



# 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:** June 10, 2024, 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM

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

**Invitees:** CCP Advisory Board Members - Melinda Avey (Chair - Community Member), Chris Baker (Sheriff's Office), William Conner (Sacramento Police Dept.), Joe Cress (Public Defender's Office), Abdoul Rodney Davis (Community Member), Tianna Hammock (Social Services), Michelle Jeremiah (Superior Court), Tamara Lacey (Community Member), Patrick Michael (Probation Department), Andrew Soloman (District Attorney's Office), Bradley Washburn (Community Member)

**Alternates:** Randal Beebe (Probation Department), Matthew Hovermale (Sheriff's Office), Gerald Landberg (Sacramento Police Dept.), Alice Michel (Public Defender's Office), William Satchell (District Attorney's Office)

**Staff:** Laura Foster, CCP Analyst; Andy Read, 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 April 15, 2024 Meeting</i>		
Discussion Matters		
2. Update on AB 109 FY 24/25 Budget	Information	Laura Foster
3. Prop 47 Grant Local Advisory Committee	Information	Laura Foster
4. Community Safety Definition Survey Discussion	Discussion	Laura Foster

5. AB 109 Plan 2024 Update Development Discussion: A) Goals and Objectives B) Eligible and Ineligible Services	Discussion	Laura Foster
Matters Not On The Posted Agenda		
6. Public Comment On Off-Agenda Items		
Separate Matters		
7. Staff Comments	Information	Laura Foster
8. Member Reports	Information	CCPAB Members
Adjournment		

**Next CCPAB Meeting:** July 8, 2024, 10:30 am - Noon

**Next CCP Meeting:** August 1, 2024, 8:30 AM – 10:00 AM

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### **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 2-minutes total for each separate item.
- Speakers will have 2-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 about a specific item on the agenda or off agenda matters by emailing [SacCountyCCPAdvisoryBoard@saccounty.gov](mailto: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:

Link: <https://saccounty-net.zoomgov.com/j/1605628057>.

### **Meeting Material**

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

**2011 Realignment Allocations**

	<b>FY 2023-24 Adopted Budget</b>	<b>FY 2024-25 Recommended Budget</b>
<b>Booking and Processing Services</b>		
Correctional Health Services	\$134,829	\$134,829
Sheriff	\$2,112,322	\$2,112,323
<b>Booking and Processing Services Total</b>	<b>\$2,247,151</b>	<b>\$2,247,152</b>
<b>CA Office of Emergency Services</b>		
Sheriff	\$4,668,594	\$4,668,594
<b>CA Office of Emergency Services Total</b>	<b>\$4,668,594</b>	<b>\$4,668,594</b>
<b>Citizens Option for Public Safety</b>		
District Attorney	\$794,257	\$742,507
Sheriff	\$2,464,390	\$2,288,000
<b>Citizens Option for Public Safety Total</b>	<b>\$3,258,647</b>	<b>\$3,030,507</b>
<b>District Attorney and Public Defender</b>		
District Attorney	\$1,557,091	\$1,603,803
Public Defender	\$1,557,090	\$1,603,803
<b>District Attorney and Public Defender Total</b>	<b>\$3,114,181</b>	<b>\$3,207,606</b>
<b>Juvenile Probation Activities</b>		
Probation	\$5,801,715	\$5,393,054
<b>Juvenile Probation Activities Total</b>	<b>\$5,801,715</b>	<b>\$5,393,054</b>
<b>Juvenile Justice Program</b>		
Probation	\$7,711,233	\$7,572,467
<b>Juvenile Justice Program Total</b>	<b>\$7,711,233</b>	<b>\$7,572,467</b>
<b>Youthful Offender Block Grant</b>		
Probation	\$13,444,549	\$13,847,885
<b>Youthful Offender Block Grant Total</b>	<b>\$13,444,549</b>	<b>\$13,847,885</b>
<b>Juvenile Re-entry Grant</b>		
Probation	\$900,125	\$1,227,207
<b>Juvenile Re-entry Grant Total</b>	<b>\$900,125</b>	<b>\$1,227,207</b>
<b>Trial Court Security</b>		
Sheriff	\$34,629,193	\$33,799,105
<b>Trial Court Security Total</b>	<b>\$34,629,193</b>	<b>\$33,799,105</b>
<b>Other Law Enforcement/Public Safety Total</b>	<b>\$75,775,388</b>	<b>\$74,993,577</b>
<b>Community Corrections (AB 109)</b>		
Correctional Health Services	\$14,353,774	\$12,170,000
District Attorney	\$1,047,748	\$3,004,619
Probation	\$33,130,516	\$34,124,431
Public Defender	\$1,094,122	\$1,733,944
Sheriff	\$25,173,419	\$25,519,750
<b>Community Corrections (AB 109) Total</b>	<b>\$74,799,579</b>	<b>\$76,552,744</b>
<b>Local Innovation Fund</b>		
Probation	\$1,395,000	\$1,330,000
<b>Local Innovation Fund Total</b>	<b>\$1,395,000</b>	<b>\$1,330,000</b>
<b>Behavioral Health</b>		
Health Services	\$119,054,522	\$126,490,913
<b>Behavioral Health Total</b>	<b>\$119,054,522</b>	<b>\$126,490,913</b>
<b>Protective Services</b>		
Child, Family and Adult Services	\$79,050,809	\$77,786,834
Health Services	\$220,000	\$220,000
Human Assistance-Administration	\$3,012,541	\$2,185,916
Human Assistance-Aid Payments	\$80,039,545	\$78,759,761
Probation	\$341,502	\$275,523
<b>Protective Services Total</b>	<b>\$162,664,397</b>	<b>\$159,228,034</b>
<b>2011 Realignment Total</b>	<b>\$433,688,886</b>	<b>\$438,595,268</b>
<b>Community Corrections Planning</b>		
CCP	\$199,237	\$201,318
<b>Community Corrections Planning Total</b>	<b>\$199,237</b>	<b>\$201,318</b>
<b>2011 Realignment and Community Corrections PlanningTotal</b>	<b>\$433,888,122</b>	<b>\$438,796,586</b>



