

Sacramento County



Community Corrections Partnership Advisory Board

The CCP Advisory Board is responsible for providing ongoing data collection, evaluation and analysis, as well as, input from local agency and community stakeholders, including formerly incarcerated individuals, to meet needs for AB 109 Plan updates due to the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) each December.

Agenda: September 11, 2023, 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM

Location: County Administration Center (Open to the Public)
Board of Supervisors Chambers
700 H Street, 1st Floor, Sacramento, CA 95814

Invitees: CCP Advisory Board Members - Melinda Avey (Chair - Community Member), Nina Acosta (Vice Chair - Social Services), Chris Baker (Sheriff's Office), Joe Cress (Public Defender's Office), Robyn Howland (Probation Department), Michelle Jeremiah (Superior Court), Bill Pieper (Community Member), Andrew Soloman (District Attorney's Office), Sameer Sood (Sacramento Police Dept.), Muriel Strand (Community Member)

Alternates: Kelly Finnegan (Probation Department), Matthew Hovermale (Sheriff's Office), Alice Michel (Public Defender's Office), William Satchell (District Attorney's Office), Robbie Young (Sacramento Police Dept.)

Staff: Laura Foster, CCP Analyst; Peter Zilaff, County Counsel

CCPAB Meetings are Open to the Public.

Topic	Item Type	Presenter (If Applicable)
Welcome, Roll Call, and Public Comment Procedures	Information	Melinda Avey/ Laura Foster
Consent Matters	Action	Melinda Avey
<i>1. Approve Action Summary from August 14, 2023 Meeting 2. Approve Action Summary from August 21, 2023 Special Meeting</i>		
Discussion Matters		
3. Approve Date/Time for October 2023 CCPAB Meeting	Action	Laura Foster
4. Discussion of and Possible Action to Recommend AB 109 Plan 2023 Update for CCP Approval	Discussion/Action	Laura Foster

Matters Not On The Posted Agenda		
5. Public Comment On Off Agenda Items		
Separate Matters		
6. Member Reports	Information	CCPAB Members
7. Appreciation For Service Of CCPAB Community Members Bill Pieper and Muriel Strand	Information	Melinda Avey/ Laura Foster
Adjournment		

Next CCPAB Meeting: TBD

Next CCP Meeting: October 5, 2023, 8:30 AM – 10:00 AM

Public Comment Procedures:

The CCPAB fosters public engagement during the meeting and encourages public participation, civility and use of courteous language. The CCPAB does not condone the use of profanity, vulgar language, gestures or other inappropriate behavior including personal attacks or threats directed towards any meeting participant. There will be a designated time for public comment at the end of each item. Seating is limited and available on a first-come, first-served basis.

Speaker time limits

In the interest of facilitating the conduct of CCPAB business, members of the public (speakers) who wish to address the board during the meeting will have specific time limits as enumerated below. Matters not on the posted agenda will be discussed in accordance with the order of the agenda. Speakers should not expect CCPAB members to comment on or respond to comments directly during the meeting. The CCPAB may request county staff to follow up with a speaker or provide additional information after the meeting or at a later date.

The Chairperson, at their discretion, may increase or decrease the time allocation. Each speaker shall limit remarks to the specified time allotment as follows:

- Speakers will have 3-minutes total for each separate item.
- Speakers will have 3-minutes total for any matter not on the posted agenda.

In-Person Public Comment

Speakers will be required to complete and submit a speaker request form to staff. Staff will invite each individual to the podium to make a verbal comment.

Zoom Public Comment

Members of the Public participating through Zoom should observe the following procedures when providing public comment. Comments submitted through the

“Chat” feature will not be accepted. If you wish to speak on an item, click on “raise hand” after the item has been called. When it is your turn to speak, your name or telephone number will be called and you will be able to address the body. Please be sure your device is not muted. If you raise your hand after public comment has been closed, you will not be called.

Written Public Comment

The Public may provide written comments in regards to a specific item on the agenda or off agenda matters by emailing SacCountyCCPAdvisoryBoard@saccounty.gov. Written public comments should include the meeting date item number or off-agenda item. Providing contact information is optional. Written comments are distributed to members and filed in the record.

View Meeting

The meeting is live streamed via Zoom. Members of the Public may participate via Zoom using the following link, meeting ID, and passcode:

Link: <https://saccounty-net.zoomgov.com/j/1610752549?pwd=YnBZVDlXbkVZeVR5NlZYUzBFV3NXQT09>

Meeting ID: 161 075 2549

Passcode: 034293

Meeting Material

The on-line version of the agenda and associated material is available at <https://saccoprobation.saccounty.gov/Pages/CCPAB.aspx>.



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The CCP Advisory Board is responsible for providing ongoing data collection, evaluation and analysis, as well as, input from local agency and community stakeholders, including formerly incarcerated individuals, to meet needs for AB 109 Plan updates due to the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) each December.

Action Summary from: August 14, 2023, 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM

Meeting Location: County Administration Center, Board of Supervisors Chambers, 700 H Street, 1st Floor, Sacramento, CA 95814

Facilitator: Laura Foster, Management Analyst II, Public Safety and Justice

Attendees: CCP Advisory Board Members: Melinda Avey (Chair - Community Member), Nina Acosta (Vice Chair - Social Services), Chris Baker (Sheriff's Office), Robyn Howland (Probation Department), Michelle Jeremiah (Superior Court), Alice Michel (Public Defender's Office), Bill Pieper (Community Member), William Satchell (District Attorney's Office), Sameer Sood (Sacramento Police Department), Muriel Strand (Community Member)

Staff: Laura Foster (CCP Analyst)

Absent: N/A

CCPAB Meetings are Open to the Public.

Topic	Item Type	Presenter (If Applicable)
Welcome, Roll Call, and Public Comment Procedures	Information	Melinda Avey/ Laura Foster
Consent Matters	Action	Melinda Avey
<i>1. Approve Action Summary From July 31, 2023</i>		
Member Acosta motioned to approve the Consent Calendar; Member Strand seconded the motion. The motion was approved by consensus. No public comment was received.		
Discussion Matters		
2. Update from 8/3/23 CCP Meeting	Information	Laura Foster
Staff provided a brief update on the recent CCP meeting. No public comment was received.		
3. Discussion of Proposed Amendments to CCPAB Bylaws and Possible Action to Recommend Bylaw Amendments to CCP for Consideration	Discussion/ Possible Action	Laura Foster

Staff provided an overview of the proposed bylaw amendments. Member Pieper recommended a minor adjustment to the language in the bylaws, correcting an instance where "Commission" was erroneously written in place of "Board." Member Howland and Member Avey recommended the section pertaining to ad hoc committees be edited to add that participation on ad hoc committees must be less than a quorum of members.

Throughout the discussion, it was determined that Member Avey and the vacant Community Member's terms would run through October 3, 2024, while Member Pieper and Member Strand's terms would conclude on October 5, 2023. Member Pieper and Member Strand indicated that they would not be seeking reappointment.

Member Strand motioned to approve the proposed bylaws with the recommended edits; Member Pieper seconded the motion. The motion was approved by consensus.

No public comment was received.

4. Discussion of and Possible Action to Approve Preliminary Prioritization of Eligible Programs and Services for AB 109 Plan 2023 Update	Discussion/ Possible Action	Laura Foster
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Member Pieper motioned to approve the preliminary prioritization of eligible program and services for the AB 109 Plan 2023 Update, including the recommendation to consolidate Mental Health Diversion and Collaborative Courts into one item and to remove Crime Lab Staffing as an eligible expense. Member Acosta seconded the motion. The motion was approved by consensus.

No public comment was received.

5. Discussion of Program Evaluation and Potential Outcome Measures for Eligible Programs and Services in AB 109 Plan 2023 Update	Discussion	Laura Foster
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The CCPAB discussed possible elements to include in a program evaluation, in order for staff to return to the CCPAB with a draft. Member Acosta noted the challenges of data collection and reporting for many justice system partners due to changing systems. Through the discussion, it became clear that more work would be needed before a program evaluation draft could be prepared. It was recommended that the evaluation, when it is developed, include a description and allow for departments to describe recent legislative impacts. Member Howland encouraged the use of recidivism as an outcome measure for the programs in which it would be applicable. Staff clarified that the program evaluation will be designed as a "look back" and a retroactive assessment of the

extent to which each program is achieving its intended goals. Member Pieper discussed the history of the ad hoc committee that helped develop the metrics in the AB 109 Plan 2022 Update, and encouraged their inclusion in the outcome measures. Member Pieper further encouraged the agency representatives to review the metrics for what is feasible and reasonable. Chair Avey commended the work of the ad hoc committee that provided such a strong start for the data goals associated with the CCPAB. Staff reiterated that all public comments on the 2023 Plan Update is due by September 3rd, and staff will bring back an updated draft that incorporates the community comments received to the extent possible. Staff encouraged the CCPAB members to go through the draft Plan Update and send any comments in by the September 3rd deadline so that the revisions can be incorporated into the next draft.

No public comment was received.

Matters Not On The Posted Agenda

6. Public Comment On Off Agenda Items

There was no public comment on off-agenda items.

Separate Matters

7. Member Reports

Information

CCPAB Members

Member Strand shared an informational item about farming and climate change; Member Strand's report was supplemented by a written report that was included in the materials packet.

No public comment was received.

Adjournment

Chair Avey adjourned the meeting.

Community Corrections Partnership Advisory Board

DATE: September 11, 2023

TO: Community Corrections Partnership Advisory Board

FROM: Laura Foster, Management Analyst II, Public Safety and Justice

RE: STAFF REPORT ON AGENDA ITEM #3

#3 - Approve Date/Time for October 2023 CCPAB Meeting

Recommendation:

Staff recommends the Community Corrections Partnership Advisory Board (CCPAB) select a date for its October CCPAB meeting. The Board of Supervisors Chambers is available on October 16, 23, and 30th from 10:30 – Noon.

Background:

Each year, the CCPAB approves its meeting calendar. When the initial meeting calendar was approved, it was realized that the October meeting date fell on a County holiday and that the meeting should be rescheduled to an alternative date. Staff consulted with the Clerk of the Board, who provided three alternate options for the CCPAB's consideration: October 16, 23, and 30.

Attachments:

N/A

Community Corrections Partnership Advisory Board

DATE: September 11, 2023

TO: Community Corrections Partnership Advisory Board

FROM: Laura Foster, Management Analyst II, Public Safety and Justice

RE: STAFF REPORT ON AGENDA ITEM #4

#4 - Discussion of and Possible Action to Recommend AB 109 Plan 2023 Update for CCP Approval

Recommendation:

Staff recommends the Community Corrections Partnership Advisory Board (CCPAB) recommend the proposed AB 109 Plan 2023 Update be submitted to the Community Corrections Partnership for approval, with allowance for cosmetic and non-substantive changes.

Background:

Each year, counties must submit an annual update to their AB 109 Plan to the California Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) by December 15th of each year to receive funding. Prior to submission, the plan must be approved by the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) and accepted by the Board of Supervisors. To ensure that Sacramento County meets this timeline, the AB 109 2023 Plan Update will need to be approved by the CCP at its October 5th meeting. As such, this is the CCPAB's final meeting preceding the October 5th CCP meeting, and staff seeks the CCPAB's recommendation to move forward with the proposed draft AB 109 Plan 2023 Update.

The CCPAB posted its preliminary draft Plan to its website in early August, encouraging members of the public to comment on the Plan and to attend the Special Meeting. A flyer promoting the Special Meeting, along with links to the draft Plan and instructions on how to provide feedback, were circulated to numerous community groups and individuals. The Special Meeting and opportunity to provide feedback on the Plan was also promoted through a County News Release and social media postings. In total, 11 members of the public, and one County staff member, completed advance registration for the Special Meeting. Approximately 6 individuals attended the Special Meeting remotely, with one member of the public providing a comment that spoke positively of the draft Plan. 4 written communications were received with

comments on the draft Plan; all communications are attached.

CCPAB members have provided input on the draft Plan throughout the past several meetings, and the CCP provided feedback on the first draft of the Plan at its August meeting. Since then, staff has taken the feedback from all stakeholders, included what is reasonable and feasible into an updated draft, and offers up the proposed updated draft for the CCPAB's consideration.

Due to tight deadlines, staff was unable to provide the CCPAB with the updated draft prior to this meeting, and as such, will walk the CCPAB through each change.

Attachments:

- ATT 1 – Updated Draft AB 109 Plan 2023 Update (Redline)
- ATT 2 – Updated Draft AB 109 Plan 2023 Update (Clean)
- ATT 3 – Public Comment: Community Health and Justice Project (CHJP)
- ATT 4 – Public Comment: Nancy and Wade Brynelson
- ATT 5 – Public Comment: League of Women Voters of Sacramento County
- ATT 6 – Public Comment: Family Advocates for Individuals with Serious Mental Illness (FAISMI)

Replace with Title Page

Executive Summary

Sacramento County's 2023 AB 109 Plan Update addresses the goals of the Public Safety Realignment Act by:

- Providing custodial housing for individuals diverted from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to Sacramento County jail facilities;
- Providing community supervision to the AB 109 population through Sacramento County's Probation Department; and
- Providing evidence-based treatment and support services to both the AB 109 Population and other eligible persons in various stages of involvement with Sacramento County's justice system, including pretrial and post-conviction.

All evidence-based treatment and support services eligible under this plan are designed to achieve one or more of the following goals:

- 1) Decreasing the use of jail housing through the expansion of community-based treatment and support services;
- 2) Reducing recidivism and returns to custody; and
- 3) Maintaining and improving community safety.

Recognizing resource limitations, the 2023 Plan Update prioritizes the programs that offer treatment and services through partnerships with County agencies and community-based organizations to enable the release of those from custody who can be safely supported through community resources. Additionally, the Plan seeks to provide treatment and services to prepare those in custody for stable reentry into the community.

The 2023 Plan Update also draws upon the input and feedback received from the community through Community Corrections Partnership and Community Corrections Partnership Advisory Board meetings and workshops and dedicated outreach to the justice-involved community. The 2023 Plan Update also reflects a streamlined format designed to improve readability and accessibility and clarifies eligibility of programs and services. The 2023 Plan Update also draws upon the input and feedback received from the community through Community Corrections Partnership and Community Corrections Partnership Advisory Board meetings and workshops and dedicated outreach to the justice-involved community.

The Plan grants eligibility for reimbursement to programs and services within three categories:

- A. Eligible Programs and Services Limited to the AB 109 Population to Address Legislative Impacts of Realignment
- B. Eligible Programs and Services Supporting the County's Justice-Involved Population
- C. Additional Eligible Programs and Services as Determined by the CCP

Programs and services in Category B are listed in priority order. The prioritization is designed to assist the County in prioritizing growth requests for the upcoming budget year, should additional funding become available.

Programs listed in each category include a description of services, the entities (departments, agencies, or organizations) who are potentially eligible for reimbursement for these services, and any restrictions on reimbursement including calculations and quarterly claiming requirements. Recipient programs are also expected to complete annual program evaluations that provide demographic and outcome data.

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Background

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. 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's current CCP membership is attached as Appendix A.

AB 109 funds support a broad range of public safety activities, as long as they are in agreement with the AB 109 Plan. Funds may not be used to supplant other funding for Public Safety Services. Public Safety Services are defined by Government Code Section 30025(h) as:

1. Employing public safety officials, prosecutors, public defenders, and court security staff.
2. Managing local jails, housing and treating youthful offenders, and providing services for, and overseeing the supervised release of offenders.
3. Preventing child abuse, providing services to children who are abused, neglected, or exploited, providing services to vulnerable children and their families, and providing adult protective services.
4. Providing mental health services to children and adults in order to reduce failure in school, harm to themselves and others, homelessness, and preventable incarceration.
5. Preventing, treating, and providing recovery services for alcohol and drug abuse.

Sacramento County has made many system improvements pursuant to a Long-Term AB 109 Plan established in 2014; however, in 2020, the state began requiring annual updates to the AB 109 Plan. Annual Plan updates are due to the Board of State and Community Corrections by December 15 of each year and must be adopted by the CCP and accepted by the County Board of Supervisors prior to submission.

In 2021, Sacramento County developed a Community Corrections Partnership Advisory Board (CCPAB) to recommend annual updates to the AB 109 Plan. Sacramento County's current CCP membership is attached as Appendix B. The CCPAB reflects the County's commitment to improving communication among the community and system partners to better inform and engage stakeholders in planning and developing future AB 109 Plans designed to meet the needs of the community. Both the CCP and CCPAB meetings provide a forum for increasing communication between the community and system partners. The CCPAB meets monthly while the CCP meets every other month. Both meetings are livestreamed to maximize community engagement, and the CCPAB provides supplemental opportunities for community input through periodic workshops.

Priorities and Goals

In seeking to maintain community safety, reduce recidivism, and reduce use of jail housing, the AB 109 Plan prioritizes programs that offer treatment and services through partnerships with County agencies and community-based organizations to enable the release of those from custody who can be safely supported through community resources. Additionally, the Plan permits the use of AB 109 funding to provide treatment and services to prepare those in custody for stable reentry into the community.

Decrease Use of Jail Housing by Expanding Community-Based Treatment and Support Services

Sacramento County has taken on several interconnected efforts over the years to understand, address, and reduce the amount of contact people have with the jail. The County's commitment to the Stepping Up Initiative, development of its [Sequential Intercept Model \(SIM\)](#), and the expansion of resources for diversion programs and collaborative courts demonstrate a commitment to assisting those with behavioral health conditions in seeking treatment and support services to prevent further justice involvement and time in custody.

In 2022, the County further committed to numerous jail population reduction strategies aimed at deflecting initial entry into jail facilities, reducing the length of stay in custody, and reducing returns to custody. The goal of decreasing use of jail housing will be measured and monitored using:

- Jail Profile Data reported by SSO to BSCC: Booking Totals, Average Daily Population, Un-sentenced vs Sentenced ADP, Length of Stay (Source: [BSCC](#))
- Deflection data where individuals are connected to community-based treatment resources instead of jail (Source: local law enforcement and Department of Health Services)
- Data on alternative sentencing programs - electronic monitoring, work release, etc. (Source: Sheriff's Office)
- Data related to pretrial monitoring (Source: Probation Department)
- Data from diversion and collaborative court programs (Source: Superior Court/District Attorney)

Reduce Recidivism and Returns to Custody

The [Sacramento County Jail Study](#) by O'Connell Research indicated that readmission is a key driver of the County's average daily jail population, with data from 2021 revealing 60% of those released returning to jail within two years and nearly 70% of population comprised of individuals who have been in before. To make progress toward reducing the jail population, programs should address underlying drivers of crime and equip those involved in the justice system for stable reentry. The goal of reducing recidivism and returns to custody will be measured and monitored using:

- Countywide recidivism measure aligned with the BSCC definition to the extent possible based on data tracking methodology possible with existing data systems. For Sacramento County, due to data limitations, recidivism rates will reflect 1) the date of arrest as the date of the offense and 2) focus on local collection data. Additionally, this excludes records of arrests and prosecutions (RAP) data from other jurisdictions. (Source: Reports to be developed with the Criminal Justice Cabinet's IJIS Technology Committee through work with consultants)
- Parolee and PRCS Bookings (Source: Sheriff's Office and Probation Department)
- Program-specific reporting on returns to custody (Source: Agencies receiving AB 109 funds)

Maintain and Improve Community Safety

Sacramento County desires for its residents to have safe places in which to live, work, play and fully participate in all activities of daily life free of violence or injury. LawInsider describes community safety as a situation in which people, individually and collectively, are sufficiently free from a range of real and perceived risks centering on crime and related misbehavior; are sufficiently able to cope with those risks which they nevertheless experience; or where they cannot cope unaided, are sufficiently well-protected from the consequences of these risks that they can still lead a normal cultural, social and economic life, apply their skills and enjoy well-being and the receipt of adequate services.

