes	Length	Capacity	Agencies Involved
Misdemeanor Mental Health Diversion	Defendants facing misdemeanor charges and suffering from mental illness or co-occurring mental and substance use disorders, approved for participation by the Court under PC 1001.36.	Outpatient and/or residential services including case management, benefits acquisition, crisis response, intervention and stabilization, medication evaluation and support, and ongoing specialized mental health services. Social Worker Services provided through the Public Defender’s Office. Full Service Partnership supports such as housing, employment, education and transportation. Upon completion, case dismissed.	6-12 months	No Cap	Court, Public Defender, District Attorney, Health Services, Human Assistance
Felony Mental Health Diversion Felony	Defendants facing felony charges and suffering from mental illness or co-occurring mental and substance use disorders, approved for participation by the Court under PC 1001.36.	Outpatient and/or residential services including case management, benefits acquisition, crisis response, intervention and stabilization, medication evaluation and support, and ongoing specialized mental health services. Social Worker Services provided through the Public Defender’s Office. Full Service Partnership supports such as housing, employment, education and transportation. Upon completion, case dismissed.	12-24 months	No Cap	Court, Public Defender, District Attorney, Health Services, Human Assistance

Sheriff’s Alternative Sentencing Program (ASP), Work Project, & Home Detention – provides an opportunity for people to work community service hours in lieu of paying fines, allows certain sentenced individuals the ability to work in their community in lieu of serving time in jail, and provides home detention alternative to jail for sentenced individuals to support their family, employment and education goals.

Sheriff’s Reentry Services – Rehabilitative vocational, educational, and treatment services that aim to reduce recidivism and prepare offenders for successful community reintegration. Evidence based assessment tools are utilized to determine program placement. Upon release from custody, ongoing program services are available in the community for up to a year.

Medi-Cal Pre-Release (in custody) enrollment through the Department of Human Assistance ([DHA](#)) will be expanded in January 2023.

Adult Day Reporting Centers (ADRC’s) – Probation operates three ADRC locations with intensive on-site and community supervision for individuals 18 and over and who have been assessed as having a high-risk to reoffend. Depending on client needs, the phased program lasts 9 to 12 months. ADRC includes: cognitive-behavioral treatment classes; referrals to community-based organizations; job skill assessments; vocational training; group, individual or family counseling; educational services including assessment, GED preparation and testing; emergency housing; family support services; pro-social activities; and participation in the Community Outreach Program to provide restitution to victims. Adult Correctional Health RNs onsite for screening and referral to health care services.

Additional service options not County operated, but available for justice-involved people: [Turning Point Community Programs- Mental Health Urgent Care Clinic & 3 Crisis Residential Facilities - 2 with 15 beds each and 1 with 12 beds.](#) [Abiding Hope Respite House](#) »; [Bender Court Crisis Residential](#) »; [Crisis Residential Program \(CRP\)](#) »; [Flexible Integrated Treatment \(FIT\)](#) »; [Integrated Services Agency \(ISA\)](#) »; [Mental Health Urgent Care Clinic \(MHUCC\)](#) »; [Pathways to Success After Homelessness](#) »; [Regional Support Team \(RST\)](#) »; [Therapeutic Behavioral Services \(TBS\)](#) »; [Transitional Support Services](#) »; [SMART- SACRAMENTO MULTIPLE ADVOCATE RESOURCE TEAM at El Hogar’s Guest House Homeless Clinic- a voluntary outpatient behavioral health clinic to helps adults struggling with mental health and/or substance abuse](#)

challenges who are homeless. Guest House provides access to mental health and supportive services. Staff use a strengths-based approach to help consumers regain control of their lives with:

- Medication Support
- Entitlement Support (GA, SSI, SSDI, etc.)
- Linkage to Primary Health Care
- Individual Therapy
- Support Groups
- Case Management
- Advocacy
- Connections Lounge

NEW SERVICES 2023: Enhanced Care Management (ECM) and Community Supports (CS) are foundational components under the State's new California Advancing and Innovating Medi-Cal (CalAIM) initiative. ECM is a whole-person, interdisciplinary approach to comprehensive care management that addresses the clinical and non-clinical needs of high-cost, high-need managed care members across multiple delivery systems. CS are non-traditional support services that are provided "in-lieu" of more costly services, including hospitalizations and nursing facility stays that are covered by Medi-Cal. Sacramento County is working to implement ECM and CS expansion for justice involved individuals, upon release from jail, in July 2023. Additional health service resource information is available [here](#).