## Community Corrections (AB 109)

### Program Overview

**Community Corrections (AB 109)** is a 2011 Realignment funding category used for costs associated with the realignment of certain low level offenders and parolees from state prisons and institutional facilities to local jurisdictions. Community Corrections (AB 109) funds are allocated in alignment with the Community Corrections Partnership Realignment Plan for a wide range of treatment and offender support programs integrated into areas of supervision, custody, and judicial processing of AB 109 offenders realigned from the State to Sacramento County's Criminal Justice System.

### Program Budget by Object

	FY 2022-2023 Actuals	FY 2023-2024 Adopted Budget	FY 2024-2025 Recommended Budget	Changes from FY 2023-2024 Adopted Budget	% Change from FY 2023-2024 Adopted Budget
<b>Appropriations by Object</b>					
Interfund Charges	\$81,070,746	\$74,799,579	\$76,552,744	\$1,753,165	2.3%
<b>Gross Expenditures</b>	<b>\$81,070,746</b>	<b>\$74,799,579</b>	<b>\$76,552,744</b>	<b>\$1,753,165</b>	<b>2.3%</b>
<b>Total Expenditures/Appropriations</b>	<b>\$81,070,746</b>	<b>\$74,799,579</b>	<b>\$76,552,744</b>	<b>\$1,753,165</b>	<b>2.3%</b>
Provision for Reserves	—	\$13,525,503	\$1,738,925	\$(11,786,578)	(87.1)%
<b>Total Financing Uses</b>	<b>\$81,070,746</b>	<b>\$88,325,082</b>	<b>\$78,291,669</b>	<b>\$(10,033,413)</b>	<b>(11.4)%</b>
Intergovernmental Revenues	\$84,575,275	\$75,211,154	\$73,745,410	\$(1,465,744)	(1.9)%
<b>Revenue</b>	<b>\$84,575,275</b>	<b>\$75,211,154</b>	<b>\$73,745,410</b>	<b>\$(1,465,744)</b>	<b>(1.9)%</b>
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>\$84,575,275</b>	<b>\$75,211,154</b>	<b>\$73,745,410</b>	<b>\$(1,465,744)</b>	<b>(1.9)%</b>
Fund Balance	\$9,609,400	\$13,113,928	\$4,546,259	\$(8,567,669)	(65.3)%
<b>Total Use of Fund Balance</b>	<b>\$9,609,400</b>	<b>\$13,113,928</b>	<b>\$4,546,259</b>	<b>\$(8,567,669)</b>	<b>(65.3)%</b>
<b>Total Financing Sources</b>	<b>\$94,184,675</b>	<b>\$88,325,082</b>	<b>\$78,291,669</b>	<b>\$(10,033,413)</b>	<b>(11.4)%</b>
<b>Net Cost</b>	<b>\$(13,113,929)</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—%</b>

### Summary of Changes

The change in total appropriations is due to:

- An estimated increase in AB109 Community Corrections eligible Department program expenditures.
- Recommended growth detailed later in this section.

The change in total revenue is due to:

- An anticipated decrease in statewide sales tax revenue as a result of changes in the economic conditions.
- Recommended growth detailed later in this section.

Reserve changes from the prior year Adopted Budget are detailed below:

- AB 109 Community Corrections reserve has increased \$1,738,925.

## Recommended Growth Detail for the Program

	<b>Gross Appropriations</b>	<b>Intrafund Reimbursements</b>	<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>Net Cost</b>	<b>FTE</b>
<b>2011 Realignment - Add AB109 Funding for PD Case Management System</b>					
	376,000	—	376,000	—	—

Add one-time 2011 AB 109 Realignment funding in the amount of \$376,000 to implement and train staff on a new electronic case management system (CMS) for the Public Defender that will replace the outdated paper filing system. CMS is required to preserve confidential client files, increase operational efficiency, reduce paper waste, improve data sharing with system partners, and provide performance analytics for data driven decision making. CMS will support AB109 Priority Plans B2, B3, and B7 by streamlining the processing of mental health diversion and collaborative court cases, pretrial needs assessment and support services, and expungement and record modification services. CMS will support Mays Consent Decree Jail Population Reduction Plans 8, 16, 22, 23, 30, 31, and 33. This request is contingent upon approval of linked growth request in the Public Defender Budget (BU 6910000).

