

AB 109 PLAN 2024 Update

Eligible Expenses for Fiscal Year 2025-2026



Executive Summary

Sacramento County's 2024 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 within a framework that values community safety. Eligible programs and services should achieve one or more of the following goals:

1. Support Countywide Efforts to Reduce the Resource Demands Facing Jail Facilities
2. Reduce Recidivism and Returns to Custody
3. Increase Post Release Connections to Community-based Behavioral Health Services for Persons with a Serious Mental Illness or Substance Use Disorder

Recognizing resource limitations, the 2024 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 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 Expenses as Determined by the CCP

Programs and services in Category B are listed in priority order, as determined by the Community Corrections Partnership. The prioritization is designed to assist the County in evaluating growth requests for the upcoming budget year (FY 2025/26), should additional funding become available for any reason. 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.

The 2024 Plan Update draws upon the input and feedback received from the community through Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) and CCP Advisory Board (CCPAB) meetings. Facing declining revenues and limited anticipated growth, the 2024 Plan Update focuses on refining the eligible services and programs for FY 2025/26 by adding information about the budget process and planned spending for the current fiscal year (FY 2024/25). Expanded efforts to collect and analyze quarterly and annual data over the next year will assist the CCP in understanding and evaluating the programs currently supported by AB 109 funding; this work will be reflected in future recommended Plan updates.

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Background

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

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

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

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

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

Priorities and Goals

AB 109-funded services and programs are delivered through partnerships with County agencies and community-based organizations. Sacramento County's AB 109 Plan prioritizes programs and services that enable the release of those from custody who can be safely supported in the community as well as the treatment and services that assist in preventing future returns to custody. The Plan further supports treatment and services to prepare those in custody for stable reentry into the community. Additionally, the Plan permits the use of AB 109 funding to support the housing and correctional health needs of AB 109 inmates while in custody.

Sacramento County desires for its residents to have safe places in which to live, work, play and fully participate in all activities of daily life free of violence or injury. As a result, the concept of community or public safety remains of key importance to the CCP and CCPAB. In evaluating whether certain services or programs will be eligible for AB 109 funding, the needs and safety of the community will always remain a priority.

Goal 1: Support Countywide Efforts to Reduce Resource Demands Facing Jail Facilities

Sacramento County is subject to a consent decree resulting from *Mays et al. v. County of Sacramento Case No. 2:18-cv-02081* under which a federal court ordered a remedial plan to address unconstitutional conditions of confinement in county jails. The consent decree is monitored by court appointed experts and class counsel. The consent decree includes the following: Segregation and Housing Remedial Plan, Americans with Disability Act Remedial Plan, Suicide Prevention Remedial Plan, Discipline and Use of Force with Mental Health Inmates Remedial Plan, Mental Health Care Remedial Plan, and Medical Care Remedial Plan. COVID-19, insufficient staffing, and old (non-ADA, non-HIPAA compliant) facilities have created challenges to compliance. The County agreed that population reduction of the jails will facilitate compliance with the consent decree and underwent a jail population assessment that included policy and program recommendations to reduce the incarcerated population through lowering lengths of stay, bookings, and future jail reoccurrence, including through implementation of community programs. Establishing a goal that aims to reduce resource demands facing jail facilities is aligned with the county's efforts for jail population reduction.

Objectives:

- Reduce the average daily jail population (ADP)
- Reduce jail bookings
- Reduce the average length of jail stay

Outcomes will be measured using:

- Biannual ADP, booking, and length of stay data documented in Sacramento County's Jail Population Reduction Plan Status Reports (Sources: O'Connell Research and Jail Profile Survey Data reported by the Sheriff's Office to the Board of State and Community Corrections)
- Data on alternative sentencing programs - electronic monitoring, work release, etc. (Source: Sheriff's Office)
- Data related to pretrial monitoring (Source: Probation Department)
- Data from diversion and collaborative court programs (Sources: Superior Court, Health Services, Indigent Defense/District Attorney)

Goal 2: Reduce Recidivism and Returns to Custody

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

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

Goal 3: Increase Post Release Connections to Community-based Behavioral Health Services for Persons with a Serious Mental Illness or Substance Use Disorder

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

Post Release connections will be measured by:

- Data from Sheriff's Office reentry services program
- Data from Probation
- Data from Health Services for jail discharge planning and community placements for Mental Health Diversion and Collaborative Courts

2024 Plan Development Process

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

- Update AB 109 Plan goals, using shared terminology and insights from legislative efforts.
- Integrate and support Sacramento County's Jail Population Reduction Plans.
- Understand state revenue and growth estimates
- Clarify the County's budget process and roles of the CCP and CCPAB within it.
- Begin exploring the impact of racial disparities within the justice system and initiating efforts to elevate voices of crime survivors in criminal justice system planning through the establishment of ad hoc committees; and
- Refine the inventory of reimbursable program and service expenses.

Refine AB 109 Plan Goals

Previously, Sacramento County's AB 109 Plan had three goals:

- Decrease Use of Jail Housing by Expanding Community-Based Treatment and Support Services;
- Reduce Recidivism and Returns to Custody; and
- Maintain and Improve Community Safety.

Without clear objectives, a shared understanding of terminology, and resources to track data, efforts to measure and monitor progress toward these goals continued to be a challenge. The CCPAB suggested that these goals be revisited with the intention of development specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound (SMART) goals and objectives. Before these objectives could be developed, the CCPAB took a hard look at the existing goals to see where and if changes should be made.