NOTE: Ongoing staffing crisis for health professional positions has impacted go-live/start-up, current and expansion plans and operations for many of the [behavioral health services available](#).

Sacramento County Collaborative and Specialized Courts

Title	Who It's For	What It Includes	Length	Capacity	Agencies Involved
Recovery Treatment Court (formerly Drug Court)	Defendants charged with non-violent drug possession, violations of probation, and certain drug-related and property crimes.	Residential and outpatient services including detoxification, substance misuse, mental health treatment, relapse prevention, and reentry services; drug testing, case management, housing, and therapeutic (yoga, nutrition, mind-body) services; and probation supervision. Upon completion, suspended jail time is lifted and probation may be terminated or the case may be dismissed.	10 - 18 months	80 - 125	Court, Probation, Attorneys, Dept. of Health Services, Dept. of Human Assistance, and Service Providers
Drug Diversion – PC 1000	Defendants charged with simple possession and first time drug offenses.	Individual assessments to determine level of treatment needs and linkage to appropriate treatment services. Self-help support groups and random drug testing for 6 months. Upon completion, charges may be dismissed.	18 months - 2 years	800 plus	Court, Substance Use Prevention and Treatment, Attorneys, and Service Providers
Mental Health Treatment Court (MHTC)	Non-violent defendants diagnosed with specified mental health disorders or co-occurring mental and substance use disorders, approved for participation by the DA's Office.	Residential and outpatient services including case management, benefits acquisition, crisis response, intervention and stabilization, medication evaluation and support, and ongoing specialized mental health services. Full Service Partnership supports such as housing, employment, education and transportation. Random drug/alcohol testing. Upon completion, suspended jail time is lifted, probation may be terminated, and the case may be dismissed.	12 - 18 months	150 - 200	Court, Attorneys, Dept. of Health Services, Probation, and Mental Health and Substance Use Treatment Service Providers
Prop 36 Court	Defendants charged with non-violent drug possession and transportation for personal use.	Report to Probation for drug/alcohol/mental health screening and treatment referral. Four "fee for service" multi-disciplinary sites are available for detoxification, residential, outpatient, methadone, sober living, vocation, family counseling, literacy, and communication skills services. 12 weeks intensive outpatient services, 12 weeks aftercare, and proof of completion required. Upon completion, plea is withdrawn and case dismissed, terminating probation.	6 months	100	Court, Attorneys, Substance Use Prevention and Treatment, and Service Providers
DUI Treatment Court (DUTC)	Individuals charged with a VC 23152 (DUI), who have three prior DUI misdemeanor convictions within a 10 year period.	Residential and outpatient services including detoxification, substance misuse, relapse prevention, drug testing, and case management services; and probation supervision. Upon completion, suspended jail time is lifted and probation may be terminated early.	12 - 18 months	50	Court, Attorneys, Dept. of Health Services, Probation, and Service Providers
Veterans Treatment Court (VTC)	Veterans charged with offenses related to issues from US Military service. No sex, arson or gang offenses.	Any combination of residential and/or outpatient treatment including case management, Veteran mentoring, substance abuse and mental health services, and random drug/alcohol testing by VA and Probation. Upon completion, case is dismissed and sealed, unless other agreement specified.	12 - 18 months	30	Court, Probation. Attorneys, and Veterans Affairs
Reentry Court	Defendants charged with non-violent drug and property offenses eligible for County Jail Prison (CJP) or State Prison.	Program services may begin in custody and upon release include participation in Probation's Adult Day Reporting Center (ADRC), housing, education, vocation/employment, individual and group counseling, and connection to county medical, general and CalFresh services. Upon completion, term of probation is reduced and CJP time is vacated or permanently suspended.	12 - 18 months	50	Court, Probation, Sheriff's Office, Attorneys, and Substance Use Prevention and Treatment