## **Community Safety Survey Recap**

### **Focus Groups/Presentations At:**

- Disability Advisory Commission
- Community Wellness Response Team Advisory Committee
- Mental Health Board
- Public Safety and Justice Agency Advisory Committee
- Community Review Commission

### **37 individual survey responses**

### **25 zip codes across all 5 districts**

### **43% self-identified as having lived experience with the justice system**

### **Diverse ethnicities:**

- White (41%)
- Black (27%)
- Hispanic (8%)
- Asian (16%)
- Multi-Racial (5%)
- No Response (3%)

### **Current Age**

- 34% 25 – 44
- 31% 45-64
- 17% 65+

### **Gender**

- Women 60%
- Men 38%

### **Personal History**

- Disability/Physical Health – 46%
- Crime Survivor – 36%
- Financial Instability/Poverty – 32%
- Mental Health Condition – 27%
- Significant Trauma - 27%
- Housing Instability/Homelessness – 18%

- Gang Affiliation, Juvenile Dependency/Foster Care, Juvenile Justice System Involvement, Military Service/Veteran, Substance Use History, etc.

### **Common themes – What Makes Me Feel Safe**

- Knowing neighbors; being able to count on others/relationships
- Everyone having their needs met
- Accessibility, esp. Lighting
- Living free from fear of harm/violence
- Presence of law enforcement, especially in non-emergency contexts

### **Common themes – What Makes Me Feel Unsafe**

- Crime
- Lack of accountability/ People not following rules
- Presence of law enforcement
- Militarization of police
- Uncleanliness
- Homelessness
- Criminalizing homelessness
- Lack of resources
- Yelling/Chaos

### **Common themes – What Would I Do To Make My Community Safer**

- More law enforcement
- Less law enforcement
- More shelters/permanent housing
- Neighbors to have basic needs met
- Investments in parks, libraries, healthcare, etc.
- More accountability
- Better lighting
- More neighborhood safety meetings

Other Research: There is a publication by **University of Missouri - St. Louis (UMSL)** on redefining community safety. UMSL conducted a mixed-methods research study in three SJC sites: **Missoula County, Montana; St. Louis County, Missouri; and Mecklenburg County, North Carolina.** The research team performed a descriptive media analysis, analyzed administrative data, and conducted surveys, interviews, and focus groups, using a group concept mapping approach to better understand perspectives of safety and top safety concerns.

Key findings for this project include:

- **Each site faces unique physical and social concerns and challenges** that directly impact how they perceive crime and safety.
- Media analyses reveal that though main crime concerns varied, **legal system actors and government workers were the most frequent claimsmakers cited in stories about local crime**-meaning that they are the main influencers in shaping the crime and justice narrative.
- Across study sites, **the most important components to define safety were personal safety and security.** While these aspects were more universal, the types of harm and daily concerns that participants reported varied greatly and were based on life experiences.
- The wide breadth of differences reported in harms experienced and daily concerns that form perspectives of safety highlight the need for **conversations about safety to include as many diverse and representative community groups as possible.**
- Project participants unanimously agreed that community safety should be a collective endeavor, **but when it came to how it should be measured, viewpoints conflicted.**

Read the Report: <https://safetyandjusticechallenge.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/RedefiningCommunitySafetyFinalReport.pdf>

## **Survey Responses**

### **How would you define "Community Safety"?**

- *The freedom to go about your life as you please without fear of anyone causing difficulty, injury or damage to anyone in the community.*
- *The ability to be out and about in my daily life, daytime or evenings, without having to make a conscious risk calculation about what I might confront while shopping, eating at sidewalk cafes, using an ATM, or in other public spaces. In other words, being able to assume a basic level of personal safety here in Sacramento County.*
- *All community members having their basic needs met and a sense of security around those needs being met, and every member having equal opportunity to thrive and flourish. Community safety should be equitably distributed across all communities, such that no community is granted better security to basic needs nor more advantage to thrive.*
- *Being able to walk around my neighborhood and meet my neighbors. Also, create relations with local law enforcement to get to know those individuals whose job it is to protect us.*
- *When I can walk the streets of any town in this county and access the sidewalks free of obstacles. When I can cross a street and not be ran over by someone turning right or out of a parking lot merging in to heavy traffic, and the driver is looking left to merge, not looking right for pedestrians.*
- *A community where people know each other, trust each other, and help each other.*
- *Community safety is the ability for our work and neighborhood to feel free to go through daily living without being in fear of violence, theft, and harm to ourselves or others.*
- *Where everyone feels safe from gun violence, not being raped, not being robbed, not being harassed, and feel free to move around in the community.*
- *A space where humans can interact and support each other without fear or threat of wrongdoing/harm.*
- *Maintaining an environment where individuals feel free of threats to themselves and others, verbally, physically, mentally, emotionally, financially, and spiritually.*
- *An environment where those who live, work and play in and around can do so without*

