

**Sacramento County
Community Corrections Partnership
Public Safety Realignment Act**

Assembly Bill 109 Plan – 2021 Update

Sacramento County Community Corrections Partnership

May 2021



Prepared by:
Sacramento County
Community Corrections Partnership (CCP)
Sacramento, CA

**SACRAMENTO COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP
2021 MEMBERSHIP ROSTER - FULL COMMITTEE**

Member	Name	Title
Chief Probation Officer	Marlon Yarber	Interim Chief Probation Officer
Probation Designee	Julie Wherry	Assistant Chief Probation Officer
Superior Court	Hon. Russell L. Hom	Presiding Judge, Superior Court
Superior Court Designee	Kelly Sullivan	Chief Deputy Director, Superior Court
County Supervisor or Chief Administrative Officer or Designee	Britt Ferguson	Interim Chief Fiscal Officer
District Attorney	Anne Marie Schubert	District Attorney
District Attorney Designee	Rod Norgaard	Chief Deputy District Attorney
Public Defender	Steven Garrett	Public Defender
Sheriff	Scott Jones	Sheriff
Sheriff Designee	Santos Ramos	Chief of Corrections
Sheriff Alternate	Erik Maness	Undersheriff
Chief of Police	Daniel Hahn	Chief of Police, Sacramento Police Department
Chief of Police Designee	Kathy Lester	Deputy Chief, Sacramento Police Department
Chief of Police Alternate	Dave Peletta	Deputy Chief, Sacramento Police Department
Department of Social Services	Bruce Wagstaff	Deputy County Executive
Department of Behavioral Health	Jim Hunt	Acting Director, Dept. of Health Services
Division of Alcohol and Drug	Jim Hunt	Acting Director, Dept. of Health Services
Employment	Bill Walker	Sacramento Employment and Training Agency
County Office of Education	Dave Gordon	Superintendent, Sacramento County Office of Education
County Office of Education Designee	Matt Perry	Asst. Superintendent, Sacramento County Office of Education
Community Based Organization – Rehabilitative Services	Mervin Brookins	Brother 2 Brother Mentoring
Victim Representative	Nina Acosta	Victim Advocate, District Attorney's Office

**SACRAMENTO COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP
2021 MEMBERSHIP ROSTER - EXECUTIVE (VOTING) COMMITTEE**

Name	Title
Marlon Yarber	Interim Chief Probation Officer
Julie Wherry (Probation Designee)	Assistant Chief Probation Officer
Hon. Russell L. Hom	Presiding Judge, Superior Court
Kelly Sullivan (Court Designee)	Chief Deputy Director, Superior Court
Anne Marie Schubert	District Attorney
Rod Norgaard (DA Designee)	Chief Deputy District Attorney
Steven Garrett	Public Defender
Scott Jones	Sheriff
Santos Ramos (SSO Designee)	Chief of Corrections
Erik Maness (SSO Alternate)	Undersheriff
Daniel Hahn	Chief of Police, Sacramento Police Department
Kathy Lester (SPD Designee)	Deputy Chief, Sacramento Police Department
Dave Peletta (SPD Alternate)	Deputy Chief, Sacramento Police Department
Bruce Wagstaff	Deputy County Executive, Social Services

STAFF:

Community Corrections Partnership (CCP)	Catherine York	Management Analyst II, Criminal Justice Planning
County Counsel	Rick Heyer	Assistant County Counsel

AB 109 Plan - 2021 Update

TABLE OF CONTENTS	Page
CCP MEMBERSHIP	2
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4 - 5
INTRODUCTION	6 – 18
Overview of AB 109 Realignment	6
Sacramento County Community Corrections Partnerships (CCP)	6
Sacramento County AB 109 Realigned Population	7
Sacramento County AB 109 Population Needs	13
Sacramento County AB 109 Demographics	14
State Funding for Assembly Bill 109 Realignment	15
Development of the 2021 AB 109 Plan	17
GOALS, OBJECTIVES/OUTCOMES	19 - 58
2021 AB 109 Recommendation Summary	19
2021 AB 109 Goals, Objectives/Outcomes:	
Jail Housing, Community Supervision, and Treatment Planning	20
Prioritizing AB 109 Funding	25
Detail Summary of AB 109 Programs and Services	26
Program Service Gaps	54
Monitoring and Evaluation	55
Keeping the Public Well Informed	58
CONCLUSION	59
Appendix A: CCP Advisory Board	
Appendix B: Sequential Intercept Model (SIM): Justice and Behavioral Health Partnerships	
Appendix C: Program Gaps and Priorities for Long-Term Planning	
Appendix D: Reference Materials	



Executive Summary

AB 109 Plan – 2021 Update

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 accomplished a lot through the implementation of the Long-Term AB 109 Plan, 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 draft the 2021 AB 109 Plan. This report incorporates 2014 Long-Term AB 109 Plan priorities along with additional recommendations from the CCPAB for potential adoption to serve as the 2021 AB 109 Plan.

Recommendations for the 2021 AB 109 Plan are summarized as follows:

1. The CCPAB found the 2014 Long-Term AB 109 Plan overarching goals and objectives remain the same and serve as a foundation to custody housing, community supervision, and treatment/programming. For the 2021 AB 109 Plan, the CCPAB recommends that the county continue to build from the 2014 plan but make some adjustments to 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 recidivism 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 our 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.
4. The CCP and CCPAB need to continue meeting regularly to track, discuss, and assess information to identify gaps and opportunities to make adjustments needed for effective implementation of the 2021 AB 109 Plan.
5. Ongoing needs assessments and system gap analyses are critical to addressing the AB 109 population, including but not limited to reducing racial and economic disparities, as well as improving and maintaining public safety.

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 Priority Recommendations in the 2021 AB 109 Plan to achieve the 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.

***Sacramento County AB 109 Plan – 2021 Update
Programs and Jail Custody Housing Categories and Priority Recommendations***

Alternatives to Incarceration:

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

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

- Support housing for the AB 109 population in the Main Jail and RCCC
- Expand services, treatment, and education: Evidenced-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
- Expand Jail Support upon Release to ensure safe transition into the community

Data Analysis and Reporting:

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

Correctional Health and Mental Health Services:

- Assessments, clinical treatment, case management and psychotropic prescription medications for AB 109 sentenced offenders and parolees needing crisis counseling and other supportive medical and/or mental health services

Community Supervision:

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

AB 109 Workload Augmentation:

- Support Crime Lab staffing and supplies

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

- 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
- Support and expand transitional housing with wrap around services for AB 109 offenders
- Support jail discharge coordination with community based and county partners
- 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 develop an annual AB 109 Realignment Plan for the CCP that incorporates changes to the plan based on research and data findings.

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 individual's charged and/or convicted of low-level felony offenses (non-strike, non-violence, 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, data was reviewed to identify on average the total number of realigned individuals served. April 1, 2021 data indicates Sacramento County was serving 2,000 individuals who were identified as realigned offenders. This data can be further broken down into the following categories:

**April 1, 2021 Population of AB 109 Offenders
in the Sacramento County Criminal Justice System**

- **182** offenders in county jail for flash incarceration sanctions, revocations, state parole violations, and (N3) felony offenses.
- **348** offenders serving a term of mandatory supervision provided by the Probation Department.
- **1,470** California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) offenders receiving Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) provided by the Probation Department.

2,000 = Total AB 109 Daily Population caseload on April 1, 2021

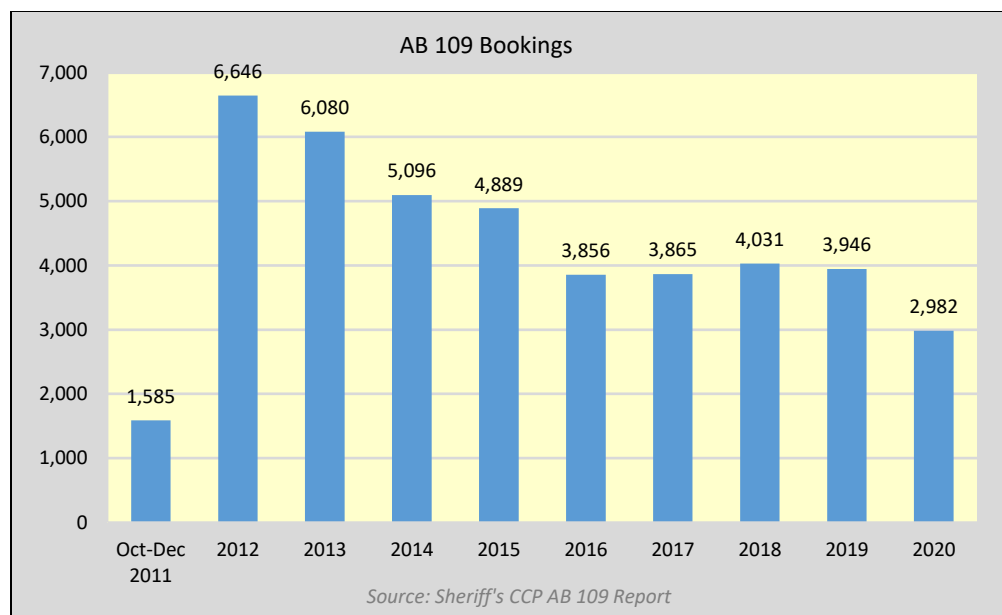
NOTE: Totals are lower than historically, due to the COVID-19 pandemic

