

Sacramento County Community Corrections Partnership

Public Safety Realignment Act

Assembly Bill 109 Plan – 2020 Update

Sacramento County Community Corrections Partnership

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Sacramento County Community Corrections Partnership AB 109 Plan - 2020 Update

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PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT ACT

Community Based Services are provided at three regional Adult Day Reporting Centers (ADRC)

On October 1, 2011, the Assembly Bill 109 Public Safety Realignment Act went into effect in Sacramento County and across California. The law altered the California criminal justice system by (a) shifting custody housing for convicted low-level offenders from state prison to local county jails, and (b) transferring the community supervision of designated parolees from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to local county probation departments. The intent of Assembly Bill 109 was to reduce the number of convicted offenders incarcerated in California’s state prison system by “realigning” them to local criminal justice agencies who are now responsible for these offender groups.

Under AB 109, the Penal Code was amended to provide incarceration terms in county jail rather than state prison for over 500 specific felony offenses. Offenders who must serve their sentence in county jail instead of state prison are known as County Jail Prison (N3) non-violent, non-serious, and non-sex offenders. Under the new law, a sentencing Superior Court judge has the option of splitting the sentence of a convicted (N3) defendant between an incarceration term in county jail and mandatory supervision. If the court sentences finds that, in the interest of justice, a convicted (N3) offender shall serve their full term of incarceration in jail (straight sentence), the offender is not supervised upon release.

Additionally, the law created a new offender status called “Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS).” The law requires that a county agency supervise any convicted felon released from state prison with a committing offense that was non-violent, non-serious, and not a high-risk sex offense, or inmates committed after admitting one serious or violent prior. The Sacramento Probation Department has been designated by the Board of Supervisors as the supervising County agency for the PRCS offender group.

The third offender group AB 109 assigns to counties includes state parole violators who are revoked into custody. With the exception of offenders sentenced to life with parole, this group is being revoked to local county jail instead of state prison. The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) continues to supervise parolees released from prison after serving a term for a serious or violent felony, murder, life, or certain sex offenses, as well as high-risk sex offenders and mentally disordered offenders. Parole revocations are now heard in Superior Court.

The Public Safety Realignment Act expanded the role and purpose of the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) which was previously established in Penal Code Section 1230 through Senate Bill 678. Pursuant to Assembly Bill 117, an Executive Committee of the CCP is required to prepare

an AB 109 Implementation Plan that will enable each county to meet the goals of the Public Safety Realignment legislation. The Executive Committee is comprised of the Chief Probation Officer (the Chair of the CCP); the Superior Court Presiding Judge; the District Attorney; the Public Defender; the Sheriff; a Police Chief; and the Administrator of Social Services.

Pursuant to the California Budget Act of 2020, the CCP must approve an updated AB 109 Plan by December 15, 2020. In order to continue implementation strategies without interruption, the AB 109 Plan must be accepted by the Board of Supervisors during the annual budget process. The Plan outlines specific programming and facility requirements needed to implement the custody, supervision, diversion program interventions, and judicial processing of realigned offenders and defendants who are now the responsibility of the Sacramento County Criminal Justice System. ***This document serves as Sacramento County’s Community Corrections Partnership’s (CCP) AB 109 Plan – 2020 Update. This plan is an update to what we have done in Sacramento County to comply with the Budget Act of 2020. This plan commits to public input and further development and possible modification on or before April 1, 2021. Approval of this plan neither contemplates nor mandates any particular allocation of resources.***

This AB 109 Plan is an update of the Long-Term Plan, continuing integration of jail inmate custody housing capacity and programming across three components of the County’s adult criminal justice system including (a) jail housing (Sheriff’s Office), (b) community supervision (Probation Department), and (c) treatment / programming (Correctional Health Services, Behavioral Health Services, Department of Human Assistance and contract providers for both the Sheriff’s Office and Probation Department). The treatment and programming embodies evidence-based assessment principles and includes increased services directed to in-custody detainee populations and offenders participating in expanded alternatives to incarceration and non-custody diversion programs.

The planning, development and implementation of the Long-Term AB 109 Plan and this 2020 Update has been shaped by several important principles held in common by the membership of the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP). Each program and incarceration alternative strategy is concerned with (a) maintaining community safety, (b) increasing treatment support for high-risk offenders, and (c) improving offender success rates and reducing recidivism. The Plan also recognizes that any successful approach to supervising the realigned population of offenders requires an accurate identification of those most likely to recidivate and monitoring them to increase compliance with conditions of supervision and promoting crime-free behavior by addressing service needs.

The AB 109 Plan focuses on both pretrial detainees and convicted (N3) post-sentence defendants incarcerated in the County’s Main Jail and Rio Cosumnes Correctional Facility (RCCC) and probationers supervised through the Probation Department’s Adult Day Reporting Centers (ADRC) and Community Supervision Units. The programming and inmate custody housing capacity is intended to permit the Sheriff’s Office and Probation Department to continue responding to the three groups of AB 109 offenders previously handled through the State Prison and Parole system.

Through the Plan, the Sheriff’s Office and Probation Department direct significant staff time and

financial resources to make evidence-based cognitive behavioral counseling, treatment, and rehabilitative programming available to the in- and out-of-custody AB 109 offender populations. Both agencies are also continuing to build the continuum of comprehensive reentry services that start in the jail and state prison when AB 109 and other local detainees transition into the community. A major emphasis in the reentry service programming is ensuring that reentry plan service needs are met and continue when offenders return to their neighborhoods. Under this Plan, the Sheriff's Office and Probation Department will also continue to collaborate and strengthen their working relationships with agency reentry staff and community-based service providers. The work the agencies are pursuing is intended to allow incarcerated offenders to participate in a broad-based, integrated supportive network comprised of community, and faith-based organizations, county government and Sacramento criminal justice agencies.

The AB 109 Plan also recommends funding for other agencies and divisions including (a) Correctional Health Services, (b) Behavioral Health Services, (c) County Substance Use Prevention and Treatment, (d) Department of Human Assistance, and (e) District Attorney's Office who are providing important services and resources including benefit eligibility assistance and emergency transitional housing to the AB 109 Realignment groups. These services are an important link with the direct reentry service work that is being focused on realigned offender populations.

PRIORITY CCP RECOMMENDATIONS

The CCP recognizes the overall intent of the AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Act. The "core" programming contained in this AB 109 Plan has been guided by research to implement the most cost-effective, evidence-based practices that reduce recidivism, victimization, and probation failure. As the AB 109 Plan recommendations continue to be implemented, the CCP will report outcomes and program progress.

Policies, practices, and services will be assessed and evaluated to determine their effectiveness. Program evaluation data will be shared. CCP members are committed to ongoing revision and improvement of this Plan to achieve the greatest possible effectiveness within available resources. While the annual total allocated AB 109 funding provided by the Legislature and the Governor's Office has not been adequate, the recommendations outlined in this AB 109 Plan fund an array of public / private service agencies who have extensive experience working with and addressing the needs of the AB 109 offender groups. The recommendations also include operational funding for the county jail system to hold realigned offenders accountable for the crimes they have committed while pursuing program interventions proven to reduce the likelihood of new offenses.

The passage and implementation of California's Public Safety Realignment AB 109 legislation presented significant and dramatic change for Sacramento County's adult correctional system. The CCP is requesting that the Board of Supervisors adopt these recommendations and continue to provide funding to the identified criminal justice and community service agencies.

The program categories recommended in the Plan include the following:

Sacramento AB 109 Plan – 2020 Update
Programs and Jail Custody Housing Categories and Priority Recommendations

Alternatives to Incarceration:

- Implementation of Jail Release and Pretrial Service Programs

Jail Housing Capacity:

- Sheriff's Office AB 109 Main Jail and RCCC inmate custody housing needs

Jail Inmate Services and Treatment:

- Implementation of jail inmate services and treatment: Evidenced-based risk / needs assessment, case managers, GED testing, college credit classes, job training, technical career education, alcohol/ drug counseling, cognitive behavior therapy, job search/ placement assistance and development of transitional offender reentry plans with wrap-around services

Crime Data Collection Analysis and Reporting:

- Centralized Crime Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting

Jail Mental Health Services:

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

Community Supervision:

- Implementation of the Sheriff's Office AB 109 Home Detention Electronic Monitoring (EM) Program with cognitive behavioral treatment services
- Implementation of Adult Day Reporting Centers (ADRC) and Community Supervision Units for Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) and Mandatory Supervision offenders with evidenced-based risk / needs assessment, cognitive behavioral therapy, alcohol/drug counseling, job/education assistance and development of transitional offender reentry plans with wrap around services
- PRCS and mandatory supervision offenders' psychotropic prescription medication needs

AB 109 Workload Augmentation:

- Crime Lab staffing, Crime Lab supplies, and District Attorney prosecutor staff augmentation for AB 109 workload

Benefit Eligibility Assistance and Transitional Housing:

- Assignment of Human Service Assistants to Adult Day Reporting Centers (ADRC) and RCCC Branch Jail to link AB 109 offenders to critical benefits including General Assistance (GA) and referrals to Cal-Fresh, Medi-Cal, SSI, Veterans Benefits, Cal-Works, and employment services
- Transitional emergency housing beds with wrap around services for up to 90 days for AB 109 offenders

STATE FUNDING ALLOCATIONS

The provisions of the Realignment Act legislation directs that the California Legislature, through the State budgeting process, establish a yearly funding level and allocation that counties will receive to implement their AB 109 Plans. The CCP developed this AB 109 Plan, which establishes the program categories and recommendations being submitted to the Board of Supervisors for review and acceptance. The Board of Supervisors will review and, as part of the County's fiscal year budget process, set the yearly allocations for the county departments and agency programs who are responsible for implementing the AB 109 Plan recommendations.

The CCP is also continuing the following two policies which addresses budget carryovers and use of annual program funding allocations:

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

This Plan shows the work the Sacramento CCP has been doing and how specific programs are being implemented. As statewide and local AB 109 program development and research data becomes available, the Sacramento CCP will consider modifications, new evidence-based programming offender interventions and other implementation recommendations.



Group and individual counseling is available to AB 109 (N3) detainees housed at the Sheriff's RCCC sentenced facility and PRCS and mandatory supervision offenders participating in Probation's network of Adult Day Reporting Centers (ADRC)

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Public Safety Realignment Act (AB 109) and subsequent amending legislation tasked counties with implementing the most significant change in criminal justice in California in more than three decades. The Realignment Act made fundamental changes to California’s adult correctional system, shifting from the state to counties certain responsibilities for most individuals convicted of non-serious, non-violent offenses. The intent of realignment is to reserve costly state prisons for individuals convicted of serious and violent offenses and to encourage counties to develop and implement evidence-based practices and alternatives to incarceration to limit future crimes and victims.

AB 109 Overview

The AB 109 Realignment Act shifted designated convicted felony defendants to California counties. Each county must develop an AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Plan accepted by the Board of Supervisors before funding can be reallocated to local law enforcement and other county justice agencies. The legislation assumes counties will handle this offender population in a different manner than the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) by utilizing a hybrid of incarceration time, community supervision, and/or alternative custody and diversion programs. Each AB 109 Plan must further identify evidence-based practices which can be established so that the community’s public safety is not jeopardized because of the realigned offender populations. The plan should outline specific programming and facility requirements needed for custody, supervision, diversion program interventions and judicial processing of convicted felony defendants the local criminal justice system assumed responsibility for on October 1, 2011.

The AB 109 and AB 117, bills taken together, created extensive changes to existing statutory law to reduce the number of convicted offenders incarcerated in California’s State Prison system and “realigned” specified offenders to local criminal justice agencies who are now responsible for managing them. This realignment and change in law was a response and partial solution to California’s budget issues and a U. S. Supreme Court order requiring the state to reduce prison overcrowding. Public Safety Realignment was proposed as a method to lower the state prison inmate population in the safest possible way by allowing for county-level management and supervision of certain offender groups as opposed to the alternative option of massive releases of state prison inmates to communities with no further supervision or accountability.