- *When you DO NOT have to be hyper vigilant of your surroundings when you step foot from your doorway. Trusting your neighbors and community members you are surrounded by*
- *I think creating a sense of community is most important. When I know and trust others, then I also have safety.*
- *I would define community safety as being able to walk in my community and feel safe. The children should be safe in the community also.*
- *Watching out for everybodies left*
- *Lack of home invasions, safe streets, clean and safe community parks*
- *Being able to enjoy outings with your family and not have to worry about crime*
- *Helping people*
- *People living without fear from harm*
- *Somewhere we all can walk safely and get things we need and have safe housing*
- *Everyone in the community has sufficient resources to meet their needs so no one is put into a situation to do something desperate or harmful*
- *Adequate safe housing, robust free healthcare, food for all, investment in community care with no bars to entry*
- *Come together and meet*
- *When my neighbors and I all have a good working relationship (regardless of different political, religious, or racial backgrounds) and our material needs (e.g. housing, food, free time, good air quality, etc.) are being met by the broader community and by each other.*
- *A safe community promotes a sense of belonging for all, and fosters trusts in its institutions by addressing economic disparities, promotes mental health awareness and care, and where people live in peace, harmony and mutual respect.*
- *Diversity, Inclusion, and Accountability*
- *Community safety is ensuring neighbors and community members are aware with anything that impacts their safety. Safety being communal, health, physical*
- *Safe*
- *Making sure young people have programs and places to go*
- *Protecting the community and keeping them safe*

- *Feeling comfortable in the area I live in enough not to be afraid to let my children play outside without fear of being hurt by another person*
- *The condition in which individuals and groups within a neighborhood are protected from harm*
- *We should love one another and be safe*
- *Policies that make everyone in a community feel safe - not just certain groups*
- *I would define community safety as the upholding of well-being of community members*
- *To be protected so I know me and others are safe*
- *Facebook*



**What is one (1) thing that contributes to you feeling safe in your community?**

- *Lack of crime, damage, or injury to myself, family, and property.*
- *The fact that open carry of firearms by the general public is illegal in California, meaning that police can act immediately if they see it. Also, the widespread proliferation of security cameras that give police a leg up in quickly identifying suspects and verifying various facts.*
- *knowing my neighbors*
- *Knowing my neighbors look out for me and my family.*
- *A police presence.*
- *Knowing my neighbors*
- *Knowing that crime goes punished and I have access to the police when needed.*
- *My belief in God. I believe no weapon formed against me will prosper.*
- *A 911 Dispatch Center that is adequately resourced. Knowing that I can quickly reach someone if I encounter an unsafe situation.*
- *Knowing who to reach out to if things begin to not be safe.*
- *Infrastructure focused more on the individual using sidewalks, biking, and public transportation as the dominate forms of multi-modal transportation.*
- *When I have no fear of walking in my neighborhood and trust my neighbors*
- *Knowing my neighbors.*
- *My neighborhood has not had a lot of crimes. A few car break ins, a couple of catalytic converters stolen. Thank God.*
- *My home*
- *"0" lost of property "no crime"*
- *Increase presence of law enforcement*
- *Helping people*
- *Lighting and relationships with our neighbors*
- *Walkable sidewalks*
- *When I see my neighbors thriving, people out enjoying themselves in the community, and using public services like busses or parks*
- *Robust engagement and familiarity with my community. One that is taken care of in a holistic way.*
- *Low crime*
- *Knowing my neighbors*

- *when everyone has safe housing, food, health care and critical government services. care and critical government serviceg, food and , food and access to critical*
- *Strong Relationships with Neighbors*
- *Cleanliness*
- *No violence or fear*
- *Seeing law enforcement involved in places other than patrol*
- *People treating each other with respect*
- *Knowing I can count on others if I need any kind of help*
- *Connections with my neighbors help me feel safe*
- *Peace and love*
- *Traffic laws*
- *1 thing that contributes to me feeling safe in my community is my neighbors and the safe areas around me (parks, schools)*
- *No fighting*
- *It's good*

**What is one (1) thing that contributes to you feeling unsafe in your community?**

- *Instances where others cause difficulty, injury, or damage to anyone or anything in the community.*
- *The recognizable sound of gunshots, and reports of crimes involving home invasions.*
- *law enforcement*
- *I don't feel unsafe.*
- *The number of violent homeless people, and the homeless blocking sidewalks.*
- *Unsafe road designs (no crosswalks, bike lanes, speed bumps etc.)*
- *Open drug use, high rates of homelessness.*
- *The news broadcasting bad news all the time.*
- *Being approached by a stranger when I'm by myself makes me feel threatened and uncomfortable.*
- *Lack of resources*
- *Lack of real housing, transportation and services support for those who need it most.*
- *When unknown individuals are in the community such as homeless as they are less privileged and many have mental health and substance abuse problems*
- *Not knowing those that live around me.*
- *Crime makes me feel unsafe.*
- *Homeless*
- *"crime"*
- *Criminals not held accountable for the crimes they commit*
- *Yelling*
- *The constant threat of personal property*
- *Speeding cars and no easy grocery stores*
- *Any time the cops come around, I worry about safety*
- *Investment in carceral frameworks which criminalize aspects of minority groups and don't adequately account for historic inequities which harm minority groups and have no evidence for their efficacy*
- *enithily of others*
- *Sheriff patrols, as they are often being used by neighbors who are not invested in our community to force everyone else to live in ways they deem appropriate or to resolve conflict with intimidation*