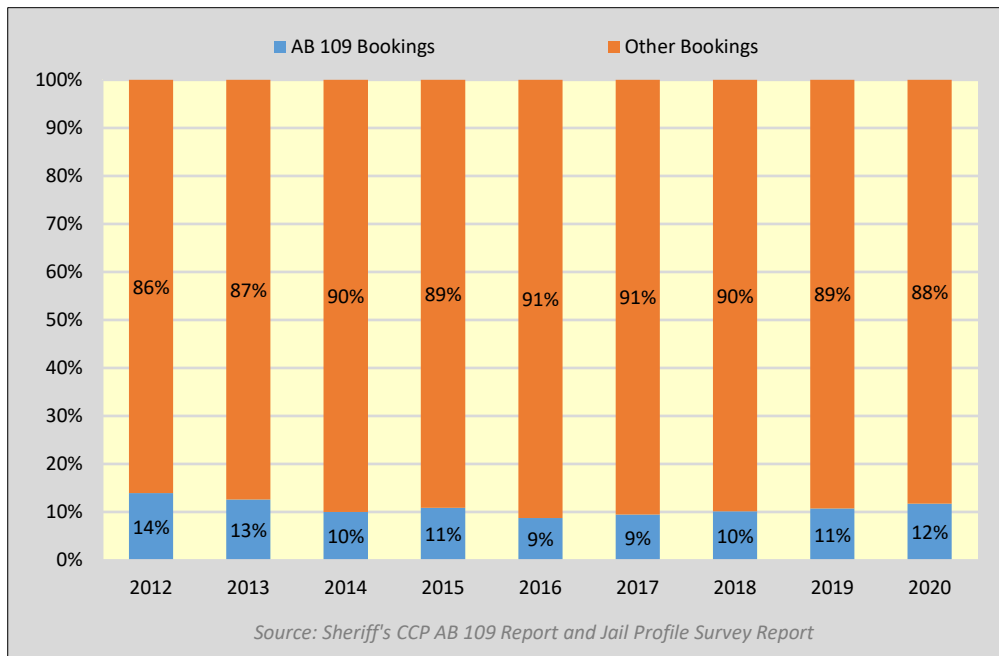
In terms of monthly jail booking trends, during 2012, the first full year of the AB 109 Realignment Act, the Sacramento County Jail processed an average of 554 realignment detainee bookings a month. Since 2012, consistent with the overall jail booking trend, the monthly average AB 109 bookings have declined. In 2019, the jail processed an average of 330 realignment bookings a month. Upon review of 2020 data, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic was a significant reduction. In 2020, the jail processed an average of 248 realignment bookings a month.

Sacramento County AB 109 (N3), Parole and PRCS Inmate Booking Trends 2011 - 2020				
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:	469	2,226	1,251	3,946
2020:	197	1,882	903	2,982
2019 Avg. Monthly AB 109 Bookings	40	186	104	330
Percent (%)	12.10%	56.30%	31.60%	100.00%
2020 Avg. Monthly AB 109 Bookings	16	157	75	248
Percent (%)	6.50%	63.20%	30.30%	100.00%

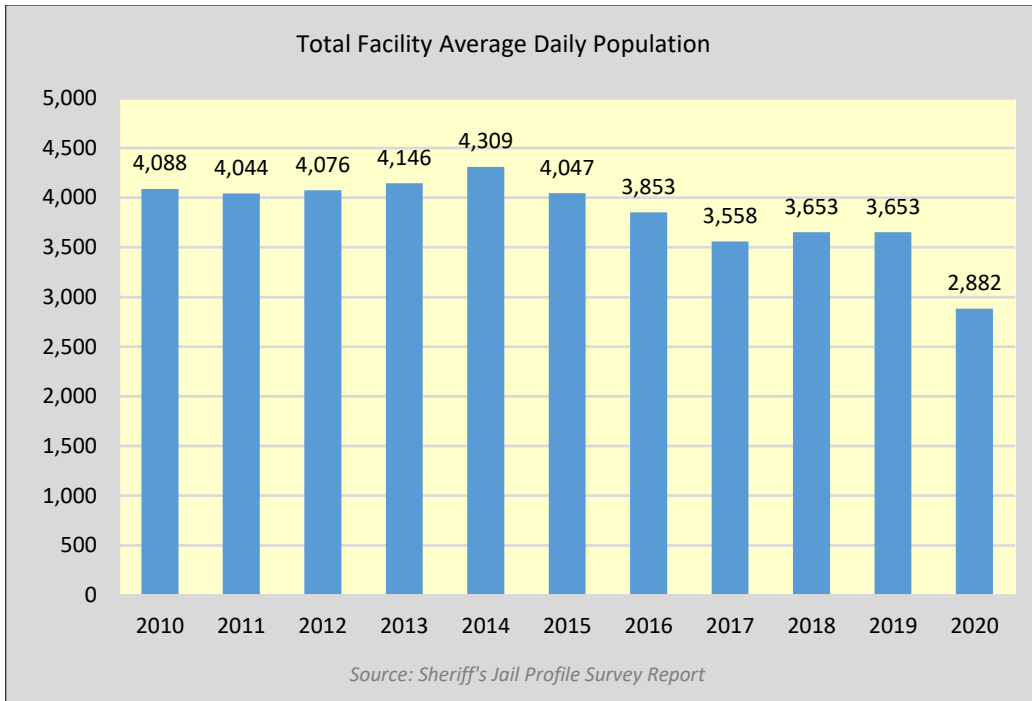
Source: Sheriff's CCP AB 109 Report

In 2019, approximately 12.1% (40) of the jail bookings were (N3) sentenced inmates. Another 56.3% (186) were parolees, and the remaining 31.6% (104) were PRCS flash incarceration and pre- and post-revocation detainees. In 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic impacted realigned offender bookings. In 2020, approximately 6.5% (16) of the jail bookings were (N3) sentenced inmates. Another 63.2% (157) were parolees, and the remaining 30.3% (75) were PRCS flash incarceration and pre- and post-revocation detainees.

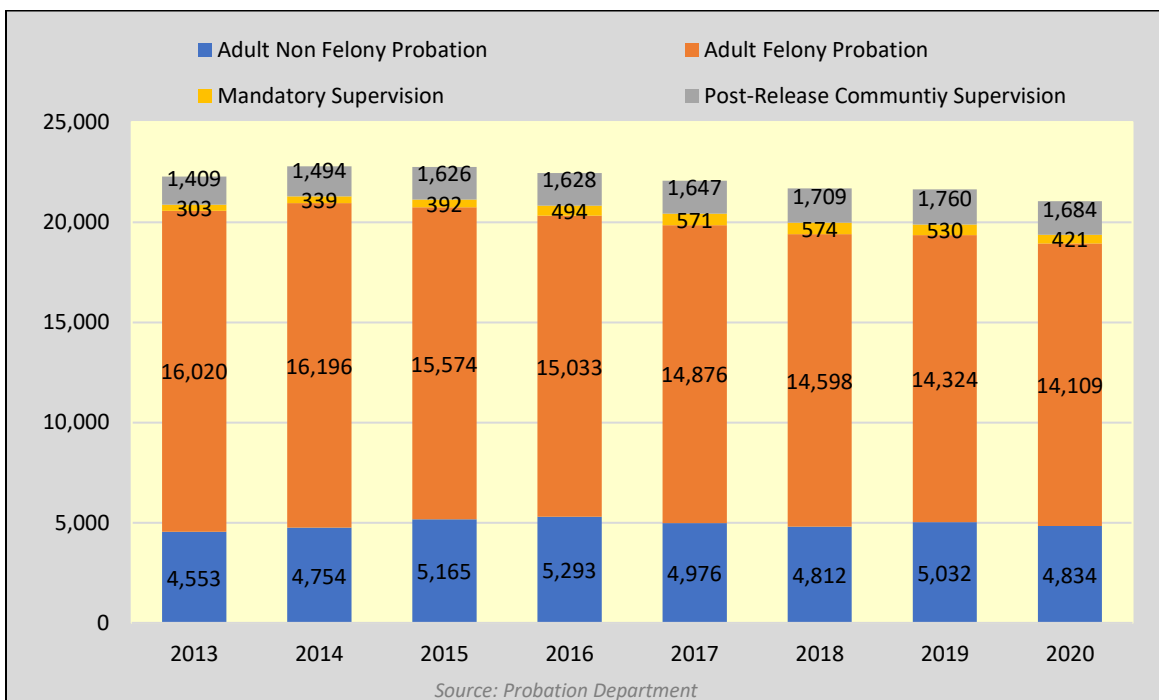




In 2019, the jail system’s average daily inmate population was 3,653. Of that total, 951 (26%) were AB 109 County Jail Prison (N3) sentenced offenders, parolees (3056 PC), or PRCS offenders held in custody under the Realignment Act or flash incarceration provisions of the law. The other 2,702 (74%) incarcerated inmates were pretrial and sentenced local adult offenders and other detainees being held on warrants and holds from federal / state law enforcement agencies. In 2020, the jail system’s average daily inmate population was 2,882. Of that total, 572 (20%) 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 2,310 (80%) incarcerated inmates were pretrial defendants, sentenced offenders, and other detainees being held on warrants and holds from federal / state or other law enforcement agencies.