The intent of the realignment is to allow maximum local flexibility within the statutory framework set forth in these two pieces of legislation. The legislation requires a local collaborative planning and implementation process which emphasizes community-based corrections, intermediate sanctions and punishment, use of evidence-based practices / programs, and improved

supervision strategies. Further, the legislation states ***“The purpose of justice reinvestment is to manage and assign criminal justice populations more cost effectively, generating savings that can be reinvested in evidenced-based strategies that increase public safety while holding offenders accountable.”***

With the 2011 enactment of the AB 109 Realignment Act, the Legislature and State government correctional officials recognized that California criminal justice policies which rely on building and operating more prisons to address community safety concerns are not financially sustainable and do not result in improved community public safety. Equally important, the Realignment Act is based upon a fundamental acknowledgement that California counties are likely better positioned with staff and programming to integrate public health and social services as part of rehabilitation and offender reentry in ways that the State of California cannot.

The Realignment Act mandates that felons convicted of non-violent, non-serious and non-sex offenses (N3) serve their prison sentence in county jail instead of state prison. Offenders sentenced to serve determinate incarceration terms, whether it is in state prison or local custody as the law requires, serve a term directed by the Superior Court. For realigned offenders sentenced to a term in local custody, the law, with further modification to Penal Code Section 1170(h) as of January 1, 2015, presumes a judge will split a determinate sentence between custody and “mandatory supervision” unless it is deemed inappropriate in the interest of justice.

Additionally, the law created a new status called “Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS).” The law requires that a county agency supervise any convicted felon released from state prison with a committing offense that was non-violent, non-serious, and not a high-risk sex offense, or inmates committed after admitting one serious or violent prior. These offenders may have been serving a term that was enhanced with a prior serious or violent felony (strike prior). In accordance with AB 109 and AB 117 (Chapter 39, Statutes of 2011), each county is required to designate a supervising county agency for the new Post-Release Community Supervision Program. On July 26, 2011, the Sacramento Probation Department was designated by the Board of Supervisors as the supervising agency.

Under AB 109 legislation, the Penal Code was amended to provide incarceration terms in county jail rather than state prison for over 500 specific felony offenses. A sentencing Superior Court judge also has the option of splitting the sentence of a non-serious, non-violent, non sex offender (N3) between an incarceration term in county jail and mandatory supervision. If, in the interest of justice, the court sentences these convicted offenders to serve their full term of incarceration in county Jail, the offender will not be supervised upon release.

Key elements for each of the AB 109 offender groups whose supervision responsibilities have shifted to the counties include:

AB 109 Realignment Act Offender Groups

- ***Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) Offenders:*** Most felons released from state prison since October 1, 2011 are subject to county Post-Release Community Supervision. This includes felons serving a term after admitting one strike prior, low to mid risk sex offenders, and (N3s) serving a prison sentence. Offenders are returned to the county of last legal residence, not necessarily the county where the crime was committed. The maximum term of post-release supervision is three years; however, offenders without violations may be discharged after six months, and those who remain violation free for 12 months must be discharged. CDCR has no jurisdiction over any offender placed on Post-Release Community Supervision.
- ***Non-Violent, Non-Serious, Non-Sex (N3) Offenders Sentenced to Serve a Term in County Jail Followed by Mandatory Supervision:*** Felons sentenced to a term of imprisonment in county jail pursuant to Penal Code Section 1170(h) will be supervised by the Probation Department if the Superior Court opts to split the term of imprisonment between custody and “mandatory supervision.”

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) continues to supervise parolees released from prison after serving a term for a serious or violent felony, murder, and certain sex offenses, as well as high-risk sex and mentally disordered offenders. With the exception of offenders who have served life terms, all other parolees who violate the terms of their parole, cannot be returned to prison, but can serve a maximum sanction of 180 days in county jail.

Offenders placed on Post-Release Community Supervision are also subject to flash incarceration of up to ten days for violations of Post-Release Community Supervision conditions. For more serious violations, after a hearing before the Superior Court, an offender may be sanctioned by up to 180 days in county jail.

Effective October 1, 2011, the Superior Court assumed responsibility for offenders placed on Post-Release Community Supervision. Effective July 1, 2013, the court also began hearing all parole violations, with the exception of those who have served an indeterminate sentence (murder and specified sex offenders).

Key provisions and elements of the AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Act include the following:

Major AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Act Provisions

- **Felony Sentencing:** Revised the definition of a felony to include certain crimes that are punishable in jail for 16 months, two years, three years or more. Some offenses, including serious, violent, and sex offenses, are excluded, and sentences for those offenses will continue to be served in state prison.
- **Local Post-Release Community Supervision:** Offenders released from state prison on or after October 1, 2011 after serving a sentence for an eligible offense are subject to, for a period not to exceed three years, post-release community supervision provided by the Sacramento County Probation Department.
- **Revocations Heard and Served Locally:** Post-release community supervision and parole revocations are served in local jails (maximum revocation sentence is up to 180 days), with the exception of paroled offenders serving a life sentence and who have a revocation term of greater than 30 days. The local courts hear revocations of post-release community supervision and standard parole.
- **Changes to Custody Credits:** Jail inmates are able to earn four days of credit for every two days served. Time spent on pre-trial home detention (i.e., electronic monitoring), and work release earn only actual custody credit (day for day).
- **Alternative Custody:** Supports alternatives to local jail custody with programs such as work release and home detention. Inmates committed to County Jail may voluntarily participate or involuntarily be placed in a home detention program during their sentence in lieu of confinement in the County Jail. Penal Code Section 1203.018 also authorizes electronic monitoring for inmates being held in the county jail in lieu of bail. Offenders placed on electronic surveillance pursuant to PC 1203.018 will earn only actual custody credit (day for day). The Chief Probation Officer can offer an electronic monitoring and/or home detention program to individuals who are granted probation or are under post-release community supervision as a sanction for violating supervision conditions or as an aid to probation supervision.
- **Community-Based Sanctions:** Authorizes counties to use a range of community-based and intermediate sanctions other than jail incarceration alone or traditional routine probation supervision to hold offenders accountable and mitigate the need for Revocation Hearings.
- **Contract Beds:** Counties can contract back with the State to send local offenders to State Prison and/or Fire Camps. Counties are also able to contract with public community correctional facilities. Contracting does not extend to parole revocations.

AB 109 OFFENDER GROUPS

The Sacramento County criminal justice system now handles an average daily population (ADP) of new offenders that include the following:

***2019 Estimated Average Daily Population (ADP) of AB 109 Offenders
in the Sacramento County Criminal Justice System***

- 951 AB 109 offenders in county jail for flash incarceration sanctions, revocations, state parole violations, and (N3) felony offenses.
- 530 offenders serving a term of mandatory supervision provided by the probation department.
- 1,760 California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) offenders receiving Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) provided by the probation department.

Total AB 109 Average Daily Population (ADP) caseloads 3,241

The offenders shifted to local county jail custody, supervision and treatment under AB 109 Realignment have high needs in the area of substance abuse, mental health issues, post-release homelessness, and lack of educational/vocational skills. They also have other basic needs including insufficient problem solving skills, negative peer influences, and anti-social thinking.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP (CCP)

Across California, local corrections officials have worked to expand the use of evidence-based practices in sentencing, probation supervision and program interventions to reduce the state prison felony population. In 2009, Senate Bill 678 established the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) which is chaired by the local Chief Probation Officer. The CCP is charged with advising on the implementation of State SB 678 funded initiatives. AB 109 (2011) expanded the authority of the CCP to include the development of an AB 109 Plan and established an executive committee of the CCP as the approving authority for the Plan.

CCP Planning and Oversight

Since AB 109 Realignment went into effect, the Sacramento Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) has established a regular meeting schedule and recognizes the need for local criminal justice agencies and community partners to work together to effectively provide the programs and intervention services needed to respond to the Realignment legislation. From the inception of the CCP planning work, members recognized the need to address community concerns and to implement programming that is consistent with best practices, holding offenders accountable while reducing the likelihood of recidivism. In order to maintain public safety and to improve offender success rates, utilizing evidence-based interventions are a top priority. In reviewing programs and service interventions for realigned offender populations, the CCP relied on research to identify the most cost-effective, evidence-based practices that have been shown to lower recidivism, victimization, and probation failure.

The executive committee of the CCP oversees planning and implementation of programming and other recommendations identified in the local AB 109 Plan. The executive committee also advises

the Board of Supervisors on programming for the various components of the Plan. This AB 109 Plan for Sacramento County was developed by the executive committee, CCP members, and other key partners and updated to incorporate more current information, as mandated by the Budget Act of 2020. ***(See Appendix A: Sacramento County Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) Membership Roster)***

DEVELOPMENT OF THE AB 109 PLAN

The shifting of community supervision and housing from the California Department of Corrections (CDCR) to Sacramento County required a long-term comprehensive plan to effectively implement these modifications to the community's criminal justice system without compromising public safety. The State suggested that local AB 109 plans maximize the investment of criminal justice resources in proven evidenced-based correctional sanctions and intervention programs.

This AB 109 Plan explains how Sacramento County will continue managing realigned offenders now under its supervision. The legislation assumes that through the development of AB 109 Plans, counties will handle these offender populations differently than CDCR. Each AB 109 Plan is expected to identify evidence-based practices / services to ensure community safety is not jeopardized in light of the transferred offender populations. Additionally, each county's AB 109 Plan is expected to outline specific programming and inmate housing requirements needed for the custody, supervision, and diversion program interventions, and judicial processing of convicted felony defendants the county's justice system assumed responsibility for under realignment.

Central to the AB 109 Realignment Act is the core assumption that each county's CCP will play a critical role in developing programs and ensuring positive outcomes for realigned offenders. Treatment and other offender support programs are also critically important within the Sacramento local criminal justice system and must be fully integrated in the areas of supervision and custody. Building and sustaining effective working service delivery partnerships between ***(1) community-based services / treatment providers, (2) Behavioral Health Services, (3) Sheriff's Office, (4) Probation Department, (5) District Attorney, (6) Public Defender, and (7) Department of Human Assistance (DHA)*** to respond to realignment is also a major goal in the ongoing implementation of the programs contained in this planning document.

Another essential element embodied in the plan concerns the use and expansion of alternatives to incarceration programs and non-custody alternatives whenever possible to maximize offender success and prevent jail overcrowding without compromising public safety. The CCP recognizes that the realignment process is dynamic and requires monitoring and a capacity for approaches and programming to meet urgent needs and develop new opportunities.

AB 109 Plan - 2020 Update

The Sacramento County AB 109 Plan identifies policies and practices to continue implementing across three important areas including jail custody housing, community supervision, and treatment / programming provided by qualified provider organizations. The AB 109 Plan offers a set of strategies for ongoing management of the realigned offender populations in Sacramento County.

Successful approaches to supervising realigned offenders requires an accurate identification of those most likely to recidivate, monitoring them extensively to increase compliance with conditions of supervision, and providing effective services to address identified needs and promote crime-free behavior. The mere consequence of serving time in county jail and/or community supervision is not sufficient to reduce criminal activity. Reduction of criminal behavior must also include targeting the risk factors that contribute to criminal activity.

Risk factors, when addressed, can directly affect the offender's likelihood for recidivism. Based upon an assessment of each offender, these needs can be prioritized and specific services focused on each individual's greatest needs. The CCP will continue to meet regularly to monitor and report on efforts in response to the AB 109 Plan. The CCP will also work to evaluate programs and services and carry out community outreach efforts to inform the public about the progress. ***In addition, the CCP will consider new research and evidence-based programming data as it becomes available.***

STATE FUNDING FOR AB 109 REALIGNMENT

The Realignment legislation initially provided nine months of funding from the State to the counties to implement the Realignment law. The California State budget, passed by the legislature and signed by the Governor for each year has provided yearly funding allocations for counties to continue the implementation of the AB 109 Realignment Act Plans.

Sacramento County AB 109 funding allocations support ongoing planning and implementation of programs and services, both custody and community based, developed through the CCP and identified in the Realignment Plan. The following chart summarizes the annual funding allocations Sacramento County has received and allocation categories funding has been directed to since the Realignment legislation began in 2011.