The goal of improving and maintaining community safety will be measured and monitored using:

- CA DOJ Crime Data (UCR/NIBRS) – Reported Crime Total and Breakout of Violent, Property and Arson Totals (Source: [OpenJustice](#))

2023 Plan Development Process

In developing the AB 109 Plan 2023 Update, the CCP and CCPAB worked to:

- Reformat and streamline the plan to improve readability and use.
- Clarify the inventory of reimbursable program and service expenses and connect eligibility to AB 109 Plan overarching goals.
- Expand community awareness of AB 109 Realignment, the Community Corrections Partnership, and Community Corrections Partnership Advisory Board.
- Conduct dedicated outreach to the justice-involved community to better understand needs and programming challenges.
- Integrate and support Sacramento County's Jail Population Reduction Plans.
- Reconcile the challenges of integrating Plan priorities into County budget process as it relates to AB 109 funding disbursements.
- Provide community with ample opportunities to comment on and inform the plan prior to approval.

Restructured Plan and Inventory of Eligible Services

At over 70 pages, prior AB 109 Plan Updates contained a great deal of information. However, the Plan Updates lacked clear direction to agencies for the purpose of planning and reviewing annual budget proposals and submitting quarterly reimbursement claims. Additionally, language that was designed to be inclusive and allow for the development of innovative programs and ideas was, at some points, overly broad and contributed to misunderstandings both internally and externally. Finally, the data and performance metrics outlined in previous iterations of the Plan were not tied to quarterly claiming processes nor required for annual updates, leading to inconsistencies in collection and tracking. The proposed 2023 Plan Update provides clarification about which programs and services are eligible for AB 109 funding in FY 2024-25, describes the funding and reimbursement restrictions associated with each category, and identifies accountability measures tied to quarterly claiming processes and annual program evaluations.

Expanded Community Awareness

The CCP and CCPAB desired to increase community awareness of realignment, the AB 109 Plan, and its planning entities and processes with the goals of increasing community engagement in public meetings and plan development efforts. To this end, in 2023, the CCPAB moved to a larger meeting space, added

remote meeting participation options, developed and distributed flyers, and hosted and recorded an informational webinar. The CCPAB also planned a community workshop to present the draft of the 2023 Plan Update and receive feedback.

Outreach to Justice-Involved Community

The CCPAB aimed to ensure that input from those with lived experience with the justice system and incarceration is valued, considered, and uplifted in developing the AB 109 Plan 2023 Update. The CCPAB used surveys and focus groups to better understand the perspectives of those with current and past justice-involvement related to the following:

- What would have prevented them from becoming involved in the justice system?
- During and after their justice-involvement:
 - What available programs, services, and supports worked?
 - What did not work?
 - What types of programs and services, if offered, would have been helpful and impactful?

Surveys were distributed to more than 400 individuals and groups and received from 117 individuals. Eight focus groups were held at various locations including an Adult Day Reporting Center, Rio Cosumnes Correctional Center (RCCC), residential treatment centers, a sober living facility, an outpatient treatment center, and a center providing services to the unhoused community. Among survey respondents, two-thirds identified a personal history of substance use, half expressed experience with financial instability, and nearly half shared an experience with housing instability. More than a quarter of respondents also reported having a disability or physical health condition, living with a mental health condition, having experienced significant trauma, and experience as a crime survivor.

Qualitative analysis of statements provided in the survey and focus groups indicated sobriety, or not using drugs or alcohol, as the top response among those answering the question of what would have prevented their initial justice involvement. Furthermore, several participants stated that nothing would or could have prevented their initial justice involvement. When asked which programs, services, and supports worked and did not work, focus group participants and survey respondents consistently expressed the importance of a justice-involved individual being ready and willing to change their life, behaviors, and habits. Without it, respondents indicated that very few programs and services will yield results and long-term impacts. Respondents also identified that it is difficult to predict when a person will be ready, but it is important to have services available for when they are. Respondents also stressed the importance of programs utilizing staff who are reliable, sincere, and attentive and those with lived experience.

When asked about the additional services that would have improved their experience while incarcerated or supported them upon release, responses included the following:

- Access to treatment, programs, and services regardless of dispositional status (pretrial vs. sentenced)
- Immediate access to substance abuse supportive services and religious services, if desired
- Activities to keep busy/more day room programs
- Access to counseling in addition to medication
- Jobs/career training programs and assistance finding meaningful and stable employment
- Life skill, family, and self-improvement courses
- Nutrition classes and healthy food options

- Education/academic training
- Free/cheap phone calls
- Needs assessments and peer navigators
- Assistance securing safe and affordable housing
- Extend time allowances for transitional housing / sober living environments
- Provide rent assistance
- Help with credit repair
- Transportation assistance
- Access to a clothing closet

Future outreach efforts by the CCPAB could include conducting focus groups with family members of justice-involved individuals and crime survivors, surveys focusing on the AB 109 population, and seeking feedback from justice-involved individuals on specific programs and services offered in Sacramento County. Additional information on the CCPAB's outreach to the justice-involved community is available in archived meeting materials on the [CCP website](#).

Alignment with Jail Population Reduction Plans

Sacramento County is subject to a consent decree resulting from *Mays et al. v. County of Sacramento Case No. 2:18-cv-02081* under which a federal court ordered a remedial plan to address unconstitutional conditions of confinement in county jails. The consent decree is monitored by court appointed experts and class counsel. The consent decree includes the following: Segregation and Housing Remedial Plan, Americans with Disability Act Remedial Plan, Suicide Prevention Remedial Plan, Discipline and Use of Force with Mental Health Inmates Remedial Plan, Mental Health Care Remedial Plan, and Medical Care Remedial Plan. COVID-19, insufficient staffing, and old (non-ADA, non-HIPAA compliant) facilities have created challenges to compliance. To move toward compliance, Sacramento County commissioned reports aimed to understand its facility limitations and better understand its population to identify reduction strategies. The [Sacramento Jail Study](#) by O'Connell Research indicated that the average daily jail population can be reasonably reduced by approximately 600 over time by implementing strategies to deflect or divert individuals from being booked into and housed in jail, reduce lengths of stay in custody, and reduce returns to custody.

In December 2022, the Sacramento County Board of Supervisors approved [33 Jail Population Reduction Plans](#) designed to implement these strategies. The plans are consistent with the AB 109 Plan goals of 1) Decreasing the use of jail housing through the expansion of community-based treatment and support services; 2) Reducing recidivism and returns to custody; and 3) Maintaining and improving community safety. The Jail Population Reduction Plans also included the development of several working groups related to booking alternatives for law enforcement partners, risk and assessment/screening tools, and the expansion of pretrial and diversion services. As deliverables are produced by the various working groups, these will be shared with the CCPAB and CCP and used to improve future updates to the County's AB 109 Plan.

Budget Process Changes

Prior to the FY 2021-22 county budget process, the CCP was not required to annually update its AB 109 Plan. As a result, there existed no direct nexus between findings and recommendations in the AB 109 Plan as a basis for the funding distribution budgeted in June and finalized in

September each year. Instead, AB 109 funding has historically been distributed in relatively consistent percentages between its primary recipient agencies (Sheriff's Office, Probation Department, Department of Health Services - Correctional Health Services, and District Attorney), with small changes from year to year based on agency growth requests. Additionally, the broad language in past iterations of the AB 109 plan provided very few limitations on what agencies could claim. It also lacked requirements to provide information to substantiate workload impacts and demonstrate successful performance.

In processing reimbursement claims for FY 2022-23, staff reviewed each claim for alignment with both the wording and intent of the 2021 AB 109 Plan Update, resulting in changes to anticipated claimable costs for Adult Correctional Health. Next, in developing the 2023-24 Budget, each department currently receiving AB 109 funds was asked to identify the costs needed in FY 23-24 to maintain funded programs at their current status and resource level. These estimates were then provided to the County's Office of Budget and Debt Management. The anticipated expense estimates for maintenance of existing programs as well as State revenue estimates were discussed with the CCP at a public meeting to identify priorities for use of revenue not otherwise accounted for by an existing program. The CCP provided direction to prioritize support for programs and services in the County's Jail Population Reduction Plans.

Agencies seeking funding for growth requests in the FY 23-24 budget were required to identify an associated priority funding category in the 2022 AB 109 Plan Update and the specific Jail Population Reduction Plans that would be supported by the request. This budget process resulted in changes to the allocation percentages for each recipient agency and provided AB 109 funding to the Public Defender's Office for the first time. The FY 23-24 budget process involving AB 109 funding demonstrates an incremental approach toward ensuring annual budgets can adjust to changes in Plan updates and provide greater transparency regarding decisions pertaining to growth requests. The approved growth requests and budget allocations for FY 23-24 are attached as Appendix C.

Community Feedback

To ensure that the AB 109 Plan 2023 Update has been by feedback and recommendations from the community, the draft of the Plan was publicly posted for approximately one month prior to seeking consideration from the CCPAB to recommend the Plan be submitted to the CCP for approval. The CCPAB also hosted a Special Meeting to provide and overview of the Plan and allow for additional public input. Content will be added here after a draft of the plan has been publicly posted, a public workshop has been held, and feedback windows have closed. This section will acknowledge any substantial changes made based on public feedback received. Written comments received were shared with the CCPAB.

Community feedback was received in the following areas:

- Increase transparency for crisis and respite services
- Prioritize service connections prior to release from custody
- Support a 24/7 receiving center upon release
- Impact and implementation of Assisted Outpatient Treatment (AOT) and CARE Court
- Provide demographic data to measure program and funding allocation success
- Include baseline performance metrics to evaluate cost effectiveness in meeting AB 109 objectives
- Assure seamless coordination of care and services across the criminal justice system

- Ensure culturally appropriate strategies, including trauma or healing informed approaches are responsive to individual needs of populations served
- Collect data on clients served and recidivism rates for each of the following program types: Behavioral/Mental Health, Substance Use, Housing, Employment, Education, Family, Domestic Violence, Physical Health, and Quality of Life
- Expanding and offering inmates the earliest possible access to rehabilitative programming in custody, such as recreation, socialization, education, and productive engagement, beyond the population traditionally served by the Sheriff's Office Reentry Services to minimize negative impacts of incarceration for all inmates
- Desire to see educational options provided in custody expanded to include college credits and coordination
Increase efforts for community outreach
-

To the extent possible, the recommendations received from the community were included in the Plan. Some recommendations, such as transparency around crisis and respite services, implementation of CARE Court and AOT, opportunities for additional rehabilitative programming in custody, and use of trauma or healing informed approaches will require additional discussions and may be included in future updates to the Plan.

Eligible Programs and Service Categories for FY 2024-25

The following inventory outlines the programs and service categories eligible for reimbursement with AB 109 funds for the FY 2024-25 year. There are three eligible program and service categories:

- D. Eligible Programs and Services Limited to the AB 109 Population to Address Legislative Impacts of Realignment
- E. Eligible Programs and Services Supporting the County's Justice-Involved Population
- F. Additional Eligible Programs and Services as Determined by the CCP

Each category-program listed includes a description of services, the entities (departments, agencies, or organizations) who are potentially eligible for reimbursement for these services, and any restrictions on reimbursement including calculations and quarterly claiming requirements, ~~and outcome measures to be reported in annual program evaluations.~~

Programs and services in Category B are listed in priority order. The prioritization is designed to assist the County in prioritizing growth requests for the upcoming budget year, should additional funding become available.

Each entity accepting AB 109 funds is expected to provide the CCP Analyst with sufficient information to complete annual State reporting requirements for AB 109 funds. Additionally, once developed, each recipient agency will be required to submit an annual evaluation of AB 109-funded programs in Category B, including outcome data ~~as specified in the inventory below~~ as well as a breakdown of demographic data for program participants, including race/ethnicity, gender, ~~age~~, and zip code. Specific metrics that

should be included in annual program evaluations are listed in Appendix D. Future funding eligibility is dependent on the successful completion and submission of annual program evaluations.

A – Eligible Programs and Services Limited to the AB 109 Population ~~and to~~ Address Legislative Impacts of Realignment

A1. Housing of AB 109 Inmates in County Jail Facilities

Description: The Sheriff is responsible for the care and custody of all inmates falling under the jurisdiction of the Sacramento County Court System. Analysis of Main Jail and RCCC inmates has shown AB 109 inmates have represented approximately 12 to 25% of the average daily population and that there has been significant growth in need for psychiatric and other correctional healthcare services since AB 109 went into effect. Because a substantial proportion of inmates housed in the county jail system are AB 109 detainees and have significant service needs, financial support for in-custody services to the realignment offender populations remains an eligible expense.

Goal Alignment: Maintain and improve community safety (compliance with legal mandates)

Reimbursable Entities: Sheriff's Office

Reimbursement Restrictions:

- Limited to expenses related to housing for the AB 109 population.
- Calculation:
 - Determine the number of jail bed days for AB 109 offenders, including:
 - Parole holds
 - County Jail – Prison (CJP) inmates
 - Parole revocations
 - Postrelease Community Supervision (PRCS) flash incarceration bookings
 - Multiply jail bed days in each facility by the facility's daily jail rate.
 - Calculate the portion of expenses to reimburse for the Sheriff's Office (removing costs associated with Adult Correctional Health).
- Quarterly claims should include the number of days for each inmate type (parole holds, CJP inmates, parole revocations, and PRCS flash incarceration bookings) each month by facility (Main Jail or RCCC) as well as the unique number of AB 109 offenders booked into jail during the quarter by inmate type.

Outcomes for Annual Program Evaluations: ~~Outcome measures will be developed in future CCPAB meetings with community input.~~

A2. Supervision of AB 109 Offenders

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

Goal Alignment: Maintain and improve community safety (compliance with legal mandates)

Reimbursable Entities: Probation Department

Reimbursement Restrictions:

- Limited to expenses related to supervision of the AB 109 population.
- Quarterly claims should include the number of employees providing services, the number of unique AB 109 offenders who received supervision services each quarter, and the number of AB 109 offenders ordered to supervision services during the quarter.

Outcomes for Annual Program Evaluations: Outcome measures will be developed in future CCPAB meetings with community input.

A3. Correctional Health Services for AB 109 Inmates

Description: AB 109 along with other detainees in the jail facilities have exhibited growth in the level of mental health services and physical 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 required these types of mental health services. As of April 3, 2023, 70% of the inmate population has a mental health diagnosis and received mental health services through incarceration. 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 outpatient psychiatric services. The services involve crisis counseling, clinical treatment and case management oversight and psychotropic medication support. Correctional Health Staff also conduct intake health screenings and provide other physical health services.

Goal Alignment: Maintain and improve community safety (compliance with legal mandates)

Reimbursable Entities: Department of Health Services (Adult Correctional Health);
Contractors/Community-Based Organizations (administered by a County department)

Reimbursement Restrictions:

- Reimbursement is limited to expenses related to correctional health services provided to AB 109 inmates.
- Calculation:
 - Adult Correctional Health costs are reimbursable up to the AB 109 Claimable Rate. The AB 109 Claimable Rate represents the portion of AB 109 inmates booked into Sacramento County jail facilities in comparison to total bookings. To minimize volatility from one year to the next, the AB 109 Claimable Rate is an average of the prior three fiscal years' rates. The CCP analyst will provide Adult Correctional Health with the AB 109 Claimable Rate at the start of each fiscal year.
- Quarterly claims should include the total cost of ACH services multiplied by the AB 109 Claimable Rate.

Outcomes for Annual Program Evaluations: Outcome measures will be developed in future CCPAB meetings with community input.

B – Eligible Programs and Services Supporting the County’s Justice-Involved Population

B1. Reentry Services

Description: Reentry Services, administered by the Sheriff’s Office, rely on staff and contract service providers knowledgeable in evidence-based programming and treatment models. The reentry process begins with an interview by Sheriff Deputies, an education assessment by Elk Grove Adult Education, and risk/need assessments completed by trained reentry specialists. This process determines education levels and criminogenic needs, as well as identifying post-release needs that may place the individual at risk for reoffending.

Assessments such as the LS/CMI Level of Service and Case Management Inventory (LS/CMI), Texas Christian University - 5 drug screen, Correctional Mental Health Screening Men/Women, University of Rhode Island Change Assessment, and the Comprehensive Adult Student Assessment Systems are used to determine factors that put an individual at risk to reoffend and indicate the motivation for change. Based on the assessments, reentry specialists assist in guiding the development of the individualized case plan with the participant to address those needs and support the acquisition of skills to reduce the individual's recidivism risk.

Reentry specialists work with individuals to complete an exit plan as they get closer to being released from custody. The exit plan includes identifying post-release resources such as medical, food, housing, transportation, continued SUD treatment, and employment preparation, securing personal identification documents necessary for employment, assisting offenders in acquiring basic needs, and assisting with transportation. Reentry specialists understand the challenges of the reentry process and connect individuals with services upon release, in addition to providing post-release case management services for up to one year.

Participants may be evaluated 60 – 90 days before release and assisted by an Eligibility Specialist with the Department of Human Assistance (DHA) to apply for general assistance benefits and other services for unmet needs. Reentry services administered by the Sheriff’s Office rely on staff and contract service providers knowledgeable in evidence-based and “best practice” program and treatment models. The reentry plan begins with an interview by social workers, testing by Elk Grove Adult Education, and a risk assessment 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.

