

Sonoma County Community Corrections Partnership

Public Safety Realignment Implementation Plan

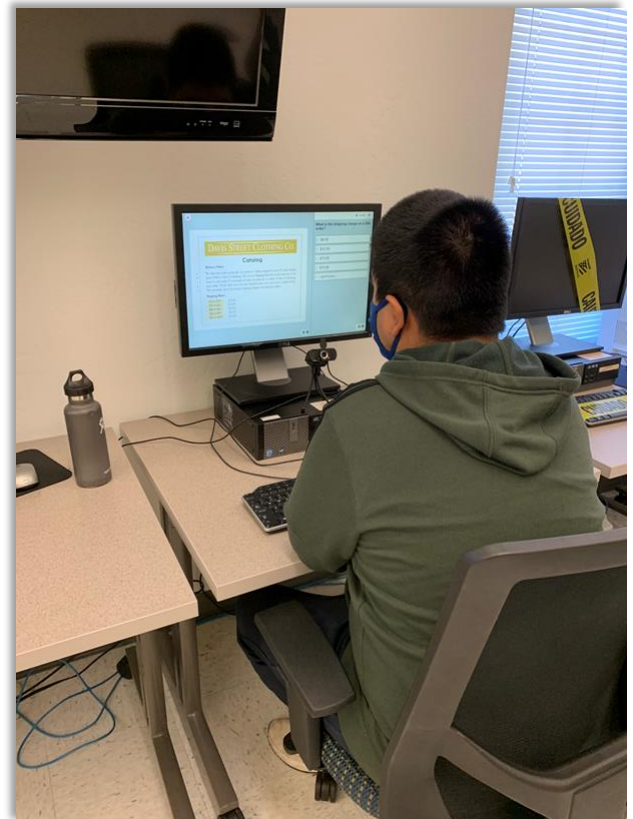
Fiscal Year 21-22



Main Adult Detention Facility



Substance Use Disorder Services



Day Reporting Center

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CCP

Executive Committee Members

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Chief Probation Officer (Chair)

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Sheriff

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document presents the Sonoma County Community Corrections Partnership's (CCP's) Public Safety Realignment Implementation Plan for Fiscal Year 21-22.

The CCP deliberated and approved this plan in January 2021, following release of the Governor's proposed FY 21-22 budget on January 8. In contrast to the Governor's May 2020 revised budget, which projected sharply reduced sales tax revenues—the sole source of public safety realignment funding—the January 2021 budget projected stabilizing and even slightly increasing revenues through FY 21-22. Consequently, the CCP was able to transition from an austere FY 20-21 budget that made program cuts of \$1.8 million compared to the previous year to a FY 21-22 budget that maintained all prior year programming and increased funding for pretrial services.

The additional pretrial services funding is intended for FY 21-22 only while the Probation Department pursues alternative funding to replace state and federal grants that funded programming in FY 20-21 but will end in FY 21-22. Although consistent with the CCP's established objectives (right sidebar), pretrial services primarily support individuals not subject to public safety realignment, while the CCP generally focuses its resources on realigned offenders who tend to have longer criminal histories and higher levels of mental illness, substance abuse, unemployment, and homelessness.

The next section provides updated numbers of realigned offenders in Sonoma County, then discusses FY 21-22 revenue and service levels, followed by a summary of continuing programs, with special focus on pretrial services. Finally, the section reviews two recent developments affecting CCPs—expedited releases of prison inmates as the state strives to reduce Coronavirus spread in its facilities, and findings from the State Auditor's March 2021 report on public safety realignment program implementation and spending. The sections that follow describe the individual programs and services composing the CCP's FY 21-22 Plan.

Sonoma County CCP Public Safety Realignment Implementation Plan Objectives

1. Reduce recidivism to enhance public safety.
2. Promote evidence-based programming and upstream investments in health, education, and human services to decrease the need for and costs of enforcement, prosecution, and incarceration.
3. Fund programs that align with the tenets of Sonoma County's *Criminal Justice Master Plan*.
4. Minimize use of jail beds through use of detention alternatives in a manner that is consistent with public safety and that maintains the integrity of the criminal justice system.
5. Provide programming for in-custody and out-of-custody offenders, and use validated risk assessments to inform programming decisions and ensure continuity.
6. Operate a day reporting center to serve as the central point of evidence-based programming to help offenders reintegrate into the community.

FY 21-22 DEVELOPMENTS AND DECISIONS

Introduction

Assembly Bill 109, known as the 2011 Public Safety Realignment Act, is the cornerstone of California's legislative efforts to reduce prison populations and close the revolving door of justice system involvement for individuals convicted of less serious offenses. As described by the [Board of State and Community Corrections](#), the legislation shifted responsibility for several types of felony offenders from the state to counties. For offenders whose current and any prior convictions are for legally designated non-serious, non-sexual, and non-violent felonies, courts now impose sentences of incarceration in county jails, community supervision by county probation departments, or jail time followed by community supervision. The community supervision portion of such sentences is called mandatory supervision. The legislation also created a class of offenders known as post-release community supervision offenders, who generally are those currently convicted of non-serious, non-violent felonies (irrespective of prior convictions) and some sex crimes who, before Public Safety Realignment, would have been supervised by California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation parole officers upon release from prison but now receive community supervision from county probation departments. Realignment also changed the parole revocation process such that counties now handle most cases involving state parolees who have violated the terms of their supervision. To help counties handle this increased workload, the state also provides dedicated funding.