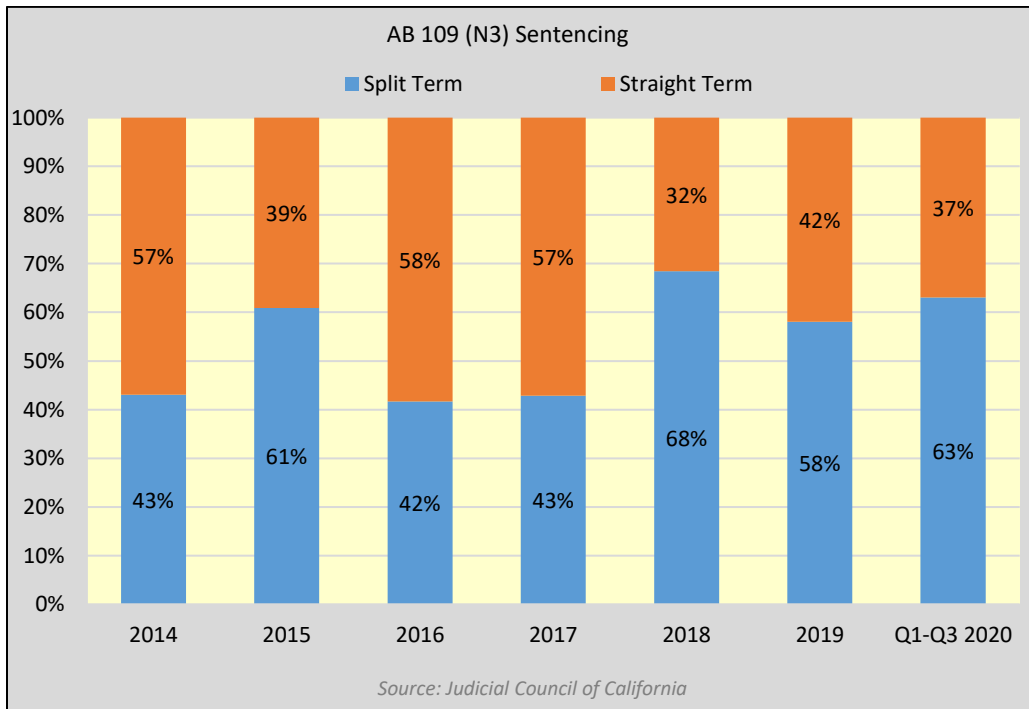


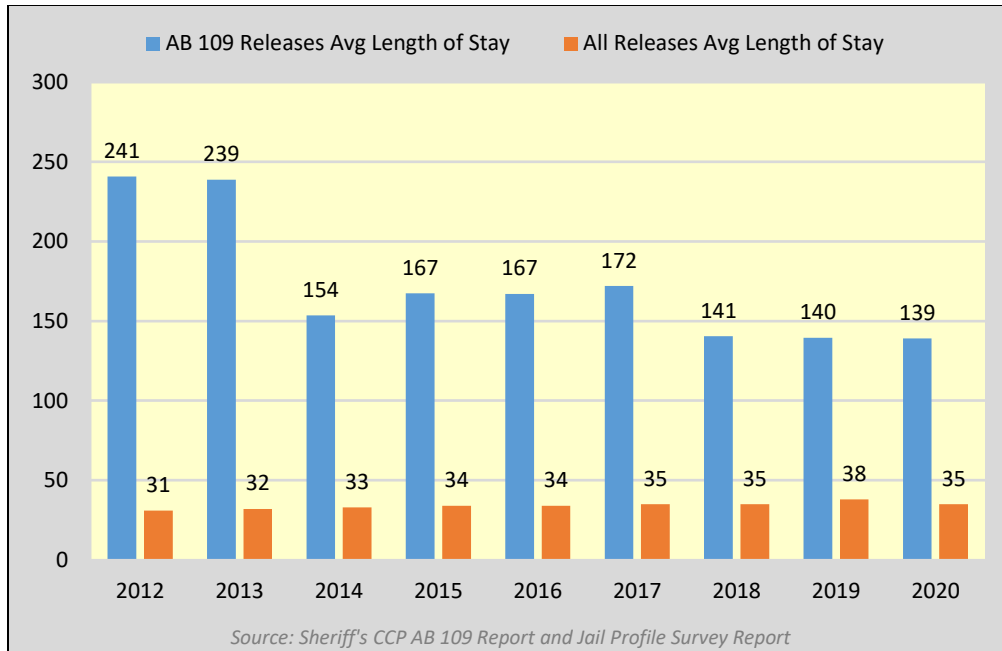
In 2019, the Sacramento County Probation Department supervised an average caseload of 1,681 PRCS and 428 Mandatory Supervision AB 109 probationers. In 2020, they supervised an average caseload of 1,684 PRCS and 421 Mandatory Supervision AB 109 probationers. The supervision population includes AB 109 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.



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 2019, 58% 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 2020 (Q1-Q3), 63% of realigned (N3) offender received a split sentence that includes a mandatory supervision period through the probation department upon release from custody.





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.

AB 109 POPULATION NEEDS

For approximately a decade, Sacramento County has been serving the needs of our 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 s (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 our 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 2019 shows that 14.8% of the (N3) detainees sentenced to County Jail were female and 85.2% were male. Approximately 13% were under the age of 25, with the majority (71.9%) between 25 and 44 years of age. About 15% were 45 to 64 years old, and five out of every 10 (52.2%) were ethnic minorities (Black, Hispanic, and other).

Demographic Characteristics of Offenders Sentenced to County Jail Prison (N3)*				
Selected Demographic Characteristics	2019		2020	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Gender:				
Male	449	85.20%	209	76.56%
<u>Female</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>14.80%</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>23.44%</u>
Total	527	100.00%	273	100.00%
Age Group:				
18 - 21	6	1.10%	6	2.20%
21 - 24	62	11.80%	21	7.69%
25 - 44	379	71.90%	207	75.82%
45 - 64	79	15.00%	38	13.92%
<u>65 and up</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0.20%</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0.37%</u>
Total	527	100.00%	273	100.00%
Ethnicity:				
White	252	47.80%	147	54.21%
Black	129	24.50%	66	24.18%
Hispanic	110	20.90%	39	14.29%
<u>Other</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>6.80%</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>7.33%</u>
Total	527	100.00%	273	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 our population, but data reflects 24.5% of the realigned N3 population sentenced to County Jail Prison (CJP) in 2019 and 24.18% in 2020 were identified as African American. 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.

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

Sacramento County AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Funding					
	AB 109 One - Time Start-up Allocation:	CCP Annual Planning Allocation:	AB 109 Program Base Funding Allocation: AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Base funding is intended to cover all aspects of the adult correctional population shift for realigned convicted N3 offenders, local PRCS supervision caseloads, and parole violators.	Growth Funding Allocation**:	TOTAL
FY 2011-12	\$927,200	\$200,000	\$13,140,278		\$14,267,478
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	\$51,272,673	\$0	\$51,472,673

*FY 2020-21 AB 109 Base Funding is an estimate; this revenue is monthly and dependent on Statewide Sales Tax collected.

**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.

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. Growth funding is dependent on increases in sales tax revenue, which did not occur in FY 2019-20, so there will not be a growth allocation for FY 2020-21. 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 and in FY 2020-21 it is estimated to be \$51,472,673 (dependent upon Statewide Sales Tax collected).

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 evidenced based programming to support their AB 109 population.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE 2021 AB 109 PLAN

This AB 109 Plan is an update of the plan approved December 2020. The purpose of this plan is to provide the Board of Supervisors guidance regarding the distribution of AB 109 realignment funds based on the needs of Sacramento County's AB 109 population.