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. Based on the assessments, 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. Reentry specialists complete a discharge plan on all inmates released from the in-custody portion of the reentry programs, which includes identifying outside classes offenders can

~~continue to attend, securing personal identification documents necessary for employment, assisting offenders in acquiring basic needs, and ensuring transportation to Probation,~~

~~Inmate Reentry~~ 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. ~~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.~~

High Risk Areas targeted include:

- Anti-social attitudes, values, and beliefs
- Anti-social peers
- Behavioral characteristics
- Criminal history
- Family/marital
- Education and employment
- Leisure time
- Substance use

~~—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.~~
- ~~• Parenting classes to help male and female inmates develop skills and techniques for working with their children and grandchildren.~~
- ~~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.~~

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. HALT/RSAT is a Substance Use Disorder (SUD) treatment program offering individualized treatment through cognitive behavioral therapy. Programming includes Thinking for Change, Courage to Change, Relapse Prevention, Living in Balance, Beyond Trauma, Intro to Recovery and Women in Addiction.~~HALT/RSAT is an integrated counseling program offering several components that address all ramifications of addiction and chemical dependency. Programming includes relapse prevention, cognitive behavioral therapy, structured life skill classes, survivor impact group~~

~~counseling groups that focus on role playing for change, and transition choices for incarcerated offenders.~~

Adult basic educational classes are also available at RCCC both correctional facilities which help inmates develop the necessary educational skills to secure a general education diploma (GED), if needed. 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.

Reentry Services partners with local providers that offer employment assistance in addition to our Job Readiness component. Job Readiness groups offer a career assessment, how to complete a cover letter, develop a resume, how to gain and sustain employment, and mock interviewing. The Job Developer works to build relationships with local employers by educating them on the benefits of hiring reentry clients.

~~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. Employment specialists attend business hiring group meetings on behalf of the jail facilities to extend the knowledge and awareness of Reentry Programs. A wide range of vocational training opportunities are also offered at both jail facilities.~~

Inmates can participate in the following vocational programs:

- 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.
- 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.
- Coffee Education and Barista Training – Students train for careers as baristas and coffee roasters. Students learn bean anatomy, tasting notes, coffee origins, milk science, pouring espresso shots, and latte art. Final sessions focus on cafe operations such as taking inventory and writing schedules.
- ~~• Computer Skills – Students learn basic computer skills and Microsoft Office software as well as telephone answering skills, filing techniques, and other office tasks.~~
- ~~• 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.~~
- Culinary Arts – Students learn basic culinary skills and are prepared for jobs in the food service industry.
- Custodial – Students learn a variety of various skills in the custodial and housekeeping trades, equipment maintenance and repair, and cleaning materials safety.

- 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.
- Landscaping and Horticulture – Students learn plant propagation, irrigation, and landscape maintenance techniques. ~~Upon completion, students earn four college credits at Los Rios Community Colleges.~~
- Safety and Sanitation – Students learn kitchen safety and sanitary skills for working in a kitchen setting.
- 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.
- 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 with work skills and sensitivity training in preparing gentled wild horses for public adoption.

Goal Alignment: Reduce recidivism and returns to custody.

Reimbursable Entities: Sheriff's Office; Contractors/Community-Based Organizations (administered by a County department)

Reimbursement Restrictions:

- Reimbursement is limited to expenses related to services provided to inmates participating in any or all programs administered by the Sheriff's Office reentry services. Reimbursable costs include salaries and benefits for the employees administering services, costs associated with reentry facilities (trailers), equipment, and supplies, and costs for services provided by contractors and community-based organizations.
- Quarterly claims should include the number of employees dedicated to this program, the number of unique reentry participants for that quarter, the number of offenders assessed during the quarter, and the number of offenders accepted into reentry programs during the quarter.
- Costs generated by contractors should include contractor hours and costs per quarter along with the number of unique participants served by the contractor during the quarter.

~~Outcomes for Annual Program Evaluations:~~ Outcome measures will be developed in future CCPAB meetings with community input.

B2. Mental Health Diversion and Collaborative Courts

Description:

Mental Health Diversion

Mental health diversion supports defendants eligible pursuant to Penal Code Section 1001.36. To participate, a qualifying individual enters a plea of not guilty and waives the right to a speedy trial, and proceedings are suspended for the individual to complete a community-based mental health treatment program within 12 or 24 months, one (1) year for a misdemeanor or two (2) years for a felony;

~~dependent upon the offense. Processes are established by the Sacramento Superior Court, and terms differ for misdemeanor and felony charges.~~ SB 1223 expanded eligibility criteria for Felony Mental Health Diversion, effective January 2023. SB 1223 presumes a nexus between a mental health diagnosis and criminal charge if the diagnosis occurred within the prior five years. The court can only approve a program of treatment if all of the following conditions have been met: the client has been diagnosed with a mental disorder other than an antisocial personality disorder, borderline personality disorder, or pedophilia, and the diagnosis or treatment occurred in the last five years; the court finds no clear and convincing evidence that the mental disorder was not a motivating factor, causal factor, or contributing factor to the alleged offense; in the opinion of a qualified mental health expert, the client would respond to mental health treatment; the client consents to diversion and waives the right to a speedy trial; the client agrees to comply with treatment as a condition of diversion; and the court is satisfied the client will not pose an unreasonable risk of danger to public safety.

Tools for evaluating potential Mental Health Diversion applicants by indigent defense counsel include the PHQ-9 Depression Inventory, GAD-7 Depression Inventory, Mental Status Exam, and DAST-10 Drug Abuse Screening Tool. Behavioral Health staff use the CA ASAM for substance use disorder assessment and Level of Intensity Screening Tool (LIST) to help clinicians make consistent and effective patient decisions related to intensity of service needs, level of care placement, and continued stay.

The County's Jail Population Reduction Plans, based on consultant research, estimated that expanding mental health diversion to more people charged with non-violent felonies would reduce the average daily jail population by 81 beds. Mental health diversion requires staff for indigent defense departments for case navigation and advocacy, behavioral health staff for increased capacity to conduct assessments and offer treatment services, and monitoring support through Probation. Although there are no long-term peer reviewed publications, O'Connell Research used a comparison group of felony defendants who were eligible for mental health diversion but declined services to those engaging in treatment and found, when controlling for multiple factors, mental health diversion reduced jail recurrence by 24%, which is a robust positive finding.

Collaborative Courts

Collaborative and specialized courts were created to serve a specific population. These alternative courts reduce trauma for victims and provide offenders with services, such as mental health and drug or alcohol treatment, rather than jail time. Collaborative courts include Recovery Treatment Court (formerly Drug Court), Mental Health Treatment Court, Prop 36 Court, DUI Treatment Court, Veterans Treatment Court (VTC), Reentry Court, Reducing Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking (ReSET) Court, Chronic Offender Rehabilitation Effort (CORE, previously Chronic Nuisance Offender) Program, City Alcohol Related Treatment (CART), Serial Inebriation Program (SIP), and Homeless (Loaves and Fishes) Court. To participate, the court must find the client eligible, suitable, and have a proposed treatment plan.

Mental Health Treatment Court is comprised of clients likely to be at high or moderate levels of risk to re-offend as well as seriously mentally ill. Reentry Court clients receive a broad range of services in lieu of serving County Jail Prison (CJP) or State Prison terms. Recovery Treatment Court (formerly Drug Court) focuses on clients with substance use needs at medium or high levels. The County's Jail Population Reduction Plans and consultant research indicated that increasing Mental Health Treatment Court capacity could avoid 77 jail beds on a given day.

Depending on the specific program, collaborative courts are a team approach, bringing resources from the District Attorney, indigent defense departments, Department of Human Assistance, Department of Health Services, Probation Department, the Superior Court, and community partnerships. Behavioral Health staff use a mental health assessment, the CA ASAM for substance use disorder assessment, and the Level of Intensity Screening Tool (LIST) for patient decisions related to intensity of service needs, level of care placement, and continued stay. Probation staff serving collaborative courts use the LS/CMI to determine an individual's risk to reoffend and criminogenic needs.

Collaborative Courts emphasize early intervention, on-going supervision, and frequent judicial reviews. Collaborative courts generate substantial savings by increasing case processing efficiencies and reducing incarceration costs. Reentry Courts are found to have strong reductions in reconvictions and recidivism. Mental Health Treatment Courts have been found to have strong reductions in recidivism, as well as improvements in treatment engagement. Recovery Treatment Courts (Drug Courts) have been found to have strong reductions in recidivism, as well as drug/alcohol offenses, but less effective at reducing substance misuse overall.

Goal Alignment: Maintain and improve community safety; Reduce use of jail housing; Reduce recidivism and returns to custody

Reimbursable Entities: Department of Human Assistance, Department of Health Services, District Attorney, Indigent defense departments (Public Defender's Office/Conflict Criminal Defenders), Probation Department, Superior Court, Contractors/Community-Based Organizations (administered by a County department)

Reimbursement Restrictions:

- Reimbursement is limited to expenses related to services provided to individuals seeking or participating in mental health diversion and collaborative court programs. Reimbursable costs include salaries and benefits for the employees administering the programs as well as services and supplies.
- Mental Health Diversion:
 - Quarterly claims should include the number of employees dedicated to this program, the number of unique individuals for whom mental health diversion applications were submitted during the quarter, the number of unique individuals granted mental health diversion during the quarter, and the total number of unique individuals participating in mental health diversion during the quarter. Costs generated by contractors should include contractor hours and costs per quarter along with the number of participants served by each contractor during that quarter.
- Collaborative Courts:
 - Quarterly claims should include the number of employees dedicated to this program, the number of individuals accepted into each collaborative court (by program) during the quarter, and the total number of participants in each collaborative court (by program) during the quarter. Costs generated by contractors should include contractor hours and costs per quarter along with the number of participants served by each contractor during that quarter.

Outcomes for Annual Program Evaluations: Outcome measures will be developed in future CCPAB meetings with community input.

B3. Collaborative Courts

Description: Collaborative and specialized courts were created to serve a specific care dedicated courts created for certain types of offenders and vulnerable populations that have specialized needs and circumstances population. These alternative courts reduce trauma for victims and provide offenders with services, such as mental health and drug or alcohol treatment, rather than jail time. Collaborative courts include Recovery Treatment Court (formerly Drug Court), Mental Health Treatment Court, Prop 36 Court, DUI Treatment Court, Veterans Treatment Court (VTC), Reentry Court, Reducing Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking (ReSET) Court, Chronic Offender Rehabilitation Effort (CORE, previously Chronic Nuisance Offender) Program, City Alcohol Related Treatment (CART), Serial Inebriation Program (SIP), and Homeless (Loaves and Fishes) Court. To participate the court must find the client, eligible, suitable, and have a proposed treatment plan.

Mental Health Treatment Court is comprised of people clients likely to be at high or moderate levels of risk to re-offend as well as seriously mentally ill. Reentry Court clients receive a broad range of services in lieu of serving County Jail Prison (CJP) or State Prison terms. Recovery Treatment Court (formerly Drug Court) focuses on people clients with substance use needs at medium or high levels. The County's Jail Population Reduction Plans and consultant research indicated that increasing Mental Health Treatment Court capacity could avoid 77 jail beds on a given day.

Depending on the specific program, collaborative courts are a team approach, bringing resources from may require the involvement of the District Attorney, indigent defense departments, Department of Human Assistance, Department of Health Services, Probation Department, the Superior Court, and community partnerships. Behavioral Health staff use a mental health assessment, the CA ASAM for substance use disorder assessment, and the Level of Intensity Screening Tool (LIST) for patient decisions related to intensity of service needs, level of care placement, and continued stay. Probation staff serving collaborative courts use the LS/CMI to determine an individual's risk to reoffend and criminogenic needs.

Collaborative Courts emphasize early intervention, on-going supervision, and frequent judicial reviews. Collaborative courts generate substantial savings by increasing case processing efficiencies and reducing incarceration costs. Reentry Courts are found to have strong reductions in reconvictions and recidivism. Mental Health Treatment Courts have been found to have strong reductions in recidivism, as well as improvements in treatment engagement. Recovery Treatment Courts (Drug Courts) have been found to have strong reductions in recidivism, as well as drug/alcohol offenses, but less effective at reducing substance misuse overall.

Goal Alignment: Maintain and improve community safety; Reduce use of jail housing; Reduce recidivism and returns to custody

Reimbursable Entities: Department of Human Assistance, Department of Health Services, District Attorney; Indigent defense departments (Public Defender's Office/Conflict Criminal Defenders); Probation Department, Superior Court, Contractors/Community-Based Organizations (administered by a County department)

Reimbursement Restrictions:

- ~~Reimbursement is limited to expenses related to services provided to individuals seeking participation in or participating in collaborative court programs. Reimbursable costs include salaries and benefits for the employees administering the program as well as services and supplies.~~
- ~~Quarterly claims should include the number of employees dedicated to this program, the number of individuals accepted into each collaborative court (by program) during the quarter, and the total number of participants in each collaborative court (by program) during the quarter. Costs generated by contractors should include contractor hours and costs per quarter along with the number of participants served by each contractor during that quarter.~~

Outcomes for Annual Program Evaluations: Outcome measures will be developed in future CCPAB meetings with community input.

B43. Pretrial Needs Assessment and Support Services

Description: Indigent defense departments provide needs assessments and offer supportive services to pretrial clients. The Public Defender's Office administers the Pretrial Support Project (PTSP). The PTSP 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 Screen. Once an individual is assessed, this information is provided to the arraignment attorney and social worker. This assessment then becomes the foundation to identify individuals in custody for alternatives to incarceration such as collaborative courts, diversion, bail motions, and discharge planning and coordination. If released, social workers and community intervention specialists are assigned to the case to ensure linkage to services and to create 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. In 2023, Conflict Criminal Defenders began providing similar services for pretrial clients assigned to their caseload.

Goal Alignment: Maintain and improve community safety; Reduce use of jail housing; Reduce recidivism and returns to custody

Reimbursable Entities: Department of Health Services, Department of Human Assistance; Indigent defense departments (Public Defender's Office/Conflict Criminal Defenders); Contractors/Community-Based Organizations (administered by a County department)

Reimbursement Restrictions:

- Reimbursement is limited to expenses related to services provided to individuals with cases pending resolution. Reimbursable costs include salaries and benefits for the employees administering the program as well as services and supplies, including the rental/lease of monitoring equipment, laboratory/medical services, and phone charges.
- Quarterly claims should include the number of employees dedicated to this program as well as the number of individuals assessed through the PTSP during the quarter, the number of individuals released from custody and assigned to a social worker during the quarter, the total number of cases supported by a social worker during the quarter, and the number of warm hand-offs to a community partner during the quarter. Costs generated by contractors should

include contractor hours and costs per quarter along with the number of participants served by each contractor during that quarter.

Outcomes for Annual Program Evaluations: Outcome measures will be developed in future CCPAB meetings with community input.

B46. Jail Discharge Support: Benefit Assistance, Clothing, Transportation, and Housing Linkages
Description: Outreach to the justice-involved community conducted by the CCPAB, the County's Jail Population Reduction Plans, and the Sacramento County Community Review Commission 2023 Annual Review Report all identified a need for Sacramento County to improve connections to services and resources prior to and during jail discharge processes. By initiating service connections during and prior to release, justice-involved individuals can receive assistance in obtaining legal documents needed for obtaining health care, employment, housing, government benefits, etc. The Community Review Commission recommended implementation of a clothing closet and safe transportation arrangements for individuals discharged from jail facilities, particularly those released during late night hours. Linkages to services could be further enhanced by staffing a 24/7 receiving center within safe walking distance of the Main Jail.

Human Service Assistants (Eligibility Specialists) 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 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. HSA screening also includes Affordable Care Act and other social safety net benefits the offender populations can access.

The County contracts with providers for emergency and transitional housing beds with wrap around service assistance to AB 109 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 at high-risk of homelessness or have a living situation that heavily contributes to the likelihood of reoffense. Examples include individuals who are literally sleeping in a vehicle, the streets, or another place not meant for human habitation; living with roommates with extensive recent gang or criminal activity; staying in a remote or rural area and lacking transportation to follow release requirements; and 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.

Goal Alignment: Maintain and improve community safety; Reduce recidivism and returns to custody

Reimbursable Entities: Department of Health Services, Department of Homeless Services and Housing, Department of Human Assistance, Probation Department Sheriff's Office, Contractors/Community Based-Organizations (administered by a County department)

Reimbursement Restrictions:

- Reimbursement is limited to expenses related to services provided to inmates upon release from custody, individuals in close proximity to County jail facilities, and individuals receiving services through Adult Day Reporting Centers. Reimbursable costs include salaries and benefits for the employees administering the program as well as services and supplies.
- Quarterly claims for benefit eligibility assistance should include the number of employees dedicated to this program, the number of individuals screened for Medi-Cal eligibility during the quarter, the number of General Assistance (GA) and Cal-Fresh applications processed during the quarter, and the number of unique individuals referred for additional services (homeless assistance, Cal-Works, employment services, alcohol or other drug, mental health, or SSI application assistance) during the quarter.
- Quarterly claims for transitional housing should include the number of unique individuals provided with transitional housing beds and wrap around services during the quarter.
- Costs generated by contractors should include contractor hours and costs per quarter along with the number of participants served by each contractor during that quarter.

Outcomes for Annual Program Evaluations: Outcome measures will be developed in future CCPAB meetings with community input.

B5. Pretrial Risk Assessment and Monitoring Services

Description: Probation conducts a Pretrial Safety Assessment (PSA) on individuals booked into custody and monitors individuals released to Probation's Pretrial Monitoring by the Superior Court at no cost to the client. Monitoring can include court reminder telephone calls, office visits, community visits, and GPS monitoring.

Individuals released to Probation's Pretrial Monitoring are eligible for services through a partnership with the Department of Human Assistance. This includes assessing benefit needs, eligibility, and referrals to other eligibility programs. Clients are also able to work with a Community Navigator, who completes a comprehensive intake interview to develop an individualized case plan utilizing a needs assessment tool, provides one-on-one case management support, and assists clients with overcoming risks associated with keeping Court hearings.

From October 2019 through June 2023, Probation provided pretrial monitoring for nearly 6,500 pretrial defendants. As of July 2023, 546 clients were actively receiving pretrial monitoring through the Probation Department.

Goal Alignment: Maintain and improve community safety; Reduce use of jail housing

Reimbursable Entities: Probation Department

Reimbursement Restrictions:

- Reimbursement is limited to expenses related to services provided to individuals with cases pending resolution. Reimbursable costs include salaries and benefits for the employees administering the program as well as services, equipment, and supplies.
- Quarterly claims should include the number of employees dedicated to this program, the number of individuals assessed with a PSA during the quarter, the number of unique individuals released on pre-trial monitoring during the quarter by level (1-6), and the total number of unique individuals who received pretrial monitoring services that quarter by level (1-6).

Outcomes for Annual Program Evaluations: Outcome measures will be developed in future CCPAB meetings with community input.