Each year, the Sonoma County Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) considers available funding and local criminal justice system needs as it develops a realignment implementation plan intended to protect public safety by ensuring sufficient detention capacity for those convicted of more serious offenses while focusing on evidence-based rehabilitation and supportive services for those who can be safely supervised in the community. The CCP develops its plan in accordance with the recommendations of Sonoma County's [Criminal Justice Master Plan](#), by investing in the Day Reporting Center and pretrial services, both key recommendations of the *Master Plan*, with additional funds allocated to the Sheriff's Office, Probation Department, Health Services, Human Services, District Attorney, and Public Defender.

Assembly Bill 109 Populations

As of April 2021, the Sonoma County Sheriff's Office and Probation Department supervise 492 realigned offenders who formerly would have been supervised by the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. This marks the lowest number of realigned offenders Sonoma County has supervised since 2012, the year public safety realignment began. While probation populations have not changed much during the Coronavirus pandemic, jail inmate populations have plummeted. By April 2021, the jail held only 65 realigned offenders, less than one-quarter of its pre-pandemic high (Figure 1), which accounted for less than 10% of the 671 total inmates. Before the pandemic, realigned offenders typically numbered over 200 and accounted for 20 to 25% of the total inmate population. The steep declines resulted mostly from early releases and

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the California Judicial Council’s temporary presumptive zero-dollar bail rule adopted in April 2020. Both policies intended to limit the spread of Coronavirus by reducing jail populations. Under zero-dollar bail, bail is set at \$0 for all misdemeanor and felony offenses, with exceptions for certain serious offenses. The rule ended on June 20, 2020, at the state level but continues in Sonoma County as of April 2021.

In contrast to recent volatility of inmate populations, community supervision populations have remained relatively stable at between 430 and 490 offenders since June 2017 (Figure 2). The peak seen in June 2020 resulted from the state’s expedited release of post-release community supervision offenders, and is discussed below.