The previous goal to "Decrease Use of Jail Housing by Expanding Community-Based Treatment and Support Services" is recommended to be split into two new goals. The first, "Support Countywide Efforts to Reduce the Resource Demands Facing Jail Facilities" would reduce the use of jail housing by monitoring overall reductions in the bookings and average daily population at the jail. The second, "Increase Post Release Connections to Community-based Behavioral Health Services for Persons with a Serious Mental Illness or Substance Use Disorder" supports expansions in community-based treatment and support services. Language for these goals was developed through careful review and tracking of ongoing legislative efforts, including Assembly Bill 2882: California Community Corrections Performance Incentives. While AB 2882 was held in committee and was not moved forward in the 2023-24 legislative session, it is believed that a version of the same bill with similar intentions will likely be brought forward in the future for consideration. In addition to recommending changes for the composition of each County's CCP, AB 2882 would have required each AB 109 Plan Update to include an analysis and recommendations of how criminal justice resources may be spent as matching funds for other sources, including, but not limited to, Medi-Cal federal financial participation. Furthermore, the bill would have required the plan to, among other things, include quantifiable goals for improving the community corrections system, as specified. These goals included reductions in the daily jail population, reductions in bookings, reductions in average length of stay, reductions in recidivism, and increases in post release connections for behavioral health services. The language in AB 2882 for goal-setting is consistent with the County's Jail Population Reduction Plans, the County's commitment to the Stepping Up Initiative seeking to reduce the overincarceration of people with mental illnesses, and work occurring under the CalAIM Justice-Involved Initiative to promote successful reentry into the community for individuals with behavioral health needs.

The second original goal, "Reduce Recidivism and Returns to Custody," is recommended to continue.

The third original goal, "Maintain and Improve Community Safety," posed a greater challenge for evaluation. In the AB 109 Plan 2023 Update, one of the future planning priorities was to develop a definition of community safety to promote shared understanding. This was identified as an important task because the community safety goal was only measured and monitored using Crime Data, which examines the concept of community safety through a narrow perspective. To begin this work, the CCPAB conducted a survey and focus groups to initiate discussions on the meaning of community safety.

The CCPAB spoke at meetings of the Disability Advisory Commission, Community Wellness Response Team Advisory Committee, Mental Health Board, Public Safety and Justice Agency Advisory Committee, and Community Review Commission to receive feedback and promote engagement. Additionally, the CCPAB posted a survey, which was available to anyone living in Sacramento County; the survey received 37 individual responses, with 43% of respondents identifying themselves as having lived experience with the justice system. While the survey population was small, respondents covered zip codes in all five County districts, and a range of ethnicities and ages. Respondents indicated a personal history with:

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

Additionally, the survey was completed by respondents who identified as having a history of Gang Affiliation, Juvenile Dependency/Foster Care, Juvenile Justice System Involvement, Military Service/Veteran, Substance Use History, and more.

Definitions provided for “Community Safety” in the focus groups and survey varied significantly. When asked what contributes to feeling safe in the community, common themes involved knowing one’s neighbors, being able to count on others, having basic needs met, accessibility, living free from harm/violence, and the presence of law enforcement.

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

When asked what contributes to someone feeling unsafe, common themes were crime, a lack of accountability, presence of law enforcement, perceived militarization of police, uncleanliness, homelessness, perceived criminalization of homelessness, chaos, and a lack of resources. When asked what a person would do to make their community safer, responses indicated desires for more law enforcement, less law enforcements, more shelters and permanent housing, investments in local resources (parks, libraries, healthcare, etc.), greater accountability, better lighting, and more neighborhood safety meetings.

Given the conflicting interests regarding community safety (particularly involving law enforcement) and the inclusion of many interests that fall far outside of the justice system and AB 109 legislative intent, the CCPAB sought direction from the CCP on next steps. Drawing on research on [redefining community safety](#) and recognizing that a larger survey with greater outreach would still be unlikely to yield a single clear definition of community safety, the CCP directed the CCPAB to reconsider including it as a primary goal of the AB 109 Plan.

Based on this direction, the CCPAB brought forward its revised goals, created within a framework that values community safety. The new goals are as follows:

1. Support Countywide Efforts to Reduce the Resource Demands Facing Jail Facilities
2. Reduce Recidivism and Returns to Custody; and
3. Increase Post Release Connections to Community-based Behavioral Health Services for Persons with a Serious Mental Illness or Substance Use Disorder.

Alignment with Jail Population Reduction Plans

To move toward compliance with the Mays Consent Decree, the Sacramento County commissioned reports aimed to understand its facility limitations and better understand its population to identify reduction strategies. The [Sacramento Jail Study](#) by O'Connell Research indicated that the average daily jail population can be reasonably reduced by approximately 600 over time by implementing strategies to deflect or divert individuals from being booked into and housed in jail, reduce lengths of stay in custody, and reduce returns to custody.

In December 2022, the Sacramento County Board of Supervisors approved 33 Jail Population Reduction Plans designed to implement these strategies. In 2024, the [Jail Population Reduction Plans](#) were revised to more effectively focus efforts in a framework that consolidates the original 33 items into six strategies that reduce jail admissions, length of stay, and returns to custody. The six strategies are as follows:

1. Offer behavioral health interventions before and during a crisis to prevent jail admissions and further justice-involvement
2. Maximize initial deflection and pre-arraignment release opportunities for eligible individuals
3. Minimize use of county jail for federal and out-of-county inmates
4. Reduce time in jail for individuals who can be safely released into the community or placed in alternative care facilities
5. Reduce jail admissions and returns to custody from warrants and violations; and
6. Improve service linkages and reduce barriers to treatment, employment, and housing leading up to and following release.