~~B6. Jail Discharge Support: Benefit Assistance, Clothing, Transportation, and Housing Linkages~~

~~**Description:** Outreach to the justice-involved community conducted by the CCPAB, the County's Jail Population Reduction Plans, and the Sacramento County Community Review Commission 2023 Annual Review Report all identified a need for Sacramento County to improve connections to services and resources prior to and during jail discharge processes. By initiating service connections during and prior to release, justice-involved individuals can receive assistance in obtaining legal documents needed for obtaining health care, employment, housing, government benefits, etc. The Community Review Commission recommended implementation of a clothing closet and safe transportation arrangements for individuals discharged from jail facilities, particularly those released during late night hours. Linkages to services could be further enhanced by staffing a 24/7 receiving center within safe walking distance of the Main Jail.~~

~~Human Service Assistants (Eligibility Specialists) 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 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. HSA screening also includes Affordable Care Act and other social safety net benefits the offender populations can access.~~

~~The County contracts with providers for emergency and transitional housing beds with wrap around service assistance to AB 109 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 at high risk of homelessness or have a living situation that heavily contributes to the likelihood of reoffense. Examples include individuals who are literally sleeping in a vehicle, the streets, or another place not meant for human habitation; living with roommates with extensive recent gang or criminal activity; staying in a remote or rural area and lacking transportation to follow release requirements; and 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.~~

~~**Goal Alignment:** Maintain and improve community safety; Reduce recidivism and returns to custody~~

~~**Reimbursable Entities:** Department of Health Services, Department of Homeless Services and Housing, Department of Human Assistance, Probation Department Sheriff's Office, Contractors/Community Based Organizations (administered by a County department)~~

~~**Reimbursement Restrictions:**~~

- ~~● Reimbursement is limited to expenses related to services provided to inmates upon release from custody, individuals in close proximity to County jail facilities, and individuals receiving services through Adult Day Reporting Centers. Reimbursable costs include salaries and benefits for the employees administering the program as well as services and supplies.~~
- ~~● Quarterly claims for benefit eligibility assistance should include the number of employees dedicated to this program, the number of individuals screened for Medi-Cal eligibility during the quarter, the number of General Assistance (GA) and Cal Fresh applications processed during the quarter, and the number of unique individuals referred for additional services (homeless assistance, Cal Works, employment services, alcohol or other drug, mental health, or SSI application assistance) during the quarter.~~
- ~~● Quarterly claims for transitional housing should include the number of unique individuals provided with transitional housing beds and wrap around services during the quarter.~~
- ~~● Costs generated by contractors should include contractor hours and costs per quarter along with the number of participants served by each contractor during that quarter.~~

~~**Outcomes for Annual Program Evaluations:** Outcome measures will be developed in future CCPAB meetings with community input.~~

B7B6. Jail Discharge Support: Benefit Assistance, Clothing, Transportation, and Housing Linkages

Description: Outreach to the justice involved community conducted by the CCPAB, the County's Jail Population Reduction Plans, and the Sacramento County Community Review Commission 2023 Annual Review Report all identified a need for Sacramento County to improve connections to services and resources prior to and during jail discharge processes. By initiating service connections during and prior to release, justice-involved individuals can receive assistance in obtaining legal documents needed for obtaining health care, employment, housing, government benefits, etc. The Community Review Commission recommended implementation of a clothing closet and safe transportation arrangements for individuals discharged from jail facilities, particularly those released during late night hours. Linkages to services could be further enhanced by staffing a 24/7 receiving center within safe walking distance of the Main Jail.

Human Service Assistants (Eligibility Specialists) 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 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. HSA screening also includes Affordable Care Act and other social safety net benefits the offender populations can access.

The County contracts with providers for emergency and transitional housing beds with wrap around service assistance to AB 109 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 at high risk of homelessness or have a living situation that heavily contributes to the likelihood of reoffense. Examples include individuals who are literally sleeping in a vehicle, the streets, or another place not meant for human habitation; living with roommates with extensive recent gang or criminal activity; staying in a remote or rural area and lacking transportation to follow release requirements; and 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.

Goal Alignment: Maintain and improve community safety; Reduce recidivism and returns to custody

Reimbursable Entities: Department of Health Services, Department of Homeless Services and Housing, Department of Human Assistance, Probation Department Sheriff's Office, Contractors/Community Based Organizations (administered by a County department)

Reimbursement Restrictions:

- Reimbursement is limited to expenses related to services provided to inmates upon release from custody, individuals in close proximity to County jail facilities, and individuals receiving services through Adult Day Reporting Centers. Reimbursable costs include salaries and benefits for the employees administering the program as well as services and supplies.
- Quarterly claims for benefit eligibility assistance should include the number of employees dedicated to this program, the number of individuals screened for Medi-Cal eligibility during the quarter, the number of General Assistance (GA) and Cal Fresh applications processed during the quarter, and the number of unique individuals referred for additional services (homeless assistance, Cal Works, employment services, alcohol or other drug, mental health, or SSI application assistance) during the quarter.
- Quarterly claims for transitional housing should include the number of unique individuals provided with transitional housing beds and wrap around services during the quarter.
- Costs generated by contractors should include contractor hours and costs per quarter along with the number of participants served by each contractor during that quarter.

Outcomes for Annual Program Evaluations: Outcome measures will be developed in future CCPAB meetings with community input.

B6. Adult Day Reporting Centers

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

The Adult Day Reporting Centers (ADRC) create a continuum of services, sanctions, and rewards/incentives that respond to ~~offender-client~~ 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-client's~~ presenting ~~problemsconcerns~~: 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 ~~clientoffenders~~ who have been assessed as having ~~a moderate to high risk to reoffend and high risk to reoffend and have been identified as having~~ significant criminogenic needs. Depending on the ~~clientoffender's~~ assessed needs, the four-phase program is structured to be completed in approximately nine months, but allows for instances of relapse, custodial sanctions, ~~and~~ other interruptions common to the delivery of rehabilitative services, ~~and~~ aftercare.

Each ADRC includes drug testing, cognitive-behavioral treatment classes, referrals to community-based organizations, ~~and~~ access to employment training, job placement assistance, on site General Education Development (GED), and participation in the Probation Department's Community Outreach Unit (work project crews) to provide restitution to victims. The programming for PRCS ~~offenders-clients~~ returning from state prison and Mandatory Supervision ~~offenders-clients~~ also includes Intensive Supervision caseloads. Each ADRC concentrates community supervision resources on the period immediately following the ~~person's-client's~~ release from custody and adjusting supervision strategies as the needs of the ~~person-client~~ released, the victim, the community, and the ~~clientoffender's~~ family change. The ADRC staff and program providers facilitate ~~the offender's-client'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 a ~~clientn-offender~~ to obtain and retain viable employment while under community supervision.

~~Offenders-Clients~~ 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-clients~~ who are already receiving mental health services in community settings. The program may also provide counseling and/or case management interventions for clients to support the effectiveness of the combination of outside mental health services and their ADRC treatment plan. The Probation Department collaborates with Behavioral Health Services to implement procedures for meeting ~~PRCS and Mandatory Supervision offenderclients'~~ 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.

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~~ clients are held accountable in the community without compromising public safety.

Goal Alignment: Maintain and improve community safety; Reduce use of jail housing; Reduce recidivism and returns to custody

Reimbursable Entities: Probation Department; Contractors/Community-Based Organizations (administered by a County department)

Reimbursement Restrictions:

- Reimbursement is limited to expenses related to services provided to individuals participating in Adult Day Reporting Center programs and services received at Adult Day Reporting Center locations. Reimbursable costs include salaries and benefits for the employees administering services, lease/rental costs and facility costs for ADRC locations and equipment, supplies, and costs for services provided by contractors and community-based organizations.
- Quarterly claims should include the number of employees staffing each ADRC, the number of unique offenders participating each quarter by location, and the number of offenders who began participating in an ADRC program during the quarter. Costs generated by contractors should include contractor hours and costs per quarter along with the number of participants served by each contractor during that quarter.

Outcomes for Annual Program Evaluations: Outcome measures will be developed in future CCPAB meetings with community input.

B97. Expungement and Record Modification Services

Description: Expungement and record modifications services 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. 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]). 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). Attorney positions in both the District Attorney and indigent defense departments develop and review record modification requests, Probation staff assist with recommendations, and Superior Court staff processes the filings. As of April 2022, the Public Defender's post-conviction relief program has a backlog of 1,600 cases with new requests for assistance every day. While SB 731 (going into effect July 1, 2023) will extend automatic and petition-based record relief for some, ongoing support for record modification services remains needed.

Goal Alignment: Reduce recidivism and returns to custody

Reimbursable Entities: District Attorney; Indigent defense departments (Public Defender's Office/Conflict Criminal Defenders); Probation Department; Superior Court

Reimbursement Restrictions:

- Reimbursement is limited to expenses related to services provided to individuals requesting record modifications. Reimbursable costs include salaries and benefits for the employees administering the program as well as services and supplies.
- Quarterly claims should include the number of employees dedicated to this program, the number of record modification inquiries submitted to an indigent defense department by a Sacramento County resident during the quarter, the number of record modification requests filed with the Court by an indigent defense department during the quarter, the number of record modification requests reviewed by the District Attorney during the quarter, and the number of record modification requests approved by the Superior Court during the quarter.

Outcomes for Annual Program Evaluations: Outcome measures will be developed in future CCPAB meetings with community input.

B8. Alternative Sentencing Programs (Home Detention and Work Release)

Description: The Sheriff's Home Detention Electronic Monitoring (EM) Program was expanded through implementation of the AB 109 Plan to accommodate up to 350 participants. 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. Offenders selected for participation undergo intensive supervision and are allowed to seek and maintain employment, and participate in approved therapeutic and/or rehabilitation counseling programs. Active EM supervision systems are utilized to ensure offender compliance with set limits on their location, activities and communications. The Sheriff's Office contracts with a non-profit organization to provide cognitive behavioral change services to offenders participating in the Home Detention/EM program. The program's goal is to promote positive change in offenders thinking and behaviors by focusing on the elimination of criminogenic risk factors, providing guidance and probation/parole terms, directing role playing/activities on methods of avoiding crime, and promoting skill building in the pursuit of education, career, and fiscal/time management.

The Sacramento County Sheriff's Office also has a work project alternative to incarceration program. Participation in this program is either provided by a court order at the time of sentencing or offered to eligible inmates as an early release option. Program participants are not required to have a permanent home address and are not drug tested. Program accountability is focused on attendance and work performance. Offenders who participate through early release from the County Jail typically have approximately 60 days or less to complete their sentence. As of July 2023, the Sheriff's Office alternative custody programs, including the EM program, work project alternative, and alternative sentencing program, collectively averaged about 1,100 active participants.

Goal Alignment: Reduce use of jail housing

Reimbursable Entities: Sheriff's Office; Contractors/Community-Based Organizations (administered by a County department)

Reimbursement Restrictions:

- Reimbursement is limited to expenses related to services provided to inmates on home detention or work release as an alternative to jail housing. Reimbursable costs include salaries and benefits for the employees administering the program as well as services and supplies, including the rental/lease of monitoring equipment, laboratory/medical services, and phone charges.
- Quarterly claims should include the number of employees dedicated to this program, the number of unique offenders participating in work release and home detention during the quarter, and the number of participants who began participating in each program that quarter. Costs generated by contractors should include contractor hours and costs per quarter.

Outcomes for Annual Program Evaluations: Outcome measures will be developed in future CCPAB meetings with community input.

~~B9. Expungement and Record Modification Services~~

~~**Description:** Expungement and record modifications services 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. 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]). 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). Attorney positions in both the District Attorney and indigent defense departments develop and review record modification requests, Probation staff assist with recommendations, and Superior Court staff processes the filings. As of April 2022, the Public Defender's post-conviction relief program has a backlog of 1,600 cases with new requests for assistance every day. While SB 731 (going into effect July 1, 2023) will extend automatic and petition-based record relief for some, ongoing support for record modification services remains needed.~~

~~**Goal Alignment:** Reduce recidivism and returns to custody~~

~~**Reimbursable Entities:** District Attorney; Indigent defense departments (Public Defender's Office/Conflict Criminal Defenders); Probation Department; Superior Court~~

~~**Reimbursement Restrictions:**~~

- ~~• Reimbursement is limited to expenses related to services provided to individuals requesting record modifications. Reimbursable costs include salaries and benefits for the employees administering the program as well as services and supplies.~~
- ~~• Quarterly claims should include the number of employees dedicated to this program, the number of record modification inquiries submitted to an indigent defense department by a Sacramento County resident during the quarter, the number of record modification requests filed with the Court by an indigent defense department during the quarter, the number of record modification requests reviewed by the District Attorney during the quarter, and the number of record modification requests approved by the Superior Court during the quarter.~~

~~**Outcomes for Annual Program Evaluations:** Outcome measures will be developed in future CCPAB meetings with community input.~~

~~B10. Crime Lab Staffing~~

Description: ~~The AB 109 Plan allows funding for Crime Lab staffing (a criminalist and a forensic lab technician) which allows the District Attorney 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 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.~~

Goal Alignment: ~~Maintain and improve community safety~~

Reimbursable Entities: ~~_____ District Attorney~~

Reimbursement Restrictions:

- ~~• _____ Reimbursement is limited to expenses associated with a criminalist and forensic lab technician. Reimbursable costs include salaries and benefits for the employees administering the program as well as services and supplies.~~
- ~~• _____ Quarterly claims should include the number of drug tests administered for PRCs, Mandatory Supervision, and felony probation offenders.~~

Outcomes for Annual Program Evaluations: ~~Outcome measures will be developed in future CCPAB meetings with community input.~~

B11C- -Additional Eligible Programs and Services as Determined by the CCP

Description: ~~The CCPAB and CCP recognize that innovative ideas for additional programs and services may occur between the approval of the 2023 Plan Update and the approval of the 2024-25 FY Budget. For growth requests related to programs and services that do not clearly fall within one of the existing eligible expense categories, agencies may request approval from the CCP to determine eligibility for use of AB 109 funds. Requests for approval must demonstrate how the proposal will support one or more of the overarching goals in the approved AB 109 Plan 2023 Update. Goal alignment, reimbursable entities, reimbursement restrictions, and annual reporting metrics must be included with the proposal.~~

Goal Alignment: ~~Dependent upon proposal.~~

Reimbursable Entities: ~~Department of Health Services, Department of Homeless Services and Housing, Department of Human Assistance, Indigent defense departments (Public Defender's Office/Conflict Criminal Defenders), Probation Department, Police Departments, Sheriff's Office, Superior Court, Contractors/Community Based Organizations (administered by a County department)~~

Reimbursement Restrictions:

- ~~• _____ Reimbursement limitations and quarterly claim requirements will be included with the proposal to the CCP.~~

Outcome Measures:

- ~~• _____ Outcome measures will be included with the proposal to the CCP.~~

Use of AB 109 Planning Funds

Implementation of the AB 109 Plan is overseen by a county position dedicated to supporting the CCP and CCPAB, tracking and monitoring data, drafting AB 109 Plan updates and reports, and managing reimbursement claims. Among other tasks, this position supports the County's efforts to (1) track data and measurable outcomes related to the AB 109 Plan, (2) assess implementation of programs/treatment/services, and (3) identify and address racial disparity issues that preliminary data indicates exist. In July 2022, Sacramento County hired an analyst in the Office of the County Executive, Public Safety and Justice Agency to perform these roles. Planning funds may also be used for supplies and services related to CCP and CCPAB meetings and activities.

~~2024~~Future Planning Priorities

To further improve future AB 109 Plan updates, increase accountability, and develop consensus around specific program and service changes and innovations, it is recommended that the CCP and CCPAB invest time, effort, and community engagement in the following areas:

- Develop a definition of community safety to promote shared understanding.
- Develop specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound (SMART) objectives for each overarching plan goal.
- Develop a standard program evaluation for AB 109 funded programs and services.
- Improve data collection efforts and expand staff access to data resources, including the production of queries and reports to monitor recidivism and returns to custody.
- Increase transparency of AB 109 funding allocations and expenses.
- Evaluate the feasibility of dedicating a portion of AB 109 growth funding to proposals from Community-Based Organizations providing support services to the justice-involved population not otherwise connected to eligible program and service categories.
- Evaluate the feasibility and reasonableness of service or funding limits for each eligible program and service category.
- Explore restorative justice programs and elevate the voices of crime survivors and family members in the planning process.
- Develop an understanding of racial disparities within the AB 109 population and individuals receiving services through AB 109 funded programs.
- Develop an understanding of the impact of housing status on participants in AB 109 funded programs.
- Integrate and build upon information obtained through the working groups established as part of the County's Jail Population Reduction Plans.

Appendix A: Community Corrections Partnership Membership

Member	Name and Title (if applicable)
Chief Probation Officer (Chair)*	Marlon Yarber, Chief Probation Officer <i>Designee: Marc Marquez, Assistant Chief Probation Officer</i>
Sheriff*	Jim Cooper, Sheriff <i>Designees: Dan Donelli, Chief of Corrections; Mike Ziegler, Undersheriff</i>
District Attorney*	Thien Ho, District Attorney <i>Designee: Scott Triplett, Chief Deputy District Attorney</i>
Public Defender*	Amanda Benson, Public Defender
County Supervisor Designee	Eric Jones, Deputy County Executive, Public Safety & Justice
Dept. of Social Services*	Chevon Kothari, Deputy County Executive, Social Services
Dept. of Behavioral Health	Tim Lutz, Director, Dept. of Health Services
Div. of Alcohol & Drug	Tim Lutz, Director, Dept. of Health Services
Superior Court*	Hon. Michael Bowman, Presiding Judge <i>Designee: Kelly Sullivan, Chief Deputy Executive Officer</i>
Chief of Police*	Katherine Lester, Chief of Police <i>Designees: Adam Green, Deputy Chief; Norm Leong, Deputy Chief</i>
Employment	William Walker, Director of Workforce Development (SETA)
County Office of Education	Dave Gordon, Superintendent <i>Designee: Jacqueline White, Asst. Superintendent</i>
Victim Representative	Darby Geller, Victim Witness Program Manager
CBO - Rehabilitative Services	Mervin Brookins (Brother 2 Brother Mentoring)

*Indicates members of the Executive (Voting) Committee

Appendix B: CCP Advisory Board Membership

Member	Name and Title (if applicable)
Community Member (Chair)	Melinda Avey
Community Member	Bill Pieper
Community Member	Muriel Strand
Community Member	Vacant
District Attorney's Office	Andrew Soloman, Assistant Chief Deputy District Attorney <i>Alternate: William Satchell, Assistant Chief Deputy District Attorney</i>
Probation Department	Robyn Howland, Assistant Chief Deputy <i>Alternate: Kelly Finnegan, Supervising Probation Officer</i>
Public Defender's Office	Joseph Cress, Chief Assistant Public Defender <i>Alternate: Alice Michel, Chief Assistant Public Defender</i>
Sacramento Police Department	Lt. Sameer Sood <i>Alternate: Lt. Robbie Young</i>
Sheriff's Office	Lt. Chris Baker, Reentry Services Unit <i>Alternate: Sgt. Matthew Hovermale, Reentry Services Unit</i>
Social Services (Vice Chair)	Nina Acosta, Division Manager, Forensic Behavioral Health
Superior Court	Michelle Jeremiah, Director of Operations

The Community Corrections Partnership Advisory Board (CCPAB) would like to thank Amy Holliday, William Norwood, and Tiffanie Synnott for their past participation that contributed to the development of the 2023 AB 109 Plan Update.