Sacramento County AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Funding									
Allocation Category	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20
<i>AB 109 One -Time Start-up Allocation:</i>	\$927,200								
<i>CCP Annual Planning Allocation:</i>	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
<i>AB 109 Program Base Funding Allocation:</i> AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Base funding is intended to cover all aspects of the adult correctional population shift for realigned convicted N3 offenders, local PRCS supervision caseloads, and parole violators.	\$13,140,278	\$28,075,313	\$33,271,361	\$31,859,965	\$41,572,174	\$43,602,342	\$46,584,483	\$49,216,898	\$43,241,438
<i>Growth Funding Allocation:</i>			\$2,160,204	\$3,420,505	\$3,679,007	\$1,337,531	\$2,532,450	\$8,597,884	\$4,519,457
TOTAL	\$14,267,478	\$28,275,313	\$35,631,565	\$35,480,470	\$45,451,181	\$45,139,873	\$49,316,933	\$58,014,782	\$47,960,895

AB 109 funding allocation categories from the state include One-Time Start-up funds, Annual Planning funds, AB 109 Program Base funds, and Growth Funding. Growth funding is dependent on increases in sales tax revenue, which did not occur in FY 2019-20, so there will not be a growth allocation for FY 2020-21. In Year 1 (FY 2011-12), Sacramento County received a nine-month allocation totaling \$14,267,478 for start-up, planning, and initial program implementation. In 2012, Senate Bill 1020 (Chapter 40, Statutes of 2012) amended the California Government Code to provide an additional escalation and growth factor for the Realignment Act county funding. In Year 2 (FY 2012-13), the Sacramento County received a total of \$28,275,313. Total funding in Year 3 (FY 2013-14) was \$35,631,565. Total funding in FY 2014-15 was \$ 35,480,470.

For subsequent fiscal years, the Governor’s proposed yearly budget has included state-wide funding allocation recommendations to the legislature for the ongoing implementation of the AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Act. Individual county allocations, including Sacramento County’s, have been established by the State Department of Finance with a recommendation from the California State Association of Counties Realignment Allocation Committee. Total funding allocated to Sacramento County in FY 2015-16 was \$ 45,451,181, in FY 2016-17 it was \$45,139,873, in FY 2017-18 it was \$ 49,316,933, in FY 2018-19 it was \$ 58,014,782, and in FY 2019-20 it was \$ 47,960,895.



The Main Jail provides custody housing for AB 109 flash incarcerations, pre-revocation parolees, and inmates with significant serious mental health disorders



The RCCC sentenced facility provides custody housing for AB 109 convicted (N3) inmates and post-revocation PRCS inmates and parolees

AB 109 OFFENDER POPULATION GROUPS

In 2019, the Sacramento County Sheriff’s Office, Probation Department and other AB 109 partnering service agencies handled an average total caseload of 3,241 AB 109 offenders. Approximately 29% of the AB 109 caseload (951) was County Jail Prison (N3) detainees, parolees, revocation and flash incarceration inmates housed in the Main Jail or Rio Cosumnes Correctional Center (RCCC) detention facilities. The other 71% of the AB 109 population (2,290) included Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) and mandatory supervision offenders.



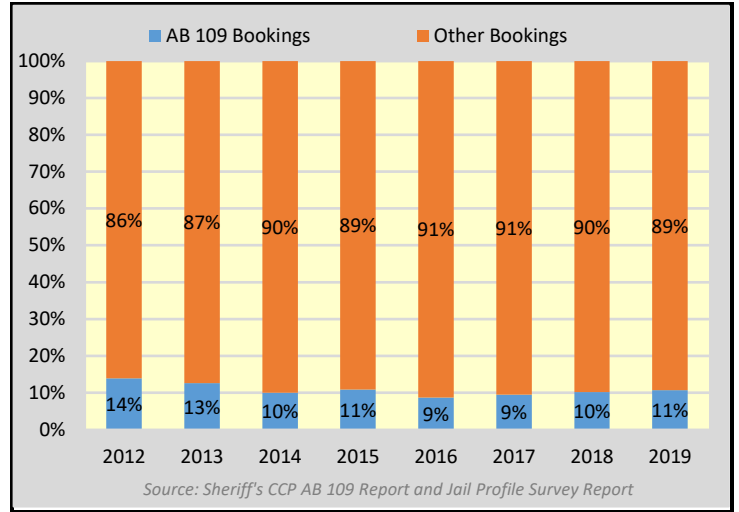
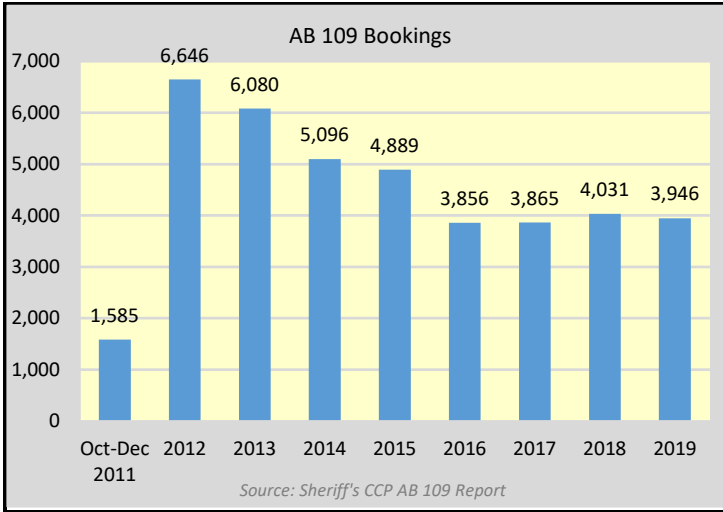
Nearly one out of four (26.9%) individuals under the Sheriff’s jurisdiction are participating in alternative to incarceration programs

The AB 109 Realignment Act has impacted county jail custody trends. In terms of monthly jail booking trends, during 2012, the first full year of the AB 109 Realignment Act, the Sacramento County Jail processed an average of 554 realignment detainee bookings a month. Since 2012, consistent with the overall jail booking trend, the monthly average AB 109 bookings have declined. In 2019, the jail processed an average of 330 realignment detainee bookings a month.

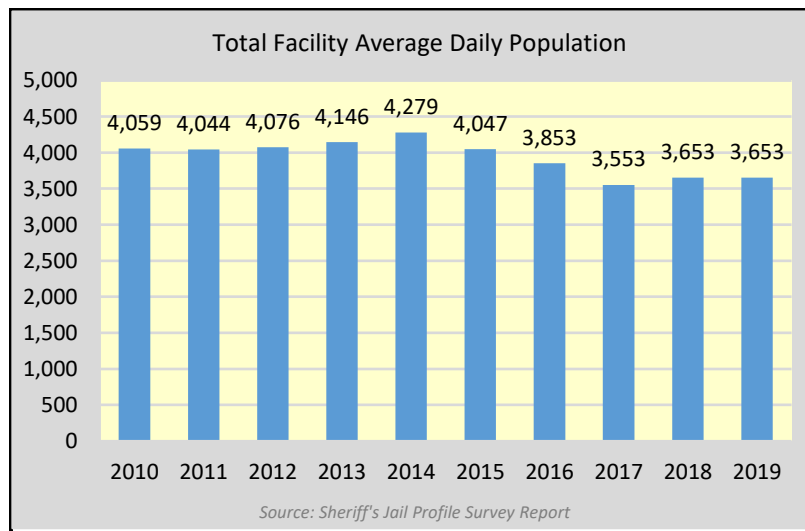
Sacramento County AB 109 (N3), Parole and PRCS Inmate Booking Trends 2011 - 2019				
Year	(N3), Parole and PRCS Inmates			AB 109 Bookings
	(N3) Inmates	Parolees (3056)	PRCS Detainees	Total
2011:	165	1,358	62	1,585
2012:	521	5,416	709	6,646
2013:	616	4,174	1,290	6,080
2014:	694	2,997	1,405	5,096
2015:	601	2,662	1,626	4,889
2016:	560	2,168	1,128	3,856
2017:	542	2,060	1,263	3,865
2018:	671	2,167	1,193	4,031
2019:	469	2,226	1,251	3,946
2019 Avg. Monthly AB 109 Bookings	40	186	104	330
Percent (%)	12.1%	56.3%	31.6%	100.0%

Source: Sheriff’s CCP AB 109 Report

In 2019, approximately 12.1% (40) of the jail bookings were (N3) sentenced inmates. Another 56.3% (186) were parolees, and the remaining 31.6% (104) were PRCS flash incarceration and pre- and post-revocation detainees.



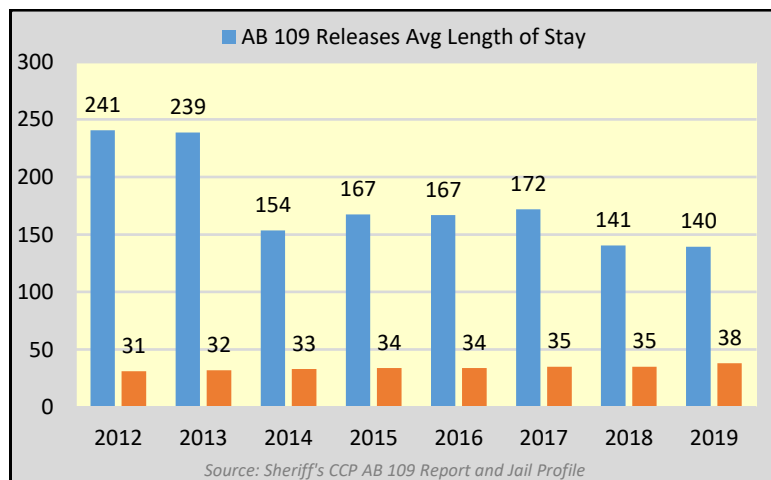
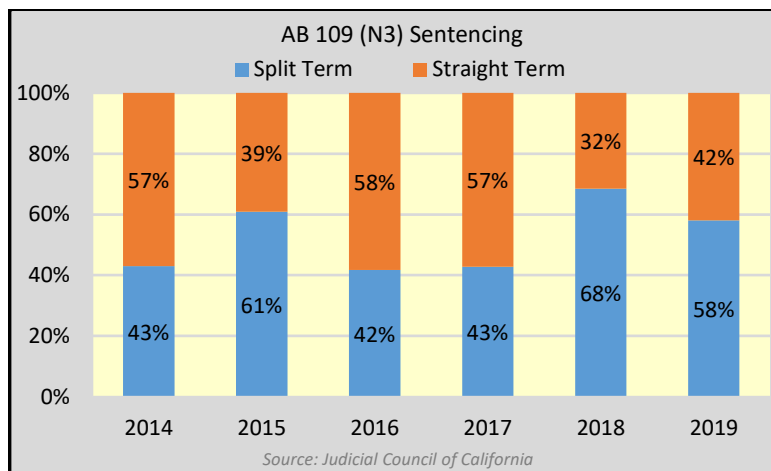
In 2019, the jail system's average daily inmate population levels further show that among the average total 3,653 inmates detained in the Sacramento County Jail, 951 (26%) were AB 109 County Jail Prison (N3) convicted felony defendants sentenced to county jail, parolees (3056 PC), or PRCS offenders held in custody under the Realignment Act flash incarceration provisions of the law. The other average total 2,702 (74%) incarcerated inmates were pretrial and sentenced local adult offenders and other detainees being held on warrants and holds from federal / state law enforcement agencies.



Additionally, in 2019, the Sacramento County Probation Department supervised an average caseload of another 1,681 PRCS and 428 mandatory supervision AB 109 probationers. The supervision population includes AB 109 offenders assigned to the Department’s Adult Day Reporting Centers and Field Supervision Units where realigned offenders are being handled by probation officers assigned to supervise intensive supervision offender caseloads and specialized Supervision Units.

TYPE AND LENGTH OF AB 109 (N3) COURT SENTENCES

Since AB 109 was initially implemented in 2011, through October 2013, a total of 971 County Jail Prison (N3) felony defendants have been convicted and sentenced by the Superior Court to county jail. Initially, the majority of County Jail Prison (N3) convicted felony defendants were sentenced to a straight jail term without follow-up mandatory supervision by probation. Subsequent changes to PC 1170(h)(5)(A) added that Superior Court must find, in the interest of justice, it is not appropriate to impose a concluding term of mandatory supervision when imposing a straight jail term sentence for County Jail Prison (N3) convicted felony defendants. ***In 2019, 58.0% of realigned (N3) offender received a split sentence that includes a mandatory supervision period through the probation department upon release from custody.***



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

COUNTY JAIL PRISON (N3) CONVICTION OFFENSES AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

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

A profile of those with County Jail Prison (N3) convictions in 2019 shows that 13.8% of the (N3) detainees sentenced to County Jail were female and 85.2% were male. Only 12.9% were under the age of 25, with the majority (71.9%) between 25 and 44 years of age. About 15% were 45 to 64 years old, and five out of every 10 (52.2%) were ethnic minorities (Black, Hispanic, and other).