The Jail Population Reduction Plans also included the development of several working groups related to booking alternatives for law enforcement partners, risk and assessment/screening tools, and the expansion of pretrial and diversion services. As deliverables are produced by the various working groups, these will be shared with the CCPAB and CCP and used to improve future updates to the County's AB 109 Plan.

State Revenue Calculation and Impacts

Programs and services funded under the AB 109 Plan rely on sales tax and vehicle license fee revenue. Annually, counties receive a base allocation, plus an incentive-based growth allocation. According to the most recent projections from the State of California Department of Finance, this year's statewide growth is estimated to be \$10 million, a significant decline from last year's \$71 million.

Growth Formula

Growth in each County's allocation is determined using a formula that is designed to function as an incentive system. As of June 2024, the formula, provided by the California State Association of Counties (CSAC), rewards both ongoing success and year-over-year success. The formula looks back several years; for example, the most recent revenue estimates for 2023-24 growth used data that compared 2020 to 2019.

2nd Striker Reduction

The first step in calculating growth allocations is to determine which counties sent fewer felons to prison with second-strike designations than in the previous year. Counties get a direct allocation of \$36,575 for each one fewer second striker than the previous year. This allocation is taken off the top, so it is not part of the portions allocated based on incarceration or probation. There is a cap of 10% of the overall growth funding for 2nd striker reduction allocations.

Probation (80%)

- **Felony Probation Success – 60%:** Sixty percent of growth funds are allocated by taking a county's annual felony probation population and subtracting the number of those revoked to prison or jail. The number of each county's non-revoked probationers is then calculated as a share of the number statewide and the county receives that share of these funds.
- **Felony Probation Improvement – 20%:** Twenty percent of growth funds are allocated to counties that improve their felony probation failure rate from one year to the next. A county's failure rate is determined by dividing its annual felony probation population by the number of probationers revoked to prison or jail. If that rate decreases from one year to the next, then the difference is multiplied by the county's total felony probation population. This gives the number that would have been revoked under the previous year's higher revocation rate. That number is then calculated as a share of the total number among all counties that qualify and the county receives that share of these funds.

Incarceration (20%)

- **Incarceration Reduction – 10%:** Ten percent of the growth funds are allocated to counties that send fewer felons to prison on new convictions from one year to the next. The difference is then calculated as a share of the total difference among all counties that qualify and the county receives that share of these funds.
- **Low Incarceration Rate – 10%:** Ten percent of the growth funds are allocated to counties that have a lower rate of incarceration per capita than the statewide rate. The rate is calculated by taking a county's number of felon admissions for new convictions and dividing it by the county's overall population. That rate is then compared to the statewide rate to determine how many more people would be imprisoned if the county's rate were not lower than the statewide rate. That number is then calculated as a share of the total number for all counties that qualify and the county receives that share of these funds.

Consistent with the prior year, Sacramento County's growth allocation only reflects improvements in felony probation success. As of May 2024 (using calculations based on data from 2020), Sacramento County is expected to receive 2.2% of the statewide share of AB 109 growth revenue. Barring a substantial increase in statewide revenue and/or shifts in the formula calculations, it is anticipated that the cost of sustaining existing programs may soon outpace the base and growth allocations received.

County Budget Process

Prior to the FY 2021-22 county budget process, the CCP was not required to annually update its AB 109 Plan. As a result, there existed no direct nexus between findings and recommendations in the AB 109 Plan as a basis for the funding distribution budgeted in June and finalized in September each year. Instead, AB 109 funding was historically distributed in relatively consistent percentages between its primary recipient agencies (Sheriff's Office, Probation Department, Department of Health Services - Correctional Health Services, and District Attorney), with small changes from year to year based on

agency growth requests. Additionally, the broad language in older iterations of the AB 109 plan provided very few limitations on what agencies could claim. It also lacked requirements to provide information to substantiate workload impacts and demonstrate successful performance.

Since December 2022, at the start of each year's County budget development process, each department currently receiving AB 109 funds is asked to identify the costs needed in the next fiscal year to maintain funded programs at their current status and resource level. These estimates are then provided to the County's Office of Budget and Debt Management. Agencies seeking funding for growth requests (requests to fund new or expanded services) are required to identify an associated priority funding category in the AB 109 Plan Update and the specific Jail Population Reduction Plans that would be supported by the request. Growth requests are reviewed by the Office of Budget and Debt Management and the County Executive, who recommends which growth requests should be presented to the Board of Supervisors for consideration. The Board of Supervisors then considers the entire budget, including any recommended growth requests, for approval in June of each year. The budget is then reviewed and revised, if needed, in September of each year based on changes to revenue estimates and other new fiscal information.

The budget process involving AB 109 funding demonstrates an incremental approach toward ensuring annual budgets can adjust to changes in Plan updates and provide greater transparency regarding decisions pertaining to growth requests. The approved growth requests and budget allocations for FY 24/25 are attached as Appendix C. For the first time, the AB 109 Plan 2024 Update documents the planned AB 109 spending in FY 24/25 for the full-time equivalent positions (Appendix D) and contracts associated with each eligible program and service category. This provides greater transparency surrounding the baseline expenses that rely on AB 109 funding to continue. As the prior year's AB 109 Plan Update (2023) added new quarterly and annual reporting requirements for recipient departments beginning in FY 24/25, the information collected over the next year will assist in clarifying how AB 109 funds are spent and will help inform future recommended updates to the Plan.