Appendix C: 2023-24 Budget Allocations and Approved Growth Requests

Staff will insert a chart of the 2023-24 budget allocations and detail the approved Growth Requests. This will not be completed until the revised budget is approved in September. The budget was approved on September 6th, and staff needs additional time to complete this task. Staff will place the chart in prior to submitting the Plan for CCP approval.

Appendix D: Program and Service Metrics for Annual Evaluations

Annual program evaluations should include the following information, to the extent it can be collected and shared. If information cannot be collected or reported, the department completing the report should provide an explanation. Annual program evaluations should also describe client success stories to support outcomes that cannot be easily quantified. The information requested below is in addition to the quarterly reporting requirements outlined in the Plan.

Metrics	Data Source
B1. Reentry Services	
<u>Case counts for these programs, broken down by:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Gender</u> <u>Race/Ethnicity</u> <u>Zip code</u> <u>Dispositional Status (Pretrial vs. Sentenced)</u> <u>Count of inmates eligible for but not receiving these services (waiting list)</u> <u>Recidivism rates for individuals who participated in reentry programs</u> <u>Vocational program completion rates</u> <u>GED initiation counts and completion percentage</u> <u>Job placement counts</u>	<u>Sheriff's Office</u>
B2. Mental Health Diversion and Collaborative Courts	
<u>Count of persons assessed</u> <u>Average length of time awaiting assessment while in custody</u> <u>Average length of time awaiting assessment – out of custody</u>	<u>Health Services</u>
<u>Count of persons referred to each court/program</u> <u>Count/percentage approved or accepted to each court/program, broken down by:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Gender</u> <u>Race/Ethnicity</u> <u>Zip code</u> <u>Capacity and average number of participants in each court/program</u> <u>Percentage of persons graduated/completed for each court/program, broken down by:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Gender</u> <u>Race/Ethnicity</u> <u>Zip code</u> <u>Percent of persons deleted (to incarceration) from each court/program, broken down by:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Gender</u> <u>Race/Ethnicity</u> <u>Zip code</u> <u>Average length of time from arrest to acceptance into program (in custody)</u> <u>Average length of time from arrest to acceptance into court/program (out of custody)</u>	<u>Superior Court,</u> <u>Indigent Defense</u> <u>Departments (Mental</u> <u>Health Diversion),</u> <u>District Attorney</u> <u>(Collaborative Courts)</u>
<u>Recidivism rate (Collaborative Courts)</u>	<u>District Attorney</u>
<u>Return to custody/re-arrest rate within 3 years of acceptance (Mental Health Diversion)</u>	<u>Indigent Defense</u> <u>Departments</u>

Metrics	Data Source
B3. Pretrial Needs Assessment and Support Services	
<p><u>Count of persons assessed, broken down by:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Gender</u> <u>Race/Ethnicity</u> <u>Zip code</u> <p><u>Breakdown of needs identified (percentage of those assessed)</u></p> <p><u>Count of persons connected to specific services</u></p> <p><u>Average caseload for social workers</u></p> <p><u>Percentage of persons released from custody on own recognizance based on a pretrial needs assessment</u></p> <p><u>Failure to appear rate for individuals released based on a pretrial needs assessment</u></p> <p><u>New offense rate for individuals released based on a pretrial needs assessment</u></p>	<p><u>Indigent Defense Departments</u></p>
B4. Jail Discharge Support: Benefit Assistance, Clothing, Transportation, and Housing Linkages	
<p><u>Count of persons connected to specific services, broken down by:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Gender</u> <u>Race/Ethnicity</u> <u>Zip code</u> 	<p><u>Department or Community-Based Organization providing services</u></p>
B5. Pretrial Risk Assessment and Monitoring Services	
<p><u>Count of persons assessed, broken down by:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Gender</u> <u>Race/Ethnicity</u> <u>Zip code</u> <p><u>PSA scores for persons assessed, broken down by:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Gender</u> <u>Race/Ethnicity</u> <u>Zip code</u> <p><u>Count released to pretrial monitoring, broken down by:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Gender</u> <u>Race/Ethnicity</u> <u>Zip code</u> <p><u>Failure to appear rate for pretrial monitoring clients, broken down by:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Gender</u> <u>Race/Ethnicity</u> <u>Zip code</u> <p><u>New offense rate for pretrial monitoring clients, broken down by:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Gender</u> <u>Race/Ethnicity</u> <u>Zip code</u> 	<p><u>Probation Department</u></p>

<u>Metrics</u>	<u>Data Source</u>
<u>B6. Adult Day Reporting Centers</u>	
<u>Count of participation for each ADRC location, broken down by:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Gender</u> <u>Race/Ethnicity</u> <u>Zip code</u> <u>Graduation/completion rates for each ADRC location, broken down by:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Gender</u> <u>Race/Ethnicity</u> <u>Zip code</u> <u>Recidivism rates</u>	<u>Probation Department</u>
<u>B7. Expungement and Record Modification Services</u>	
<u>Count of petitions/applications for record modification submitted, broken down by:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Gender</u> <u>Race/Ethnicity</u> <u>Zip code</u> <u>Count of petitions/applications granted, broken down by:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Gender</u> <u>Race/Ethnicity</u> <u>Zip code</u> <u>Backlog/waitlist count for record modification requests</u>	<u>Indigent Defense Departments</u>
<u>B8. Alternative Sentencing Programs (Home Detention and Work Release)</u>	
<u>Case counts in each program, broken down by:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Gender</u> <u>Race/Ethnicity</u> <u>Zip code</u> <u>Completion rates per program, broken down by:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Gender</u> <u>Race/Ethnicity</u> <u>Zip code</u> <u>Recidivism rates for each program</u>	<u>Sheriff's Office</u>



AB 109 PLAN

2023 UPDATE

Assembly Bill 109
California Public Safety Realignment Act of 2011

Prepared By:
Sacramento County
Community Corrections Partnership

DRAFT - CCPAB 9/11/23

Executive Summary

Sacramento County's 2023 AB 109 Plan Update addresses the goals of the Public Safety Realignment Act by:

- Providing custodial housing for individuals diverted from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to Sacramento County jail facilities;
- Providing community supervision to the AB 109 population through Sacramento County's Probation Department; and
- Providing evidence-based treatment and support services to both the AB 109 Population and other eligible persons in various stages of involvement with Sacramento County's justice system, including pretrial and post-conviction.

All evidence-based treatment and support services eligible under this plan are designed to achieve one or more of the following goals:

- 1) Decreasing the use of jail housing through the expansion of community-based treatment and support services;
- 2) Reducing recidivism and returns to custody; and
- 3) Maintaining and improving community safety.

Recognizing resource limitations, the 2023 Plan Update prioritizes the programs that offer treatment and services through partnerships with County agencies and community-based organizations to enable the release of those from custody who can be safely supported through community resources. Additionally, the Plan seeks to provide treatment and services to prepare those in custody for stable reentry into the community.

The 2023 Plan Update draws upon the input and feedback received from the community through Community Corrections Partnership and Community Corrections Partnership Advisory Board meetings and workshops and dedicated outreach to the justice-involved community. The 2023 Plan Update also reflects a streamlined format designed to improve readability and accessibility and clarifies eligibility of programs and services.

The Plan grants eligibility for reimbursement to programs and services within three categories:

- A. Eligible Programs and Services Limited to the AB 109 Population to Address Legislative Impacts of Realignment
- B. Eligible Programs and Services Supporting the County's Justice-Involved Population
- C. Additional Eligible Programs and Services as Determined by the CCP

Programs and services in Category B are listed in priority order. The prioritization is designed to assist the County in prioritizing growth requests for the upcoming budget year, should additional funding become available.

Programs listed in each category include a description of services, the entities (departments, agencies, or organizations) who are potentially eligible for reimbursement for these services, and any restrictions on reimbursement including calculations and quarterly claiming requirements. Recipient programs are also expected to complete annual program evaluations that provide demographic and outcome data.

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Background

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. 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's current CCP membership is attached as Appendix A.

AB 109 funds support a broad range of public safety activities, as long as they are in agreement with the AB 109 Plan. Funds may not be used to supplant other funding for Public Safety Services. Public Safety Services are defined by Government Code Section 30025(h) as:

1. Employing public safety officials, prosecutors, public defenders, and court security staff.
2. Managing local jails, housing and treating youthful offenders, and providing services for, and overseeing the supervised release of offenders.
3. Preventing child abuse, providing services to children who are abused, neglected, or exploited, providing services to vulnerable children and their families, and providing adult protective services.
4. Providing mental health services to children and adults in order to reduce failure in school, harm to themselves and others, homelessness, and preventable incarceration.
5. Preventing, treating, and providing recovery services for alcohol and drug abuse.

Sacramento County has made many system improvements pursuant to a Long-Term AB 109 Plan established in 2014; however, in 2020, the state began requiring annual updates to the AB 109 Plan. Annual Plan updates are due to the Board of State and Community Corrections by December 15 of each year and must be adopted by the CCP and accepted by the County Board of Supervisors prior to submission.

In 2021, Sacramento County developed a Community Corrections Partnership Advisory Board (CCPAB) to recommend annual updates to the AB 109 Plan. Sacramento County's current CCP membership is attached as Appendix B. The CCPAB reflects the County's commitment to improving communication among the community and system partners to better inform and engage stakeholders in planning and developing future AB 109 Plans designed to meet the needs of the community. Both the CCP and CCPAB meetings provide a forum for increasing communication between the community and system partners. The CCPAB meets monthly while the CCP meets every other month. Both meetings are livestreamed to maximize community engagement, and the CCPAB provides supplemental opportunities for community input through periodic workshops.

Priorities and Goals

In seeking to maintain community safety, reduce recidivism, and reduce use of jail housing, the AB 109 Plan prioritizes programs that offer treatment and services through partnerships with County agencies and community-based organizations to enable the release of those from custody who can be safely supported through community resources. Additionally, the Plan permits the use of AB 109 funding to provide treatment and services to prepare those in custody for stable reentry into the community.

Decrease Use of Jail Housing by Expanding Community-Based Treatment and Support Services

Sacramento County has taken on several interconnected efforts over the years to understand, address, and reduce the amount of contact people have with the jail. The County's commitment to the Stepping Up Initiative, development of its [Sequential Intercept Model \(SIM\)](#), and the expansion of resources for diversion programs and collaborative courts demonstrate a commitment to assisting those with behavioral health conditions in seeking treatment and support services to prevent further justice involvement and time in custody.

In 2022, the County further committed to numerous jail population reduction strategies aimed at deflecting initial entry into jail facilities, reducing the length of stay in custody, and reducing returns to custody. The goal of decreasing use of jail housing will be measured and monitored using:

- Jail Profile Data reported by SSO to BSCC: Booking Totals, Average Daily Population, Un-sentenced vs Sentenced ADP, Length of Stay (Source: [BSCC](#))
- Deflection data where individuals are connected to community-based treatment resources instead of jail (Source: local law enforcement and Department of Health Services)
- Data on alternative sentencing programs - electronic monitoring, work release, etc. (Source: Sheriff's Office)
- Data related to pretrial monitoring (Source: Probation Department)
- Data from diversion and collaborative court programs (Source: Superior Court/District Attorney)

Reduce Recidivism and Returns to Custody

The [Sacramento County Jail Study](#) by O'Connell Research indicated that readmission is a key driver of the County's average daily jail population, with data from 2021 revealing 60% of those released returning to jail within two years and nearly 70% of population comprised of individuals who have been in before. To make progress toward reducing the jail population, programs should address underlying drivers of crime and equip those involved in the justice system for stable reentry. The goal of reducing recidivism and returns to custody will be measured and monitored using:

- Countywide recidivism measure aligned with the BSCC definition to the extent possible based on data tracking methodology possible with existing data systems. For Sacramento County, due to data limitations, recidivism rates will reflect 1) the date of arrest as the date of the offense and 2) focus on local collection data. Additionally, this excludes records of arrests and prosecutions (RAP) data from other jurisdictions. (Source: Reports to be developed with the Criminal Justice Cabinet's IJIS Technology Committee through work with consultants)
- Parolee and PRCS Bookings (Source: Sheriff's Office and Probation Department)
- Program-specific reporting on returns to custody (Source: Agencies receiving AB 109 funds)

Maintain and Improve Community Safety

Sacramento County desires for its residents to have safe places in which to live, work, play and fully participate in all activities of daily life free of violence or injury. LawInsider describes community safety as a situation in which people, individually and collectively, are sufficiently free from a range of real and perceived risks centering on crime and related misbehavior; are sufficiently able to cope with those risks which they nevertheless experience; or where they cannot cope unaided, are sufficiently well-protected from the consequences of these risks that they can still lead a normal cultural, social and economic life, apply their skills and enjoy well-being and the receipt of adequate services.

The goal of improving and maintaining community safety will be measured and monitored using:

- CA DOJ Crime Data (UCR/NIBRS) – Reported Crime Total and Breakout of Violent, Property and Arson Totals (Source: [OpenJustice](#))

2023 Plan Development Process

In developing the AB 109 Plan 2023 Update, the CCP and CCPAB worked to:

- Reformat and streamline the plan to improve readability and use.
- Clarify the inventory of reimbursable program and service expenses and connect eligibility to AB 109 Plan overarching goals.
- Expand community awareness of AB 109 Realignment, the Community Corrections Partnership, and Community Corrections Partnership Advisory Board.
- Conduct dedicated outreach to the justice-involved community to better understand needs and programming challenges.
- Integrate and support Sacramento County's Jail Population Reduction Plans.
- Reconcile the challenges of integrating Plan priorities into County budget process as it relates to AB 109 funding disbursements.
- Provide community with ample opportunities to comment on and inform the plan prior to approval.

Restructured Plan and Inventory of Eligible Services

At over 70 pages, prior AB 109 Plan Updates contained a great deal of information. However, the Plan Updates lacked clear direction to agencies for the purpose of planning and reviewing annual budget proposals and submitting quarterly reimbursement claims. Additionally, language that was designed to be inclusive and allow for the development of innovative programs and ideas was, at some points, overly broad and contributed to misunderstandings both internally and externally. Finally, the data and performance metrics outlined in previous iterations of the Plan were not tied to quarterly claiming processes nor required for annual updates, leading to inconsistencies in collection and tracking. The proposed 2023 Plan Update provides clarification about which programs and services are eligible for AB 109 funding in FY 2024-25, describes the funding and reimbursement restrictions associated with each category, and identifies accountability measures tied to quarterly claiming processes and annual program evaluations.

Expanded Community Awareness

The CCP and CCPAB desired to increase community awareness of realignment, the AB 109 Plan, and its planning entities and processes with the goals of increasing community engagement in public meetings and plan development efforts. To this end, in 2023, the CCPAB moved to a larger meeting space, added

remote meeting participation options, developed and distributed flyers, and hosted and recorded an informational webinar. The CCPAB also planned a community workshop to present the draft of the 2023 Plan Update and receive feedback.

Outreach to Justice-Involved Community

The CCPAB aimed to ensure that input from those with lived experience with the justice system and incarceration is valued, considered, and uplifted in developing the AB 109 Plan 2023 Update. The CCPAB used surveys and focus groups to better understand the perspectives of those with current and past justice-involvement related to the following:

- What would have prevented them from becoming involved in the justice system?
- During and after their justice-involvement:
 - What available programs, services, and supports worked?
 - What did not work?
 - What types of programs and services, if offered, would have been helpful and impactful?

Surveys were distributed to more than 400 individuals and groups and received from 117 individuals. Eight focus groups were held at various locations including an Adult Day Reporting Center, Rio Cosumnes Correctional Center (RCCC), residential treatment centers, a sober living facility, an outpatient treatment center, and a center providing services to the unhoused community. Among survey respondents, two-thirds identified a personal history of substance use, half expressed experience with financial instability, and nearly half shared an experience with housing instability. More than a quarter of respondents also reported having a disability or physical health condition, living with a mental health condition, having experienced significant trauma, and experience as a crime survivor.

Qualitative analysis of statements provided in the survey and focus groups indicated sobriety, or not using drugs or alcohol, as the top response among those answering the question of what would have prevented their initial justice involvement. Furthermore, several participants stated that nothing would or could have prevented their initial justice involvement. When asked which programs, services, and supports worked and did not work, focus group participants and survey respondents consistently expressed the importance of a justice-involved individual being ready and willing to change their life, behaviors, and habits. Without it, respondents indicated that very few programs and services will yield results and long-term impacts. Respondents also identified that it is difficult to predict when a person will be ready, but it is important to have services available for when they are. Respondents also stressed the importance of programs utilizing staff who are reliable, sincere, and attentive and those with lived experience.

When asked about the additional services that would have improved their experience while incarcerated or supported them upon release, responses included the following:

- Access to treatment, programs, and services regardless of dispositional status (pretrial vs. sentenced)
- Immediate access to substance abuse supportive services and religious services, if desired
- Activities to keep busy/more day room programs
- Access to counseling in addition to medication
- Jobs/career training programs and assistance finding meaningful and stable employment
- Life skill, family, and self-improvement courses
- Nutrition classes and healthy food options

- Education/academic training
- Free/cheap phone calls
- Needs assessments and peer navigators
- Assistance securing safe and affordable housing
- Extend time allowances for transitional housing / sober living environments
- Provide rent assistance
- Help with credit repair
- Transportation assistance
- Access to a clothing closet

Future outreach efforts by the CCPAB could include conducting focus groups with family members of justice-involved individuals and crime survivors, surveys focusing on the AB 109 population, and seeking feedback from justice-involved individuals on specific programs and services offered in Sacramento County. Additional information on the CCPAB's outreach to the justice-involved community is available in archived meeting materials on the [CCP website](#).