Demographic Characteristics of Offenders Sentenced to County Jail Prison (N3) 2019		
Selected Demographic Characteristics	County Jail Prison (N3)*	
	Number	Percent
Gender:		
Male	449	85.2%
Female	<u>78</u>	<u>13.8%</u>
Total	527	100.0%
Age Group:		
18 - 21	6	1.1%
21 - 24	62	11.8%
25 - 44	379	71.9%
45 - 64	79	15.0%
65 and up	<u>1</u>	<u>0.2%</u>
Total	527	100.0%
Ethnicity		
White	252	47.8%
Black	129	24.5%
Hispanic	110	20.9%
Other	<u>36</u>	<u>6.8%</u>
Total	527	100.0%

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

ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION

Sacramento County has taken significant steps to maximize use of recognized pretrial and post-sentence alternatives to incarceration programs and innovative case processing practices in an effort to avoid detention system overcrowding. The Sheriff's Office has developed four major alternatives and early release protocols for incarcerated inmates. The programs were implemented in response to the impact the AB 109 Realignment legislation on the county's jail

system. The four alternative programs include a **(1) Jail Cite and Release Protocol, (2) Pretrial Own Recognizance (OR) Release Program, (3) the Sheriff's Work Release Program, and (4) Sheriff's Home Detention and Electronic Monitoring Program.**

The expanded use of citation release allows detained misdemeanants to remain in the community while their arrest incident is adjudicated through Superior Court. Use of the Main Jail's cite and release policies eliminates an unnecessary burden on the Jail. The Pretrial OR Release Program is intended to reduce the number of offenders in the jail that are pending trial. With the Pretrial Release program the offender's risk of re-arrest or potential failure to appear before the Court is considered.

The Sheriff's Work Release Program is the county criminal justice system's major post-sentence alternative to incarceration program. The Program helps reduce the inmate population within RCCC by releasing sentenced inmates who qualify for the alternative programming in lieu of jail incarceration.

The Sheriff's Office also has electronic monitoring units for their Home Detention Program. With the passage of AB 109, the Program was expanded to accommodate 300 - 350 participants. Expansion of the Home Detention Electronic Monitoring Program (EM) is intended to provide the county with a strictly monitored program designed to safely divert convicted higher-risk offenders from county jail incarceration to a community-based regiment of supervised home detention that promotes participation in service programs and employment opportunities.

In addition, the local justice system has implemented specialized supervision and programming. Probation has added three regional Adult Day Reporting Centers (ADRC) which have been designed around national best practice research. One of the three ADRC's is supported with Realignment funds.

These programs have allowed qualified offenders to fulfill their sentences without occupying jail beds. The Probation Department has also recommended split sentences for AB 109 offenders under Section 1170(h) of the Penal Code as often as possible, which further reduces the need for long-term bed space in the county jail and allows offenders to spend a significant portion of their sentenced time out in the community where Probation facilitates access to services that address identified needs.



Three Probation AB 109 Adult Day Reporting Centers have been established including this North Area office located 1215 Del Paso Blvd

Probation also utilizes flash incarceration sanctions, when necessary, to ensure continued compliance with community supervision requirements for the PRCS population. Since flash incarceration is limited to a maximum of ten days in the jail, this program operates as an alternative to incarceration by providing a graduated intermediate sanction process to encourage

compliance rather than rebooking offenders who are not meeting supervision requirements to serve the remainder of their terms in jail.

IMPACT AND EFFECTIVENESS OF INCARCERATION ALTERNATIVES

The importance of jail incarceration alternative programs has clearly emerged in counties like Sacramento since the implementation of AB 109 Realignment, which has brought larger numbers of long term, sentenced inmates into county jails. The Sheriff’s Own Recognizance (OR) Release Program in which the Virginia Pretrial Risk Assessment Instrument (VPRAI) has been used to assess new offense and failure to appear (FTA) risk, halted in October 2019 in order to test a Pretrial Assessment and Monitoring Pilot operated by the Probation Department through a grant awarded to Sacramento Superior Court. From January through September 2019, the Sheriff’s Pretrial OR Release Program screened 7,828 felony pretrial defendants with 40% (3,135) qualified for an interview. Of 2,312 defendants interviewed for Pretrial OR Release during the nine-month period, 25.4% (587) of the pretrial offenders were approved by the Court’s for an early OR jail release. Among the defendants that were released, approximately 73% appeared in Court to respond to the District Attorney’s criminal charges. Only 14.5% were issued an FTA Warrant for failing to keep their scheduled Court hearing date.

<u>Sacramento County AB-109 Jail Pretrial OR Release Program</u> <u>January - September 2019</u>		
<u>In-Custody Defendants</u> <u>Interviewed</u>	<u>OR Releases Approved</u> <u>by Judge</u>	<u>Defendants with an FTA</u> <u>at Court Hearing</u>
2,312	587 (25.4%)	85 (14.5%)

In 2019, the AB 109 Sheriff’s Home Detention Electronic Monitoring (EM) Program had an average daily population of approximately 200 sentenced inmates. The program has substantially expanded since 2013, when the EM program had an average daily population of 33 offenders. EM participants are in the program for a maximum of 12 months. The majority of offenders supervised through the program successfully complete all program monitoring requirements.

The Sacramento County Sheriff’s Office also has a Work Project as an alternative to incarceration. It is either provided by the court at the time of sentencing or is offered to eligible inmates as an early release option. Program participants are not required to have a permanent home address. They also are not drug tested. Program accountability is focused on attendance and work performance. Offenders who participate through early release from the County Jail, typically have approximately 60 day or less to complete their sentence. In 2019, the program averaged about 1,300 active participants. If the Sheriff’s Department did not operate the three incarceration programs, the inmate count in the County Jail would likely increase significantly.

The importance and value the Sheriff’s Office has placed on jail alternative programs is clear. If they did not operate these alternative to incarceration programs, the inmate count in the County Jail would likely be significantly higher than the 2019 average daily population of 3,653.

PROGRAMS, SERVICES AND CUSTODY HOUSING PRIORITY RECOMMENDATIONS

The programs and services adopted by the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) for the Sacramento Long-Term AB 109 Plan and continued through this 2020 update take into consideration the multi-faceted risk and needs characteristics of the AB 109 offender groups and the necessary resources to achieve desired public safety outcomes. The AB 109 Plan integrates strategies and “core” programs that include (1) alternatives to incarceration, (2) custody housing, (3) alternative custody diversion programs, (4) community supervision, (5) evidence-based assessments, treatment interventions, programming, and a (6) continuum of intermediate sanctions for program violations.



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

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

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

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

**Sacramento County Community Corrections Partnership
AB 109 Public Plan – 2020 Update
Program Guidelines and Key Operational Elements**

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

The AB 109 Plan focuses on the continued implementation of programming which is consistent with best identified practices for improving offender success rates by lowering recidivism, victimization and program failure rates. Formalizing service delivery partnerships between qualified providers is also a major goal in the continued implementation of these realignment programs. A central focus of the programming is to develop and strengthen collaborations that result in positive outcomes for the Sacramento County justice system and individual AB 109 offenders. The program categories recommended in the Plan include the following:

<i>Sacramento AB 109 Plan – 2020 Update</i> <i>Programs and Jail Custody Housing Categories and Priority Recommendations</i>
<i>Alternatives to Incarceration:</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Implementation of Jail Release and Pretrial Program
<i>Jail Housing Capacity:</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Sheriff’s Office AB 109 Main Jail and RCCC inmate custody housing needs
<i>Jail Inmate Services and Treatment:</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Implementation of jail inmate services and treatment: Evidenced-based risk / needs assessment, case managers, GED testing, college credit classes, job training, technical career education, alcohol/ drug counseling, cognitive behavior therapy, job search/ placement assistance and development of transitional offender reentry plans with wrap-around services
<i>Crime Data Collection Analysis and Reporting:</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Centralized Crime Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting
<i>Jail Mental Health Services:</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Assessments, clinical treatment, case management and psychotropic prescription medications for AB 109 sentenced offenders and parolees needing crisis counseling and other supportive mental health services
<i>Community Supervision:</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Implementation of the Sheriff’s Office AB 109 Home Detention Electronic Monitoring (EM) Program with cognitive behavioral treatment services ■ Implementation of Adult Day Reporting Centers (ADRC) and Intensive Supervision Units for Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) and Mandatory Supervision offenders with evidenced-based risk / needs assessment, cognitive behavioral therapy, alcohol/drug counseling, job/education assistance and development of transitional offender reentry plans with wrap around services ■ PRCS and mandatory supervision offenders’ psychotropic prescription medication needs
<i>AB 109 Workload Augmentation:</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Crime Lab staffing, Crime Lab supplies, and District Attorney prosecutor staff augmentation for AB 109 workload
<i>Benefit Eligibility Assistance and Transitional Housing:</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Assignment of Human Service Assistants to Adult Day Reporting Centers (ADRC) and RCCC Branch Jail to link AB 109 offenders to critical benefits including General Assistance (GA) and referrals to Cal-Fresh, Medi-Cal, SSI, Veterans Benefits, Cal-Works, and employment services ■ Transitional emergency housing beds with wrap around services for up to 90 days for AB 109 offenders

The following information in this section of the AB 109 Plan is intended to provide important background information about the goals, objectives and key characteristics of the programming that is being supported by the CCP recommendations.

The AB 109 Plan integrates jail housing capacity and treatment / service programming for the Sheriff's Office that includes the (a) Jail Release and Pretrial Program, (b) jail inmate services programs including evidence-based risk / needs assessments, cognitive behavioral therapy, alcohol / drug counseling, job / educational assistance, development of transitional reentry plans, and (c) regional law enforcement AB 109 crime data collection, analysis and reporting.



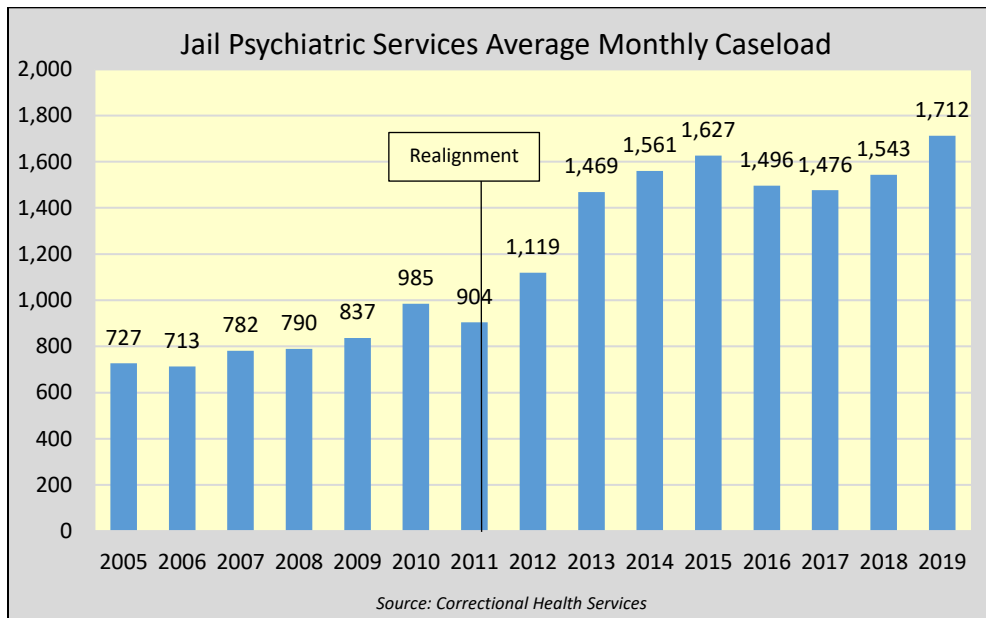
A wide range of practical "hands on" job development programming is available to detainees at RCCC

ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION

The Jail Release and Pretrial Program is designed to assist jail custody staff and the Court with the identification, investigation, and early release of felony jail detainees who may qualify for an "own recognizant" (OR) jail release. The Program is staffed by Sheriff's personnel who provide screening of jail pretrial detainees booked into the Main Jail. The Program has historically used the Virginia Pretrial Risk Assessment Instrument (VPRAI), an objective, research-based instrument that identifies a defendant's level of risk of failure (failure to appear and/or new arrest) if released pending trial. Since October 2019, the Sheriff's Office has focused pretrial efforts on identification of those who have been booked on lower level offenses and can be safely released without being placed in housing units, typically within 24 hours of booking. This pretrial release population, known as "Quicks," accounted for 26% of all releases in 2019.