In developing the 2021 AB 109 Plan, the CCP developed an AB 109 Advisory Workgroup, in which members renamed from "Workgroup" to "Board". This CCP Advisory Board (CCPAB) replaced the Statistical Workgroup to provide recommendations to the CCP regarding additional AB 109 Plan updates. The new CCPAB 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 regularly 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 reviewed other county AB 109 Realignment Plans and researched the legislative history of AB 109. Additionally, the CCP Advisory Board took into consideration different sources to gain a better understanding of the AB 109 population and the system gaps in Sacramento County. Other sources the CCP Advisory Board took into consideration included, but were not limited to: (1) historical AB 109 plans, (2) community input from the AB 109 workshop, (3) the gap and need analysis from the Carey Group report on jail alternatives provided to the County in May 2020, (4) the February 2021 Sacramento County Public Defender Pretrial Support Project report, (5) a review of recorded Board of Supervisor meetings involving Sacramento County needs, (6) Justice 2 Jobs and NAACP report, *Snapshot: 3 Critical Criminal Justice Programs, Solutions to Sacramento Region's Health and Restoration* from February 2021, (7) Stanford's Criminal Justice Center report, *How California Counties are spending their Public Safety Realignment Funds* from January 2014, and (8) nutrition information from "Nutrition in Addiction Recovery" by Rebecca Place Miller.

Incorporating these sources of information into the 2021 update to the AB 109 Plan led the CCPAB to add new goals to add to 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.
2. Programs and Agencies that receive funding for AB 109 use 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.
3. Improved communication among community and system partners in order to support programs and services that address the needs of the AB 109 population and improve public safety.

In regard to the 2021 update of the AB 109 Plan, the CCP Advisory Board changed the format so that it would be in alignment with what has been recommended by the BSCC.



GOALS, OBJECTIVES/OUTCOMES

AB 109 Plan – 2021 Update

2021 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 CCPAB acknowledges that 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.

2021 AB 109 Additional Recommendations

The CCPAB agrees that the overarching goals considered in 2014 remain the same in 2021. However, the CCPAB recommends adding some additional changes to the implementation of these goals in order to address current gaps within Sacramento County systems. The 2021 AB 109 Implementation Plan should be expanded to include support in these six additional areas. Each of these are consistent with the goals of the Realignment Act 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.

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 ADRC's 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 our 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.

2021 AB 109 GOALS, OBJECTIVES/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.

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. CCPAB offers these goals for the 2021 AB 109 plan.

**JAIL HOUSING:
HOUSING THE AB 109 POPULATION REALIGNED FROM PRISON TO SACRAMENTO COUNTY JAIL FACILITIES**

GOAL	OBJECTIVE/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 them to agencies that may provide subsidized wage support
	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.
	Improve and expand healthy options available to inmates through commissary
Reduce Recidivism	Expand and improve offender life skills through the Sheriff’s Reentry Programs

	Expand use of evidence based practices such as the Level of Service/ Case Management Inventory (LS/CMI) risk and needs assessment tool to support programing in custody
	Expand resources on programs that support coordinated discharge plans from the jail back into the community that include mentoring services to individuals in custody
	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
	Expand in-custody substance use disorder services
	Expand In-Custody Mental Health Out-Patient Clinician, Psychiatrist & Discharge Planning
	Expand In-Custody Mental Health Treatment For Longer Term Inmates (partially funded currently)
Decrease use of jail housing	Expand Collaborative Court and Diversion programs that link defendants to services in the community and support transition back into the community
	Expand Pretrial based programs that assess, link, and coordinate safe discharge plans for defendant's in custody
	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
	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
	Increase capacity for post release cognitive behavioral therapy services for inmates released from custody into alternative sentencing programs such as Home Detention
	Expand use of residential treatment services as part of the alternative sentencing programs

**COMMUNITY SUPERVISION:
AB 109 POPULATION IN THE SACRAMENTO COUNTY COMMUNITY**

GOAL	OBJECTIVE/OUTCOME
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's locations and capacity for evidence based programming and services
	Expand community based resources provided in ADRC's
	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 programing 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

**TREATMENT PLANNING:
SUPPORT SERVICES AND TREATMENT TO THE AB 109 POPULATION**

GOAL	OBJECTIVE/OUTCOME
------	-------------------

<p>Maintain Community Safety</p>	<p>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:</p> <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 ✓ GED/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 <p>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 reentry into the community</p> <p>Increase capacity within Post Release Community Supervision and Mandatory Supervision caseloads for cognitive behavioral therapy and other services to reduce criminogenic behaviors</p> <p>Share with the community basic information on in-custody and reentry programming and how to access resources and support</p> <p>Hold workshops regarding AB109 plans, Outreach meetings with Chambers of Commerce, neighborhood associations, religious organizations, and community/advocacy organizations</p> <p>Support Citizens Academy and Youth Academy, ride-</p>
----------------------------------	--

	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: 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 through the AB 109 funding provided. However, CCPAB has some additional direction regarding priority recommendations for funding.

PRIORITY AB 109 FUNDING
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 2021 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 2021 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.



AB 109 detainees receive vocational training and experience in areas such as welding and metal fabrication at the RCCC jail facility

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.

Sacramento County Community Corrections Partnership AB 109 Plan – 2021 Update

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:** Presentence 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.
- **Monitoring and Reporting Performance:** 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. The program categories recommended in the Plan include the following, *where italicized items are new* in the 2021 update:

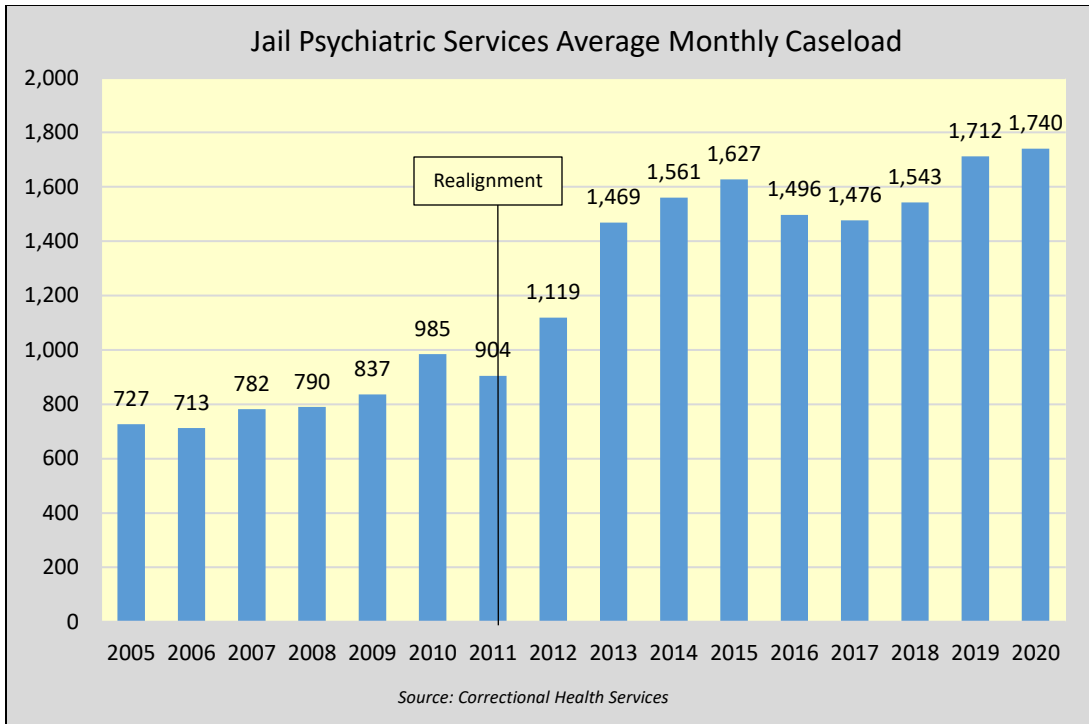
1. Jail Housing capacity
2. Jail Inmate Treatment and Services
 - a. Sheriff’s Office Treatment and Services
 - b. *Jail Discharge Support Services*
3. Alternatives to Incarceration
 - a. Pretrial Programs
 - i. Sheriff’s Jail Release and Pretrial Services

- ii. *Public Defender Pretrial Support*
 - iii. *Probation Pretrial Program*
 - b. *Collaborative Court and Diversion Support*
 - c. Sheriff's Office Alternatives to Incarceration
 - d. *Community Based Services*
 - i. *Sober Living Residences*
 - ii. *Expand Capacity for Sacramento County Mental Health Treatment*
 - iii. *Community Hubs*
- 4. Community Supervision
 - a. *Expansion of ADRCs*
- 5. ADRC Mental Health Services
- 6. AB 109 Workload
 - a. District Attorney's Office
 - b. *AB 109 Planning*
- 7. Benefit Eligibility Assistance and Housing
- 8. Risk Need Assessment Processes
- 9. Cognitive Behavioral Counseling and Treatment
- 10. AB 109 Reentry Services
 - a. Sheriff's Office Reentry Services
 - b. Probation Department Reentry Services
 - c. *Expungement and Record Modification Services*

Below is a summary of each of these programs and their respective coordination to the AB 109 goals for Sacramento County. Included in these descriptions are the new recommended 2021 additions to the AB 109 Plan. *Descriptions of recommended additions in the 2021 AB 109 Plan are italicized.*

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 correctional healthcare services since AB 109 went into effect.