Alignment with Jail Population Reduction Plans

Sacramento County is subject to a consent decree resulting from *Mays et al. v. County of Sacramento Case No. 2:18-cv-02081* under which a federal court ordered a remedial plan to address unconstitutional conditions of confinement in county jails. The consent decree is monitored by court appointed experts and class counsel. The consent decree includes the following: Segregation and Housing Remedial Plan, Americans with Disability Act Remedial Plan, Suicide Prevention Remedial Plan, Discipline and Use of Force with Mental Health Inmates Remedial Plan, Mental Health Care Remedial Plan, and Medical Care Remedial Plan. COVID-19, insufficient staffing, and old (non-ADA, non-HIPAA compliant) facilities have created challenges to compliance. To move toward compliance, Sacramento County commissioned reports aimed to understand its facility limitations and better understand its population to identify reduction strategies. The [Sacramento Jail Study](#) by O'Connell Research indicated that the average daily jail population can be reasonably reduced by approximately 600 over time by implementing strategies to deflect or divert individuals from being booked into and housed in jail, reduce lengths of stay in custody, and reduce returns to custody.

In December 2022, the Sacramento County Board of Supervisors approved [33 Jail Population Reduction Plans](#) designed to implement these strategies. The plans are consistent with the AB 109 Plan goals of 1) Decreasing the use of jail housing through the expansion of community-based treatment and support services; 2) Reducing recidivism and returns to custody; and 3) Maintaining and improving community safety. The Jail Population Reduction Plans also included the development of several working groups related to booking alternatives for law enforcement partners, risk and assessment/screening tools, and the expansion of pretrial and diversion services. As deliverables are produced by the various working groups, these will be shared with the CCPAB and CCP and used to improve future updates to the County's AB 109 Plan.

Budget Process Changes

Prior to the FY 2021-22 county budget process, the CCP was not required to annually update its AB 109 Plan. As a result, there existed no direct nexus between findings and recommendations in the AB 109 Plan as a basis for the funding distribution budgeted in June and finalized in

September each year. Instead, AB 109 funding has historically been distributed in relatively consistent percentages between its primary recipient agencies (Sheriff's Office, Probation Department, Department of Health Services - Correctional Health Services, and District Attorney), with small changes from year to year based on agency growth requests. Additionally, the broad language in past iterations of the AB 109 plan provided very few limitations on what agencies could claim. It also lacked requirements to provide information to substantiate workload impacts and demonstrate successful performance.

In processing reimbursement claims for FY 2022-23, staff reviewed each claim for alignment with both the wording and intent of the 2021 AB 109 Plan Update, resulting in changes to anticipated claimable costs for Adult Correctional Health. Next, in developing the 2023-24 Budget, each department currently receiving AB 109 funds was asked to identify the costs needed in FY 23-24 to maintain funded programs at their current status and resource level. These estimates were then provided to the County's Office of Budget and Debt Management. The anticipated expense estimates for maintenance of existing programs as well as State revenue estimates were discussed with the CCP at a public meeting to identify priorities for use of revenue not otherwise accounted for by an existing program. The CCP provided direction to prioritize support for programs and services in the County's Jail Population Reduction Plans.

Agencies seeking funding for growth requests in the FY 23-24 budget were required to identify an associated priority funding category in the 2022 AB 109 Plan Update and the specific Jail Population Reduction Plans that would be supported by the request. This budget process resulted in changes to the allocation percentages for each recipient agency and provided AB 109 funding to the Public Defender's Office for the first time. The FY 23-24 budget process involving AB 109 funding demonstrates an incremental approach toward ensuring annual budgets can adjust to changes in Plan updates and provide greater transparency regarding decisions pertaining to growth requests. The approved growth requests and budget allocations for FY 23-24 are attached as Appendix C.

Community Feedback

To ensure that the AB 109 Plan 2023 Update has been by feedback and recommendations from the community, the draft of the Plan was publicly posted for approximately one month prior to seeking consideration from the CCPAB to recommend the Plan be submitted to the CCP for approval. The CCPAB also hosted a Special Meeting to provide an overview of the Plan and allow for additional public input. Written comments received were shared with the CCPAB.

Community feedback was received in the following areas:

- Increase transparency for crisis and respite services
- Prioritize service connections prior to release from custody
- Support a 24/7 receiving center upon release
- Impact and implementation of Assisted Outpatient Treatment (AOT) and CARE Court
- Provide demographic data to measure program and funding allocation success
- Include baseline performance metrics to evaluate cost effectiveness in meeting AB 109 objectives
- Assure seamless coordination of care and services across the criminal justice system
- Ensure culturally appropriate strategies, including trauma or healing informed approaches are responsive to individual needs of populations served

- Collect data on clients served and recidivism rates for each of the following program types: Behavioral/Mental Health, Substance Use, Housing, Employment, Education, Family, Domestic Violence, Physical Health, and Quality of Life
- Expanding and offering inmates the earliest possible access to rehabilitative programming in custody, such as recreation, socialization, education, and productive engagement, beyond the population traditionally served by the Sheriff's Office Reentry Services to minimize negative impacts of incarceration for all inmates
- Desire to see educational options provided in custody expanded to include college credits and coordination
- Increase efforts for community outreach

To the extent possible, the recommendations received from the community were included in the Plan. Some recommendations, such as transparency around crisis and respite services, implementation of CARE Court and AOT, opportunities for additional rehabilitative programming in custody, and use of trauma or healing informed approaches will require additional discussions and may be included in future updates to the Plan.

Eligible Programs and Services for FY 2024-25

The following inventory outlines the programs and service categories eligible for reimbursement with AB 109 funds for the FY 2024-25 year. There are three eligible program and service categories:

- D. Eligible Programs and Services Limited to the AB 109 Population to Address Legislative Impacts of Realignment
- E. Eligible Programs and Services Supporting the County's Justice-Involved Population
- F. Additional Eligible Programs and Services as Determined by the CCP

Each program listed includes a description of services, the entities (departments, agencies, or organizations) who are potentially eligible for reimbursement for these services, and any restrictions on reimbursement including calculations and quarterly claiming requirements.

Programs and services in Category B are listed in priority order. The prioritization is designed to assist the County in prioritizing growth requests for the upcoming budget year, should additional funding become available.

Each entity accepting AB 109 funds is expected to provide the CCP Analyst with sufficient information to complete annual State reporting requirements for AB 109 funds. Additionally, once developed, each recipient agency will be required to submit an annual evaluation of AB 109-funded programs in Category B, including outcome data as well as a breakdown of demographic data for program participants, including race/ethnicity, gender, and zip code. Specific metrics that should be included in annual program evaluations are listed in Appendix D. Future funding eligibility is dependent on the successful completion and submission of annual program evaluations.

A – Eligible Programs and Services Limited to the AB 109 Population to Address Legislative Impacts of Realignment

A1. Housing of AB 109 Inmates in County Jail Facilities

Description: The Sheriff is responsible for the care and custody of all inmates falling under the jurisdiction of the Sacramento County Court System. Analysis of Main Jail and RCCC inmates has shown AB 109 inmates have represented approximately 12 to 25% of the average daily population and that there has been significant growth in need for psychiatric and other correctional healthcare services since AB 109 went into effect. Because a substantial proportion of inmates housed in the county jail system are AB 109 detainees and have significant service needs, financial support for in-custody services to the realignment offender populations remains an eligible expense.

Goal Alignment: Maintain and improve community safety (compliance with legal mandates)

Reimbursable Entities: Sheriff's Office

Reimbursement Restrictions:

- Limited to expenses related to housing for the AB 109 population.
- Calculation:
 - Determine the number of jail bed days for AB 109 offenders, including:
 - Parole holds
 - County Jail – Prison (CJP) inmates
 - Parole revocations
 - Postrelease Community Supervision (PRCS) flash incarceration bookings
 - Multiply jail bed days in each facility by the facility's daily jail rate.
 - Calculate the portion of expenses to reimburse for the Sheriff's Office (removing costs associated with Adult Correctional Health).
- Quarterly claims should include the number of days for each inmate type (parole holds, CJP inmates, parole revocations, and PRCS flash incarceration bookings) each month by facility (Main Jail or RCCC) as well as the unique number of AB 109 offenders booked into jail during the quarter by inmate type.

A2. Supervision of AB 109 Offenders

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

Goal Alignment: Maintain and improve community safety (compliance with legal mandates)

Reimbursable Entities: Probation Department

Reimbursement Restrictions:

- Limited to expenses related to supervision of the AB 109 population.

- Quarterly claims should include the number of employees providing services, the number of unique AB 109 offenders who received supervision services each quarter, and the number of AB 109 offenders ordered to supervision services during the quarter.

A3. Correctional Health Services for AB 109 Inmates

Description: AB 109 along with other detainees in the jail facilities have exhibited growth in the level of mental health services and physical 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 required these types of mental health services. As of April 3, 2023, 70% of the inmate population has a mental health diagnosis and received mental health services through incarceration. 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 outpatient psychiatric services. The services involve crisis counseling, clinical treatment and case management oversight and psychotropic medication support. Correctional Health Staff also conduct intake health screenings and provide other physical health services.

Goal Alignment: Maintain and improve community safety (compliance with legal mandates)

Reimbursable Entities: Department of Health Services (Adult Correctional Health);
Contractors/Community-Based Organizations (administered by a County department)

Reimbursement Restrictions:

- Reimbursement is limited to expenses related to correctional health services provided to AB 109 inmates.
- Calculation:
 - Adult Correctional Health costs are reimbursable up to the AB 109 Claimable Rate. The AB 109 Claimable Rate represents the portion of AB 109 inmates booked into Sacramento County jail facilities in comparison to total bookings. To minimize volatility from one year to the next, the AB 109 Claimable Rate is an average of the prior three fiscal years' rates. The CCP analyst will provide Adult Correctional Health with the AB 109 Claimable Rate at the start of each fiscal year.
- Quarterly claims should include the total cost of ACH services multiplied by the AB 109 Claimable Rate.

B – Eligible Programs and Services Supporting the County's Justice-Involved Population

B1. Reentry Services

Description: Reentry Services, administered by the Sheriff's Office, rely on staff and contract service providers knowledgeable in evidence-based programming and treatment models. The reentry process begins with an interview by Sheriff Deputies, an education assessment by Elk Grove Adult Education, and risk/need assessments completed by trained reentry specialists. This process determines education levels and criminogenic needs, as well as identifying post-release needs that may place the individual at risk for reoffending.

Assessments such as the LS/CMI Level of Service and Case Management Inventory (LS/CMI), Texas Christian University - 5 drug screen, Correctional Mental Health Screening Men/Women, University of Rhode Island Change Assessment, and the Comprehensive Adult Student Assessment Systems are used to determine factors that put an individual at risk to reoffend and indicate the motivation for change. Based on the assessments, reentry specialists assist in guiding the development of the individualized case plan with the participant to address those needs and support the acquisition of skills to reduce the individual's recidivism risk.

Reentry specialists work with individuals to complete an exit plan as they get closer to being released from custody. The exit plan includes identifying post-release resources such as medical, food, housing, transportation, continued SUD treatment, and employment preparation, securing personal identification documents necessary for employment, assisting offenders in acquiring basic needs, and assisting with transportation. Reentry specialists understand the challenges of the reentry process and connect individuals with services upon release, in addition to providing post-release case management services for up to one year.

Participants may be evaluated 60 – 90 days before release and assisted by an Eligibility Specialist with the Department of Human Assistance (DHA) to apply for general assistance benefits and other services for unmet needs. Reentry 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.

High Risk Areas targeted include:

- Anti-social attitudes, values, and beliefs
- Anti-social peers
- Behavioral characteristics
- Criminal history
- Family/marital
- Education and employment
- Leisure time
- Substance use

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. HALT/RSAT is a Substance Use Disorder (SUD) treatment program offering individualized treatment through cognitive behavioral therapy. Programming includes Thinking for Change, Courage to Change, Relapse Prevention, Living in Balance, Beyond Trauma, Intro to Recovery and Women in Addiction.

Adult basic educational classes are also available at both correctional facilities which help inmates develop the necessary educational skills to secure a general education diploma (GED), if needed. 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. Sheriff and school personnel track and report yearly progress with respect to GED certificates which are issued to county jail offenders.

Reentry Services partners with local providers that offer employment assistance in addition to our Job Readiness component. Job Readiness groups offer a career assessment, how to complete a cover letter, develop a resume, how to gain and sustain employment, and mock interviewing. The Job Developer works to build relationships with local employers by educating them on the benefits of hiring reentry clients.

A wide range of vocational training opportunities are also offered. Inmates can participate in the following vocational programs:

- 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.
- 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.
- Coffee Education and Barista Training – Students train for careers as baristas and coffee roasters. Students learn bean anatomy, tasting notes, coffee origins, milk science, pouring espresso shots, and latte art. Final sessions focus on cafe operations such as taking inventory and writing schedules.
- Culinary Arts – Students learn basic culinary skills and are prepared for jobs in the food service industry.
- Custodial – Students learn various skills in the custodial and housekeeping trades, equipment maintenance and repair, and cleaning materials safety.
- Graphic Arts and Design Program - Students obtain certification in laser engraving, dye sublimation, solvent and UV printing using state of the art software and equipment.
- Landscaping and Horticulture – Students learn plant propagation, irrigation, and landscape maintenance techniques.
- Safety and Sanitation – Students learn kitchen safety and sanitary skills for working in a kitchen setting.
- 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.
- 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 with work skills and sensitivity training in preparing gentled wild horses for public adoption.

Goal Alignment: Reduce recidivism and returns to custody.

Reimbursable Entities: Sheriff's Office; Contractors/Community-Based Organizations (administered by a County department)

Reimbursement Restrictions:

- Reimbursement is limited to expenses related to services provided to inmates participating in any or all programs administered by the Sheriff's Office reentry services. Reimbursable costs include salaries and benefits for the employees administering services, costs associated with reentry facilities (trailers), equipment, and supplies, and costs for services provided by contractors and community-based organizations.
- Quarterly claims should include the number of employees dedicated to this program, the number of unique reentry participants for that quarter, the number of offenders assessed during the quarter, and the number of offenders accepted into reentry programs during the quarter.
- Costs generated by contractors should include contractor hours and costs per quarter along with the number of unique participants served by the contractor during the quarter.

B2. Mental Health Diversion and Collaborative Courts

Description:

Mental Health Diversion

Mental health diversion supports defendants eligible pursuant to Penal Code Section 1001.36. To participate, a qualifying individual enters a plea of not guilty and waives the right to a speedy trial, and proceedings are suspended for the individual to complete a community-based mental health treatment program within one (1) year for a misdemeanor or two (2) years for a felony. SB 1223 expanded eligibility criteria for Felony Mental Health Diversion, effective January 2023. SB 1223 presumes a nexus between a mental health diagnosis and criminal charge if the diagnosis occurred within the prior five years. The court can only approve a program of treatment if all of the following conditions have been met: the client has been diagnosed with a mental disorder other than an antisocial personality disorder, borderline personality disorder, or pedophilia, and the diagnosis or treatment occurred in the last five years; the court finds no clear and convincing evidence that the mental disorder was not a motivating factor, causal factor, or contributing factor to the alleged offense; in the opinion of a qualified mental health expert, the client would respond to mental health treatment; the client consents to diversion and waives the right to a speedy trial; the client agrees to comply with treatment as a condition of diversion; and the court is satisfied the client will not pose an unreasonable risk of danger to public safety.

Tools for evaluating potential Mental Health Diversion applicants by indigent defense counsel include the PHQ-9 Depression Inventory, GAD-7 Depression Inventory, Mental Status Exam, and DAST-10 Drug Abuse Screening Tool. Behavioral Health staff use the CA ASAM for substance use disorder assessment and Level of Intensity Screening Tool (LIST) to help clinicians make consistent and effective patient decisions related to intensity of service needs, level of care placement, and continued stay.

The County's Jail Population Reduction Plans, based on consultant research, estimated that expanding mental health diversion to more people charged with non-violent felonies would reduce the average daily jail population by 81 beds. Mental health diversion requires staff for indigent defense departments for case navigation and advocacy, behavioral health staff for increased capacity to conduct assessments and offer treatment services, and monitoring support through Probation. Although there are no long-term peer reviewed publications, O'Connell Research used a comparison group of felony defendants who were eligible for mental health diversion but declined services to those engaging in treatment and found, when controlling for multiple factors, mental health diversion reduced jail recurrence by 24%, which is a robust positive finding.

Collaborative Courts

Collaborative and specialized courts were created to serve a specific population. These alternative courts reduce trauma for victims and provide offenders with services, such as mental health and drug or alcohol treatment, rather than jail time. Collaborative courts include Recovery Treatment Court (formerly Drug Court), Mental Health Treatment Court, Prop 36 Court, DUI Treatment Court, Veterans Treatment Court (VTC), Reentry Court, Reducing Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking (ReSET) Court, Chronic Offender Rehabilitation Effort (CORE, previously Chronic Nuisance Offender) Program, City Alcohol Related Treatment (CART), Serial Inebriation Program (SIP), and Homeless (Loaves and Fishes) Court. To participate, the court must find the client eligible, suitable, and have a proposed treatment plan.

Mental Health Treatment Court is comprised of clients likely to be at high or moderate levels of risk to re-offend as well as seriously mentally ill. Reentry Court clients receive a broad range of services in lieu of serving County Jail Prison (CJP) or State Prison terms. Recovery Treatment Court (formerly Drug Court) focuses on clients with substance use needs at medium or high levels. The County's Jail Population Reduction Plans and consultant research indicated that increasing Mental Health Treatment Court capacity could avoid 77 jail beds on a given day.

Depending on the specific program, collaborative courts are a team approach, bringing resources from the District Attorney, indigent defense departments, Department of Human Assistance, Department of Health Services, Probation Department, the Superior Court, and community partnerships. Behavioral Health staff use a mental health assessment, the CA ASAM for substance use disorder assessment, and the Level of Intensity Screening Tool (LIST) for patient decisions related to intensity of service needs, level of care placement, and continued stay. Probation staff serving collaborative courts use the LS/CMI to determine an individual's risk to reoffend and criminogenic needs.

Collaborative Courts emphasize early intervention, on-going supervision, and frequent judicial reviews. Collaborative courts generate substantial savings by increasing case processing efficiencies and reducing incarceration costs. Reentry Courts are found to have strong reductions in reconvictions and recidivism. Mental Health Treatment Courts have been found to have strong reductions in recidivism, as well as improvements in treatment engagement. Recovery Treatment Courts (Drug Courts) have been found to have strong reductions in recidivism, as well as drug/alcohol offenses, but less effective at reducing substance misuse overall.

Goal Alignment: Maintain and improve community safety; Reduce use of jail housing; Reduce recidivism and returns to custody

Reimbursable Entities: Department of Human Assistance, Department of Health Services, District Attorney, Indigent defense departments (Public Defender's Office/Conflict Criminal Defenders), Probation Department, Superior Court, Contractors/Community-Based Organizations (administered by a County department)

Reimbursement Restrictions:

- Reimbursement is limited to expenses related to services provided to individuals seeking or participating in mental health diversion and collaborative court programs. Reimbursable costs include salaries and benefits for the employees administering the programs as well as services and supplies.