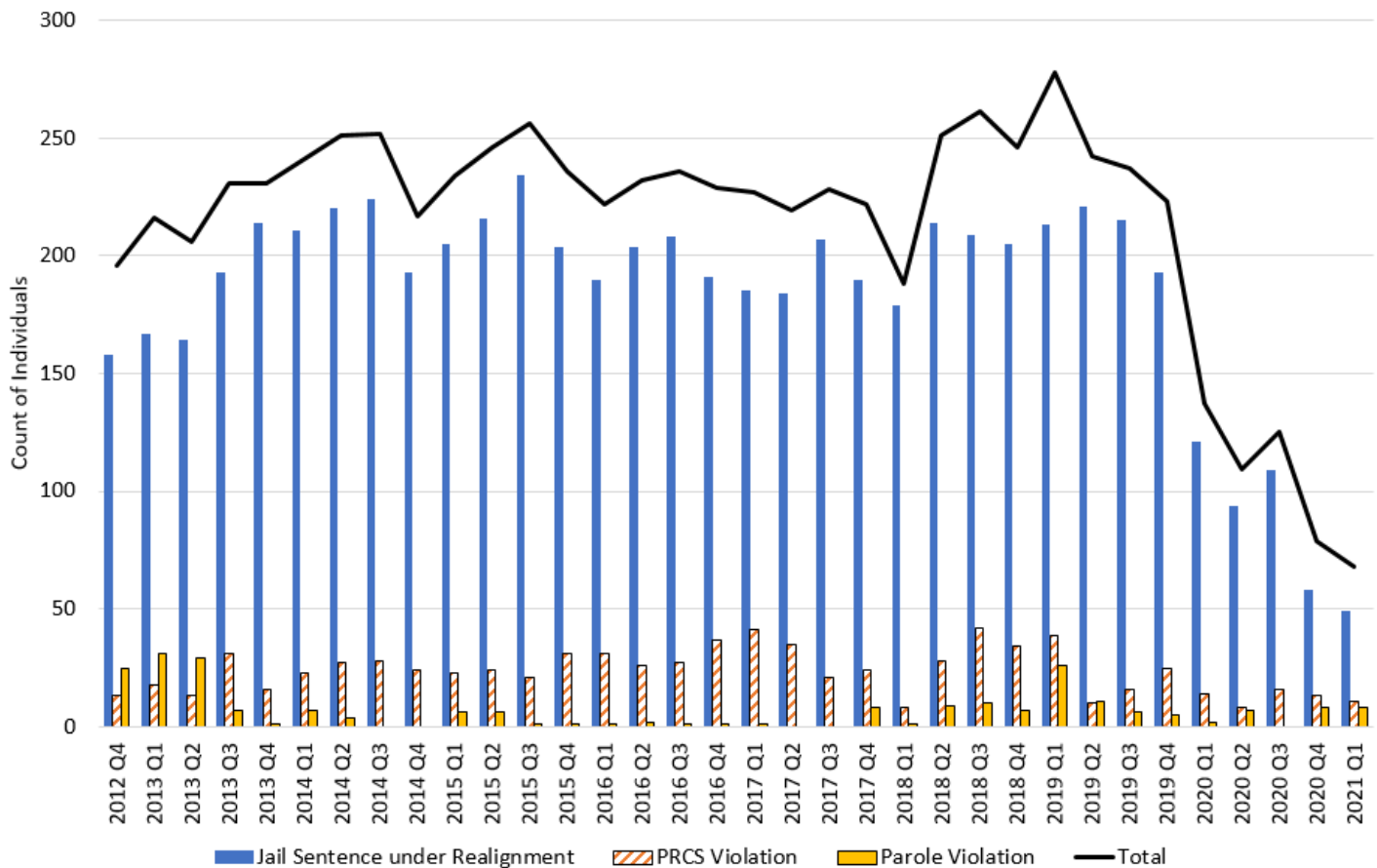


Figure 1: Sonoma County Realigned Jail Inmate Population

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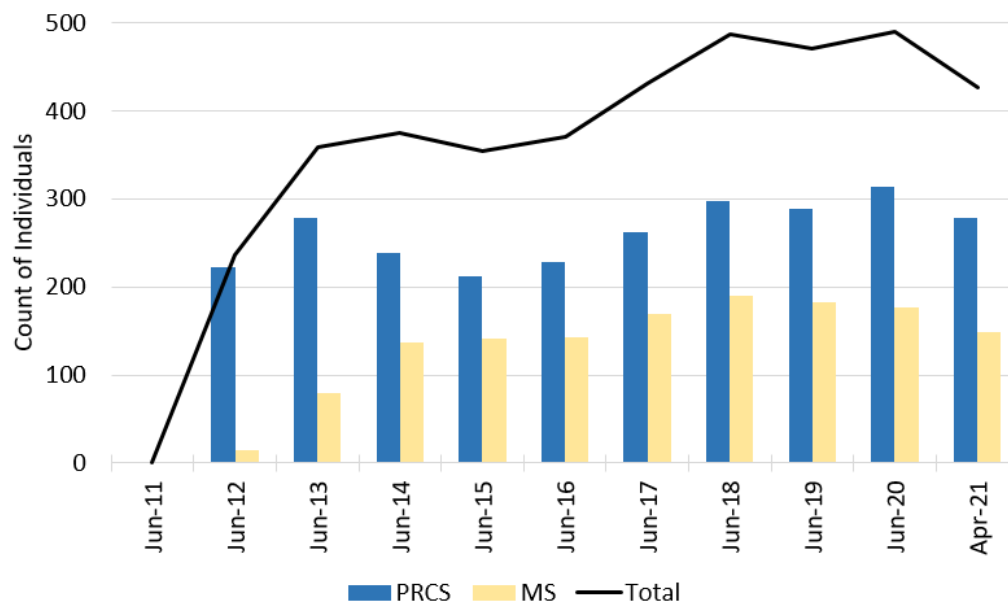


Figure 2: Sonoma County Realigned Community Supervision Population

Stabilizing Revenue and Service Levels

Revenues: Community corrections partnerships are funded entirely by state sales taxes. To ensure funding for the critical public safety programs that CCPs provide, voters approved an amendment to California’s Constitution in 2012 (Proposition 30) guaranteeing that a portion of tax revenues will be set aside for such programs¹.

According to state formula, each year, CCPs receive a base amount equal to the previous year’s base plus the previous year’s “growth.” Growth occurs when tax receipts exceed the minimum necessary to satisfy base. For example, the FY 18-19 base was \$1,311,192,889, which equaled the FY 17-18 base (\$1,241,062,434) plus the FY 17-18 growth² (\$70,130,455). In FY 18-19 and in all previous years since the inception of realignment in 2011, more than enough sales taxes were collected to satisfy the calculated base, meaning CCPs received their base plus additional growth funds. In FY 19-20, the Coronavirus-driven economic downturn changed that. While the Governor’s January 2020 budget forecasted sufficient revenue to satisfy the FY 19-20 base of \$1.37 billion plus growth, in the end, CCPs received \$1.35 billion, which provided no growth and fell slightly short of the calculated base.

In an effort to offset anticipated declining revenues, California’s Budget Act of 2020 provided \$750 million of realignment “backfill” for safety net services that counties administer on behalf of the state. In October 2020, Sonoma County’s CCP received its portion of this allocation,

¹ A 1.0625% state sales tax funds community corrections partnerships, as well as other public safety and health services programs.

² Counties receive a fixed percentage of base revenue available each year (0.88% in Sonoma County’s case) but receive growth revenue per a performance-based formula that generally rewards not sending probationers to state prisons.

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which amounted to \$746,607. Although, backfill was intended to offset any FY 20-21 losses in base funding that counties might incur, FY 20-21 sales tax revenues have proven sufficiently robust to fully restore the FY 19-20 base of \$1.37 billion and, according to state projections, provide an additional \$76 million in growth (to be received in FY 21-22).

Service Levels: As the CCP deliberated the FY 20-21 budget in June 2020, our country was in the depths of the Coronavirus pandemic. The Governor's May 2020 revised budget had just been released and projected sharply reduced sales tax revenues. Because of these developments, in addition to a structural deficit that had plagued the CCP since FY 16-17, the CCP reduced or eliminated 11 programs for FY 20-21 amounting to total net cuts of \$1.8 million. Seven months later, as the CCP deliberated the FY 21-22 budget in January 2021, conditions had improved, with sales taxes proving resilient and the state providing CCPs additional backfill revenue. Between these favorable revenue developments and the CCP's extensive program cuts, its fund balance, which in June 2020 had been projected to decrease by several million dollars, instead was projected to end FY 20-21 at close to the same amount, \$6.6 million, that it held at yearend FY 19-20.