JAIL HOUSING CAPACITY

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



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

JAIL INMATE SERVICES AND TREATMENT

The Plan also recommends funding for the Sheriff’s expanded custody treatment and reentry services and evidence-based programming for the AB 109 (N3) offenders convicted and sentenced to county jail and return-to-custody parole and probation violators incarcerated in the county jail system. The Sheriff is using contract service providers knowledgeable in evidence based and “best practice” program and treatment models. The Sheriff’s Office Reentry Program services were recently described as “close to being the best in the nation” by Mark Carey, a widely respected consultant with extensive expertise in evidence based reentry programs. Vocational, educational, and treatment programs are based on the best-known research principles. Assessments such as the LS/CMI, ASAM, TCU5, Drug Screen T, and URICA are used to determine factors that put an individual at risk to reoffend and motivation for change, and then reentry specialists develop individualized, dynamic case plans to address those needs and support skill acquisition aimed at reducing the individual’s risk of recidivism. Reentry specialists also connect individuals with services upon release and continue with case management services for a year after release. Inmate services include: evidence-based risk / needs assessments, cognitive behavioral therapy, mental health and alcohol/drug counseling, job / education assistance and development of transitional reentry plans. The inmate programming covers five major areas including (1) academic, vocational, and financial, (2) alcohol and other drugs, (3) aggression, hostility, anger and violence, (4) criminal thinking, behaviors, and associations, and (5) family, marital and relationships. The focus in these areas follows the eight evidence-based practices (EBP) and principles.



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

Key Characteristics of the Sheriff's AB 109 Inmate Services Program

- The Sheriff's Office deals with each offender as an individual beginning at the jail intake process.
- The Sheriff's Office goal is to have a "seamless system from custody to reentry."
- The Sheriff's Office utilized a Reentry Council to assist in developing and integrating service programs and partnerships.
- The Sheriff's Office is relying on evidence-based practices and ongoing evaluation to ensure inmate reentry programs are effective at reducing recidivism.

The programming efforts are extensive and are directed at both in-custody services and development / implementation of a comprehensive array of reentry programming for incarcerated (N3) AB 109 and other local detainees. The Sheriff's Office also works to actively seek and expand collaborative partnerships with qualified and experienced community-based providers, faith-based groups, and other organizations.

CRIME DATA COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND REPORTING

The AB 109 Plan supports centralized regional law enforcement data collection crime analysis and reporting. In 2014, an AB 109 Regional Crime Information Sharing Program was established to help address realigned offenders. Through the program Sacramento law enforcement agencies input, export, and share crime and probation information through a central analysis function using a standardized automated crime analysis software package. Through Fiscal Year 2019-20, the Sacramento Police Department was responsible for overseeing and managing this centralized service through an agreement with the Sheriff's Office. The work has been carried out through each of the seven county and city law enforcement agencies and the Probation Department, who have compiled and analyzed regional data trends. Additionally, using standardized analytical software, data from across regional agencies has been pulled, enabling them to review current crime incidents and help forecast future crime locations and times.

JAIL MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

AB 109 along with other detainees in the Main Jail and RCCC have exhibited growth in the level of mental health services needed. Inmates are receiving mental health services to address crisis counseling, clinical / case management, and medication support needs. Prior to AB 109, only about 18.9% of the incarcerated County jail system inmate population were requiring these types of mental health services. In 2019, nearly 50% of the incarcerated County jail system inmate population were receiving these services through active mental health cases.

AB 109 detainees who are identified with mental health-related concerns are referred for clinical assessment and jail psychiatric services provided through the University of California (UCD) Medical Center contract overseen by the Correctional Health Division of the Department of Health Services. The clinical staff assigned at the Main Jail and RCCC provide both in-patient and out-patient psychiatric services. The services involve crisis counseling, clinical treatment and case management oversight and psychotropic medication support. Among detainees, including the AB 109 population receiving jail mental health services, in 2019, approximately 30% were being prescribed psychotropic medications that are monitored and overseen by jail psychiatric clinicians.

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

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

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

The Sheriff's Office Home Detention Electronic Monitoring (EM) Program is designed to safely divert and strictly monitor convicted higher-risk AB-109 offenders from county jail incarceration to a community-based regiment of supervised home detention. Offenders selected for participation undergo intensive supervision and are allowed to seek and maintain employment, and participate in approved therapeutic and / or rehabilitation counseling programs. Active electronic monitoring (EM) supervision systems are utilized to ensure offenders' compliance with set limits on their location, activities and communications. The Sheriff also contracts with a non-profit organization to bring the groups regiment of cognitive behavioral change services to offenders participating in the AB 109 home detention / EM program. The goal of the program is

to promote positive changes in offenders thinking and behaviors by focusing on the elimination of criminogenic risk factors, providing guidance and probation / parole terms, directing role playing / activities on methods of avoiding crime, and promoting skill building in the pursuit of education, career, fiscal and time management.

Sacramento Probation Department AB 109 Adult Day Reporting Centers

The Adult Day Reporting Center (ADRC) is an intensive, on site community supervision and intervention program for male and female clients placed under the supervision of the Sacramento Probation Department. The ADRCs, a multi-disciplinary re-entry program, ensures that individuals released from jail or prison, receive the assessment, treatment, supervision and support they need to be successful in their transition back to the community.

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

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

The Probation Department's three Adult Day Reporting Centers (ADRCs) integrate evidence-based practices, conducting actuarial assessments, provide case planning based on criminogenic needs, offer cognitive behavioral programming and support services, and employ fidelity processes. ADRC programs are very promising in terms of helping to reduce the jail population and recidivism because they provide, over a longer period of time, intensive services that address offenders' needs in a wholistic way, targeting long-term risk reduction.

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

The Adult Day Reporting Centers (ADRC) are for male and female offenders who have been

assessed as having a moderate to high risk to reoffend and have been identified as having significant needs. Depending on the offender's assessed needs, the four phase program can last between 6 to 9 months with aftercare for up to an additional six months.

The ADRC includes drug testing, cognitive-behavioral treatment classes, referrals to community-based organizations, and access to employment training, job placement assistance and participation in work crews to provide restitution to victims. The programming for PRCS offenders returning from state prison and mandatory supervision offenders also include Intensive Supervision caseloads.

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



ADRC participants complete community service cleaning up area neighborhoods through Probation Work Project

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 Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) and mandatory supervision offender groups are being handled with graduated sanctions and offenders are held accountable in the community without compromising public safety. High-risk offenders who present a threat are returned to jail if they commit a serious violation or new crime.

Responding to ADRC Program Violations

- **Flash Incarceration:** Is only applicable to a PRCS offender who is violating the supervision conditions or treatment plan can be placed in county jail for a maximum of ten days.
- **Electronic Monitoring:** Electronic Monitoring allows the department to determine whether an offender is compliant with supervision requirements, such as stay away orders or exclusion zones through a contracted company who provides continuous 24 hour/day monitoring.

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

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

ADRC MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

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

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

The Sheriff's Office and Probation Department are working together to leverage access for AB 109 referrals who need mental health treatment and/or psychotropic medication prescriptions and case management support. The two agencies are also working jointly with County Behavioral Health Services to provide greater access to community mental health services, which may be

able to utilize Medi-Cal funding that is being made available through the Affordable Health Care Act and Drug Medi-Cal expansion.

AB 109 WORKLOAD AUGMENTATION

This AB 109 Plan also recommends funding for Crime Lab staff which allows the District Attorney to better respond in a timely fashion and manage the added toxicology workload including the drug testing of PRCS and mandatory supervision offenders and some felony probationers conducted by the Probation Department. Positive tests are sent to the DA's Crime Lab for confirmation. The Crime Lab also analyzes the blood of defendants arrested for alcohol and drug charges. This drug testing is a tool in the effective supervision of these offenders.

The District Attorney also recommends CCP Realignment funding for prosecutor support to be the point of contact within the DA's Office on cases considered for alternatives to incarceration with a focus on defendants who are veterans. The prosecutor serves as the primary point of contact reviewing misdemeanors and felonies for special Courts (i.e., Mental Health Court) or other alternatives to incarceration programs as well as reviewing cases involving veterans. The prosecutor is the DA's in-house expert on available services with the Veterans Association and works to refer appropriate cases to services provided by that agency. The goal of this work is to have all of these defendants spend less time in jail by resolving their cases more quickly because the focus of the Prosecutor is now directed at getting services to these eligible defendants rather than incarceration.

BENEFIT ELIGIBILITY ASSISTANCE AND TRANSITIONAL HOUSING

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

The AB 109 Plan also prioritizes funding for contracts with providers for emergency and transitional housing beds with wrap around service assistance to AB 109 County Jail Prison (N3) inmates leaving custody at RCCC 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) and PRCS or mandatory supervision offender to address issues with homelessness. It is targeted to those AB 109 individuals most likely to be at risk for reoffense

due to housing insecurity and homelessness. Those referred are high-risk of homelessness or have a living situation that heavily contributes to the likelihood of reoffense. Examples include individuals who are (a) literally sleeping in a vehicle, the streets, or another place not meant for human habitation; (b) living with roommates with extensive recent gang or criminal activity; (c) staying in a remote or rural area and lacking transportation to be in compliance with release requirements; and (d) living in complexes or neighborhoods with 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 drug abuse services.

RISK AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT PROCESS

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

The Probation Department's Day Reporting Centers are using the ***Washington Static Risk Assessment*** and the ***LSCMI Level of Service/Case Management Inventory Assessment***, which is used on formal probation, PRCS and mandatory supervision cases to assess static risk level to assign level/type of community supervision.

RCCC is using the ***COMPAS (Correctional Officer Management and Profiling Alternative Sanctions)*** which is a comprehensive package of key risk and criminogenic needs assessments for the reentry population. The ***LSCMI Level of Service/Case Management Inventory Assessment*** is also being used for Reentry Services and along with COMPAS provides validated scales in assessing the risk and needs of offenders preparing to transition back into the community from prisons/jails.

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



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

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

Development of case and service plans is a collaborative process. RCCC caseworkers and ADRC probation officers complete case plans together with offenders and service providers. The goals of the case plan are understood by each participant and are realistic and achievable. The service plans are frequently reviewed and discussed with each offender and modified when needed.

Offenders are encouraged and positively reinforced for their efforts toward achieving the case planning steps and goals. A time frame for finalizing the identified steps offenders need to complete are also established.

COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL COUNSELING AND TREATMENT

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

***Principles Stressed by Sheriff and Probation in Developing
And Implementing Offender Services and Treatment Programs***

- ***Principle #1: Create a Positive Environment.*** Treatment programs for offenders must have a plan and well-defined goals for both service providers and the population for which they care. Crucial within this framework are ethical principles and a plan for efficient response to issues that affect the program facility as a whole. A well-trained, cohesive staff, with access to adequate outside resources is necessary.
- ***Principle #2: Design a Strong Program.*** Programs need to reflect a consistent set of values. The program should be based on thorough reviews of the literature that works, and should be pilot tested for effectiveness. In order to be sustainable, programs also need to be fiscally responsible.
- ***Principle #3: Build a High-Quality Staff.*** The program director and treatment staff are professionally trained and experienced. Staff is selected based on their belief in rehabilitation and their understanding of effective therapies for offenders.
- ***Principle #4: Understand Offenders' Needs.*** Offenders are evaluated for their level of risk with a tested assessment instrument. The assessment also looks at how offenders respond to different styles and modes of service, and is repeated over time to determine if changes in treatment routine are needed.
- ***Principle #5: Target What Works.*** Treatment plans target the factors that research shows prevent recidivism. Therapies should include more rewards than punishments and should strategize ways to prevent relapse once offenders complete the formal treatment phase.
- ***Principle #6: Demonstrate Good Practice.*** Program therapists help offenders by practicing effective reinforcement and disapproval. Treatment includes exercises in problem-solving techniques, skill-building, appropriate use of authority, and relationship-building.
- ***Principle #7: Communicate With Others.*** The treatment agency makes referrals and, where necessary, advocates for its clients to help them receive high quality services in the community.
- ***Principle #8: Evaluate Progress of the Program.*** The program routinely conducts evaluations of its effectiveness with both staff and clients.