- *Criminalizing homelessness, mental illness and substance use disorders*
- *Untrust*
- *Uncleanliness, Trash*
- *Everyone is nice*
- *Groups of unlawful people*
- *People not following rules*
- *Crazy neighbors*
- *Too much chaos, negative activity*
- *Shootings*
- *Criminal laws - especially when it comes to womens safety*
- *Lack of streetlights*
- *To be targeted*
- *Maybe not*

**If you could do one (1) thing to make your community a safer place, what would that be?**

- *Have the neighbors be more watchful of happenings in the neighborhood.*
- *Develop more reliable ways to predict recidivism that could be applied to early release decisions at our jails and prisons.*
- *ensure everyone has what they need*
- *Return the favor and watch out for my neighbors.*
- *Make sure all sidewalks are clear of hazards, homeless, vendors and other barriers.*
- *Ensure that my all my neighbors have their basic needs met: housing, food, healthcare, etc.*
- *Honestly, not allowing homeless camps in neighborhoods.*
- *Have the news media broadcast more positive news.*
- *Hold people accountable for their actions, but treat others with grace and resources to allow people to change. Also, ban fireworks, firearms, and loud noisy things.*
- *Help people find their identity and purpose in life, so that they can build and leave behind a legacy for safe communities for years to come.*
- *Build more, diverse housing and non-car infrastructure to support it.*
- *Obama said it "if we curve poverty we improve safety" that means we must provide the basic needs for everyone*
- *Connect with more people*
- *I feel engaging with my neighbors and keeping a watchful eye on things going on in the community. Easier said than done.*
- *Police everywhere*
- *Quick response to crime calls from members of the community*
- *Engage in the neighborhood safety meetings*
- *Changes rules to eat snacks while working*
- *I would like to see unarmed trained City staff relating with neighbors*
- *Less cars and slower speeds in all areas not highways and communities*
- *Increase access to public services and decrease police presence*
- *Invest in it. Parks, libraries, healthcare, mutual aid, anything with actual evidence backing up its efficacy*
- *provide more information and for city*

- *Ensuring we can afford the things we need such as our rents/mortgages, food, clothing, transportation, and recreational activities.*
- *Guarantee immediate safe shelter, drug rehab/detox, and mental health services regardless of income*
- *Community event every week*
- *Fix the bike trail*
- *Talk to neighbors*
- *Encourage others to create more programs for community/family need*
- *I don't know; I don't feel unsafe.*
- *I don't really feel unsafe in my neighborhood*
- *Advocacy*
- *To stop the violence*
- *have shelters and safe homes for people who are unhoused or don't have access to safe housing*
- *More streetlights and require bikes to have bike lights*
- *Donate to the poor and help*

## DEFINING COMMUNITY SAFETY CONCEPT MAP

The Community Safety Concept Map is a tool that communities can use to facilitate conversations around the meaning of safety and to identify local priorities. When viewed holistically, the map describes community safety as a collective responsibility in which all members of the community have a role to play.



The Community Safety Concept Map, which was developed with input from residents of three U.S. counties (Missoula County, Montana, St. Louis County, Missouri, and Mecklenburg County, North Carolina), has 11 unique components that fall into five different broad domains. Each of the components are described below.



## Region: Personal Safety and Security

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### Freedom from Violence and Other Harms

This component of safety includes ideas related to traditional conceptualizations of public safety (e.g., low rates of crime and victimization). It also contains harms that many people of color and other marginalized groups, like LGBTQ+, experience daily, such as discrimination.

- There are low rates of violent crime.
- People are not injured or killed by stray bullets.
- Children are safe from harm both inside and outside of school.
- There are low rates of property crime such as theft, vandalism, or car theft.
- There are low rates of drug use, including public drug use, and drug-related harms (e.g., overdoses).
- People do not stereotype, discriminate against, or harm others based on their race, ethnicity, or other personal characteristics.

### Day-to-Day Feelings of Safety

Statements that capture people's perceived ability to move through their daily lives without worrying about harm make up this component of community safety. Many of the statements capture emotions and feelings of security.

- People can travel freely anytime, anywhere, including late at night without being on alert.
- People feel safe and secure in their homes.
- People aren't worried they will be a victim of a crime.
- People are not harassed when walking down the street.





## Region: Thriving and Socially Connected Community

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### Sense of Community

Many people described a safe community in terms of their relationships with others. It is a place where people watch out for one another and provide support and assistance when needed. In addition, people trust one another and work together to address common problems, and neighbors are friendly and welcoming to all.

- Community members trust one another.
- People watch out for each other and provide support and assistance for neighbors in need.
- Neighbors know one another and talk regularly.
- There is a lot of activity, with people out in the community and children playing outside.
- People in the community are welcoming and respectful to all regardless of their identity or personal characteristics, such as age, sexuality, gender, or race.
- Community members work together to solve local problems.