Because of these improved conditions, the CCP voted to continue all FY 20-21 programming in FY 21-22. Additionally, the CCP will fund two more programs, both for pretrial services funded in FY 20-21 by grants that will be depleted in FY 21-22. One program will supplement the pretrial expansion that the Superior Court and Probation Department developed under a grant from the California Judicial Council. The other will support transitional housing and case management for defendants on pretrial release who are homeless and have mental illness or co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders. These programs are discussed in detail below.

Continuing Programs

The CCP continues to fund a balance of public safety and rehabilitation programs, summarized below, to ensure that high-risk individuals—both offenders and those awaiting trial—remain incarcerated while others may live in the community with appropriate levels of supervision and the supportive services necessary to become productive, contributing citizens.

Custody: The Sheriff's Office provides detention facilities and staffing for individuals incarcerated in Sonoma County. Services include routine and catastrophic health care, crisis intervention, food, clothing, and bedding.

In-custody programming: Programs such as job and life skills, parenting classes, anger management, academic education, and cognitive behavioral skills can help offenders succeed once in the community and avoid behaviors that may lead to re-incarceration.

Day Reporting Center: Serving as Sonoma County's hub of evidence-based programming for felony offenders, the Day Reporting Center (DRC) serves adults reentering the community from jail or prison. The Probation Department collaborates with the Sheriff's Office, the Department

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of Health Services, and the Human Services Department to provide seamless, offender-engaged reentry services that begin in custody, continue through supervision, and transition offenders to ongoing community-based support when supervision ends. Services include life, parenting, and vocational skills, mental health and substance abuse treatment, eligibility services, and cognitive behavioral intervention. Major criminal justice research institutions, such as the Center for Effective Public Policy and the School of Criminal Justice at the University of Cincinnati, have shown that these programs improve public safety and reduce recidivism.

Jail-to-DRC transition: Most realigned inmates transition to the DRC upon release, with Sheriff's Office and Probation Department staff coordinating release dates and identifying offender needs to facilitate safe and smooth transitions. Where appropriate, DRC staff works with inmates before their release to provide a head start in the program.

Housing: Transitional housing provider InterFaith Shelter Network operates several sober living residences where offenders may stay for up to 90 days, with extensions granted as necessary. During this time, the provider facilitates transition to permanent housing, provides counseling, and connects residents with needed behavioral health and substance use services.

Behavioral Health and Substance Use Disorder Services: Almost \$2 million of the FY 21-22 budget supports behavioral health and substance use services for offenders in custody and in the community, providing a continuum of treatment as offenders transition from jail to the DRC and beyond. Approximately half of DRC participants and half of jail inmates have mental illness.

Eligibility Worker and Employment Services: The Human Services Department connects offenders with financial and medical benefits and offers job readiness training and placement.

Program Evaluation: The CCP, supplemented by additional funding from the Probation Department, retains external researchers to determine the effectiveness and efficiency of its programs and how well program implementation aligns with evidence-based practices. Studies underway as of April 2021 include *Probation Supervision Process Evaluation*, *Reentry Assessment*, and *Research and Planning to Address Program Barriers*, all being conducted by consulting firm Resource Development Associates.

An additional continuing study, funded by the Laura and John Arnold Foundation and conducted by researchers at UC Berkeley and UC Irvine, focuses on the efficacy of the Day Reporting Center's Cognitive Behavioral Interventions curriculum in reducing recidivism among mentally ill offenders. The study includes approximately 400 participants, and completion is expected in 2022.

Pretrial Services

The CCP has funded a portion of pretrial services since program inception in 2013. By using an objective risk-based assessment to determine whether defendants should be released from custody, these services play a vital role in protecting public safety. Additionally, by allowing lower-risk defendants to remain in the community, pretrial services reduce unnecessary incarceration and overall costs to Sonoma County by providing less expensive and more rehabilitative community supervision alternatives. Individuals granted pretrial release are monitored by Probation Officers who provide programming and enforce law-abiding behavior and appearances for court hearings.

Funding of Pretrial Services: Although the CCP has increasingly focused its resources on realigned populations in recent years, its FY 21-22 budget more than doubled funding for pretrial services over FY 20-21 levels. Pretrial services primarily serve non-realigned populations but are vital to the overall justice system and are now the CCP's only major program not focused largely or exclusively on realigned offenders.

In FY 20-21, services were funded partially by the CCP, with most funding coming from a Judicial Council grant to expand pretrial services, establish pre-arraignment pretrial release, modify pretrial policies and practices to ensure alignment with evidence based practice, and implement a validated public safety assessment tool, which provides the courts objective information for their use in making release decisions. Learn about the assessment tool at <https://advancingpretrial.org/>.

While the Superior Court and Probation Department have greatly expanded and modernized services under this grant, funds will be depleted by July 2021, and no additional state funding has yet been identified³. Under these constrained conditions, the CCP decided to fund, on a

³ When the Pretrial Pilot began, the CCP believed that Senate Bill 10 (the Bail Reform Act of 2018) would provide post-pilot funding. This bill effectively eliminated cash bail and replaced the system with pretrial services similar to those developed under the pretrial grant. It also provided funding support. However, in November 2020, voters defeated Proposition 25, which repealed SB 10.