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

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

Cognitive restructuring and cognitive skills training approaches are complementary and can be combined in a single program. When practiced in a community model, re-socialization can be enhanced and accelerated. Both cognitive strategies take an objective and systematic approach to change. Change is not coerced; offenders are taught how to think for themselves and to make

their own decisions. Cognitive corrections programs regard offenders as fully responsible for their behavior. Thinking is viewed as a type of learned behavior. Dishonesty and irresponsibility are the primary targets for change.

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

The Sheriff's Office contracts with several community treatment providers to support intensive alcohol and other drug treatment for the Housing For Accountable Living Transitions/Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (HALT/RSAT) Program. The HALT/RSAT Program handles inmate's substance abuse problems. HALT/RSAT is an integrated counseling program offering several components that when taken together, addresses all ramifications of addiction and chemical dependency. While participating in services, inmates are required to attend 36 weekly hours of mandatory and nine hours of optional accountability, education and counseling services. One of the components focuses on relapse prevention and process groups. The counseling is directed at the habitual thinking process that leads to relapse and understanding of belief systems which can lead to prevention. Another component in the group process provides inmates with a Framework For Recovery (a cognitive behavioral therapy) that includes concepts and techniques which focus on the underlying barriers to recovery.

The programming also includes (a) structured life skill classes, (b) survivor impact group counseling, (c) role playing for change groups, and (d) transition choices for incarcerated offenders. Participants are able to access employment services through the Elk Grove Adult Education One Stop Career Center. Case management is provided for the participants utilizing Reentry Specialists. These staff provide in-custody and post-release drug and alcohol treatment including a wide range of support services directed to male and female inmates.

Employment Specialists work with offenders prior to release to develop resumes, teach job search skills, and help offenders begin searching for employment opportunities. The Employment Specialists attend business hiring group meetings on behalf of RCCC to extend the knowledge and awareness of the facility's Reentry Program. The Sacramento Employment and Training Agency (SETA) also has Work Force Coaches working with reentry participants in conjunction with the RCCC Employment Specialist.

All cognitive behavioral classes are offered both inside RCCC and out in the community. Department reentry specialists complete a discharge plan on all inmates released from RCCC that includes (a) identification of outside classes offenders can continue to attend, (b) identification documents necessary to secure employment are acquired, and (c) reentry specialists also assist offenders with acquiring basic needs and ensuring transportation to Probation, Court etc. Based

on the individual assessments completed for each incarcerated offender, they can be enrolled in a series of other “wrap-around” service classes based on educational level, addiction issues, prior domestic violence, and vocational interest. The classes include:

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



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

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

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

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

The Probation Department’s Adult Day Reporting Centers and intensive AB 109 supervision caseloads are also directing a great deal of staff and counselor’s time providing onsite cognitive

behavioral curricula. The focus is on changing distorted or dysfunctional attitudes and behaviors by teaching new cognitive skills that involve structured learning experiences designed to effect such cognitive processes. These cognitive behavioral programs attempt to assist PRCS and mandatory supervision AB 109 offenders with four primary tasks: (1) defining the problems that led them into conflict with authorities, (2) selecting goals, (3) generating new alternative prosocial solutions, and (4) implementing these solutions.

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

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

Problem-solving becomes the central approach participants learn that enables them to work through difficult situations without engaging in criminal behavior. Within the social skills component of the program, participants try using their newly developed social skills in role playing situations. After each role play, the group discusses and assesses how well the participant did in following the steps of the social skill being learned. Through a variety of approaches, the counseling seeks to provide participants with the skills as well as the internal motivation to avoid criminal behavior.

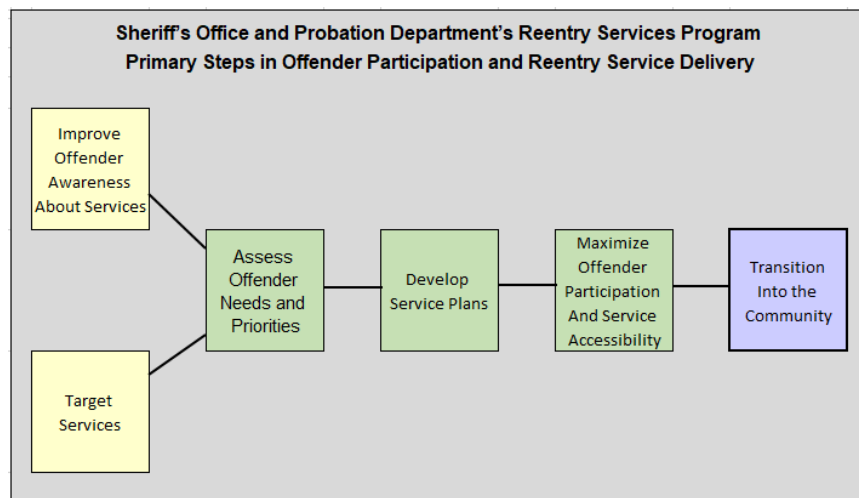
Adult basic educational classes are also available in the ADRC programs to help clients develop the necessary educational skills needed to secure a general education diploma. Probation also contracts with Elk Grove Unified School District and the Sacramento County Office of Education (SCOE) to provide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

AB 109 REENTRY SERVICES

The risk and needs assessment data assembled by the Sheriff’s Office and Probation Department on AB 109 referrals since Realignment was enacted shows there is no single category of

offenders. Education levels, work history, job readiness, drug and alcohol abuse history, and physical / mental health issues vary widely. What the data has previously shown is that two out of five jail or prison detainees have not earned a high school diploma or a General Education Development (GED) Certificate. Three of every four offenders released have a substance abuse problem and more than one out of three report some form of physical or mental disability. Fifty-five percent (55.0%) have children under the age of 18 who often depend on them for some financial support. Only one out of five have sustained employment. These deficits and limitations create substantial challenges when released from jail or prison into the community. During the first weeks after incarcerated offenders return to the community, they are at a heightened risk of rearrest and relapse, making this period crucial for their success.

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



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



The Sandra Larson Women's Facility at RCCC offers a comprehensive and highly respected culinary food service training program



The Sheriff's Home Detention Program and Probation's Adult Day Reporting Centers have 50 work experience training slots available to provide GED testing and construction trade classes with links to over 20 unions for job placement

For the Probation Department, field officers conduct pre-release visits at six Northern California prisons and the Branch Jail to ensure inmates slated to return to Sacramento County successfully transition into participation at the Adult Day Reporting Centers or AB 109 Supervision Units. The Department has a very high show-up rate for those offenders visited in state prison prior to release. Upon their release, participants immediately meet with an Intake officer and receive a screening by an eligibility specialist for services including General Assistance, SSI, CalFresh, Medi-Cal, Veteran's benefits, CalWorks, and the Affordable Care Act. Offenders are also given a medical screening to assess current medical conditions, assistance with obtaining medications, and receiving county clinic referrals.



A major emphasis in the reentry service programming is ensuring that reentry plans continue when offenders return to their neighborhoods. For this reason, the Sheriff and Probation will continue to collaborate and strengthen their working relationships with agency reentry staff and other community-based service providers. The work the agencies are pursuing is intended to allow incarcerated offenders to participate in a broad-based integrated supportive network comprised of community and faith-based organizations, county government, and Sacramento criminal justice agencies. ***(See Appendix C: Participant Statements Highlighting AB 109 Program Participation Benefits)***

PROGRAM SERVICE GAPS

As part of the long-term planning and program recommendation process, the CCP collected input from the community and faith-based organizations, substance abuse and mental health treatment providers, education and training providers, advisory boards, and the public to identify service gaps and priority needs for the AB 109 implementation process. The CCP held four

meetings with public input on gaps and program priorities for addressing AB 109 offender population needs. Based on the public input, a list representing very broad / general categories of strategic program areas was developed. Using the list, CCP members ranked the broad categories to help guide future program and service implementation decisions.

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

As the AB 109 Plan continues to be updated, the CCP will review and assess the progress status in these priority service areas when recommending further programming and services for the (N3), PRCS and parole offender populations.



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

DATA DRIVEN ANALYSIS OF PROGRAM PARTICIPATION AND OUTCOMES

The Sacramento Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) made program and service recommendations which have created the program management structure and “core” agency responsibilities for the partnering criminal justice agencies. In order to collect, analyze and report to the public on the implementation of the AB 109 Plan, the CCP established a data / statistics working group that will be convened at the direction of the CCP.

The Statistical Work Group was initially convened for long-term planning. The Work Group developed some monthly and year-to-date Public Safety Realignment Statistical Monitoring Reports intended to provide offender caseload trends and other important program participation information involving County Jail Prison (N3) and PRCS offenders returning from state prison. The work group will complete other reports directed at alternative to incarceration program participation rates and services / treatment programming trends. The collection and analysis of this data will need to be updated as changes in programming and local information technology are implemented. The Statistical Work Group will convene to inform and guide program decision-making by the implementing agencies, CCP, and the County as updates are needed.

Tracking and Reporting on the Sacramento County AB 109 Plan***Offender Groups, Services and Program Statistics***

- AB 109 Jail Pretrial OR Release Program
- AB 109 Home Detention Electronic Monitoring Program
- Sheriff's Office and Probation Department's AB 109 Implementation Monitoring
- AB 109 Custody Inmates receiving mental health and other types of jail services
- Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) and Mandatory Supervision offenders receiving mental health and other types of services

The primary realignment statistical monitoring will summarize data collected from the Sheriff's Office, Probation Department, Behavioral Health, Courts Case Management Systems, and other partner agencies serving local offender populations. Once the reports are completed, data will be posted on the CCP's website for access by the public includes statistical information in the following areas:

- Average daily population of AB 109 inmates in the Sacramento County Jail system.
- Penal Code Section 1170(h) – County Jail Prison (N3) convicted and sentenced offenders.

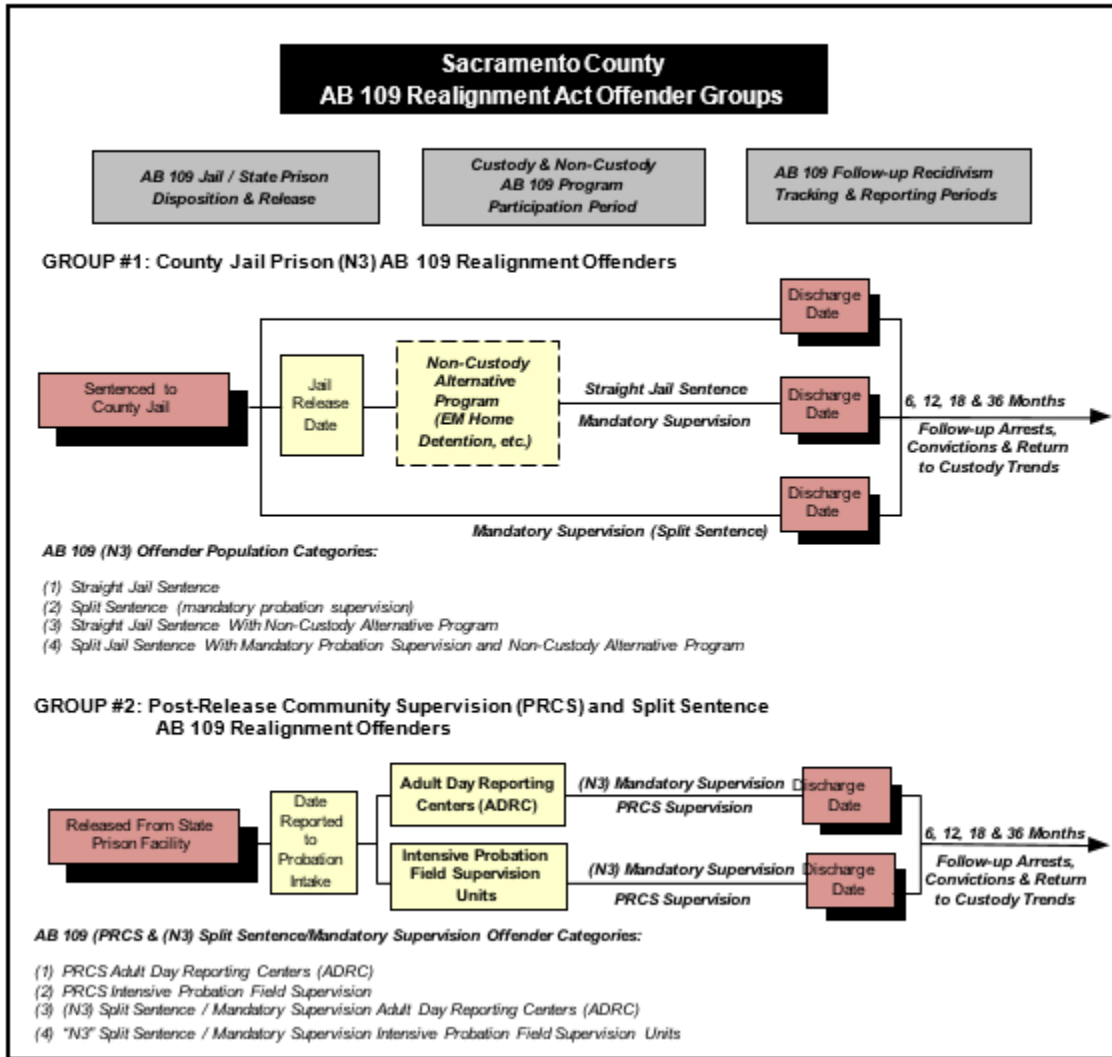
- County Jail Prison (N3) inmate demographic and offense characteristics.
- State Parolees, Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) and Penal Code Section 1170(h) inmates booked into the County Jail system.
- Trends for County Jail Prison (N3) and Parole Revocation monthly referrals and Supervision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