Because a substantial proportion of inmates housed in the county jail system are AB 109 detainees and they 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, it increased to approximately 60% of the inmate population receiving services through active mental health cases.

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 2019, approximately 30% of the average daily jail population were being prescribed psychotropic medications that are monitored and overseen by jail psychiatric clinicians. In 2020, approximately 32% were receiving prescribed

psychotropic medications.

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.

Sherriff'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.



Structured classroom GED preparation and other academic educational services are offered to AB 109 detainees at RCCC

Key Characteristics of 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 utilizes a Reentry Council to assist in developing and integrating service programs and partnerships.
- The Sheriff's Office is relying 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.



A wide range of practical "hands on" job development programming is available to detainees at the Rio Cosumnes Correctional Center (RCCC)

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. From October 2019 through December 2020, Probation provided pretrial monitoring for 1,535 clients.

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. Since the COVID-19 Pandemic, the EM Program has been serving approximately 230 - 240 sentenced inmates at any given time. 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. In 2019, the program averaged about 1,300 active participants, but that declined to approximately 700 in 2020 due to the COVID-19 Pandemic. 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 and 25% of all releases in 2020.

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) Universal Housing Assessment. 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 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.

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. 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 ADRC's 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 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 (see Appendix D) 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 in Sacramento County 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 also 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 also contracts with a non-profit organization to provide cognitive behavioral change services to offenders participating in the AB 109 Home Detention / EM program. The goal of the program 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 and 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. The Probation Department's intake and case management process applies a validated risk assessment tool to target resources on 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 the risk of recidivism is highest.

Sacramento Probation Department AB 109 Adult Day Reporting Centers

The Adult Day Reporting Center (ADRC) is an intensive, on site community supervision and intervention program for male and female clients placed under the supervision of the Sacramento Probation Department. The ADRCs provide a multi-disciplinary reentry program that ensures individuals released from jail or prison receive the assessment, treatment, supervision and support they need to be successful in their transition back to the community. All ADRC sites provide counseling programs, educational and employment resources, access to mental health assessments and referrals, hygiene supplies, and limited meals. Each of the three current ADRC locations provide these resources in a safe environment, and are structured towards an Individualized Treatment Plan for each client. Participants are encouraged to engage in pro-social activities provided at each ADRC location in addition to scheduled treatment courses.

The Probation Department also collaborates with community-based organizations to provide supplemental evidence-based treatment and counseling. Clients are referred to Northern California Construction Training (NCCT) for a 6-12 month vocational program that assists in gaining various certifications in the construction industry as well as employment and apprenticeships with Local Unions. The Sacramento County Office of Education and Elk Grove Adult Education provide educational programming to assist clients in earning their GED and High School Diplomas. Other services provided include: employment assistance, employment workshops, community service, transportation assistance, residential treatment for substance use disorders, health service referrals, wellness assistance and pro-social activities.



Probation Department Adult Day Reporting Center Graduation Celebration

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, offer cognitive behavioral

programming and support services, and employ fidelity processes. ADRC programs are very promising in terms of 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.



Probation Department's Community Outreach work project crew

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.

Responding to ADRC Program Violations

- **Flash Incarceration:** Is 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.
- **Electronic Monitoring:** Electronic Monitoring allows the department to determine whether an offender is compliant with supervision requirements, such as stay away orders or exclusion zones through a contracted company who provides continuous 24 hour a day monitoring.
- **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.
- **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.

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 with the ADRC programming. 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

The CCPAB recognizes the positive impact that ADRC has had on the AB 109 population, but acknowledges that Sacramento County is so vast not everyone is able to easily access the locations of ADRC programs. 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.

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. The CCPAB recommends AB 109 Planning funds be utilized to hire an analyst.

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 Adult Intake Unit, which assigns 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 ***LSCMI*** 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.



RCCC and Probation Adult Day Reporting Centers routinely combine the use of validated risk and needs assessment tools with individual case planning

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.

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.



Evidence-based cognitive behavioral counseling is available for RCCC AB 109 detainees and ADRC participants

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.

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

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.

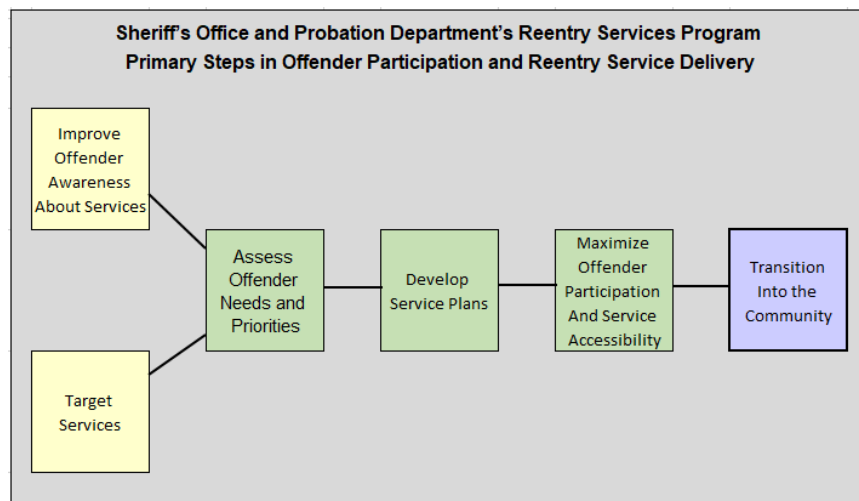
Adult basic educational classes are also available in the ADRC programs to help clients develop the necessary educational skills needed to secure a general education diploma. Probation also contracts with Elk Grove Unified School District and the Sacramento County Office of Education (SCOE) to provide 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.

Through the AB 109 Plan, Sacramento’s CCP membership and justice agency stakeholders are continuing to build the continuum of wrap-around reentry services that starts in the jail and state prison when AB 109 and other local detainees transition into the community. For the county jail, the Sheriff’s Reentry Council previously helped develop strategies for the successful community reentry and integration of offenders while incarcerated and upon release. The Council’s work included developing an integrated and supportive network composed of community and faith-based organizations, government and public agencies, and the broader community to provide services for the offender population. The Reentry Council is in the process of being reconvened to further assist and guide future Reentry Program changes.