Ad Hoc Committees

Building upon previous feedback received from the community, the CCPAB desired to explore the issue of racial disparities and to see how the voices of crime survivors could be elevated in AB 109 planning efforts. The CCPAB formed ad hoc committees to dive deeper into these topics; work in these areas is still ongoing. The CCPAB ad hoc committee on racial disparities, building on interested developed through work on the [Community Health and Justice Project](#) Blueprint developed by ONTRACK Program Resources as well as changes in legislation such as the California Racial Justice Act of 2020, exploring what types of data are already being collected to identify additional data collection needs. The committee expects to be able to use publicly available data provided in the County's Jail Population Reduction Plan Status Reports as well as data on the [Sheriff's Office Transparency site](#) and US Census data to complete its work.

Updates to Eligible Programs and Services

As not all eligible programs and services are currently being funded through AB 109, and considering the limited growth projections for AB 109 revenue, no additional programs and services are recommended at this time beyond those previously established in the AB 109 Plan 2023 Update.

While the eligible programs and services are unchanged, the prioritization has changed for the programs and services in Category B. As the composition of the CCP and CCPAB change each year, it is reasonable to complete a new prioritization exercise each year.

In addition, to provide greater transparency on baseline funding allocations, beginning in FY 25/26, plans to use AB 109 funds for capital expenditures, including funds requests to support the physical acquisition or improvement of buildings, vehicles, equipment exceeding \$5,000, or land, will be moved into Category C and will require approval from the CCP. Tracking these expenses separate from position and contract costs will ensure that large, one-time expenses are not included in base budgeting estimates. It is recommended that the CCP consider using one of its meetings, perhaps February of each year, to discuss any planned budget requests for the coming fiscal year that could fall into Category C.

Eligible Programs and Services for FY 2025-26

The following inventory outlines the programs and service categories eligible for reimbursement with AB 109 funds for the FY 2025-26 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 Expenses 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 E. 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

N/A

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
 - Post Release 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.

Prior and Planned Spending

In FY 23/24, AB 109 inmates accounted for 41,586 bed days at the Main Jail and 26,018 bed days at the Rio Cosumnes Correctional Center, for a total of 67,504 bed days. This includes:

- 25,651 bed days for AB 109 inmates on Parole holds.
- 27,689 bed days for AB 109 inmates sentenced to County Jail-Prison time.
- 1,426 bed days for AB 109 inmates with Parole revocations.
- 12,838 bed days for AB 109 inmates for PRCS flash incarceration bookings.

The Sheriff's Office was reimbursed \$7,425,779 in FY 23/24 for these services. The Sheriff's Office will continue to receive reimbursements for bed days used by AB 109 inmates in FY 24/25.

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.

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.

Prior and Planned Spending

The Probation Department will continue to receive reimbursements for AB 109 inmates in FY 24/25. For FY 23/24 and planned spending for FY 24/25, AB 109 reimbursements fund 105 full-time equivalent positions, as indicated below:

- Admin Svc Officer 1 (2)
- Admin Svc Officer 2 (1)
- Admin Svc Officer 3 (1)
- Asst Probation Division Chief (4)
- Probation Division Chief (2)
- Clerical Supervisor 2 (2)
- Communication Operator Dispatch (2)
- Deputy Probation Officer (50)
- Sr Deputy Probation Officer (21)
- Supervising Probation Officer (9)
- Office Assistant Lv 2 (6)
- Sr Office Assistant (5)

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 March 27, 2024, 75% 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.

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. A formula is used to determine this allocation as it is not currently feasible for Adult Correctional Health to identify the specific expenses associated with each service provided to an inmate, nor is an inmate's AB 109 classification/status documented in a correction health record.
- 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.

Prior and Planned Spending

In FY 23/24, the claimable rate was 11%. The Department of Health Services was reimbursed \$10,739,751 in FY 23/24 for these services. The Department of Health Services will continue to receive reimbursements for AB 109 inmates in FY 24/25.

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

B1. 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 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 clinicians use assessment tools to 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. Since 2019, the number of Mental Health Diversion felony petitions has increased tenfold. This has created substantial impacts on all justice partners involved, including the Superior Court. Partners are working collaboratively to create efficiencies and expand capacity. Improvements in these areas can decrease the time it takes to complete assessments, write petitions and objections, and make decisions, reducing lengths of stay in custody for individuals who are ultimately granted Mental Health Diversion.

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, a substance use disorder assessment, and screening tools 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

- Support Countywide Efforts to Reduce the Resource Demands Facing Jail Facilities
- Reduce Recidivism and Returns to Custody
- Increase Post Release Connections to Community-based Behavioral Health Services for Persons with a Serious Mental Illness or Substance Use Disorder

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.

Prior and Planned Spending

In FY 23/24 and planned expenses for FY 24/25, reimbursements for Mental Health Diversion and Collaborative Courts are split between the District Attorney's Office, Public Defender's Office, and Probation Department.

District Attorney's Office

The District Attorney's Office plans to continue to support its Mental Health Diversion and Collaborative Courts in FY 24/25 using AB 109 funding. Planned staffing for FY 24/25 is below:

- Principal Criminal Attorney (1)
- Attorney Lv 5 Criminal (3)
- Attorney Lv 4 Criminal (2)

- Paralegal (1)
- Administrative Services Officer 1 (1)
- Office Assistant Lv 2 (.375)

Public Defender's Office

The Public Defender's Office plans to continue to support its Mental Health Diversion and Collaborative Courts in FY 24/25 using AB 109 funding. Planned staffing for FY 24/25 is below:

- Principal Criminal Attorney (1)
- Attorney Lv 5 Criminal (2)
- Attorney Lv 4 Criminal (1)
- Human Services Social Worker (1)

Services and supplies, including contracted services, will be funded as described below:

- Case management system (\$376,000)¹

Probation Department

The Probation Department plans to continue to support its Mental Health Diversion and Collaborative Courts in FY 24/25 using AB 109 funding. Planned staffing for FY 24/25 is below:

- Deputy Probation Officer (6)
- Sr Deputy Probation Officer (2)
- Supv Probation Officer (2)
- Sr Office Assistant (2)

Services and supplies, including contracted services, will be funded as described below:

- Rehabilitative treatment program for women (\$20,000)
- Writing and role-playing workshop skills (\$20,000)
- Transitional living services for clients (\$15,000)
- Tattoo removal services for recovery court clients (\$10,000)
- Yoga, healthy options, and mentorship (\$33,000)
- Residential treatment for clients (\$10,000)

B2. 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 (implemented by the Sheriff's Office in 2024) and

¹ The Case Management System is a one-time expense for FY 24/25. While it benefits many other functions for the Public Defender's Office, it is included under the eligible program and service with the highest assigned priority.

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. In 2024, the County applied for an \$8 million grant targeting post-release service linkages through the Proposition 47 Grant Program (Cohort 4) through the Board of State and Community Corrections. The CCP, with the addition of two CCPAB members, will serve as the Local Advisory Committee for the grant. Grant funds would be used to establish a Reentry Opportunities and Access to Resources (ROAR) program. This program will leverage the new and improved services under Medi-Cal through the California Advancing and Innovating Medi-Cal (CalAIM) and specifically the state's justice-involved initiative. The Justice-Involved (JI) initiative aims to connect eligible members to community-based care, offering them services up to 90 days before their release to stabilize their health conditions and establish a plan for their community-based care (collectively referred to as "pre-release services"). Per Department of Health Care Services requirements, all Counties are required to go live with CalAIM JI initiative by September 30, 2026. Sacramento County is in the process of assessing and implementing CalAIM in correctional facilities in 2025, ahead of the state's deadline.

The target population for the proposed services under ROAR includes individuals exiting jail who have been arrested, charged with, or convicted of a criminal offense. Within the ROAR program, the County will pay special attention to the needs of the most vulnerable participants, including those at-risk of or experiencing homelessness and those with mental health needs and substance use disorders. Services funded by ROAR will provide service linkage services during pre-release planning and re-entry. Community-based pre-release service coordination shows much higher rates of engagement with a 70% show rate for primary care appointments coordinated by community-based providers compared to a 33% show rate for primary care appointments referred by jail health staff. Contact with community health workers with histories of incarceration increases post-release engagement and helps reduce recidivism. The current community-based organization providing in-reach services for pre-release planning and re-entry services under CalAIM's justice-involved initiative needs support to further expand their capacity and address existing service gaps. It is important for the community-based organization (CBO) to have a location proximate to the jail for ease of access for people being released at all hours. Other existing gaps in the system include limited reimbursement from the managed care plans to the provider for on-demand transportation, such as Lyft or Uber, for transportation outside public transit hours, and reimbursement for staff mileage to transport individuals to necessary appointments. Data from CalAIM, to transform Medi-Cal program referrals, underscores the scale of the need, with 2,462 services provided in 2023 alone. The vast majority of funds allocated will be given to non-governmental/community-based organizations, including:

- \$3,456,000 for Shelter Beds for Immediate Re-entry Population
- \$1,500,000 for Care Management Services for In-Reach Pre-Release and Re-Entry
- \$885,000 for Flexible Client Assistance Funds for Homelessness Prevention, Re-housing, Motel Vouchers, Long-distance Reunification Transportation, and Basic Need Items
- \$287,750 for Legal Services and Client Assistance Funding for Eviction Prevention and Expungement; and
- \$200,000 for Re-housing Stabilization for New Post-incarceration Short-term Housing Program.

In addition to the Prop 47 Grant and working occurring with CalAIM, 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 re-offense 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 re-offense. 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

- Reduce Recidivism and Returns to Custody
- Increase Post Release Connections to Community-based Behavioral Health Services for Persons with a Serious Mental Illness or Substance Use Disorder

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.

Prior and Planned Spending

The Sheriff's Office intends to support Jail Discharge Support: Benefit Assistance, Clothing, Transportation, and Housing Linkages in FY 24/25 using AB 109 funds.

In FY 24/25, services and supplies, including planned contracted services, will be funded by AB 109 as described below:

- Court-ordered batterer's treatment (\$79,200)
- Victim advocate services (\$12,900)
- Counseling and treatment facilitation (\$447,185)
- Post Release Housing for men and women (\$121,250)

The Probation Department intends to support Jail Discharge Support: Benefit Assistance, Clothing, Transportation, and Housing Linkages in FY 24/25 using AB 109 funds.

In FY 24/25, services and supplies, including planned contracted services, will be funded by AB 109 as described below:

- Emergency housing liaison services (\$40,000)

B3. 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

- Support Countywide Efforts to Reduce the Resource Demands Facing Jail Facilities
- Increase Post Release Connections to Community-based Behavioral Health Services for Persons with a Serious Mental Illness or Substance Use Disorder
- 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 with cases pending resolution. Reimbursable costs include salaries and benefits for the employees administering the program as well as services and supplies.
- Quarterly claims should include the number of employees dedicated to this program, the number of individuals 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).

Prior and Planned Spending

In FY 23/24, no reimbursements were made for this program/service. There are also no planned expenses for FY 24/25 using AB 109 funds.

B4. Alternative Sentencing Programs (Home Detention and Work Release)

Description

As of August 2024, the Sheriff's Office alternative custody programs, including the Home Detention Electronic Monitoring (EM) program, work project alternative, and alternative sentencing program, collectively averaged about 914 active participants.