ReSET Court (Reducing Sexual Exploitation & Trafficking)	Defendants charged with prostitution or prostitution related offenses; may have other misdemeanor charges.	Prostitution diversion program services include health and wellness education, HIV testing, group and individual counseling, trauma based therapy, wraparound, life skills and peer mentoring services. Upon completion, the initial plea is withdrawn and the case is dismissed.	3 - 6 months	100 - 120	Court, Attorneys, Community Against Sexual Harm (CASH), and Substance Use Prevention and Treatment
Chronic Offender Rehabilitation Effort (CORE, previously CNO) Program	Misdemeanor offenders within District Attorney Community Prosecution areas with at least 10 arrests, citations, and/or bench warrants within 12 months.	Residential placement is offered in lieu of jail time, which is stayed pending successful completion of program services. Substance abuse and mental health assessment and treatment services provided by County and community-based providers. Homeless and related social, health and fiscal services also available. Upon completion, sentence is modified per terms of an original plea agreement.	90 days	20 - 40	Court, Attorneys, County Substance Use Prevention and Treatment, Sac Steps Forward, and Service Providers
City Alcohol Related Treatment (CART)	Individuals with 5 alcohol-related City Code citations and/or arrests in the past 18 months, need housing, and are in-custody for a violation of probation.	As a term of probation, 30 days of residential alcohol treatment services at Volunteers of America (VOA) in lieu of a 30 day jail sentence. Upon completion, the 30 day jail sentence is permanently stayed.	30 days	80	Sac City Attorney, Sacramento Police Dept., VOA, Sac Housing and Redevelopment Agency
Serial Inebriate Program (SIP)	Individuals found to be publicly intoxicated-PC 647(f) and have 15 or more alcohol related county, city or service contacts (arrest/citation/detox/fire/hospital) within the prior 12 months.	Placement in Volunteers of America (VOA) comprehensive alcohol treatment program with transport from jail to VOA. Services available include Narcotics Anonymous, Alcoholics Anonymous, life skills, post-placement housing, employment training, and other services. Upon completion of treatment, outstanding warrants are cleared and offenses are dismissed in the interests of justice, except if victim restitution is owed or DMV issues cannot be waived.	90 days	10	Sutter Health, Court, Sacramento Police Dept., Sheriff's Office, Attorneys, Sac Downtown Partnership, and VOA
Loaves and Fishes Court (for Homeless)	Homeless low level traffic and misdemeanor offenders (trespassing, drinking in public, etc.) who cannot afford to pay court fines and fees.	On-site consultation at Loaves and Fishes Legal Clinic, with the Public Defender's Office. Legal remedies through the Court include resolving infraction cases through participation in community-based services, such as clean and sober living facilities and/or mental health treatment. In addition it allows individuals to work off debt from tickets and fines by doing community service hours. Completion of community services hours may result in the case being dismissed.	3 - 6 months	<i>800 cases processed annually</i>	Court, District Attorney, Public Defender, Loaves and Fishes

Limited Term Grant Programs

Title	Who It's For	What It Includes	Length	Capacity	Agencies Involved
Expungement/Record Modification (HHAP Grant funds end June 2023)	Individuals experiencing homelessness with a criminal record.	Assessment of criminal records and filing petitions to clear and modify records to remove barriers criminal records create with housing, employment, education, and professional licenses.	90 days	No capacity Limit	Public Defender, District Attorney, Probation, Court, HEAP partners, Loaves and Fishes
Public Defender Pretrial Support Program *Launched 4/2020 (Partially funded by Fed & State Grants)	Adults in custody and/or released pretrial pending criminal charges and suffering from mental illness. Support services also available to assist Probation's Pretrial Monitoring Clients, as needed.	Social workers embedded in the Public Defender's Office conduct clinical forensic, housing and other need assessments for pretrial defendants booked into jail, develop coordinated safety jail discharge plans, link individuals to mental health, housing and other support services, and provide ongoing case management support after release. Discharge support from the Exodus Project for individuals released from jail and linked to a Public Defender Social Worker includes transportation, cell phones, access to charging stations, food, clothing, and peer mentorship.	0-6 months	No Cap	Courts, District Attorney, Public Defender, Health Services, Probation, Exodus Project (Contracted CBO)