Pretrial Services Assessments

Pretrial Services use objective, evidence-based assessments to evaluate whether defendants should be released to the community while awaiting trial.

Assessments consider:

1. The risks defendants would pose to public safety, and
2. The chances that defendants would not appear at court hearings.

Benefits of Pretrial Services

- Increased public safety
- Reduced incarceration rates
- Equitable treatment of defendants basing their liberty on objectively defined risk to society, versus the bail system, which bases liberty on the ability to post bail funds

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one-time basis, a downsized version of the expanded pretrial services program in addition to the base pretrial services that it has funded in most years since FY 13-14. The CCP's FY 21-22 budgeted funding amounts to \$1,120,068 for the expanded services plus an additional \$1,152,911 for ongoing base services. Table 1 highlights the reduced service levels from FY 20-21 to FY 21-22.

	Base Services (generally funded by CCP from FY 13-14 through FY 21-22)	Pretrial Pilot (funded by grant in 20-21)	Post-Pilot (funded by CCP in FY 21-22)
Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4.0 Probation Officer III • 1.0 Senior Legal Processor • 0.75 Evaluation Analyst • 4.0 Correctional Deputy* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2.0 Probation Assistant • 4.0 Probation Officer II • 2.0 Probation Officer IV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.0 Probation Assistant • 1.0 Probation Officer II • 2.0 Probation Officer IV
Major Additional Expenses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electronic monitoring** 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electronic monitoring • Office and related accessories • Implementation of a validated risk assessment tool 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electronic monitoring • Office and related accessories
Hours of Operation		20 hours/day, 7 days/week	12 hours/day, 7 days/week
Service Level		All defendant check-ins done by phone or in person	Some defendant check-ins to be done via an automated system

* Funded through FY 19-20, Sheriff's Office Correctional Deputies performed in-custody pretrial risk assessments. This duty transitioned to the Probation Department following passage of (now repealed) SB 10, which disallowed agencies that have primary responsibility for making arrests and detentions from performing assessment services.

** Through FY 19-20.

Table 1. Comparison of selected pretrial services characteristics in FY 20-21 and FY 21-22.

Results of Pretrial Services: The Superior Court began using pretrial services in January 2015, and the program grew over the years as judges increasingly embraced this risk-based approach (Figure 3). The pretrial population began rising especially sharply in March 2020 as the pandemic took hold. During this time, populations increased not so much due to a rise in new pretrial monitoring grants but rather because defendants remained on pretrial monitoring for longer periods as courts curtailed operations and ordered fewer monthly terminations. Since May 2020, pretrial populations have remained between 556 and 625 individuals.

Zero-Dollar Bail

Although the Judicial Council stopped requiring zero-dollar bail on June 20, 2020, the policy continues in Sonoma County as of April 2021. If this policy ends, more people will likely be assessed, and possibly released, to pretrial services.

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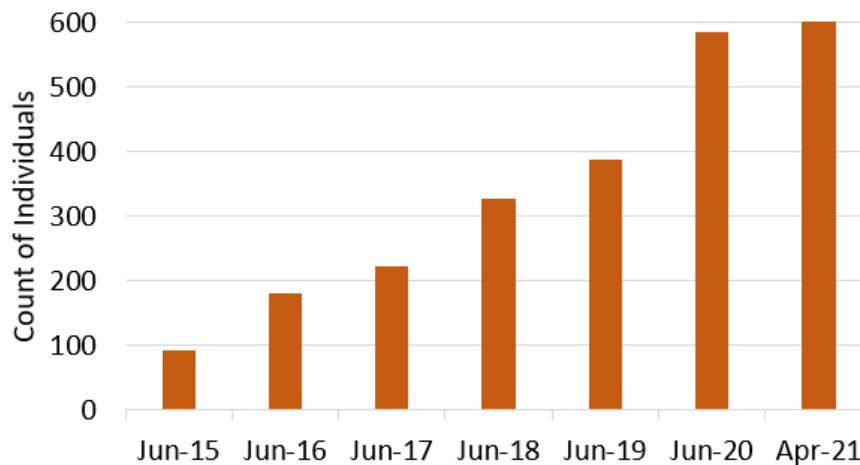


Figure 3: Individuals on Pretrial Release on June 30 of Each Year (April 1 of 2021)

Table 2 shows pretrial outcome data since launching the Pretrial Pilot. The program has proven mostly successful as measured by failures to appear and new arrests leading to a booking into custody.

Pretrial Outcome	Number of Exits*	Percentage of Total Releases
No Failures to Appear	862	73%
No New Booking into Custody	1,018	86%

* Between 7/1/20 and 4/15/21, there were 1,178 exits. The two pretrial outcomes are not mutually exclusive; most exiting individuals were counted in both outcomes.

Table 2: Pretrial Pilot Outcomes

Of the 160 arrests and bookings into custody for new charges since the pilot launch, 62% were misdemeanor charges, and 38% were for felonies. Additionally, 80% of these arrests were for non-violent charges and 20% for violent charges. Considering all 1,178 individuals whose pretrial grant ended since launching the Pretrial Pilot, about 5% ended due to a new felony arrest.

Sonoma County will continue gathering and evaluating outcomes data in FY 21-22 while attempting to develop additional funding sources for this critical link in Sonoma County's criminal justice system.