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 maintains partnerships with various non-profit organizations to provide services focusing on education, skill development, and job placement for offenders participating in the Home Detention/EM program. The purpose of referring offenders to these programs is to promote positive change in the offenders thinking and behaviors by focusing on the elimination of criminogenic risk factors. This is completed thru promoting skill building in the pursuit of education, career development, 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.

Goal Alignment

- Support Countywide Efforts to Reduce the Resource Demands Facing Jail Facilities
- 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 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.

Prior and Planned Spending

The Sheriff's Office plans to continue to support its Alternative Sentencing Programs (Home Detention and Work Release) in FY 24/25 using AB 109 funding.

For FY 24/25, funding will be used to support the salaries and benefits for forty-nine (49) positions:

- Sergeant (3)
- Deputy Range B (29)
- Sheriff Records Officer I (14)
- Sheriff Records Officer II (2)
- Sheriff Records Specialist I (1)

Services and supplies, including planned contracted services, as described below:

- Home Detention Inmate Drug Testing (\$200,000)

B5. 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

- Support Countywide Efforts to Reduce the Resource Demands Facing Jail Facilities
- Reduce Recidivism and Returns to Custody
- Increase Post Release Connections to Community-based Behavioral Health Services for Persons with a Serious Mental Illness or Substance Use Disorder

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.

Prior and Planned Spending

The Probation Department plans to continue to support Adult Day Reporting Centers in FY 24/25 using AB 109 funding. Planned staffing for FY 24/25 is below:

- Deputy Probation Officer (17)
- Sr Deputy Probation Officer (6)
- Supv Probation Officer (2)
- Office Assistant Lv 2 (2)
- Sr Office Assistant (3)

Services and supplies, including contracted services, will be funded as described below:

- Programming and Treatment Services (\$1,547,621)
- Construction Training (\$134,974)

B6. 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

- Support Countywide Efforts to Reduce the Resource Demands Facing Jail Facilities
- Reduce Recidivism and Returns to Custody
- Increase Post Release Connections to Community-based Behavioral Health Services for Persons with a Serious Mental Illness or Substance Use Disorder

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.
- 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.

Prior and Planned Spending

In FY 23/24, no reimbursements were made for this program/service. There are also no planned expenses for FY 24/25 using AB 109 funds.

B7. 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.

A 2021 Bureau of Justice Statistics study found that 66% of people released from prison in 24 different states in 2008 were re-arrested within three years; the SSO Reentry program recidivism rate averages 55%, with those who complete our in-custody treatment program averaging a rate of 45%. This rate further improves to 30% for those participants who remain in contact post-release.

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 participants 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.

In addition to screening those who are already sentenced, Reentry Services has built a relationship with the District Attorney's Office, the Public Defender's Office, Conflict Criminal Defenders, Behavioral Health, and the Collaborative Courts to support pre-trial participants. It is recognized that the waitlist for residential rehabilitation is extensive, and the in-custody Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) program offered through the Reentry Services Unit can be a substitute for an out-of-custody residential rehabilitation program.

Reentry Services has been able to accept approximately 40 percent of the individuals that the court has brought forth for consideration. This partnership has proven beneficial in increasing the number of participants in Reentry programs and reducing the backlog in the court system. It has been found that the individuals being referred by the courts tend to have higher risk assessment scores and a greater need for Mental Health services. As the program continues to grow and expand, Reentry Services would benefit from the inclusion of additional mental health clinicians.

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 on earned GED certificates.

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 – Students 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. This program is currently on hold with no participants due to failing classroom infrastructure. The current culinary classroom needs significant improvements or replacement. Once a new classroom is in place, this vocation can restart and provide additional opportunities for participants in the program.
- 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. Participation in this program is currently limited due to needing to share instructional space with the facility kitchen, which results in scheduling interruptions and security issues. The dedicated classroom space is in disrepair and requires significant improvements or replacement.
- 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. This program is currently on hold as the Sheriff's Office CBO partner faces the challenge of finding a qualified full-time instructor. In the future, the Sheriff's Office is looking to contract directly with a part-time instructor, which would allow the program to run continuously without disruption during school district breaks and instructor absences.

- 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 participants with work skills and sensitivity training in preparing gentled wild horses for public adoption. The current trailer at the ranch is in extreme disrepair and requires replacement. A new trailer will provide classroom space to expand training during inclement weather, offer audio and video instruction, provide office space for instructors, and provide an appropriate and secure restroom space.

As Reentry Services and educational programs look to expand offerings throughout the RCCC facility, the Sheriff’s Office is continually challenged by a need for more space to accommodate group treatment sessions, classes, and one-on-one counseling meetings. This is because multiple entities, including mental health, recreation, chaplaincy, and social services, are all competing for limited space.

Reentry Services has secured funding for the replacement of the Culinary and Wild Horse Program Trailers again for fiscal year 2024/2025. The Sheriff’s Office has been unsuccessful in the purchase of these trailer replacement in the last three (3) years. The process has been started again for the FY 24/25 year.

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 rental or leasing of 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 individuals assessed during the quarter, and the number of individuals 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.

Prior and Planned Spending

The Sheriff’s Office plans to continue to support its Reentry Services Unit in FY 24/25 using AB 109 funding. For FY 24/25, funding will support the salaries and benefits for twelve (12) positions:

- Lieutenant (1)
- Sergeant (1)
- Deputy Range A (1)
- Deputy Range B (3)
- Sheriff Records Officer I (4)

- Human Services Social Worker (1)
- Administrative Services Officer II (1)

Services and supplies, including planned contracted services, for these programs are described below:

- Automotive Technology Program (\$89,415)
- Barista and Coffee Shop Training Program (\$155,820)
- Employment Specialist Counselors (\$166,320)
- Engraving Training & Education Program (\$95,920)
- Reentry Specialist Supervisor (\$91,605)
- Wild Horse Training Program (\$96,825)
- Construction Vocation Instructor (\$85,000)

B8. 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.