### Investments in Infrastructure, Businesses, and Programming for a Thriving Community

This component of safety encompasses thriving businesses and local organizations that are invested in the community. A safe and thriving community also includes well-maintained and developed infrastructure. People also associated this aspect of safety with access to amenities—like restaurants and childcare—and recreational opportunities. Safe communities were described as clean, with little physical disorder, such as overgrown lots and abandoned buildings.

- Business owners are invested in the community and businesses are thriving.
- There are programs youth can participate in outside of school.
- There are grocery stores and people have access to healthy food.
- There are shops, restaurants, and entertainment venues.
- There are public libraries and institutions that support the arts.
- There are well maintained parks and access to outdoor recreational activities.
- Infrastructure, such as roads, sidewalks, lights, and signs are well-maintained.
- There is adequate lighting, including lights on the streets and roads.
- Infrastructure allows for people to walk and bike safely.

- There is reliable and safe public transportation.
- The community is clean and there are no run-down, boarded up, or empty buildings or overgrown lots.

## Region: Resources and Services for a Socially and Economically Just Community



### Access to Supportive Services

This component includes statements related to access and quality of supportive services and aid for people in need.

- Everyone who needs it has access to comprehensive mental health services and treatment for substance use problems.
- Resources and support are available for all victims of crime and violence regardless of the circumstances in which they were harmed.
- Resources are available to help support vulnerable populations, including people experiencing homelessness.
- Social services agencies are adequately staffed by competent and compassionate people.
- When natural and man-made disasters occur —such as flooding, hurricanes, tornadoes, and fires —there is aid for people who have been affected.

### Social and Economic Justice

The statements in this cluster reflect what a community looks like when fairness, equality, and human dignity are upheld for all individuals.

- A quality education is free and accessible to all.
- Affordable, quality housing is available for people of all income levels.
- People do not need to worry about where their next meal will come from
- Everyone has access to quality healthcare and healthcare providers.
- There are good job opportunities, and everyone can earn a living wage.
- There are low rates of income inequality.
- People are financially secure.
- There is clean air to breathe and clean water to drink.

## Region: Responsive Government and Public Safety Agencies



### Responsive, Ethical, and Transparent Government

This aspect of safety describes a well-functioning government that acts in the community's best interests. Statements also focus on government transparency, information sharing, and communication.

- Elected officials with different viewpoints work together to solve community problems.
- Government agencies are transparent and act in an ethical manner.
- People in power make fair, just, and unbiased decisions.
- The government is responsive to the needs of all and acts in the community's best interest.
- Information about how to access government services and the legal system is easily available.
- There is consistent and open communication from public officials.
- Community members have a voice in decisions that affect the community.
- People can reach out to local officials, and they know they will be respected.

### Comprehensive and Effective Emergency Response

Some survey respondents described community safety in terms of well-prepared and effective emergency response systems, including those traditionally associated with public safety (e.g., police, fire department, and emergency medical services). They also discussed first responders who are part of a “re-imagining” of public safety, such as mental health workers and alternate responders.

- First responders—including the police, fire department and emergency medical technicians—arrive quickly when they are called and are well-trained and equipped to handle an emergency.
- People aside from the police, such as mental health workers, are available to respond to emergencies and provide help.
- The local government invests in crime prevention and solutions that do not involve the police.
- People are educated about and prepared to handle natural disasters, including flooding and fires.

## Gun Violence Prevention

In addition to low rates of gun violence, some people indicated that they feel safer when efforts are in place to ensure that guns are used responsibly and safely and kept out of the hands of people who could use them to harm themselves or others, such as children and people struggling with mental health issues. However, there was general agreement that gun violence prevention is a highly nuanced concept, and the meaning varies across people and communities.

- Children do not have access to guns without the supervision of a responsible adult.
- Guns are kept out of the hands of people who are not allowed to own them.
- People are educated about owning and operating firearms safely.

## Region: Systems for Preventing and Addressing Harm



### Fair and Ethical Policing

This component of safety captures various aspects of fair and ethical policing, including freedom from harm at the hands of the police; community preferences regarding the visibility of police; and police and the public working together to make safe communities. Many indicated that this is what ideal policing looks like, but some, particularly people of color, questioned whether this vision would ever be realized in their communities.

- Police treat people in a way that is fair, just, and respectful.
- Law enforcement is trustworthy and acts in the community's best interests.
- People in the community respect and support local law enforcement.
- Police and community members work together to solve problems, prevent crime, and address concerns.
- Police officers know the members of the community.
- Law enforcement visibility and activity are aligned with community needs and preferences.
- People do not fear getting harassed, harmed, or killed by the police.
- No one has to worry about being stopped by law enforcement or federal immigration authorities because of their race, ethnicity, or immigration status.