REALIGNMENT STATISTICAL WORK GROUP

The AB 109 Plan includes a Statistical Work Group convened by the CCP for development of long-term plans, which will reconvene at the direction of the CCP to collect, track, and report information on AB 109 program performance criteria, recidivism, and outcome data for the offender groups effected by the provisions of the Public Safety Realignment Act. This includes County Jail Prison (N3) AB 109 Realignment offenders, Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS), and split sentenced mandatory supervision AB 109 Realignment offenders. The data collection process will focus on several AB 109 offender sub-population categories within each of the broad offender groupings and other areas determined to be relevant.

Questions to be answered:

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



The key realignment referral and completion workload measures the Statistical Work Group recommended for the long-term AB 109 Plan is summarized below.

Realignment Referral and Completion Measures:

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

Selected Realignment Comparison Sub Groups:

- (1) (N3) Offender population sub-categories (straight jail sentence, split with mandatory supervision, etc.).
- (2) PRCS and (N3) split sentence and mandatory supervision offender categories (ADRC and intensive supervision levels).
- (3) (N3) detainees, PRCS and mandatory supervision offenders receiving reentry services and those without reentry services through the jail or Probation Department.

KEEPING THE PUBLIC WELL INFORMED

The AB 109 Realignment Act in Sacramento County has proven to be a continuous work in progress that has evoked change, collaboration and creativity to find ways to deal with a difficult offender population and succeed. The future of AB 109 has and will continue to present challenges to the Sacramento Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) as the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) continues releasing PRCS offenders from state prison in order to fully comply with the Federal Courts population cap orders. Addressing the need for county jail beds for long-term sentences and providing effective evidence-based services and best practice programming to offenders is an ongoing issues. State and local data collection serves a vital role in determining the successes and areas of concern with realignment for county officials.

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

Appendix A.

**Sacramento County Community Corrections Partnership (CCP)
2020 Membership Roster
*Sacramento County AB 109 Plan – 2020 Update***



**SACRAMENTO COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP
2020 MEMBERSHIP ROSTER - EXECUTIVE (VOTING)
COMMITTEE**

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

**SACRAMENTO COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP
2020 MEMBERSHIP ROSTER - FULL COMMITTEE**

Member	Name	Title
Chief Probation Officer	Lee Seale	Chief Probation Officer
Probation Designee	Julie Wherry	Assistant Chief Probation Officer
Superior Court	Hon. Russell L. Hom	Presiding Judge, Superior Court
Superior Court Designee	Kelly Sullivan	Chief Deputy Director, Superior Court
County Supervisor or Chief Administrative Officer or Designee	Cindy Nichol	Interim Chief Fiscal Officer
District Attorney	Anne Marie Schubert	District Attorney
District Attorney Designee	Steve Grippi	Chief Deputy District Attorney
Public Defender	Steven Garrett	Public Defender
Sheriff	Scott Jones	Sheriff
Sheriff Designee	Santos Ramos	Chief of Corrections
Sheriff Alternate	Erik Maness	Undersheriff
Chief of Police	Daniel Hahn	Chief of Police, Sacramento Police Department
Chief of Police Designee	Kathy Lester	Deputy Chief, Sacramento Police Department
Chief of Police Alternate	Dave Peletta	Deputy Chief, Sacramento Police Department
Department of Social Services	Bruce Wagstaff	Deputy County Executive
Department of Behavioral Health	Dr. Peter Beilenson	Director, Dept. of Health Services
Division of Alcohol and Drug	Dr. Peter Beilenson	Director, Dept. of Health Services
Employment	Bill Walker	Sacramento Employment and Training Agency
County Office of Education	Dave Gordon	Superintendent, Sacramento County Office of Education
County Office of Education Designee	Matt Perry	Asst. Superintendent, Sacramento County Office of Education
Community Based Organization – Rehabilitative Services	Vacant	Vacant
Victim Representative	Nina Acosta	Victim Advocate District Attorney's Office

STAFF:

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

Appendix B.

**AB 109 Plan Offender Groups, “Core” Agencies, and Programs
Sacramento County AB 109 Plan – 2020 Update**

Sacramento County Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) AB 109 Realignment Plan Offender Groups, Agencies and Programs

**AB 109 Offender Groups and CCP
Executive Committee**

**AB 109 "Core" Agencies, Programs and
Funding Allocations**

**Target AB 109 Offender
Population Groups**

**Group #1: County Jail Prison ("N3")
Straight and Split Sentence
Inmates**

**Group #2: Post-Release Community
Supervision (PRCS) and
Split Sentence Mandatory
Probation Supervision
Offenders**

**Sacramento County Community
Corrections Partnership (CCP)**

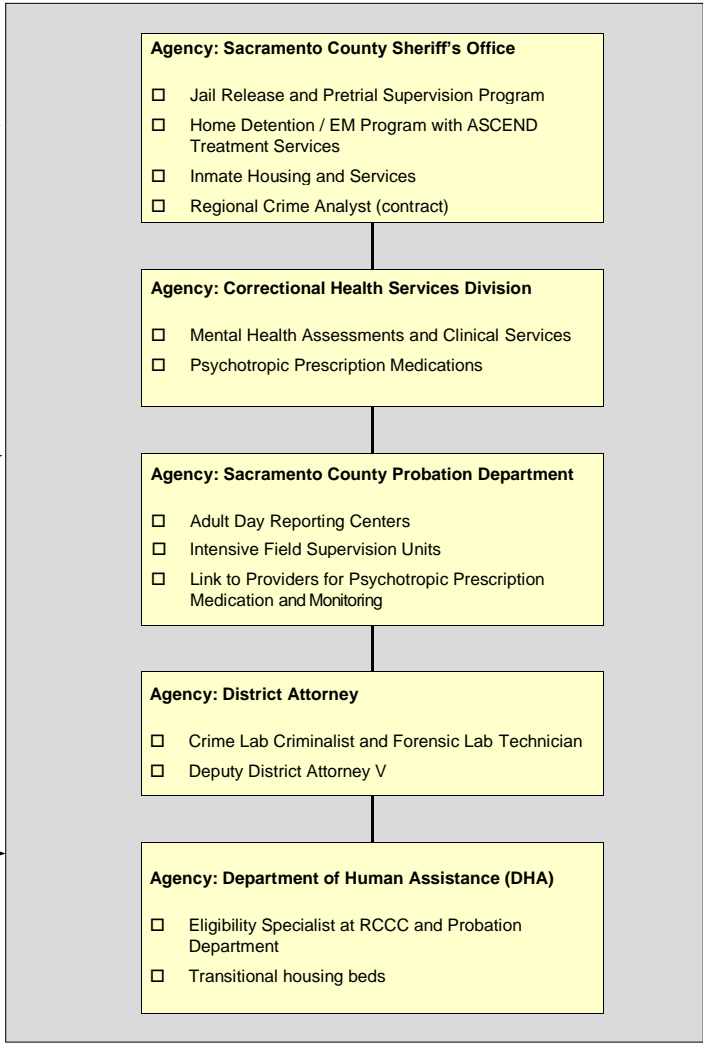
Executive Committee:

- (1) Sacramento County Chief Probation Officer (Chair)
- (2) Presiding Superior Court Judge Designee
- (3) Sacramento County Sheriff
- (4) Sacramento County District Attorney
- (5) Sacramento County Public Defender
- (6) Sacramento City Chief of Police
- (7) Chief Deputy, County Executive, County-wide Services

CCP Role and Responsibilities

- (1) Develop annual AB 109 Realignment Plan for Sacramento County
- (2) Select "core" agencies and AB 109 programs/services which emphasize principles of evidence-based practices in corrections
- (3) Set priorities for use of allocated funds

The Executive Committee is responsible for developing a multi-agency community corrections plan that identifies resources and strategies for providing an effective continuum of responses in the prevention, intervention, supervision, treatment, and incarceration of AB 109 offenders including strategies to develop and implement local alternatives to incarceration options for realigned offenders



Appendix C.

**Participant Statements Highlighting AB 109 Program Participation Benefits
*Sacramento County AB 109 Plan – 2020 Update***

Individual Statements Concerning AB 109 Program Participation Benefits

Rio Cosumnes Correctional Center (RCCC):

All of the following RCCC program participants were convicted of felonies and rated “High Risk” of re-offending.

- **Daniel** shared “I have spent the majority of my adult life in and out of prison for crimes fueled by an addiction to drugs. During the many years of incarceration I was never given a chance to participate in any kind of classes that would help me deal with life on life terms.... I quickly returned to the life I had known, and my cycle of crime.... In April 2012, I was once again arrested but this time I was sentenced to 3 years under the AB109 law. I was sent to Rio Cosumnes Correctional Center and given a chance to participate in the AB109 classes. I took advantage of the classes in substance abuse, and Thinking for a Change, as well as furthering my education by taking part in the welding program. These classes were very beneficial to me, and have given me a renewed hope for my future.... ***It is my hope that this programming continues to offer its services and will grow so that many more people like me can benefit and move forward with their lives in a positive direction.***” Daniel is currently living in the community and for the first time has not been arrested within 90 days of release from prison.
- **Brent** shared “The things I learned from the AB109 program are....how to recognize cycles of crimes, behaviors and how they get me stuck in a rut. Easy money is bad and hard money is good money. The real tough guy is the working man. It is easy to commit crimes. ***It is the tough guy that gets up and goes to work every day.***”
- **Ronald** shared “In the past I have been to prison a total of 7 times....and now this prison term of 2 years with half time (at RCCC). The difference this time around is the re-entry program. All of my previous prison terms... there was no vocational training to prepare me to be able to support myself upon getting out of prison, so as became the norm for me, when the end of my time came I would be really nervous... and it was really rough. Now the Re-entry program is giving people like me a new start to become a productive member of society again. Since I started this prison commitment, I have become a certified custodian; I have also completed the computer application class, and I have now learned how to create my own resume and I am going to do mock interviews on Friday. we also have a case worker (reentry specialist) that we can go to if we have anything that we need help with whether it be something as simple as getting into a new class, or finding out what else is available, getting assistance with bus passes, getting a ride to D.M.V. to get a valid I.D., or how to go about getting a social security card... I feel this is a really great program; ***this is the first time in my life that I feel I have the tools to go back out in society and get a job and be self-sufficient. I really hope this program continues, and that others have the same opportunity to better themselves that I have had this time around.***”
- **Amos** spent most of his juvenile and adult life in prisons. He completed the RCCC reentry services in May 2013 and he shared: ***“I have a job, a driver’s license, a checking account and with my wife and kids, it’s great!”***
- **Tom** stated ***“because of AB109 re-entry services I get to spend my birthday with my kids for the first time in a long time. I also have a job.*** I am clean and working on my sobriety on a daily bases. My re-entry counselor is always available when I need that. Can’t remember the last time I had someone to rely on.”