Prior and Planned Spending

In FY 23/24, no reimbursements were made for this program/service. There are also no planned expenses for FY 24/25 using AB 109 funds.

C- Additional Eligible Expenses as Determined by the CCP

Some programs and services will require direct approval from the CCP before they may be deemed eligible. This includes capital expenditures as well as innovative programs and services that are not clearly identified in one of the existing eligible expense categories. Requests for approval must clearly demonstrate how the proposal will support one or more of the overarching goals in the approved AB 109 Plan 2024 Update. Goal alignment, reimbursable entities, reimbursement restrictions, and annual reporting metrics must be included with the proposal.

Innovative Programs and Services

The CCPAB and CCP recognize that innovative ideas for additional programs and services may occur between the approval of the 2024 Plan Update and the approval of the 2025-26 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.

Capital Expenses

Capital expenditures, including funds requests to support the physical acquisition or improvement of buildings, vehicles, equipment exceeding \$5,000, or land, also require approval from the CCP.

Prior and Planned Spending

Prior to the AB 109 Plan 2023 Update, this expense category did not exist. As a result, there were no expenses under this category in FY 23/24. Additionally, no requests were received in preparation for the FY 24/25 Budget under this category.

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. As of the approved California State budget for FY 24/25, counties will no longer receive dedicated planning funds to support annual AB 109 reporting requirements.

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:

- Improve data collection efforts and expand staff access to data resources, including the production of queries and reports to monitor recidivism. Based on the data to be collected in FY 24/25 through quarterly and annual submissions from recipient agencies, and information available in the County’s Jail Population Reduction Plan Status Reports, the CCP and CCPAB will have a stronger foundation on which to build future recommendations.
 - By sharing detailed information about prior and planned spending, the CCP and CCPAB will be better equipped to evaluate the feasibility and reasonableness of service or funding limits for each eligible program and service category.
 - With this information, there can be greater transparency about the funds provided to Community-Based Organizations in each of the eligible program and service categories.
 - Data on program costs and use, in relation to information gleaned by monitoring state revenue projections, can help the CCP and CCPAB determine whether program and service categories should be removed from eligibility, if it is not reasonable to expect that they can or will be funded using AB 109 in the foreseeable future.
 - Efforts should be made to better understand and document other the other funding sources (beyond AB 109) that support the eligible programs and services to better inform the public and provide context for their inclusion in the AB 109 Plan.
- Improve the Plan’s ability to document progress toward achieving its goals by adding specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound (SMART) objectives for each.
- Continue the work initiated in 2024 to develop an understanding of racial disparities within the AB 109 population and individuals receiving services through AB 109 funded programs, and to elevate the voices of crime survivors and family members in the planning process.
- Develop an understanding of the impact of housing status on participants in AB 109 funded programs.
- Expand community engagement in AB 109 planning processes by promoting CCP and CCPAB meetings, increasing transparency of materials available online, and conducting dedicated outreach.

Appendix A: Community Corrections Partnership Membership

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

*Indicates members of the Executive (Voting) Committee

Appendix B: CCP Advisory Board Membership

Member	Name and Title (if applicable)
Community Member (Chair)	Melinda Avey
Community Member	Abdoul Rodney Davis
Community Member	Tamara Lacey
Community Member	Brad Washburn
District Attorney's Office	Andrew Soloman, Assistant Chief Deputy District Attorney <i>Alternate: William Satchell, Assistant Chief Deputy District Attorney</i>
Probation Department	Patrick Michael, Assistant Chief Deputy <i>Alternate: Randal Beebe, Supervising Probation Officer</i>
Public Defender's Office (Vice Chair)	Joseph Cress, Chief Assistant Public Defender <i>Alternate: Alice Michel, Chief Assistant Public Defender</i>
Sacramento Police Department	Lt. William Conner
Sheriff's Office	Lt. Chris Baker, Reentry Services Unit <i>Alternate: Sgt. Matthew Hovermale, Reentry Services Unit</i>
Social Services	Tianna Hammock, Human Services Division Manager
Superior Court	Michelle Jeremiah, Director of Operations

Appendix C: 2024-25 Budget Allocations and Approved Growth Requests

The following AB 109 funding allocations were approved by the Board of Supervisors for FY 24/25. Many departments use a portion of their approved allocation to contract with community-based organizations.

Department	FY 23/24 Adopted Budget	FY 23/24 Budget Allocation at Year End ²	FY 23/24 Expenses	FY 24/25 Adopted Budget	% of Total FY 24/25 AB 109 Funds	% Increase from FY 23/24 Year End Allocation
Probation	\$33,130,516	\$33,130,516	\$33,130,516	\$34,124,431	44.58%	3%
Health Services (Adult Correctional Health)	\$14,354,774	\$10,739,751	\$10,739,751	\$12,170,000	15.90%	13%
Sheriff	\$25,173,419	\$25,173,419	\$25,173,419	\$25,519,750	33.34%	1%
District Attorney	\$1,047,748	\$1,047,748	\$1,047,748	\$3,004,619 ³	3.92%	187%
Public Defender	\$1,094,122	\$1,094,122	\$1,094,122	\$1,733,944	2.27%	58%
Total Allocations	\$74,800,579	\$71,185,556	\$71,185,556	\$76,552,744	100%	8%

Approved Growth Requests involving AB 109 Funding:

Department	Growth Request Summary	Appropriations
Public Defender	PD Case Management System: 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 AB 109 Priority Plans B2, B3, and B7 (from AB 109 Plan 2023 Update) by streamlining the processing of mental health diversion and collaborative court cases, pretrial needs assessment and support services, and expungement and record modification services.	\$376,000

² Departments monitor their budgets throughout the year and provide expense projections to the Office of Budget and Debt Management. These projections are used to adjust final allocations before the end of the fiscal year.