<p>DSH Felony Mental Health Diversion *Launched March 2021 (Grant funds end June 2023)</p>	<p>Defendants facing felony charges and diagnosed with schizophrenia, schizoaffective, or bipolar disorder; likely to become Incompetent to Stand Trial (IST) or found IST; and approved for participation by the Court under PC 1001.36.</p>	<p>Telecare's EMPOWER program includes clinical forensic and housing assessments, outpatient and/or residential services with case management, benefits acquisition, crisis response, intervention and stabilization, medication evaluation and support, ongoing specialized mental health services, transportation, employment and education support. Housing provided to 50% of the clients. Social Worker Services provided through the Public Defender's Office. Each participant will have psychiatrist, MD, nurse practitioner, case manager, peer recovery coach, attorney, and social worker. Upon completion, case dismissed.</p>	<p>12-24 months</p>	<p>100</p>	<p>Court, Public Defender, District Attorney, Health Services, Human Assistance, Telecare (Contracted Treatment Provider)</p>
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Appendix C: Identified Program Gaps and Priorities for Long-Term Planning

ITEM/TYPE	EXAMPLES OF NEED/GAP	PRIORITY
<p>Reentry Services Post Custody</p>	<p>Need supportive networks to help ex-offenders</p> <p>Increase staff to determine offender's eligibility for medical services (Medi-Cal) and enroll them in the services they are eligible for while under Probation's Supervision</p> <p>Case Management & Aftercare Services, focus efforts on post-release such as "warm handoff" and wrap around support to offender to link to connections in the community</p> <p>Mentoring for offenders</p> <p>Have pilot group that receives all forms of available supports and services and then build out capacity</p> <p>Provide family reunification services</p> <p>Provide backpacks with personal hygiene products and referral paperwork for offenders</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">HIGH</p>
<p>Reentry Services In Custody</p>	<p>Need supportive networks to help ex-offenders</p> <p>Add a Case Management Supervisor and increase the number of Reentry Specialists that provide in-custody and post-release drug and alcohol treatment, cognitive behavioral therapy and a wide range of support services to male and female offenders at the Rio Cosumnes Correctional Center (RCCC)</p> <p>Increase staff to determine offender's eligibility for medical services (Medi-Cal) and get them signed up for the services they are eligible for prior to release from RCCC</p> <p>Mentoring for offenders</p> <p>Have pilot group that receives all forms of available supports and services and then build out capacity</p> <p>Provide family reunification services</p> <p>Provide backpacks with personal hygiene products and referral paperwork for offenders</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">HIGH</p>

ITEM/TYPE	EXAMPLES OF NEED/GAP	PRIORITY
Cognitive Behavior Therapy Treatment In Custody	<p>Increase capacity for post release cognitive behavioral therapy services for inmates released from RCCC into alternative sentencing programs such as Home Detention</p> <p>Increase capacity for In-Custody caseloads</p>	HIGH
Employment Services Post Custody	<p>Identify employers that will hire offenders and provide subsidized wage support</p> <p>Increase capacity for Post Release Community Supervision and Mandatory Supervision caseloads</p>	HIGH
Mental Health Treatment Post Custody	<p>Psychotropic Medication Management and Monitoring (partially funded currently)</p> <p>Provide PRCS Mental Health Counselor</p>	HIGH
Co-Occurring Substance Abuse/Mental Health Treatment & Reentry Services for Female Inmates	<p>Provide integrated co-occurring substance abuse and mental health treatment and related recovery and reentry services, including sustained aftercare, case management, and housing in the community to participants and their families both in and out of the jail to sentenced female inmates housed at the Rio Cosumnes Correctional Center</p>	MEDIUM
Education and Vocational Training In Custody	<p>Increase capacity for In-Custody caseloads</p>	MEDIUM
Employment Services In Custody	<p>Develop a partnership with local Labor Unions to provide vocational instruction to offenders while in-custody to develop good work habits and various trade skills in fields such as facilities maintenance, carpentry and general labor. Partnership with labor/trade unions to facilitate securing employment upon release</p> <p>Identify employers that will hire offenders and provide subsidized wage support</p> <p>Increase capacity for In-Custody caseloads</p>	MEDIUM
Mental Health Treatment In Custody	<p>In-Custody Mental Health Out-Patient Clinician, Psychiatrist & Discharge Planning</p> <p>In-Custody Mental Health Treatment For Longer Term Inmates (partially funded currently)</p> <p>Psychotropic Medication Management and Monitoring (partially funded currently)</p>	MEDIUM