## Accountability for Harm

This aspect of safety includes ideas related to holding individuals, institutions, and businesses accountable for harm. It encompasses fair and consistent courts, and well-trained police and prosecutors who take violent crimes seriously. Some participants pointed out how research and lived experiences show that traditional forms of punishment, such as keeping people in jail while awaiting trial and incarceration, do not enhance community safety and, in fact, can increase offending and make communities less safe. Others argued that if the criminal legal system does not hold people who cause harm accountable, it can compromise community safety, especially if these individuals harm again, or if victims believe they needed to take responsibility for their own safety (e.g., through retaliation). Still, others suggested a potential common ground between these two views—focusing on effective alternatives to incarceration and keeping jails “useful.” Statements regarding government and business accountability emerged in the interviews with stakeholders and were added to provide a more comprehensive conceptualization of accountability that recognizes those in power also cause harm.

- Individuals who commit violent crimes & felonies are held accountable.
- Effective alternatives to incarceration are available when people have caused harm.
- Police and prosecutors take violence, including domestic and sexual violence, seriously and have significant training in how to handle reports and investigations.
- Police enforce laws in accordance with community needs and preferences.
- The courts can be trusted to uphold the law in a fair and just manner, giving out consistent and appropriate penalties for breaking the law.
- Police are held formally accountable for their actions.
- Governments and businesses are held accountable for harm they have caused.

This research was supported by the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation through the Safety and Justice Challenge Research Consortium (Consortium). Launched in 2019, the Consortium advances criminal justice research, grounded in the efforts and data of Safety and Justice Challenge sites, to expand the field’s collective knowledge of how to safely reduce the overuse and misuse of jails and racial and ethnic disparities through fair and effective pretrial reforms. The Consortium is comprised of research organizations who develop and are granted projects under independent review by a panel of academic, policy, and practice experts, including individuals with lived experience. The Consortium is managed by the CUNY Institute for State and Local Governance.

We are in debt to the residents of Missoula, St. Louis and Mecklenburg Counties who played an integral role in the development of the Community Safety Concept Map. This map reflects their views and perspectives, and it could not have been created without them. We would also like to acknowledge the assistance of our Redefining Community Safety Advisory Board members and our partners at Mecklenburg County Criminal Justice Services, who provided guidance throughout all stages of the project



# AB 109 PLAN

## 2023 UPDATE

Assembly Bill 109  
California Public Safety Realignment Act of 2011

*Prepared By:*  
Sacramento County  
Community Corrections Partnership

**October 2023**

## 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.

### Eligible AB 109 Reimbursable Expenses for FY 24-25

Page numbers refer to the relevant pages in the AB 109 Plan 2023 Update approved by the Sacramento County Board of Supervisors on November 7, 2023

Identifier	Description	Reimbursable Entities	Page #
<b>A1</b>	Housing of AB 109 Inmates in County Jail Facilities	Sheriff	11
<b>A2</b>	Supervision of AB 109 Offenders	Probation	11-12
<b>A3</b>	Correctional Health Services for AB 109 Inmates	Health Services	12
<b>B1</b>	Reentry Services	Sheriff	12-15
<b>B2</b>	Mental Health Diversion and Collaborative Courts	Conflict Criminal Defender, District Attorney, Health Services, Human Assistance, Public Defender, Probation, Superior Court	15-17
<b>B3</b>	Pretrial Needs Assessment and Support Services	Conflict Criminal Defender, Health Services, Human Assistance, Public Defender	17-18
<b>B4</b>	Jail Discharge Support: Benefit Assistance, Clothing, Transportation, and Housing Linkages	Health Services, Homeless Services and Housing, Human Assistance, Probation, Sheriff	18-19
<b>B5</b>	Pretrial Risk Assessment and Monitoring Services	Probation	19-20
<b>B6</b>	Adult Day Reporting Centers	Probation	20-21
<b>B7</b>	Expungement and Record Modification Services	Conflict Criminal Defender, District Attorney, Probation, Public Defender, Superior Court	21-22
<b>B8</b>	Alternative Sentencing Programs (Home Detention and Work Release)	Sheriff	22-23
<b>C</b>	Additional Eligible Programs and Services as Determined by the CCP	All	23

Contractors and Community-Based Organizations may provide services that are supported through AB 109 funding. Funding for these entities is administered through the County departments identified above as Allowable Beneficiaries. Please review the details of the AB 109 Plan to determine whether contractor/CBO funding is allowable for a particular program or service category.