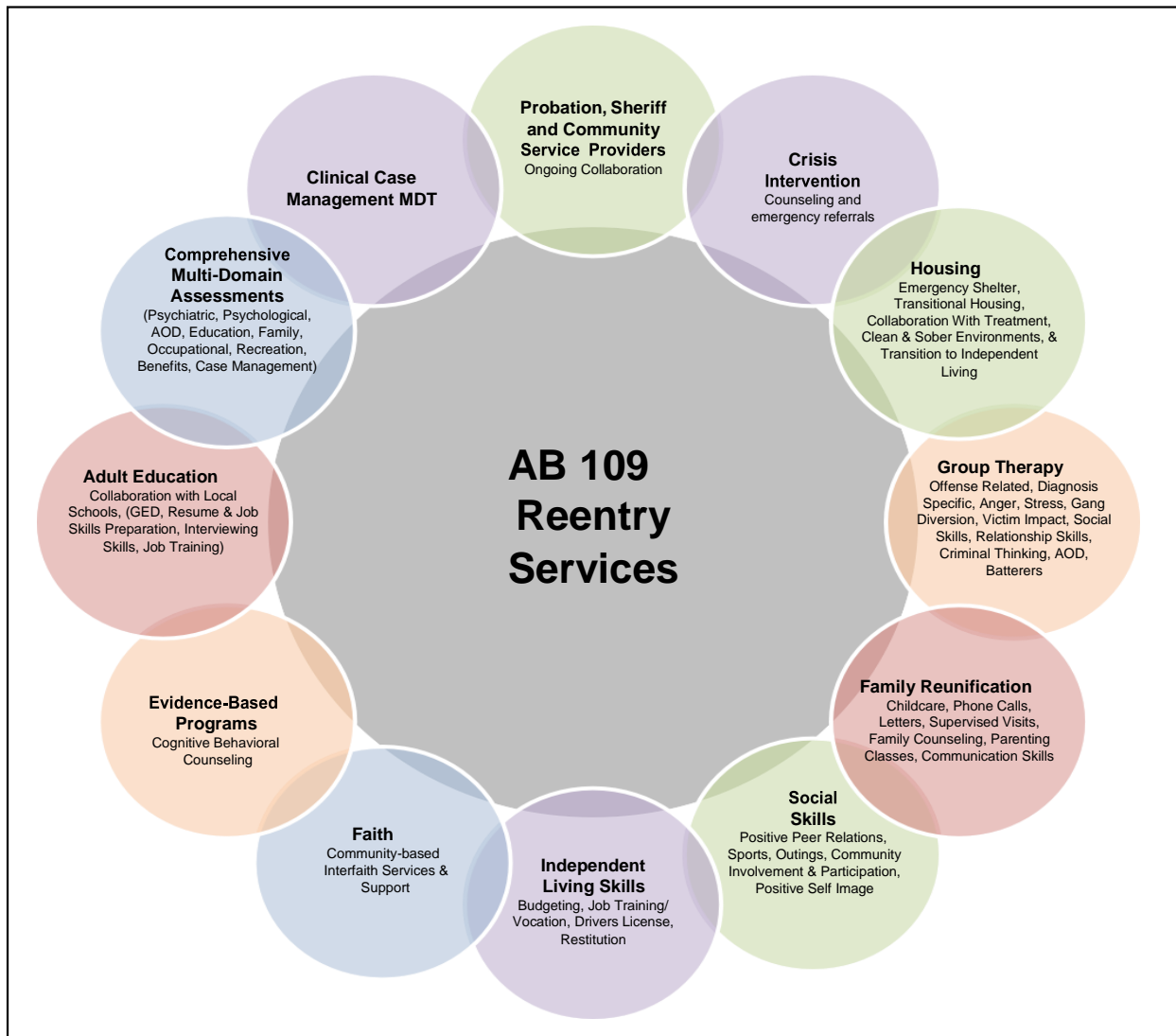
Reentry staff at the jail facilities have been added to ensure a comprehensive individual reentry plan is developed for each sentenced inmate. The reentry plan begins with an interview by social workers, testing by Elk Grove Adult Education, and a risk assessments completed by trained reentry specialists. 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.

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.



At the Rio Cosumnes Correctional Facility (RCCC), the Sheriff's Department is expanding vocational training and other classroom instruction which is intended to aid AB 109 detainees and other local incarcerated inmates secure sustained employment after transitioning back to the community

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Data Driven Analysis of Program Participation and Outcomes

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 originally established a statistical working group to meet ongoing data collection and evaluation needs for advising the CCP on the AB 109 Plan. In February 2021, the CCP determined a new Community Corrections Partnership Advisory Workgroup (members renamed from “Workgroup” to “Board”) needed to be convened to replace the statistical working group as the advisory body for the CCP. Through the CCP webpage, a county media release, and the CCP’s AB 109 Workshop provided in January 2021, four community members were identified to join CCP Executive Committee agency representatives in forming the CCP Advisory Board (CCPAB). The CCPAB met at least weekly from February through April 2021 to ensure recommendations for the 2021 AB 109 Plan would be

completed within the County's Fiscal Year 2021-22 Budget timeline.

Priorities for Tracking and Reporting on the Sacramento County AB 109 Plan

Offender Groups, Services and Program Statistics

- AB 109 Jail Pretrial OR and Other Releases
- AB 109 Home Detention Electronic Monitoring Program
- Sheriff's Office and Probation Department's AB 109 Implementation Monitoring
- AB 109 Custody Inmates receiving mental health and other types of jail services
- Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) and Mandatory Supervision offenders receiving mental health and other types of community based services
- Recidivism Rates for AB 109 Custody and Community Programs
- Jail Population Statistics for AB 109 and Other Inmates

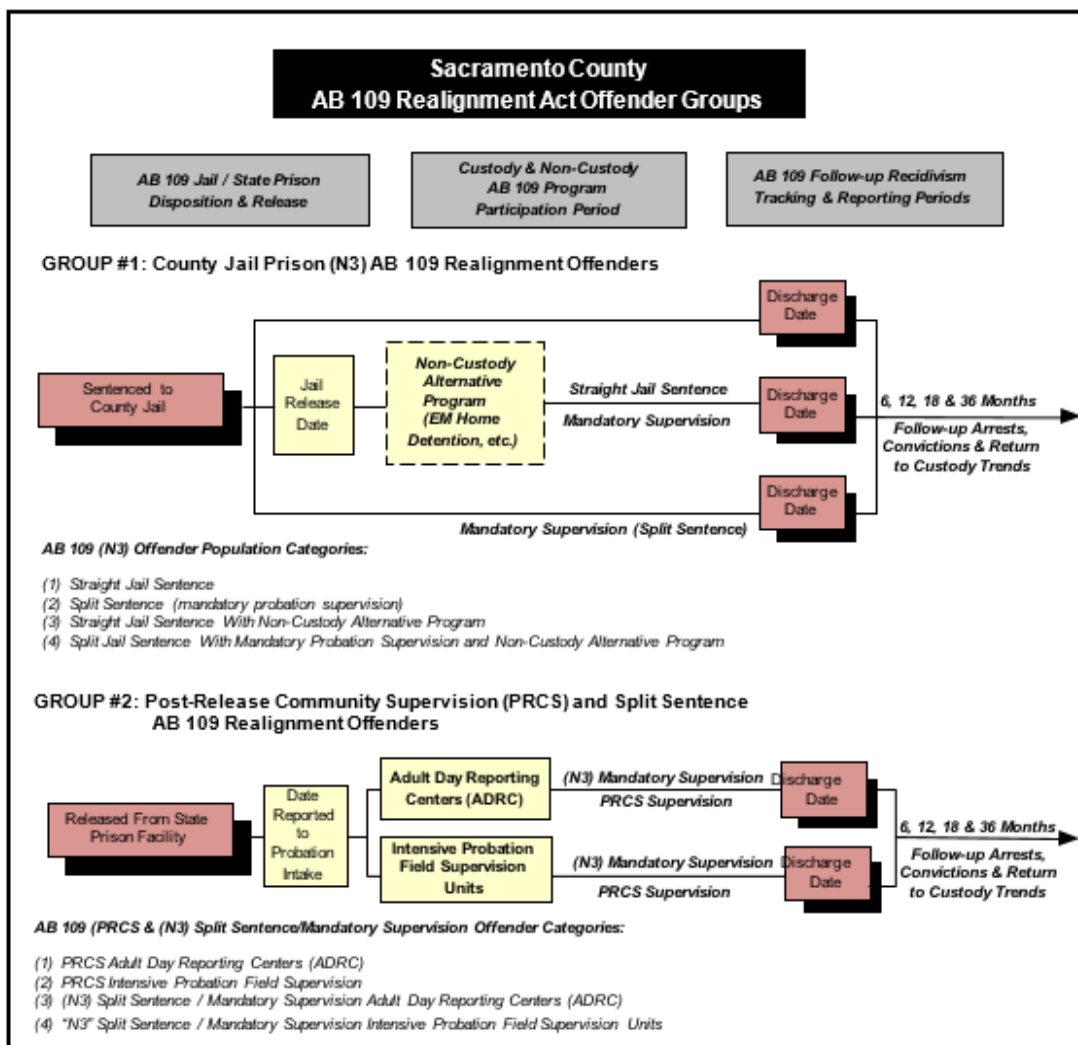
The CCPAB will assist with data collection and monitoring. The CCPAB will summarize data collected from the Sheriff's Office, Probation Department, Department of Health Services, Superior Court, and other partner agencies serving local offender populations. Once reports are completed, data will be posted on the CCP's website for access by the public and other stakeholders, including statistical information in the following areas:

- Average daily population of AB 109 inmates in the Sacramento County Jail system.
- Penal Code Section 1170(h) – County Jail Prison (N3) convicted and sentenced offenders.
- County Jail Prison (N3) inmate demographic and offense characteristics.
- State Parolees, Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) and Penal Code Section 1170(h) inmates booked into the County Jail system.
- Trends for County Jail Prison (N3) and Parole Revocation monthly referrals and Supervision Caseloads.
- Aggregate and/or average data on number, risk assessment score, and supervision levels for Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) and Mandatory Supervision offenders handled through the Sacramento County Probation Department.
- Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) and Mandatory Supervision offender demographic and offense characteristics.
- Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) revocations.
- Number of County Jail Prison (N3), Parole Revocation, Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS), and Mandatory Supervision Offenders receiving services while in custody and under community supervision.
- Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) and Mandatory Supervision offender caseload trends.