Additional Pretrial Services: In September 2018, The U.S. Department of Justice awarded Sonoma County \$750,000 under the Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program to design and operate transitional housing and case management for homeless defendants on pretrial release who have mental illness or co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders. In partnership with InterFaith Shelter Network, the Probation Department opened an eight-bed housing and support facility in January 2020, which now serves high-risk populations who, absent this program, would likely remain incarcerated at greater cost and with fewer rehabilitative services.

The grant covers program expenses through December 2021, and the Probation Department is seeking alternative funding sources to continue the program subsequently. If alternative funding is not secured by January 2022, the CCP will fund these housing and case management services from January through June 2022 or until alternative funding is secured, whichever comes first. Budgeted cost for this six-month period is \$242,304.

Expedited Releases of Prison Inmates

As the pandemic took hold in 2020, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation initiated an expedited release program to allow for increased physical distancing in state prisons, with the goal of limiting the spread of Coronavirus among inmates and staff. As of April 2021, this program continues. Currently, eligible inmates are those who

- Have 180 days or less remaining on their sentence,
- Are not currently serving time for domestic violence or a violent crime as defined by law,
- Have no current or prior sentences requiring them to register as a sex offender under Penal Code 290, and
- Do not have an assessment score that indicates a high risk for violence.

The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation has instituted additional programs as well to reduce inmate populations, details of which are available at <https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/covid19/frequently-asked-questions-expedited-releases/>.

Upon release, many of the released individuals are placed on post-release community supervision. As a result, post-release community supervision populations in Sonoma County began increasing in May 2020, peaking at 15% above pre-pandemic levels (Figure 4), which led to higher probation officer caseloads and increased need for transitional housing resources. To address the housing need, the CCP reinstated funding for transitional housing that it had previously planned to cut after December 2020⁴, thereby maintaining the 26 beds that have been funded since July 2015.

The state provided \$19 million to counties to help offset costs of the early releases, of which Sonoma County received \$137,588.

⁴ The planned cuts were in response to an anticipated sharp decline in state revenue—based on California’s May 2020 revised budget—as well as growth in other county-funded housing programs that the Probation Department expected would serve the realigned population. Subsequently, neither event materialized—state revenue exceeded expectations in FY 19-20 and grew further in FY 20-21, while the Probation Department was unable to exploit alternative housing resources for supervised individuals.

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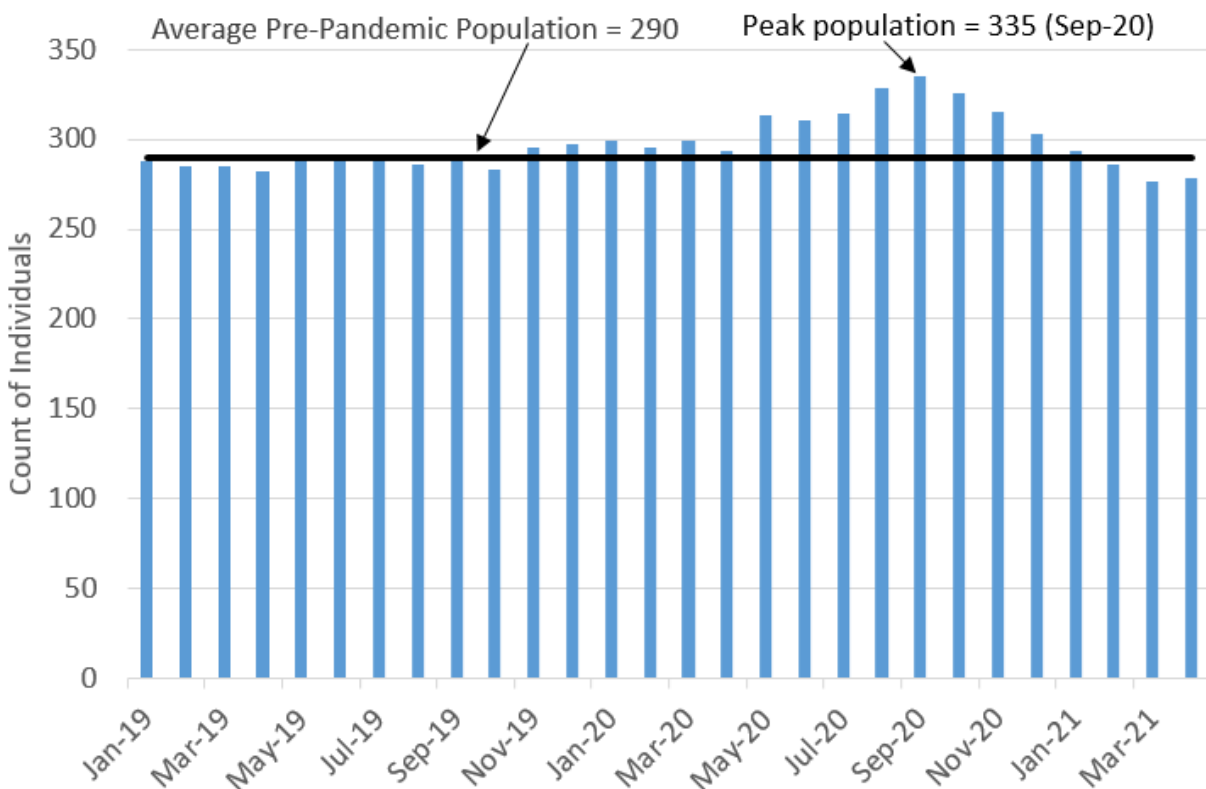


Figure 4: Post-Release Community Supervision Populations in Sonoma County

State Audit of Public Safety Realignment

In March 2021, the State Auditor released an audit of Alameda, Fresno, and Los Angeles counties and the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC), focusing on public safety realignment program implementation and spending. While the auditor’s findings varied among the organizations assessed, it criticized all audited counties’ “lack of comprehensive planning and oversight because the counties have narrowly interpreted the scope of realignment funding ... resulting in weak oversight of realignment efforts.”