³ Elimination of the Crime Lab as an eligible expense under the AB 109 Plan 2023 Update created the opportunity for more of the District Attorney's Office planned expenses for Mental Health Diversion and Collaborative Courts to be reimbursed. This did not increase the overall funding for the District Attorney's Office, but simply reduced the impact to the County's General Fund.

Appendix D: AB 109 Funded Full Time Equivalent (FTE) Positions for FY 24/25 by Eligible Program and Service

The following AB 109 funding allocations were approved by the Board of Supervisors for FY 24/25. Many departments use a portion of their approved allocation to contract with community-based organizations.

Eligible Program/Service	District Attorney	Health Services	Sheriff	Probation	Public Defender	Total FTE
A1. Housing of AB 109 Inmates in County Jail Facilities			0			0
A2. Supervision of AB 109 Offenders				105		105
A3. Correctional Health Services for AB 109 Inmates		0				0
B1. Mental Health Diversion and Collaborative Courts	8.375	0		12	5	25.375
B2. Jail Discharge Planning and Support		0	0	0		0
B3. Pretrial Risk Assessment and Monitoring Services				0		0
B4. Alternative Sentencing Programs			49			49
B5. Adult Day Reporting Centers				30		30
B6. Pretrial Needs Assessment and Support Services					0	0
B7. Reentry Services			12			12
B8. Expungement and Record Modification Services	0				0	0
C. Additional Eligible Expenses as Determined by the CCP	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total AB 109-funded FTE	8.375	0	61	147	5	221.375

Appendix E: Program and Service Metrics for Annual Evaluations

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

Metrics	Data Source
B1. Mental Health Diversion and Collaborative Courts	
Count of persons assessed and reassessed Average length of time awaiting assessment while in custody Average length of time awaiting assessment – out of custody	Health Services
Count of persons referred to each court/program Count/percentage approved or accepted to each court/program, broken down by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender • Race/Ethnicity • Zip code Capacity and average number of participants in each court/program Percentage of persons graduated/completed for each court/program, broken down by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender • Race/Ethnicity • Zip code Percent of persons deleted (to incarceration) from each court/program, broken down by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender • Race/Ethnicity • Zip code Average length of time from arrest to acceptance into program (in custody) Average length of time from arrest to acceptance into court/program (out of custody)	Superior Court, Indigent Defense Departments (Mental Health Diversion), District Attorney (Collaborative Courts)
Recidivism rate (Collaborative Courts)	District Attorney
Return to custody/re-arrest rate within 3 years of acceptance (Mental Health Diversion)	Indigent Defense Departments
B2. Jail Discharge Support: Benefit Assistance, Clothing, Transportation, and Housing Linkages	
Count of persons connected to specific services, broken down by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender • Race/Ethnicity • Zip Code 	Department or Community-Based Organization providing services

Metrics	Data Source
B3. Pretrial Risk Assessment and Monitoring Services	
<p>Count of persons assessed, broken down by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender • Race/Ethnicity • Zip code <p>PSA scores for persons assessed, broken down by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender • Race/Ethnicity • Zip code <p>Count released to pretrial monitoring, broken down by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender • Race/Ethnicity • Zip code <p>Failure to appear rate for pretrial monitoring clients, broken down by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender • Race/Ethnicity • Zip code <p>New offense rate for pretrial monitoring clients, broken down by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender • Race/Ethnicity • Zip code 	<p>Probation Department</p>
B4. Alternative Sentencing Programs (Home Detention and Work Release)	
<p>Case counts in each program, broken down by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender • Race/Ethnicity • Zip code <p>Completion rates per program, broken down by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender • Race/Ethnicity • Zip code <p>Recidivism rates for each program</p>	<p>Sheriff's Office</p>
B5. Adult Day Reporting Centers	
<p>Count of participation for each ADRC location, broken down by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender • Race/Ethnicity • Zip code <p>Graduation/completion rates for each ADRC location, broken down by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender • Race/Ethnicity • Zip code <p>Recidivism rates</p>	<p>Probation Department</p>

Metrics	Source
B6. Pretrial Needs Assessment and Support Services	
Count of persons assessed, broken down by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender • Race/Ethnicity • Zip code Breakdown of needs identified (percentage of those assessed) Count of persons connected to specific services Average caseload for social workers Percentage of persons released from custody on own recognizance based on a pretrial needs assessment Failure to appear rate for individuals released based on a pretrial needs assessment New offense rate for individuals released based on a pretrial needs assessment	Indigent Defense Departments
B7. Reentry Services	
Case counts for these programs, broken down by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender • Race/Ethnicity • Zip code • Dispositional Status (Pretrial vs. Sentenced) Count of inmates eligible for but not receiving these services (waiting list) Recidivism rates for individuals who participated in reentry programs Vocational program completion rates GED initiation counts and completion percentage Job placement counts	Sheriff's Office
B8. Expungement and Record Modification Services	
Count of petitions/applications for record modification submitted, broken down by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender • Race/Ethnicity • Zip code Count of petitions/applications granted, broken down by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender • Race/Ethnicity • Zip code Backlog/waitlist count for record modification requests	Indigent Defense Departments