The CCPAB is tasked with meeting ongoing data collection, monitoring and evaluation needs and considering analysis and stakeholder input to make recommendations to the CCP regarding annual AB 109 Plan updates. Monitoring and evaluation will be guided by the following goals, objectives and outcomes, which are aligned with priority recommendations.

Questions to be answered:

- Is Sacramento County’s recidivism rate (as defined by BSCC) going up or down?
- Do the services local justice agencies refer people to decrease their recidivism?
- Is flash incarceration leading to behavior change?
- Do offenders given split sentences do better, worse, or the same as offenders given straight sentences?
- Do offenders placed on electronic monitoring do better, worse, or the same as offenders given straight or split sentences?
- Does Sacramento County have the right set of service and program options in place?
- Are programs and services provided cost-effective?
- Are there promising evidence-based practices being used elsewhere that could benefit our county?



The key realignment referral and completion workload measures the prior Statistical Working

Group recommended for the long-term AB 109 Plan are summarized below (see Appendix C for details). The CCPAB also recommends a continued focus on these measures.

Realignment Referral and Completion Measures:

- (1) Track the number participants in AB 109 programs.
- (2) Track the number of participants who complete AB 109 sentence requirements.
- (3) Track the number of participants who do not complete the AB 109 sentence requirements.
- (4) Track the reasons for non-completion of the AB 109 sentence requirements.
- (5) Identify percent (%) of participants who complete the AB 109 sentence requirements.
- (6) Identify percent (%) of participants who do not complete the AB 109 sentence requirements.

Realigned Offender Groups

AB 109 Realigned offender populations are defined in detail on page 7. They include:

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
2. Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) Offenders (PC 3451)
3. Parolees

KEEPING THE PUBLIC WELL 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 to the Sacramento County Community Corrections Partnership (CCP), 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 well 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.



Conclusion

AB 109 Plan – 2021 Update

Sacramento County's 2021 AB 109 Plan addresses the goals of the Realignment Act and is aimed at:

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

The 2021 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. 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 2021 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 our AB 109 and other local adult correctional system populations.

Appendix A

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP (CCP) ADVISORY BOARD
Sacramento County AB 109 Plan – 2021 Update

**SACRAMENTO COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP ADVISORY BOARD
2021 MEMBER ROSTER**

NAME	AGENCY
Melinda Avey	Community Member
William B. Norwood	Community Member
Bill Pieper	Community Member
Muriel Strand	Community Member
LeeAnn McCluskey	Probation Department
Manny Gonsalves (Alternate)	
Brad Rose	Sheriff's Office
Michelle Jeremiah	Superior Court
Amy Holliday	District Attorney's Office
Tiffanie Synnott	Public Defender's Office
Jason Morgado	Sacramento Police Department

STAFF:

Community Corrections Partnership	Catherine York	Management Analyst II, Criminal Justice Planning
-----------------------------------	----------------	---

GROUND RULES

- Listen respectfully, without interrupting.
- Listen actively and with an ear to understand others' views. (Don't just think about what you are going to say while someone else is talking.)
- Do not criticize individuals you don't agree with.
- Commit to learning, not debating. Comment in order to share information, not argue.
- Avoid blame, speculation, and inflammatory language.
- Allow everyone the chance to speak.
- Avoid assumptions about any other members or generalizations about groups.

FACILITATOR PRINCIPLES

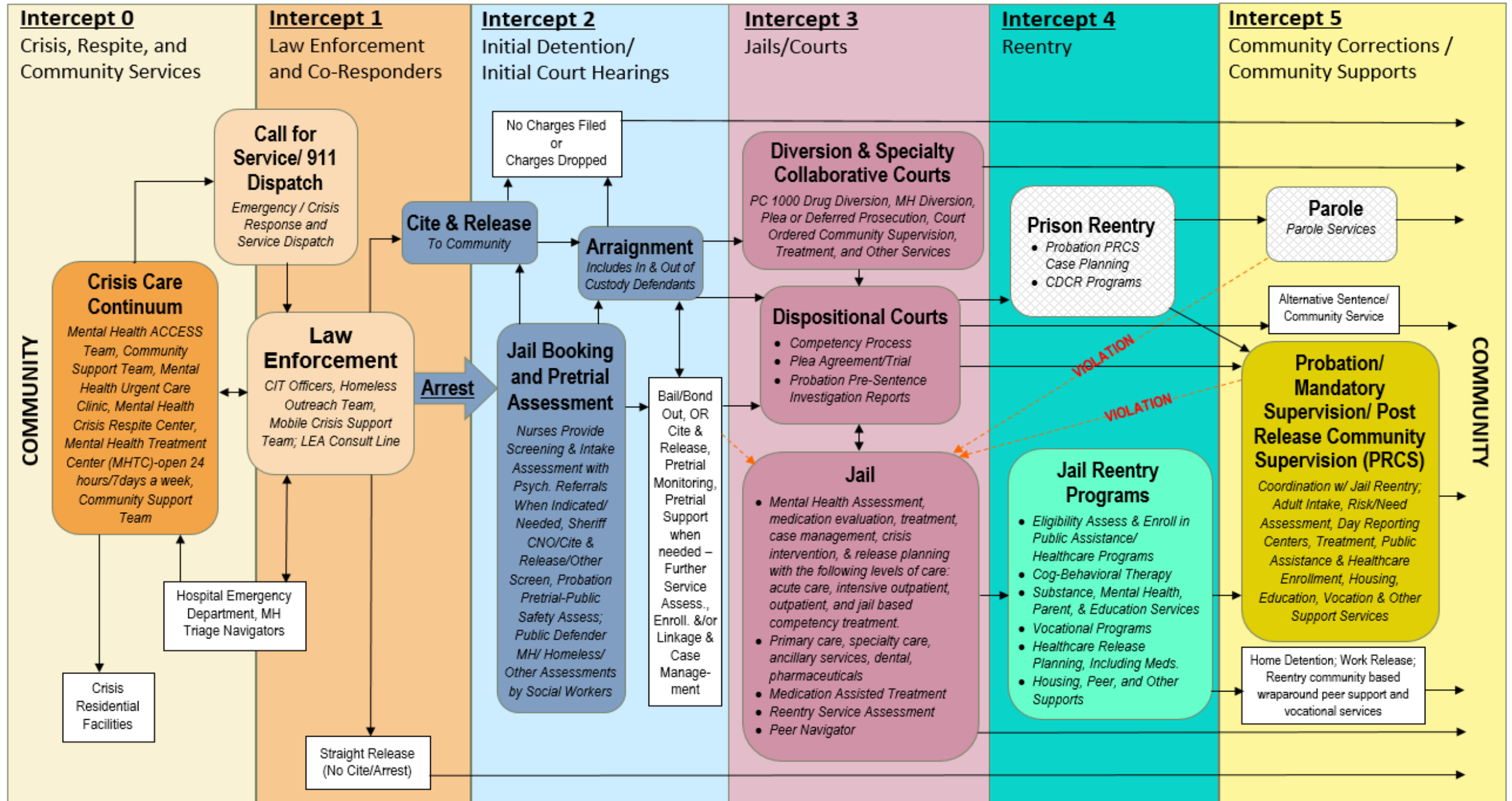
- **Intentional Atmosphere**
 - Create an atmosphere of trust, openness and mutual respect
 - Tactfully work to address behavior(s) that may interfere with the process
- **Step up, Step Back** - Ensure everyone feels their thoughts and comments are valuable
- **On Scope** – Make sure all remain on task and focused

Appendix B

**Sequential Intercept Model (SIM): Justice and Behavioral Health Partnerships
*Sacramento County AB 109 Plan – 2021 Update***

April 2021

Sacramento County Adult Sequential Intercept: Criminal Justice-Behavioral Health Partnerships



INTERCEPT 0: Crisis Care and First Response Continuum - Intercept 0 involves interventions for people with mental and substance use disorders prior to formal involvement with the criminal justice system. The critical components of this intercept include the local continuum of crisis care services and resources that reduce reliance on emergency response, hospitalizations, and law enforcement to serve people in crisis or with low-acuity mental health needs. In jurisdictions where very few resources exist, law enforcement may be involved in Intercept 0 diversion efforts in a *parens patriae*, or “guardian,” capacity, providing first responder services.

INTERCEPT 1: Law Enforcement Calls and Responses - At Intercept 1, law enforcement and other emergency service providers respond to people with mental and substance use disorders who are in crisis in the community. In many jurisdictions, when a person in crisis exhibits illegal behavior, law enforcement officers have the discretion to place the person under arrest or to divert them to treatment or services. Effective diversion at Intercept 1 is supported by training, programming, and policies that integrate behavioral health care and law enforcement to enable and promote the diversion of people with mental illness away from arrest and a subsequent jail stay and into community-based services.