By “realignment funding,” the audit refers to the funding that California allocates to counties each year to offset their costs associated with 2011 realignment legislation. Realignment funds, derived from state sales tax and vehicle license fees, totaled over \$6 billion in FY 19–20, which was divided among 10 accounts, as shown in Table 3.

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Account	Purpose	FY 19-20 Base* (\$ millions)
Community Corrections	Housing realigned inmates in county jails and supervising probationers	1,344.7
District Attorney and Public Defender	Prosecuting and defending parole violators	40.9
Local Innovation	Local needs according to the discretion of the county board of supervisors	0**
Juvenile Justice	Youthful Offender Block Grant Special Account— Grants for rehabilitative, housing, and supervision services to youthful offenders Juvenile Reentry Grant Special Account—Programs for realigned inmates under 21 years old	166.7
Trial Court Security	Security at trial courts	558.2
Enhancing Law Enforcement Activities Account	Grants and funding to local law enforcement	489.9
Protective Services	Adult protective services; foster care grants and services; child welfare services; adoptive services; and child abuse prevention, intervention, and treatment services	2,359.9
Behavioral Health	Drug court operations and services, Medi-Cal substance abuse treatment programs, and specialty mental health services Additionally, the Women and Children’s Residential Treatment Services Subaccount provides comprehensive residential treatment for alcohol and drug abuse, and services to promote safe and healthy pregnancies	1,465.2
Recidivism Reduction Fund	Programs that are known to reduce recidivism and enhance public safety	0
Community Corrections Performance Incentive Fund	Supervision and rehabilitative services for adult felony offenders, and implementing corrections practices and programs proven to reduce recidivism	112.8

* Most accounts also receive growth funding in most years. However, in FY 19-20, due to pandemic-related sales tax reductions, most accounts received no growth, excepting the Enhancing Law Enforcement Activities Account, which received \$224.4 million.

** Calculated as 10% of the moneys received in the Community Corrections, District Attorney and Public Defender, Trial Court Security, and Juvenile Justice growth accounts.

Table 3: 2011 Realignment Accounts

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As the audit notes, the Alameda and Fresno CCPs oversee only the Community Corrections account, while Los Angeles oversees only the Community Corrections and District Attorney and Public Defender accounts.

The audit states that

By not reviewing all public safety realignment funds, the Partnership Committees did not draw on a variety of funding sources in making recommendations to their boards of supervisors regarding the various services they provide or could provide. In fact, counties may have planned and spent public safety realignment funds differently had they taken a more comprehensive view of public safety realignment and all of the funds available for their efforts.

As a result, transparency about public safety realignment funding is limited because the counties are not comprehensively reporting how they allocate or spend the majority of their public safety realignment funds. Further, because the Corrections Board narrowly interpreted the scope of realignment funding and did not ensure that the counties reported all realignment expenditures ... the information it has provided to the Legislature has been incomplete.

All audited counties and the BSCC disagreed with the auditor's interpretation that state law requires them to oversee and report on all 2011 realignment accounts. By these organizations' interpretation of the legislation, CCPs are responsible for overseeing only the Community Corrections account, which generally amounts to approximately 20% of total 2011 realignment funding.

Responding for Alameda County, Administrator Susan Muranishi wrote,

Alameda County respectfully disagrees with the assertion that, 'Alameda's Partnership Committee's interpretation of the scope of public safety realignment is overly narrow....' Absent Legislative clarification, the County does not believe the Partnership Committee is required to review and make recommendations for all realignment accounts including those that fund non-law enforcement departments such as child welfare and behavioral health care services.

Los Angeles Chief Executive Officer Fesia Davenport added,

The characterization by the State Auditor that LA County has adopted a 'narrow' interpretation of what constitutes realignment funding ignores the ten-year history of realignment, throughout which nearly every county in the State has interpreted the realignment laws consistent with the approach used in LA County. Such uniformity strongly suggests that the State Auditor's view is too broad, rather than the Counties' as too narrow. The State also appeared to have the same interpretation as the counties

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given that no county was asked to amend its reports to the BSCC for failing to include the subaccounts identified by the State Auditor.

Finally, in response to the audit's view that the BSCC took an overly narrow interpretation of public safety realignment funding and therefore "did not identify that counties failed to report most of their realignment expenditures," Executive Director Kathleen Howard wrote, "The Auditor believes the reference to '2011 public safety realignment' in section 1230.1 refers to all of 2011 Realignment. The Auditor is incorrect. The local plans, which were required to be developed by AB 109, were exactly that: plans to implement AB 109."