**Eligible AB 109 Reimbursable Expenses for FY 24-25 (Listed by County Department)**

<b>Reimbursable Entity (Department)</b>	<b>Eligible Expenses</b>
Conflict Criminal Defender	B2 - Mental Health Diversion and Collaborative Courts B3 - Pretrial Needs Assessment and Support Services B7 - Expungement and Record Modification Services C - Additional Eligible Programs and Services as Determined by the CCP
District Attorney	B2 - Mental Health Diversion and Collaborative Courts B7 - Expungement and Record Modification Services C - Additional Eligible Programs and Services as Determined by the CCP
Health Services	A3 - Correctional Health Services for AB 109 Inmates B2 - Mental Health Diversion and Collaborative Courts B3 - Pretrial Needs Assessment and Support Services B4 - Jail Discharge Support: Benefit Assistance, Clothing, Transportation, and Housing Linkages C - Additional Eligible Programs and Services as Determined by the CCP
Homeless Services and Housing	B4 - Jail Discharge Support: Benefit Assistance, Clothing, Transportation, and Housing Linkages C - Additional Eligible Programs and Services as Determined by the CCP
Human Assistance	B2 - Mental Health Diversion and Collaborative Courts B3 - Pretrial Needs Assessment and Support Services B4 - Jail Discharge Support: Benefit Assistance, Clothing, Transportation, and Housing Linkages C - Additional Eligible Programs and Services as Determined by the CCP
Probation	A2 - Supervision of AB 109 Offenders B2 - Mental Health Diversion and Collaborative Courts B4 - Jail Discharge Support: Benefit Assistance, Clothing, Transportation, and Housing Linkages B5 - Pretrial Risk Assessment and Monitoring Services B6 - Adult Day Reporting Centers B7 - Expungement and Record Modification Services C - Additional Eligible Programs and Services as Determined by the CCP
Public Defender	B2 - Mental Health Diversion and Collaborative Courts B3 - Pretrial Needs Assessment and Support Services B7 - Expungement and Record Modification Services C - Additional Eligible Programs and Services as Determined by the CCP
Sheriff	A1 - Housing of AB 109 Inmates in County Jail Facilities B1 - Reentry Services B4 - Jail Discharge Support: Benefit Assistance, Clothing, Transportation, and Housing Linkages B8 - Alternative Sentencing Programs (Home Detention and Work Release) C - Additional Eligible Programs and Services as Determined by the CCP
All Other Departments	C - Additional Eligible Programs and Services as Determined by the CCP

- 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:

- 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

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.



## Foster. Laura

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**From:** Muriel Strand <ecoengr@comcast.net>  
**Sent:** Friday, May 3, 2024 2:46 PM  
**To:** Foster. Laura  
**Subject:** info for ccpab for may  
**Attachments:** CCPAB may 2024.pdf

EXTERNAL EMAIL: If unknown sender, do not click links/attachments.  
If you have concerns about this email, please report it via the Phish Alert button.

hi laura,

hope all is well. here's some items that i think may be of interest.

best, m

Muriel Strand, P.E.

Advertising is a private tax.  
- Andre Schiffrin

Good science and financial profit are mutually exclusive.  
- me

[www.bio-paradigm.blogspot.com/](http://www.bio-paradigm.blogspot.com/)  
[www.work4sustenance.blogspot.com](http://www.work4sustenance.blogspot.com)  
<https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Muriel-Strand/publications>

## Information for the CCPAB May 2024

### **Scarcity: The New Science of Having Less and How It Defines Our Lives**

Behavioral scientists Sendhil Mullainathan and Eldar Shafir explain their research, illuminating the intense effects scarcity can have on people's lives and experiences. Scarcity reduces our mental bandwidth, sapping cognitive capacity and fraying rational self-control. Thirst and hunger crowd out other priorities, and living with economic scarcity and instability is a recipe for chronic stress. "So much of what we attribute to talent or personality is predicated on cognitive capacity and executive control."

"Being poor, for example, reduces a person's cognitive capacity more than going one full night without sleep. It is not that the poor have less bandwidth as individuals. Rather, it is that the experience of poverty reduces anyone's bandwidth."

#### Reviewer commentary:

Meanwhile, predatory free-market capitalism profits from their desperation and lack of options. Having colonized first Europe, then the indigenous in Europe's colonies, this paradigm has almost finished turning the working class into the poor and homeless. The middle class is probably next on the chopping block. Jon Stewart recently quoted captains of industry referring to staff salaries as a "people tax," just another cut to profits instead of the main reason for having an economy in the first place.

### **Magazine Articles**

Below are links to a few interesting articles, one about crime trends - down!

Sadly, because clickbait news is profitable, people tend to have unrealistic fears about crime. So this is a nice reality check:

"Violence [in the USA] seems to be returning to pre-pandemic levels

...what data there are suggest that most crime is indeed only going in one direction—down. In March the fbi released (partial) national data showing that violent crime of all sorts dropped in cities, suburbs and rural areas alike in the final quarter of 2023. That confirmed what city-level data were already indicating by the middle of last year: that the wave of violence that started almost everywhere across America in the summer of 2020 (when Mr Trump was still president) had crested in most places in 2022. Murder, both the most damaging and the most reliably counted of all crimes, is now heading back towards pre-pandemic levels.

....

in the 69 American police departments covered, the total number of murders declined by roughly 10%. More recent data gathered from police departments by ah Datalytics, a private analysis firm, suggest that the total has continued to drop so far this year (see chart 1). In some big cities, such as Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, the size of the falls has been especially striking."

<https://www.economist.com/united-states/2024/04/25/will-joe-biden-benefit-from-falling-murder-rates-across-america>

And here are 2 about psych drugs

<https://www.economist.com/science-and-technology/2022/10/19/how-to-make-better-use-of-antidepressants>

<https://www.economist.com/science-and-technology/2024/04/24/many-mental-health-conditions-have-bodily-triggers>

Submitted by Muriel Strand