- **Ramona** shared “I’ve been in and out of jail for the past 15yrs. This is the first time that I’ve the opportunity to get the help I needed and sit down with someone (Debbie, Reentry Specialist) that cared about me and my success and make a reentry/exit plan. I also knew that if I went home without the help that I needed I’d end up back where I started. These were the best decisions I’ve made in the past 15yrs. **These classes have helped me rediscover myself and be the person I have always wanted to be and a role model for my children.** This would have not been possible without AB109 services in and out of jail. She (Debbie) has not only guided me toward achieving my goals...she also helped me see the bright future that’s in store for me as long as I stay the course. **None of this would have been possible without the AB109 reentry program. Thanks”**

Probation Adult Day Reporting Centers (ADRC):

- **Emma** “What I got from this program is that the Recovery process is a life time of commitment of going to my NA groups, spending time with my sponsor, and being involved with clean and sober positive friends. Plus, the help from ADRC for all their help in finding me resources for housing, jobs, health, and so much more. I’d like to thank Ms. Curry, my counselor Leah, my teachers, and all the staff at ADRC. **I think now I know I’m ready to move to the next level to learn more about my recovery of addiction. I know it’s a day to day recovery process for me, and also to be back on my feet with a job, and to have housing once again.** The only way I can do all these things is to stay clean and sober.”
- **Jeff** “During these past months I’ve been participating in all classes and have worked on what I learn in my daily life. I have completed all my tests for GED and am very proud of myself. Thank you, Tony and Officer Grace for encouraging me and helping with my diploma. I have worked hard, studied a lot and now I feel happy and proud that I’m moving forward in a positive way. I give my extra time to do community service and help people who are in need or not able to do certain tasks. I’ve followed all laws and rules and have been making good choices and goals that will benefit people around me. I hope to complete all classes and get off probation with good marks and all my goals accomplished! I’m on the right track and appreciate all the help from all of you at the office. **My life has been difficult, but since I’ve focused on my goals and completed most of them, good things have come out of my efforts. I would like to be placed in level 3 so I can complete my last few goals.**”
- **Ronald** “I feel I should move to level 3 because I have completed my Thinking for a Change class and I also go to NA meetings on a regular basis. In which both of them have helped me with the way I think and act. I now realize that there is always a positive, no matter what and nothing will ever make me act out in a violent way. I can always walk away. The class has taught me a lot with using my communication skills. I’ve practiced it in the last few months and have gotten great results. Also I’ve held a steady job for 4 months and I’m now waiting for my evaluation. My boss told me I’m going to be getting a dollar raise and medical and dental benefits. I plan to participate in the January graduation. **Graduating will be one of my great successes and I will be allowed to go back into the jail and branch to carry the message and share my experience, strength and hope in Narcotics Anonymous, which means everything to me. I want to give back really bad. Thank you!”**

Cognitive Behavioral Out-of-Custody Treatment Program

- **Lovette** relocated to Sacramento from Los Angeles to be in this program because she could find no other program that would give her the intense mentoring and emotional support she needed. She said, **“Coming to here gives me peace of mind. It has helped me stay focused and not give up. It has given me hope at my darkest point in my life.”** The program helped Lovette, 30, find housing, and now she is pursuing her GED (she dropped out of the 10th grade).
- **Lawrence**, sentenced to county jail prison under AB 109, was put on home detention and into the program. He is now enrolled full time at Cosumnes River College pursuing an AA and transfer to a four year school. He coordinates attending weekly appointments at home detention, bi-weekly program classes, Cosumnes River College classes, and checking in 7-days a week with the program. He said, **“the Program has shown me the importance of education and how school will change my socio economic status and the ability to stay out of jail.”**
- **Richard**, after being sentenced to county jail prison under AB 109, he was put on home detention and into the program. He has never missed a class or failed to complete a homework assignment. **“I have learned more about the law and how it applies to me, so that in the future I can make better choices and not re-offend.”**
- **Dwayne** said, **“This program gives me a sense of community. The instructors, staff, and mentors show love and a genuine feeling of concern and good will for our well-being.”** Dwayne is in the program and on home detention after being sentenced to county jail prison under AB 109. He is 62 years old and has become an avid participant in class discussions and role plays.
- **Mark** said, **“This program has changed the way I think and react. The program helped me look into myself and change for the better.”** Mark coordinates attending weekly appointments to home detention, bi-weekly with the program classes, Sacramento City College classes, and checking in 7-days a week with the program. He is attending college full time, and pursuing an AA and transfer to a four year school. “I have found new friends in my program counselors. I want more people like them in my life.”
- **Shane** graduated from the program with a job. Her good performance in the program led the judge in her case to shorten her sentence. She said, **“The program helped me change how I think. Now I think things out before I speak and act. I plan for the future and am hopeful about it.”**
- **Prince** got his driver’s license back and made great progress in the program. **“I am thankful for the program because it has helped me become a better person and showed me that I don’t want to be away from my family again.”** Prince was sentenced to county jail prison under AB 109, and was put on home detention and into the program.
- **Charles**, with mentoring, negotiated a custody arrangement with the mother of his children, so that now he can visit his two young daughters. **“This program is helping me get control of how I handle my emotions and being a man.”**

Transitional Housing Program:

- **Shane** has been sharing his experience in the AB 109 reentry services and the AB 109 temporary housing to anyone who will listen, including to Assembly member Dr. Pan and one of his staff members at the Recovery Works assembly at the State Capital in Sacramento recently. Shane said **"I'm scared; I've spent my whole life in prison - since I was a teenager. This is hard (programming) but I'm done with prison, I love it here, it works."** Shane recently began working and started a vegetable garden at the program.
- **Tim** "I have been in and out of the criminal justice system for the past 24 years, with all charges related to either drugs or alcohol. In my experience, I was never offered any type of treatment or program. I have always been incarcerated with convicts who promoted such activity, which in turn veered me deeper into criminal behavior. In May 2012, I was blessed enough to become part of the program. At this program there are multiple classes for developing a new way of thinking. That's where I came across this saying that will forever stay with me, ***'If you think like you've always thought, you'll get what you've always got.'*** **At this program is where it opened my eyes to living life with integrity. The programming and staff helped open my eyes.** That and a combination of other things gave me the tools I need to change my way of thinking, and continue being a productive member in our society. I will forever be thankful to those who have helped me get to where I am today."

Appendix D.

CCP Identified Program Gaps and Priorities for Long-Term Planning
Sacramento County AB 109 Plan – 2020 UPDATE

**SACRAMENTO COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP
IDENTIFIED PROGRAM GAPS AND PRIORITIES FOR LONG-TERM PLANNING**

ITEM/TYPE	EXAMPLES OF NEED/GAP	PRIORITY
<p align="center">Reentry Services Post Custody</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need supportive networks to help ex-offenders • Increase staff to determine offender's eligibility for medical services (MediCal) and get them signed up for the services they are eligible while under Probation's Supervision • Case Management & Aftercare Services, focus efforts on post-release such as "warm handoff" and wrap around support to offender to link to connections in the community • Mentoring for offenders • Have pilot group that receives all forms of available supports and services and then build out capacity • Provide family reunification services • Provide backpacks with personal hygiene products and referral paperwork for offenders 	<p align="center">HIGH</p>
<p align="center">Reentry Services In Custody</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need supportive networks to help ex-offenders • Add a Case Management Supervisor and increase the number of Reentry Specialists that provide in-custody and post-release drug and alcohol treatment, cognitive behavioral therapy and a wide range of support services to male and female offenders at the Rio Cosumnes Correctional Center (RCCC) • Increase staff to determine offender's eligibility for medical services (MediCal) and get them signed up for the services they are eligible for prior to release from RCCC • Mentoring for offenders • Have pilot group that receives all forms of available supports and services and then build out capacity • Provide family reunification services • Provide backpacks with personal hygiene products and referral paperwork for offenders 	<p align="center">HIGH</p>

ITEM/TYPE	EXAMPLES OF NEED/GAP	PRIORITY
Substance Abuse Treatment Post Custody	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide PRCS Substance Abuse Counselor • Provide PRCS Cognitive Behavioral Substance Abuse Counseling • Provide Residential Treatment for PRCS and Mandatory Supervision caseloads 	HIGH
Cognitive Behavior Therapy Treatment In Custody	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase capacity for post release cognitive behavioral therapy services for inmates released from RCCC into alternative sentencing programs such as Home Detention • Increase capacity for In-Custody caseloads 	HIGH
Employment Services Post Custody	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify employers that will hire offenders and provide subsidized wage support • Increase capacity for Post Release Community Supervision and Mandatory Supervision caseloads 	HIGH
Mental Health Treatment Post Custody	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psychotropic Medication Management and Monitoring (partially funded currently) • Provide PRCS Mental Health Counselor 	HIGH
Co-Occurring Substance Abuse/Mental Health Treatment & Reentry Services for Female Inmates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide integrated co-occurring substance abuse and mental health treatment and related recovery and reentry services, including sustained aftercare, case management, and housing in the community to participants and their families both in and out of the jail to sentenced female inmates housed at the Rio Cosumnes Correctional Center 	MEDIUM
Education and Vocational Training In Custody	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase capacity for In-Custody caseloads 	MEDIUM
Employment Services In Custody	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a partnership with local Labor Unions to provide vocational instruction to offenders while in-custody to develop good work habits and various trade skills in fields such as facilities maintenance, carpentry and general labor. Partnership with labor/trade unions to facilitate securing employment upon release • Identify employers that will hire offenders and provide subsidized wage support • Increase capacity for In-Custody caseloads 	MEDIUM

ITEM/TYPE	EXAMPLES OF NEED/GAP	PRIORITY
Mental Health Treatment In Custody	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In-Custody Mental Health Out-Patient Clinician, Psychiatrist & Discharge Planning In-Custody Mental Health Treatment For Longer Term Inmates (partially funded currently) Psychotropic Medication Management and Monitoring (partially funded currently) 	MEDIUM
Cognitive Behavior Therapy Treatment Post Custody	Increase capacity for Post Release Community Supervision and Mandatory Supervision caseloads	MEDIUM
Information Technology Assistance For Departments to Assist With Data Gathering	In order to conduct a thorough assessment of AB 109 funded programs and services, departments will need assistance with developing and/or enhancing existing data systems in order to collect the required data and may have to go back and manually collect and add data to existing systems that has not been captured.	MEDIUM
Research and Evaluation	Conduct a study that aims to validate results of earlier studies correlating less crime with evidence based programming. Evaluate offender reintegration and custodial programs provided by Sheriff and Probation. Evaluate other programs and services provided. Explore related issues of program fidelity and staff interventions relative to offender recidivism and successful reintegration back into the community.	MEDIUM
Substance Abuse Treatment In Custody	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Custody Drug and Alcohol Addiction Services Provide Residential Treatment for alternative sentencing programs such as Home Detention 	MEDIUM
CCP Metric Plan Document	Develop a metric based plan that identifies how programs will be used in a cost-effective way; to determine if adequate funding has been provided to the stated priorities	LOW
Education and Vocational Training Post Custody	Increase capacity for Post Release Community Supervision and Mandatory Supervision caseloads	LOW
Homeless Offenders	Increase capacity to provide emergency and transitional housing with wrap around services	LOW
Offender Population Data	Do a better job of categorizing and providing more detailed information on the offender population	LOW
Crime Prevention	Focus on younger adults to prevent them from committing crimes, stop the cycle of crime, reach people when they are younger	LOW
Community Capacity Development	Coordinate, build and help entities to make connections in the community to assist offenders	LOW
Training of Mentors For Offenders	Train and equip people who are mentors for offenders to help them deal with issues that may arise	LOW
Transportation Assistance	Provide bus and light rail passes or other transportation services for employment interviews, medical and other critical appointments	LOW
Transformative Programming	Address core causes that drive offender population	LOW