INTERCEPT 2: Intake, Booking, and Bond Setting/Review - At Intercept 2, individuals who have been arrested will go through the intake and booking process and will have an initial hearing presided over by a judicial official. Important elements of this intercept include the identification of people with mental and substance use disorders being processed and booked in the jail, placement of people with mental and substance use disorders into community-based treatment after intake or booking at the jail, and availability of specialized mental health caseloads through pretrial service agencies .

INTERCEPT 3: Courts and Incarceration in Jail or Prison - At Intercept 3, individuals with mental health or substance use disorders who have not yet been diverted at previous intercepts may be held in pretrial detention while awaiting disposition of their criminal cases. This intercept centers around diversion of individuals from the jail or prison into programs or services that allow criminal charges to be resolved while also addressing the defendant’s mental and substance use disorder needs. The intercept also involves jail- and prison-based programming that supports defendants in a trauma-informed, evidence-based manner during their incarceration.

INTERCEPT 4: Reentry - At Intercept 4, individuals transition from detention or incarceration in a jail or prison back to the community. This intercept requires transition planning with specific considerations to ensure people with mental and substance use disorders can access and utilize medication and psychosocial treatment, housing, healthcare coverage, and services from the moment of release and throughout their reentry back into the community.

INTERCEPT 5: Community Corrections - At Intercept 5, community corrections agencies (probation and parole) provide essential community-based supervision, as an arm of the court, to individuals released from custody. People with mental and substance use disorders may be at risk for probation or parole violations and benefit from added supports at this intercept. Use of validated assessment tools, staff training on mental and substance use disorders, and responsive services, such as specialized caseloads, are vital to reducing unnecessary violations, decreasing criminal re-offense, and improving behavioral health outcomes, through enhanced connections to services and coordination of behavioral health treatment and criminal justice supervision goals.

INVENTORY OF SERVICES

[Mental Health Access Team](#) – The entry point for County mental health services, providing Sacramento County residents referrals 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 will determine the level of service needed and link 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

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 \(MHUCC\)](#) operates Monday – Friday, 10 am – 10 pm, and Saturday – Sunday and holidays, 10 am – 6 pm. It’s 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)*

- Available Services: • 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)

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 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 6 to 11 teams in partnership with Sacramento Police Department, Sacramento Sheriff’s Office (SSO), Citrus Heights Police Department, Elk Grove Police Department, and the Folsom Police Department), where the Officer/Deputy is 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.

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. This is a county operated service working in partnership with SSO. ACH has several contracted providers including UC Davis for 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 limited discharge planning. Services include acute psychiatric care, intensive outpatient, outpatient, and jail based competency. ACH also has a contract with WellSpace Health to provide on-site Substance Use Disorder (SUD) Counselors to provide assessment, 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. Discharge planning is a phase in process. Medications are currently provided to the sentenced population post-release. Staff have not yet begun the medication pilot for the presentence population.

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’s 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’s Office, Conflict Criminal Defender’s and the District Attorney’s Office – Work together along with the Court and Behavioral Health experts to identify defendants who are eligible and appropriate for diversion or collaborative court programs providing community-based treatment and other services. Additionally, specialized attorneys work to ensure appropriate actions and services for 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, the defendant has not suffered a conviction 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) The 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 (18-36 months if ordered prior to 2018). 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 his or her 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 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.

Adult Day Reporting Centers (ADRC’s) – Probation operates three ADRC locations which provide 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 the client's needs, the phased program lasts between 9 to 12 months. The 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.

Additional behavioral health service options not operated by the County, but available for justice-involved people: *Turning Point Community Programs- Operating the Mental Health Urgent Care Clinic and 3 Crisis Residential Facilities - 2 with 15 beds in 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, which is an outpatient behavioral health clinic that helps adults struggling with mental health and/or substance abuse challenges who are homeless. Guest House provides consumers with access to mental health and supportive services. Staff use a strengths-based approach to help

consumers regain control of their lives. Services offered by Guest House Clinic are voluntary and include, but are not limited to: • Medication Support • Entitlement Support (GA, SSI, SSDI, etc.) • Linkage to Primary Health Care • Individual Therapy • Support Groups • Case Management • Advocacy • Connections Lounge

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.	40 hours of drug education and group courses. Monthly meetings, support group work and drug testing for 6 months. Upon completion, Probation files a motion requesting charges be dismissed.	18 months - 3 years	800 – 1000 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 (DUITC)	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 Affairs (VA) benefit eligible 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 and alcohol testing by the VA and Probation. Upon completion, case is dismissed and sealed, unless other agreement specified.	12 - 18 months	30	Court, Probation. Attorneys, and Veterans Affairs

Title	Who It's For	What It Includes	Length	Capacity	Agencies Involved
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 Medi-Cal, 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)	Adult females 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 Nuisance Offender (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 there are DMV issues that 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 homeless shelter and monthly court calendar for assessing fees as part of an offense resolution with options such as community service, credit for time in clean and sober living facilities and/or mental health treatment in lieu of fees. Completion of the community service hours does not result in the dismissal of the case, and the participant may have other sentence requirements to fulfill before the case is closed.	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	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
<u>Flexible Housing Pool (FHP) – Jail Diversion Pilot</u> & MHPA Investment	Defendants facing misdemeanor criminal charges and experiencing literal homelessness identified by the Public Defender and approved by the Court.	Participants are linked to the County Department of Human Assistance Flexible Housing Pool (FHP) and assigned limited-term case management and housing assistance. Upon participation in program, case dismissed. FHP utilizes \$8 million in state homelessness funding to serve approximately 400 persons, 80 from the jail diversion pilot. FHP is modeled after the Flexible Supportive Rehousing Program (FSRP) for the top 250 utilizers of health services and jail. An additional \$6 million in MHPA funding has been invested in FHP to house approximately 400 households experiencing homelessness with a mental health need who are exiting jail or acute psychiatric hospitalization into homelessness. FSP includes case management and supportive housing. Note: FHP Jail Diversion is being funded with one-time state funding (HEAP) and assistance expires 6/30/2021.	12-24 months	80 & 400	Human Assistance, Public Defender, District Attorney, Probation, Courts, Health Services, Contracted Providers
Public Defender Pretrial Support Program *Launched 4/2020	Adults in custody pending criminal charges and suffering from mental illness.	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.	3 months	No Cap	Courts, District Attorney, Public Defender, Health Services
DSH Felony Mental Health Diversion (Limited Term Funding Ends 6/30/22)	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.	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.	12-24 months	50 (Minimum of 50 clients will be served by 6/30/22)	Court, Public Defender, District Attorney, Health Services, Human Assistance, Telecare (Contracted Treatment Provider)

CCP IDENTIFIED GAPS AND PRIORITIES FOR LONG-TERM PLANNING
Sacramento County AB 109 Plan – 2021 Update

**SACRAMENTO COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP
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>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>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

REFERENCE MATERIALS
Sacramento County AB 109 Plan – 2021 Update

REFERENCE MATERIALS

Relevant materials identified by the Community Corrections Partnership Advisory Board (CCPAB), which are publicly posted on multiple websites, have been linked below.

- Sacramento County [Community Corrections Partnership Webpage](#) (Probation)
- [CCP Community Workshop](#) – January 21, 2021
- [Community Corrections Partnership \(AB 109\) Plans](#) Submitted to BSCC by CA County's
- [The Carey Group Report on Jail Alternatives](#) - May 29, 2020
- [Update On: Efforts to Reduce the Jail Population; Mays Remedial Plan Requirements; and Jail Mental Health Population](#) – March 10, 2021

Sacramento County Probation Department Adult Operations

- [Adult Day Reporting Centers Success Rate](#)
- [Adult Intake Clients Referred To On-site Support Services](#)
- [Average Length of Flash Incarceration Days](#)
- [Post-Release Community Supervision Cases](#)
- [Pretrial Monitoring](#)
- [Recovery Court Intakes \(aka Drug Court\)](#)

Sacramento County Sheriff's Office

- [Reentry Services](#)
- [Reentry Programs Guide](#)
- [Community Resource Guide](#)
- [Community Service Centers](#)
- [Homeless Outreach Team](#)

Nutrition in Addiction Recovery

https://mhof.net/wp/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/Nutrition_in_Addiction_Recovery.pdf

The Alliance for Addiction Solutions

<https://www.allianceforaddictionsolutions.com/>

Expungement of Criminal Convictions: An Empirical Study (Harvard Law Review)

[2460-2555 Online.pdf \(harvardlawreview.org\)](#)

SNAPSHOT: Three Critical Criminal Justice Programs (Justice2Jobs, Sacramento NAACP)

[2460-2555 Online.pdf \(harvardlawreview.org\)](#)