ITEM/TYPE	EXAMPLES OF NEED/GAP	PRIORITY
Cognitive Behavior Therapy Treatment Post Custody	Increase capacity for Post Release Community Supervision and Mandatory Supervision caseloads	MEDIUM
Information Technology Assistance For Departments to Assist With Data Gathering	In order to conduct a thorough assessment of AB 109 funded programs and services, departments will need assistance with developing and/or enhancing existing data systems in order to collect the required data and may have to go back and manually collect and add data to existing systems that has not been captured.	MEDIUM
Research and Evaluation	Conduct a study that aims to validate results of earlier studies correlating less crime with evidence-based programming. Evaluate offender reintegration and custodial programs provided by Sheriff and Probation. Evaluate other programs and services provided. Explore related issues of program fidelity and staff interventions relative to offender recidivism and successful reintegration back into the community.	MEDIUM
Substance Abuse Treatment In Custody	In Custody Drug and Alcohol Addiction Services Provide Residential Treatment for alternative sentencing programs such as Home Detention	MEDIUM
CCP Metric Plan Document	Develop a metric based plan that identifies how programs will be used in a cost- effective way; to determine if adequate funding has been provided to the stated priorities	LOW
Education and Vocational Training Post Custody	Increase capacity for Post Release Community Supervision and Mandatory Supervision caseloads	LOW
Homeless Offenders	Increase capacity to provide emergency and transitional housing with wrap around services	LOW
Offender Population Data	Do a better job of categorizing and providing more detailed information on the offender population	LOW
Crime Prevention	Focus on younger adults to prevent them from committing crimes, stop the cycle of crime, reach people when they are younger	LOW
Community Capacity Development	Coordinate, build and help entities to make connections in the community to assist offenders	LOW
Training of Mentors For Offenders	Train and equip people who are mentors for offenders to help them deal with issues that may arise	LOW

Appendix D: List of Tables and Figures

Tables Included in the AB 109 Plan 2022 Update

Table 1 AB 109 Booking Trends _____	10
Table 2 Demographic Characteristics of N3 Offenders _____	17
Table 3 AB 109 Realignment Funding _____	19
Table 4 Jail Housing Objectives/Outcomes (Developed in 2021) _____	23
Table 5 Community Supervision Objectives/Outcomes (Developed in 2021) _____	25
Table 6 Treatment Planning Objectives/Outcomes (Developed in 2021) _____	26
Table 7 AB 109 Overarching Goals and Associated Metrics _____	54
Table 8 Suggested Metrics for Programs and Services Eligible for AB 109 Funding _____	55

Figures Included in the AB 109 Plan 2022 Update

Figure 1 Program and Service Categories - Priority Recommendations for Use of Funding _____	6
Figure 2 CCP Planning and Oversight Goals _____	8
Figure 3 July 1, 2022 Population of AB 109 Offenders _____	9
Figure 4 AB 109 Bookings By Year _____	11
Figure 5 AB 109 Percentage of Total Bookings _____	11
Figure 6 Total Average Daily Population of County Jail Facilities _____	12
Figure 7 Booking Reductions (2010-2021) _____	12
Figure 8 Distribution of Adult Population Served by the Probation Department _____	13
Figure 9 Split and Straight Sentence Distribution for N3 Offenders _____	14
Figure 10 Average Length of Stay _____	14
Figure 11 Sacramento County Reported Crimes Per 100,000 Residents _____	15
Figure 12 Funding Recommendations by Agency _____	28
Figure 13 Program Guidelines and Key Operational Elements _____	30
Figure 14 Jail Psychiatric Services Average Monthly Caseload _____	31
Figure 15 Goals Guiding the Sheriff's AB 109 Inmate Services Program _____	33
Figure 16 Responding to ADRC Program Violations _____	41
Figure 17 Principles Stressed in Developing and Implementing Offender Services and Treatment Programs _____	45
Figure 18 Probation Department's ADRC Onsite Staff and Cognitive Behavioral Curricula _____	49
Figure 19 AB 109 Reentry Services _____	51