- **Mental Health Diversion:**
 - Quarterly claims should include the number of employees dedicated to this program, the number of unique individuals for whom mental health diversion applications were submitted during the quarter, the number of unique individuals granted mental health diversion during the quarter, and the total number of unique individuals participating in mental health diversion during the quarter. Costs generated by contractors should include contractor hours and costs per quarter along with the number of participants served by each contractor during that quarter.
- **Collaborative Courts:**
 - Quarterly claims should include the number of employees dedicated to this program, the number of individuals accepted into each collaborative court (by program) during the quarter, and the total number of participants in each collaborative court (by program) during the quarter. Costs generated by contractors should include contractor hours and costs per quarter along with the number of participants served by each contractor during that quarter.

B3. Pretrial Needs Assessment and Support Services

Description: Indigent defense departments provide needs assessments and offer supportive services to pretrial clients. The Public Defender’s Office administers the Pretrial Support Project (PTSP). The PTSP 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 Screen. Once an individual is assessed, this information is provided to the arraignment attorney and social worker. This assessment then becomes the foundation to identify individuals in custody for alternatives to incarceration such as collaborative courts, diversion, bail motions, and discharge planning and coordination. If released, social workers and community intervention specialists are assigned to the case to ensure linkage to services and to create 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. In 2023, Conflict Criminal Defenders began providing similar services for pretrial clients assigned to their caseload.

Goal Alignment: Maintain and improve community safety; Reduce use of jail housing; Reduce recidivism and returns to custody

Reimbursable Entities: Department of Health Services, Department of Human Assistance; Indigent defense departments (Public Defender’s Office/Conflict Criminal Defenders); Contractors/Community-Based Organizations (administered by a County department)

Reimbursement Restrictions:

- Reimbursement is limited to expenses related to services provided to individuals with cases pending resolution. Reimbursable costs include salaries and benefits for the employees administering the program as well as services and supplies, including the rental/lease of monitoring equipment, laboratory/medical services, and phone charges.
- Quarterly claims should include the number of employees dedicated to this program as well as the number of individuals assessed through the PTSP during the quarter, the number of

individuals released from custody and assigned to a social worker during the quarter, the total number of cases supported by a social worker during the quarter, and the number of warm hand-offs to a community partner during the quarter. Costs generated by contractors should include contractor hours and costs per quarter along with the number of participants served by each contractor during that quarter.

B4. Jail Discharge Support: Benefit Assistance, Clothing, Transportation, and Housing Linkages

Description: Outreach to the justice-involved community conducted by the CCPAB, the County's Jail Population Reduction Plans, and the Sacramento County Community Review Commission [2023 Annual Review Report](#) all identified a need for Sacramento County to improve connections to services and resources prior to and during jail discharge processes. By initiating service connections during and prior to release, justice-involved individuals can receive assistance in obtaining legal documents needed for obtaining health care, employment, housing, government benefits, etc. The Community Review Commission recommended implementation of a clothing closet and safe transportation arrangements for individuals discharged from jail facilities, particularly those released during late night hours. Linkages to services could be further enhanced by staffing a 24/7 receiving center within safe walking distance of the Main Jail.

Human Service Assistants (Eligibility Specialists) 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 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. HSA screening also includes Affordable Care Act and other social safety net benefits the offender populations can access.

The County contracts with providers for emergency and transitional housing beds with wrap around service assistance to AB 109 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 at high-risk of homelessness or have a living situation that heavily contributes to the likelihood of reoffense. Examples include individuals who are literally sleeping in a vehicle, the streets, or another place not meant for human habitation; living with roommates with extensive recent gang or criminal activity; staying in a remote or rural area and lacking transportation to follow release requirements; and 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.

Goal Alignment: Maintain and improve community safety; Reduce recidivism and returns to custody

Reimbursable Entities: Department of Health Services, Department of Homeless Services and Housing, Department of Human Assistance, Probation Department Sheriff's Office, Contractors/Community Based-Organizations (administered by a County department)

Reimbursement Restrictions:

- Reimbursement is limited to expenses related to services provided to inmates upon release from custody, individuals in close proximity to County jail facilities, and individuals receiving services through Adult Day Reporting Centers. Reimbursable costs include salaries and benefits for the employees administering the program as well as services and supplies.
- Quarterly claims for benefit eligibility assistance should include the number of employees dedicated to this program, the number of individuals screened for Medi-Cal eligibility during the quarter, the number of General Assistance (GA) and Cal-Fresh applications processed during the quarter, and the number of unique individuals referred for additional services (homeless assistance, Cal-Works, employment services, alcohol or other drug, mental health, or SSI application assistance) during the quarter.
- Quarterly claims for transitional housing should include the number of unique individuals provided with transitional housing beds and wrap around services during the quarter.
- Costs generated by contractors should include contractor hours and costs per quarter along with the number of participants served by each contractor during that quarter.

B5. Pretrial Risk Assessment and Monitoring Services

Description: Probation conducts a Pretrial Safety Assessment (PSA) on individuals booked into custody and monitors individuals released to Probation's Pretrial Monitoring by the Superior Court at no cost to the client. Monitoring can include court reminder telephone calls, office visits, community visits, and GPS monitoring.

Individuals released to Probation's Pretrial Monitoring are eligible for services through a partnership with the Department of Human Assistance. This includes assessing benefit needs, eligibility, and referrals to other eligibility programs. Clients are also able to work with a Community Navigator, who completes a comprehensive intake interview to develop an individualized case plan utilizing a needs assessment tool, provides one-on-one case management support, and assists clients with overcoming risks associated with keeping Court hearings.

Goal Alignment: Maintain and improve community safety; Reduce use of jail housing

Reimbursable Entities: Probation Department

Reimbursement Restrictions:

- Reimbursement is limited to expenses related to services provided to individuals with cases pending resolution. Reimbursable costs include salaries and benefits for the employees administering the program as well as services, equipment, and supplies.
- Quarterly claims should include the number of employees dedicated to this program, the number of individuals assessed with a PSA during the quarter, the number of unique individuals released on pre-trial monitoring during the quarter by level (1-6), and the total number of unique individuals who received pretrial monitoring services that quarter by level (1-6).

B6. Adult Day Reporting Centers

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

The Adult Day Reporting Centers (ADRC) create a continuum of services, sanctions, and rewards/incentives that respond to client 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 a client's presenting concerns: 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 clients who have been assessed as having a moderate to high risk to reoffend and significant criminogenic needs. Depending on the client's assessed needs, the four-phase program is structured to be completed in approximately nine months, but allows for instances of relapse, custodial sanctions, other interruptions common to the delivery of rehabilitative services, and aftercare.

Each ADRC includes drug testing, cognitive-behavioral treatment classes, referrals to community-based organizations, access to employment training, job placement assistance, on site General Education Development (GED), and participation in the Probation Department's Community Outreach Unit (work project crews) to provide restitution to victims. The programming for PRCS clients returning from state prison and Mandatory Supervision clients also includes Intensive Supervision caseloads. Each ADRC concentrates community supervision resources on the period immediately following the client's release from custody and adjusting supervision strategies as the needs of the client released, the victim, the community, and the client's family change. The ADRC staff and program providers facilitate the client'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 a client to obtain and retain viable employment while under community supervision.

Clients 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 clients who are already receiving mental health services in community settings. The program may also provide counseling and/or case management interventions for clients to support the effectiveness of the combination of outside mental health services and their ADRC treatment plan. The Probation Department collaborates with Behavioral Health Services to implement procedures for meeting clients' 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.

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 clients are held accountable in the community without compromising public safety.

Goal Alignment: Maintain and improve community safety; Reduce use of jail housing; Reduce recidivism and returns to custody

Reimbursable Entities: Probation Department; Contractors/Community-Based Organizations (administered by a County department)

Reimbursement Restrictions:

- Reimbursement is limited to expenses related to services provided to individuals participating in Adult Day Reporting Center programs and services received at Adult Day Reporting Center locations. Reimbursable costs include salaries and benefits for the employees administering services, lease/rental costs and facility costs for ADRC locations and equipment, supplies, and costs for services provided by contractors and community-based organizations.
- Quarterly claims should include the number of employees staffing each ADRC, the number of unique offenders participating each quarter by location, and the number of offenders who began participating in an ADRC program during the quarter. Costs generated by contractors should include contractor hours and costs per quarter along with the number of participants served by each contractor during that quarter.

B7. Expungement and Record Modification Services

Description: Expungement and record modifications services 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. 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]). 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). Attorney positions in both the District Attorney and indigent defense departments develop and review record modification requests, Probation staff assist with recommendations, and Superior Court staff processes the filings. As of April 2022, the Public Defender's post-conviction relief program has a backlog of 1,600 cases with new requests for assistance every day. While SB 731 (going into effect July 1, 2023) will extend automatic and petition-based record relief for some, ongoing support for record modification services remains needed.

Goal Alignment: Reduce recidivism and returns to custody

Reimbursable Entities: District Attorney; Indigent defense departments (Public Defender's Office/Conflict Criminal Defenders); Probation Department; Superior Court

Reimbursement Restrictions:

- Reimbursement is limited to expenses related to services provided to individuals requesting record modifications. Reimbursable costs include salaries and benefits for the employees administering the program as well as services and supplies.
- Quarterly claims should include the number of employees dedicated to this program, the number of record modification inquiries submitted to an indigent defense department by a Sacramento County resident during the quarter, the number of record modification requests filed with the Court by an indigent defense department during the quarter, the number of record modification requests reviewed by the District Attorney during the quarter, and the number of record modification requests approved by the Superior Court during the quarter.

B8. Alternative Sentencing Programs (Home Detention and Work Release)

Description: The Sheriff's Home Detention Electronic Monitoring (EM) Program was expanded through implementation of the AB 109 Plan to accommodate up to 350 participants. 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. Offenders selected for participation undergo intensive supervision and are allowed to seek and maintain employment, and participate in approved therapeutic and/or rehabilitation counseling programs. Active EM supervision systems are utilized to ensure offender compliance with set limits on their location, activities and communications. The Sheriff's Office contracts with a non-profit organization to provide cognitive behavioral change services to offenders participating in the Home Detention/EM program. The program's goal is to promote positive change in offenders thinking and behaviors by focusing on the elimination of criminogenic risk factors, providing guidance and probation/parole terms, directing role playing/activities on methods of avoiding crime, and promoting skill building in the pursuit of education, career, and fiscal/time management.

The Sacramento County Sheriff's Office also has a work project alternative to incarceration program. Participation in this program is either provided by a court order at the time of sentencing or offered to eligible inmates as an early release option. Program participants are not required to have a permanent home address and are not drug tested. Program accountability is focused on attendance and work performance. Offenders who participate through early release from the County Jail typically have approximately 60 days or less to complete their sentence. As of July 2023, the Sheriff's Office alternative custody programs, including the EM program, work project alternative, and alternative sentencing program, collectively averaged about 1,100 active participants.

Goal Alignment: Reduce use of jail housing

Reimbursable Entities: Sheriff's Office; Contractors/Community-Based Organizations (administered by a County department)

Reimbursement Restrictions:

- Reimbursement is limited to expenses related to services provided to inmates on home detention or work release as an alternative to jail housing. Reimbursable costs include salaries and benefits for the employees administering the program as well as services and supplies, including the rental/lease of monitoring equipment, laboratory/medical services, and phone charges.

- Quarterly claims should include the number of employees dedicated to this program, the number of unique offenders participating in work release and home detention during the quarter, and the number of participants who began participating in each program that quarter. Costs generated by contractors should include contractor hours and costs per quarter.

C- Additional Eligible Programs and Services as Determined by the CCP

The CCPAB and CCP recognize that innovative ideas for additional programs and services may occur between the approval of the 2023 Plan Update and the approval of the 2024-25 FY Budget. For growth requests related to programs and services that do not clearly fall within one of the existing eligible expense categories, agencies may request approval from the CCP to determine eligibility for use of AB 109 funds. Requests for approval must demonstrate how the proposal will support one or more of the overarching goals in the approved AB 109 Plan 2023 Update. Goal alignment, reimbursable entities, reimbursement restrictions, and annual reporting metrics must be included with the proposal.

Use of AB 109 Planning Funds

Implementation of the AB 109 Plan is overseen by a county position dedicated to supporting the CCP and CCPAB, tracking and monitoring data, drafting AB 109 Plan updates and reports, and managing reimbursement claims. Among other tasks, this position supports the County's efforts to (1) track data and measurable outcomes related to the AB 109 Plan, (2) assess implementation of programs/treatment/services, and (3) identify and address racial disparity issues that preliminary data indicates exist. In July 2022, Sacramento County hired an analyst in the Office of the County Executive, Public Safety and Justice Agency to perform these roles. Planning funds may also be used for supplies and services related to CCP and CCPAB meetings and activities.

Future Planning Priorities

To further improve future AB 109 Plan updates, increase accountability, and develop consensus around specific program and service changes and innovations, it is recommended that the CCP and CCPAB invest time, effort, and community engagement in the following areas:

- Develop a definition of community safety to promote shared understanding.
- Develop specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound (SMART) objectives for each overarching plan goal.
- Develop a standard program evaluation for AB 109 funded programs and services.
- Improve data collection efforts and expand staff access to data resources, including the production of queries and reports to monitor recidivism and returns to custody.
- Increase transparency of AB 109 funding allocations and expenses.
- Evaluate the feasibility of dedicating a portion of AB 109 growth funding to proposals from Community-Based Organizations providing support services to the justice-involved population not otherwise connected to eligible program and service categories.
- Evaluate the feasibility and reasonableness of service or funding limits for each eligible program and service category.
- Explore restorative justice programs and elevate the voices of crime survivors and family members in the planning process.
- Develop an understanding of racial disparities within the AB 109 population and individuals receiving services through AB 109 funded programs.

- Develop an understanding of the impact of housing status on participants in AB 109 funded programs.
- Integrate and build upon information obtained through the working groups established as part of the County's Jail Population Reduction Plans.

Appendix A: Community Corrections Partnership Membership

Member	Name and Title (if applicable)
Chief Probation Officer (Chair)*	Marlon Yarber, Chief Probation Officer <i>Designee: Marc Marquez, Assistant Chief Probation Officer</i>
Sheriff*	Jim Cooper, Sheriff <i>Designees: Dan Donelli, Chief of Corrections; Mike Ziegler, Undersheriff</i>
District Attorney*	Thien Ho, District Attorney <i>Designee: Scott Triplett, Chief Deputy District Attorney</i>
Public Defender*	Amanda Benson, Public Defender
County Supervisor Designee	Eric Jones, Deputy County Executive, Public Safety & Justice
Dept. of Social Services*	Chevon Kothari, Deputy County Executive, Social Services
Dept. of Behavioral Health	Tim Lutz, Director, Dept. of Health Services
Div. of Alcohol & Drug	Tim Lutz, Director, Dept. of Health Services
Superior Court*	Hon. Michael Bowman, Presiding Judge <i>Designee: Kelly Sullivan, Chief Deputy Executive Officer</i>
Chief of Police*	Katherine Lester, Chief of Police <i>Designees: Adam Green, Deputy Chief; Norm Leong, Deputy Chief</i>
Employment	William Walker, Director of Workforce Development (SETA)
County Office of Education	Dave Gordon, Superintendent <i>Designee: Jacqueline White, Asst. Superintendent</i>
Victim Representative	Darby Geller, Victim Witness Program Manager
CBO - Rehabilitative Services	Mervin Brookins (Brother 2 Brother Mentoring)

*Indicates members of the Executive (Voting) Committee

Appendix B: CCP Advisory Board Membership

Member	Name and Title (if applicable)
Community Member (Chair)	Melinda Avey
Community Member	Bill Pieper
Community Member	Muriel Strand
Community Member	Vacant
District Attorney's Office	Andrew Soloman, Assistant Chief Deputy District Attorney <i>Alternate: William Satchell, Assistant Chief Deputy District Attorney</i>
Probation Department	Robyn Howland, Assistant Chief Deputy <i>Alternate: Kelly Finnegan, Supervising Probation Officer</i>
Public Defender's Office	Joseph Cress, Chief Assistant Public Defender <i>Alternate: Alice Michel, Chief Assistant Public Defender</i>
Sacramento Police Department	Lt. Sameer Sood <i>Alternate: Lt. Robbie Young</i>
Sheriff's Office	Lt. Chris Baker, Reentry Services Unit <i>Alternate: Sgt. Matthew Hovermale, Reentry Services Unit</i>
Social Services (Vice Chair)	Nina Acosta, Division Manager, Forensic Behavioral Health
Superior Court	Michelle Jeremiah, Director of Operations

The Community Corrections Partnership Advisory Board (CCPAB) would like to thank Amy Holliday, William Norwood, and Tiffanie Synnott for their past participation that contributed to the development of the 2023 AB 109 Plan Update.

Appendix C: 2023-24 Budget Allocations and Approved Growth Requests

Staff will insert a chart of the 2023-24 budget allocations and detail the approved Growth Requests. The budget was approved on September 6th, and staff needs additional time to complete this task. Staff will place the chart in prior to submitting the Plan for CCP approval.

Appendix D: Program and Service Metrics for Annual Evaluations

Annual program evaluations should include the following information, to the extent it can be collected and shared. If information cannot be collected or reported, the department completing the report should provide an explanation. Annual program evaluations should also describe client success stories to support outcomes that cannot be easily quantified. The information requested below is in addition to the quarterly reporting requirements outlined in the Plan.

Metrics	Data Source
B1. Reentry Services	
Case counts for these programs, broken down by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender • Race/Ethnicity • Zip code • Dispositional Status (Pretrial vs. Sentenced) Count of inmates eligible for but not receiving these services (waiting list) Recidivism rates for individuals who participated in reentry programs Vocational program completion rates GED initiation counts and completion percentage Job placement counts	Sheriff's Office
B2. Mental Health Diversion and Collaborative Courts	
Count of persons assessed Average length of time awaiting assessment while in custody Average length of time awaiting assessment – out of custody	Health Services
Count of persons referred to each court/program Count/percentage approved or accepted to each court/program, broken down by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender • Race/Ethnicity • Zip code Capacity and average number of participants in each court/program Percentage of persons graduated/completed for each court/program, broken down by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender • Race/Ethnicity • Zip code Percent of persons deleted (to incarceration) from each court/program, broken down by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender • Race/Ethnicity • Zip code Average length of time from arrest to acceptance into program (in custody) Average length of time from arrest to acceptance into court/program (out of custody)	Superior Court, Indigent Defense Departments (Mental Health Diversion), District Attorney (Collaborative Courts)
Recidivism rate (Collaborative Courts)	District Attorney
Return to custody/re-arrest rate within 3 years of acceptance (Mental Health Diversion)	Indigent Defense Departments

Metrics	Data Source
B3. Pretrial Needs Assessment and Support Services	
Count of persons assessed, broken down by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender • Race/Ethnicity • Zip code Breakdown of needs identified (percentage of those assessed) Count of persons connected to specific services Average caseload for social workers Percentage of persons released from custody on own recognizance based on a pretrial needs assessment Failure to appear rate for individuals released based on a pretrial needs assessment New offense rate for individuals released based on a pretrial needs assessment	Indigent Defense Departments
B4. Jail Discharge Support: Benefit Assistance, Clothing, Transportation, and Housing Linkages	
Count of persons connected to specific services, broken down by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender • Race/Ethnicity • Zip code 	Department or Community-Based Organization providing services
B5. Pretrial Risk Assessment and Monitoring Services	
Count of persons assessed, broken down by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender • Race/Ethnicity • Zip code PSA scores for persons assessed, broken down by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender • Race/Ethnicity • Zip code Count released to pretrial monitoring, broken down by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender • Race/Ethnicity • Zip code Failure to appear rate for pretrial monitoring clients, broken down by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender • Race/Ethnicity • Zip code New offense rate for pretrial monitoring clients, broken down by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender • Race/Ethnicity • Zip code 	Probation Department

Metrics	Data Source
B6. Adult Day Reporting Centers	
Count of participation for each ADRC location, broken down by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender • Race/Ethnicity • Zip code Graduation/completion rates for each ADRC location, broken down by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender • Race/Ethnicity • Zip code Recidivism rates	Probation Department
B7. Expungement and Record Modification Services	
Count of petitions/applications for record modification submitted, broken down by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender • Race/Ethnicity • Zip code Count of petitions/applications granted, broken down by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender • Race/Ethnicity • Zip code Backlog/waitlist count for record modification requests	Indigent Defense Departments
B8. Alternative Sentencing Programs (Home Detention and Work Release)	
Case counts in each program, broken down by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender • Race/Ethnicity • Zip code Completion rates per program, broken down by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender • Race/Ethnicity • Zip code Recidivism rates for each program	Sheriff's Office



MEMORANDUM

TO: COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP ADVISORY BOARD

FROM: COMMUNITY HEALTH AND JUSTICE PROJECT

DATE: AUGUST 21, 2023

**RE: COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP ADVISORY BOARD
RECOMMENDATIONS**

The Federal Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) awarded the California Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) \$14 million in funding to support Behavioral Health Justice Intervention Services (BHJIS), which aims to improve California's behavioral health systems and services by improving first responder, law enforcement, and other community efforts to address individuals experiencing urgent behavioral health crises.

ONTRACK Program Resources was one of eleven Sacramento County nonprofit organizations to receive a BHJIS grant award. With that award, ONTRACK Program Resources established the Community Health and Justice Project (CHJP). CHJP conducted a series of community listening sessions intended to inform the way Sacramento's criminal justice, behavioral health and community stakeholders work together. A goal of CHJP is improving collective outcomes for African Americans, especially those experiencing mental illness who are involved with the criminal justice system. Here are the three CHJP Recommendations using SAMHSA's Sequential Intercept Model (SIM)*:

Crisis, Respite, and Community Service (Intercept 0);

- Increase transparency about what crisis and respite services exist and how to access them.

Jail/Court (Intercept 3); and,

- Prioritize connecting individuals to services prior to release, including appropriate transportation.

Re-Entry (Intercept 4);

- Fund and staff a 24/7 receiving center upon release that provides a safe waiting station and transportation depot to transport persons to treatment centers, home, or other safe destinations.

(CON'T)

The three Community Health and Justice Project's (CHJP) recommendations are condensed from the [CHJP Blueprint Report \(12/2022\)](#). The CHJP established a collective communications process to provide capacity-building, technical assistance, and training; and employ a data-driven approach to improving outcomes and collaborative responses to individuals facing mental health or substance use crises and to reduce justice system involvement for those being arrested.

This DHCS initiative is a vital step in improving California's behavioral health systems and services by improving first responder, law enforcement, and other community efforts to address behavioral health crises to provide effective interventions to reduce justice system involvement for those involved in the justice system.

For over one-year, ONTRACK facilitated a collaborative process, using a Steering Committee of 50% agency/professionals and 50% Black community members with "lived-experience" with the justice system. Who were compensated for their participation as subject matter experts in the collaborative decision-making process. *The Steering Committee decided upon Crisis, Respite, and Community Service (Intercept 0); Jail/Court (Intercept 3); and Re-Entry (Intercept 4) as the CHJP three areas of focus, establishing three workgroups focused on each area that met 4-5 times during the grant period; building a **framework for change**, to **identify a specific problem statements** and possible **recommendations** that the CHJP was uniquely positioned to explore.

For more information, contact Madalynn Rucker at (916) 285-1805.

###

*The additional 34 grant awardees include 5 county behavioral health agencies, 3 city governments, 3 colleges/universities, 7 law enforcement agencies, 1 fire department, 1 county probation agency, 1 state agency, 1 hospital, and 10 other nonprofit community-based organizations.

From: nbrynelson@comcast.net
To: [Foster, Laura](#); [Acosta, Nina](#)
Cc: [Jones, Eric](#)
Subject: Concerns about the AB109 community meeting
Date: Monday, August 21, 2023 7:31:53 PM

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Laura and Nina,

We were desperately trying to make a comment online, but the meeting was adjourned. We were the ones who raised our hand, but we didn't have time to type our comment.

1. We are quite concerned that there is almost no programming for inmates who are spending years in the county jail, as is our son. Not only does he not have access to education, he also does not have access to recreation. He has not been outdoors, to our knowledge, in a year or more. Nicholas is currently in the County Main Jail on the third floor in the Intensive Outpatient Program.
2. Confining your educational offerings only to adult basic education is insufficient. The county should be coordinating undergraduate education with local community colleges and Sacramento State University. Both systems have services for those who are formerly incarcerated. That should be expanded for those who are currently incarcerated. With realignment there are many more inmates spending more time at the county level—both in pretrial and during their sentences. If the state is moving these individuals back to the community, the community should be offering rehabilitation services that are more similar to those offered in the state prisons.
3. We think your plan needs to address the implementation of Assisted Outpatient Treatment and CARE Court in the county and help provide sufficient funding for their implementation and evaluation.

Unfortunately we were not aware of this advisory committee and its plan before receiving the invitation several days ago to attend this meeting. After reading the plan more thoroughly, we may offer additional suggestions.

Thank you,
Nancy and Wade Brynelson
Family Advocates for Individuals with Serious Mental Illness
916-635-2112 (home/landline)
916-225-5141 (Nancy/cell)



August 31, 2023

TO: Community Corrections Partnership Executive Members & Advisory Board

RE: PUBLIC COMMENT – Sacramento County AB 109 Plan 2023 Update
(Assembly Bill 109 – California Safety Realignment Act of 2011 Annual Report)

The League of Women Voters of Sacramento County (LWVSC) appreciates this opportunity to provide comments on the AB 109 Plan 2023 Update. We have focused on the degree to which the report sufficiently informs the public about the status of AB 109 Implementation and whether plan implementation is consistent with state mandated core requirements. We have also considered the 2023 Update from the perspective of racism as a public health crisis.

The AB 109 Plan 2022 Update was thorough, well organized and provided the public very useful information regarding implementation, including progress made and improvements needed to be consistent with state requirements. The draft AB 109 Plan 2023 Update should build upon this document to show progress with meeting prior goals in compliance with the letter and intent of the law; and clearly identify any changes to the Plan and reasons for those changes.

The [“Tenth Annual Report on the Implementation of Community Corrections Partnership Plans” dated July 2022](#) issued by the California Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) sets forth AB 109 objectives Sacramento County’s plan should meet:

“Funding associated with Public Safety Realignment has allowed California counties to invest more efforts into justice-related matters and provide stronger resources for collaborative, evidence-based, cost effective, trauma-informed, culturally responsive and strategic community programming to improve reintegration of system-involved people back into communities and promote greater public safety outcomes.”

The BCCC report further explains how Community Corrections Partnerships (CCPs) serve AB 109 Plan objectives. CCPs:

“bolster local approaches and corresponding spending plans for Realignment activities as established in Penal Code section 1230. CCPs address their local jurisdiction’s individual local needs by investing in and expanding a wide range of approaches premised on the realization that the most valuable way to care for people with complex challenges is to serve their full spectrum of needs (e.g., housing, socio-economic, medical, educational) in an integrated and coordinated effort. CCPs ... invest and maintain strategies by measuring outcomes on clearly defined objectives.”

The draft AB 109 Plan 2023 includes two important budgeting improvements consistent with the CCP guiding principle of incorporating accuracy and accountability:

- 1) Clarifies funds may not be used to supplant other funding for Public Safety services. (Sacramento County has made some vital system improvements pursuant to the Long-Term AB 109 Plan); and
- 2) The Public Defender’s Office has been provided some funding.

The first change is critical to ensure that AB 109 funds are used for purposes intended, reinforcing principles of transparency and accountability. This improves past practices of funding distribution with few limitations on use and no requirement to substantiate workload impacts and successful performance. The second change - to provide some funding to the Public Defender's Office, is necessary for improved collaboration. It is especially helpful to implement diversion and restorative justice programs as well as Independent Living Skills training particular to those whose chronic homelessness leads to interaction with the criminal justice system.

We also identified two significant areas for change or improvements in the draft plan as follows:

- 1) Provide demographic data that could be used to measure program and funding allocation success; and
- 2) Include baseline performance metrics to evaluate cost effectiveness in meeting AB 109 objectives.

On November 17, 2020, the Board of Supervisors approved a resolution declaring racism a public health crisis. Specifically, the resolution committed Sacramento County to ensure consistent collection, analysis and reporting of demographic, socioeconomic and public health data to measure progress toward eliminating racial inequities; to design, develop and deploy community-based alternatives to prevent trauma and eliminate harm associated with racial inequity; and to advocate for local, state and federal policies that improve health and wellness in communities of color and support legislation that advances racial equity. The resolution called for coordination, cooperation and collaboration across county departments and the community to promote racial equity.

As shown in the AB 109 Plan 2022 Update, Table 2: Demographic Characteristics of N3 Offenders, Black (34%) and Brown (21%) people represented 55% of those sentenced to the county Jail. It also noted, according to its 2020 census, Black people represent only 11% of Sacramento County's total population. This glaring disparity should not be ignored but embraced to prioritize the county's programming in allocation of AB 109 funds. By recognizing this disparity, the county can better meet its imperative to serve populations at highest risk for recidivism by:

- Assuring services and treatments are provided as seamlessly as possible between institutions and from incarceration to the community, through effective criminal justice management; and
- Ensuring culturally appropriate strategies, including trauma or healing informed approaches are responsive to individual needs of populations they serve.

Reducing racial and economic disparities is critical for improving and maintaining community/public safety. As such, integrating disparity reduction efforts in all aspects of program design and implementation will assist in more successfully addressing issues and improving outcomes for people involved with Sacramento County's "Adult Correctional System".

Programs and agencies that receive AB 109 funding must use established and/or innovative best practices that are evidence-based, research informed, data driven, and designed to meet AB 109 outcomes. Agencies should collect and analyze appropriate data to evaluate outcomes and share with the CCPAB so future AB 109 Plan Updates can be adjusted based upon evidence of what effectively serves Sacramento County's population.

Based upon data from the BSCC 2022 report, California's 58 counties use allocated funding for programs/services as follows:

Programs/Services	# of Counties Program/Services	Percent	Possible MEASUREMENTS			
			# Served		Recidivism *	
			#/%		#/%	
			AB 109	Local	AB 109	Local
Behavioral/Mental Health	57	98%				
Substance Use	57	98%				
Housing	56	97%				
Employment	57	98%				
Education	53	91%				
Family	56	97%				
Domestic Violence	51	88%				
Physical Health	48	84%				
Quality of Life	57	98%				

*As defined by BSCC: A conviction of a new felony or misdemeanor committed within three years of release from custody or committed within three years of placement on supervision for a previous criminal conviction. (Note: probation violations are not to be used in way to circumvent this measurement.)

While each county is different, program areas listed above could be further detailed to measure the effectiveness of outcomes relative to funding allocations. Based on the BSCC Tenth Annual CCP Report, data from California's 58 counties could be used to identify best practices in allocating funding. Reducing recidivism in general will help reduce racial disparities. Using targeted programs to reduce racial disparities will be even more effective.

Linking appropriate data collection and analysis to program or service goals will help administrators better evaluate program success and inform programming and/or budget decisions, which will in turn help administrators meet AB 109 Plan goals and report on interim progress. There should be uniform and clear data definitions and methodologies for tracking to measure and report performance metrics. Finally, the CCP and CCPAB must continue to meet regularly to track and assess information, as well as identify gaps and opportunities to adjust as needed for cost effective implementation of each year's AB 109 Plan Update.

Respectfully,

Paula Lee

Paula Lee, President
Norma Nelson, Board & Criminal Justice Committee Member
League of Women Voters Sacramento County

cc: Sacramento County Board of Supervisors

From: nbrynelson@comcast.net
To: [SacCountyCCPAdvisoryBoard](#)
Cc: [Kaino Hopper](#); [Nancy Brynelson](#); [Nancy & Wade Brynelson](#)
Subject: Public input on AB 109 plan
Date: Monday, September 4, 2023 12:58:41 AM

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Sacramento County Community Corrections Partnership Advisory Committee Members:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on your draft AB 109 Plan 2023 Update. As members of the group, Family Advocates for Individuals with Serious Mental Illness, we have a unique perspective on community corrections since our loved ones have either been or are now incarcerated in the Sacramento County Main Jail and Rio Consumnes Correctional Center (RCCC). We think it's very important to include input from family members of individuals who have experienced incarceration. It is especially important to gain input from family members of individuals who have not succeeded in county programs designed to address mental illness. We would recommend that you redouble your outreach efforts to gain our views, as we learned about your plan very late in the process.

As you are aware, with AB 109 realignment and the pandemic, there are now more inmates spending longer periods of time in county facilities—both in pretrial and during their sentences. Given the shift of inmates from state prisons to the local community, the county needs to reconsider its purpose in housing inmates and do more to engage inmates in rehabilitation. Nowhere in the plan is rehabilitation addressed directly beyond the reentry services described in Section B1, many of which are only available at RCCC and have not been operating since the pandemic. Our observation is that opportunities for recreation, socialization, education, and productive engagement are extremely limited in the county jail system, and especially in the Main Jail. Day room time is limited and often canceled; programming during day room is nonexistent; and outdoor recreation is infrequent or nonexistent. This is especially true for our family members with mental illness. In addition, education programs are limited to adult basic education at RCCC and (to the best of our knowledge) are nonexistent in the Main Jail. Whereas most state prisons offer opportunities for earning associate's and bachelor's degrees and have libraries and vocational facilities, the county has none. Waiting until the period immediately before an inmate is released to provide reentry services is too late. Now that inmates are spending years in the jail—as one of our sons currently is—much more must be done to engage inmates with an eye to their future. The statements made by former inmates in the surveys and focus groups cited on pages 7 and 8 of your plan attest to the need to provide more services while an individual is incarcerated and echo many of the suggestions we made above.

Thank you again for the opportunity to comment. We would welcome the opportunity to engage with your group further in the future.

Sincerely,
Nancy Brynelson, Wade Brynelson, and Elizabeth Kaino Hopper
Family Advocates for Individuals with Serious Mental Illness (FAISMI)

CCPAB Information

Healing Collective Trauma: A process for integrating our intergenerational and cultural wounds, by Thomas Huebl

Huebl's medical background was followed by more years of learning about meditation, and giving workshops. At about the turn of the 20th century, while leading retreats, participants began to talk about collective trauma from the past, such as war or slavery. Over the years, he has developed methods of processing societal pain of various kinds.

More than a few people feel stuck at the level of individual healing. All healing is wonderful, but bridging the gap between individual and collective is a wicked problem, whether it's PTSD or climate chaos. Some folks insist that since they weren't there and didn't kill or enslave anyone, they need not feel guilty or take responsibility. I suspect they feel similarly stuck at the gap between oneself as an individual and the collective responsibility we all share. It's a responsibility we cannot fulfill by ourselves; it requires collective consideration.

Having just finished this book, I have not had the chance to experience this process myself, but it's high on my list.

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

<https://pocketproject.org>

<https://thomashuebl.com/>

These Are the Plunderers: How Private Equity Runs—and Wrecks—America

By Gretchen Morgenson and Joshua Rosner

<https://www.simonandschuster.com/books/These-Are-the-Plunderers/Gretchen-Morgenson/9781982191283>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iH54wH4JfXU>

Automation and export of America's former manufacturing jobs are usually blamed for the disappearance of millions of good union (and some nonunion) jobs. However, it turns out that some Wall Street scam artists took advantage of the legal vacuum from anti-trust enforcement to gut the middle class.

Private equity vultures' method is to "acquire relative healthy companies and finance the purchases with so much debt it sickens them. To meet the interest payments on the debt, the [private equity] firms typically gut the acquired company through the sale of assets or businesses, then cut costs by laying off employees and reducing worker costs like healthcare and retirements benefits. The buyout artists also use these debt financings to extract and repay themselves the often [relatively] small amounts of cash they have put into the acquisitions, a practice known as dividend recapitalization. The recapitalizations can occur within a year or two of the initial takeovers, giving the privateers quick gratification while making it harder for the companies to thrive."

The monetary value of white collar 'suite crime' dwarfs that of street crime. And it's invisible. But the damage is deeper and lasts longer.

A Hunter-Gatherer's Guide to the 21st Century: Evolution and the Challenges of Modern Life, by Heather Heying & Bret Weinstein
<https://www.huntergatherersguide.com/>

Humans are living very differently than we were evolved to live, and the rate of departure from hunter-gatherer biology and cultures has gotten awfully fast recently. Too fast.

Evolutionary biologists Heying and Weinstein offer readers a benchmark description of how billions of years of evolution of species, and millions of years of hominin evolution, have shaped us. Natural selection and evolution have brought gifts and constraints. Disrespecting them is a recipe for unhappiness at best, disaster at worst.

As a guide to assessing our adaptations, they offer a simple test for a given trait:

1. Is the trait complex?
2. Does it have energetic or material costs to the individual?
3. Has it persisted over evolutionary time?

If all these are true, you can presume it's an adaptation. And that it's almost certainly a bad idea to sabotage it.

The authors offer more specific and complete advice for ensuring healthier and happier lives.

Submitted by Muriel Strand
CCPAB Community Member
September 11, 2023