Given the potential ramifications of the audit's interpretation of required CCP oversight, Sonoma County will closely follow developments. For its part, Sonoma County's CCP, similar to those of Alameda and Fresno, oversees only the Community Corrections account. While it does not oversee the District Attorney and Public Defender account, it does monitor that account per its historical practice of funding the costs of CCP-approved District Attorney and Public Defender programs that exceed funding available in their respective dedicated accounts. Additionally, per local policy, the CCP may make recommendations to the Board of Supervisors regarding expenditures to the Local Innovation account. In FY 17-18 and 18-19, the CCP recommended and the Board approved, spending from this account for a behavioral health clinician to support defendants with mental illness who were seeking pretrial release from jail. Since FY 18-19, there have been no expenditures from this account, which has a balance of \$431,974 as of April 2021.

As highlighted below, beyond defining which realignment accounts CCPs should oversee, the audit made several other findings that applied to two or all three of the counties assessed. A brief description of the Sonoma County CCP's current practices follows each finding.

Surpluses: The audit found that counties could improve public safety by budgeting all realignment funds, eliminating excessive surpluses in realignment accounts, and preventing future surpluses beyond a reasonable reserve. The audit suggests that reserves not exceed 25% of prior year revenue.

Sonoma County's CCP will hold a projected \$6.8 million reserve at the end of FY 20-21 and \$5.2 million at the end of FY 21-22. The FY 21-22 reserve represents 39% of FY 20-21 revenue, which would fund approximately four months of expenses. At the end of FY 22-23, this figure will decrease to 31%. When determining appropriate reserve amounts, the Government Finance Officers Association notes that governments should consider volatility of the revenue source, with greater volatility warranting higher reserve levels. In the CCP's case, the revenue source—sales taxes—is highly volatile. For example, in FY 19-20, following release of the Governor's May 2020 revised budget, it appeared that the CCP would end FY 21-22 with *zero* reserves.

Evaluation: The audit found that counties have not sufficiently evaluated the effectiveness of their programs. It states that "to ensure that the programs and services they provide with

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public safety realignment funds are effective, Alameda, Fresno, and Los Angeles should conduct evaluations of the effectiveness of these programs and services at least every three years.”

While Sonoma County’s CCP has not evaluated each of its programs every three years, it has retained an external firm to evaluate program effectiveness each year since FY 16-17. Since FY 18-19, the Probation Department has provided additional funding to evaluate CCP-funded programs. As of April 2021, over a dozen evaluations have been completed or are in progress.

Overcrowding: Realignment worsened overcrowding conditions at the Fresno and Los Angeles county jails, both of which have generally exceeded capacity during the last decade. The audit states, “They have not made adequate efforts to manage their jail populations.”

The Sonoma County jail population has been within capacity in recent years. As of April 2021, the population is at 74% of open unit capacity and 33% of total capacity, including units at the North County Detention Facility, which is currently closed.

Mental Health: The audit found that “despite lawsuits alleging inadequate mental health care at each of the three counties’ jail facilities, the jails in Alameda and Fresno lack sufficient data regarding whether inmates have mental illnesses. This information is critical because it allows county jails to make informed decisions regarding inmate housing and supervision that can minimize the risk of violence, injury, or death.”

The Sonoma County Sheriff’s Office diligently maintains records of inmate mental health status. As of April 2021, 330 inmates have a mental health diagnosis, including 27 realigned offenders, and 180 have acute mental illness. Additionally, with benefit of a \$40 million award from the state to construct a behavioral health unit, the jail will soon have dedicated space for mental health care.

The complete audit is available at <http://www.auditor.ca.gov/reports/2020-102/index.html>.

BUDGET AND PROGRAM OVERVIEW

FY 21-22 Realignment Budget and Projection

In FY 21-22, the CCP will receive a projected \$14,383,535 of revenue from the state, as follows:

1. CCP base funding of \$12,376,168,
2. District Attorney/Public Defender base funding of \$425,404,
3. Growth funding of \$1,431,964 (CCP and District Attorney/Public Defender combined after a 10% transfer to the Local Innovation Subaccount⁵), and
4. Corrections planning funding of \$150,000.

Additionally, the CCP will carry over a projected \$6,836,536 in unspent prior year realignment funds. The CCP expects to spend all projected FY 21-22 revenues, supplemented by \$1,666,817 in carryover funds for its FY 21-22 budget of \$16,050,352, which would reduce remaining fund balance to \$5,169,718.

Figure 5 summarizes projected revenues, expenditures, and fund balances through FY 22-23 for the CCP and District Attorney/Public Defender funds combined. The projection makes the following assumptions:

- All FY 20-21 programming continues through FY 22-23,
- The added pretrial programs described above are funded in FY 21-22 only,
- The CCP receives \$1,431,964 of growth funding in FY 21-22 (attributable to FY 20-21) and no growth funding in FY 22-23,
- FY 22-23 base funding equals FY 21-22 base funding of \$12,376,168 for the CCP and \$425,404 for the combined District Attorney/Public Defender fund, and
- The CCP continues receiving \$150,000 each year from the state contingent upon submitting an updated CCP Plan (this document) and a survey to the Board of State and Community Corrections.

⁵ Per state statute, counties must transfer 10% of growth from these accounts to a Local Innovation Subaccount, which the Board of Supervisors may use to fund any activity that is otherwise allowable for any of the underlying accounts that fund the innovation subaccount.

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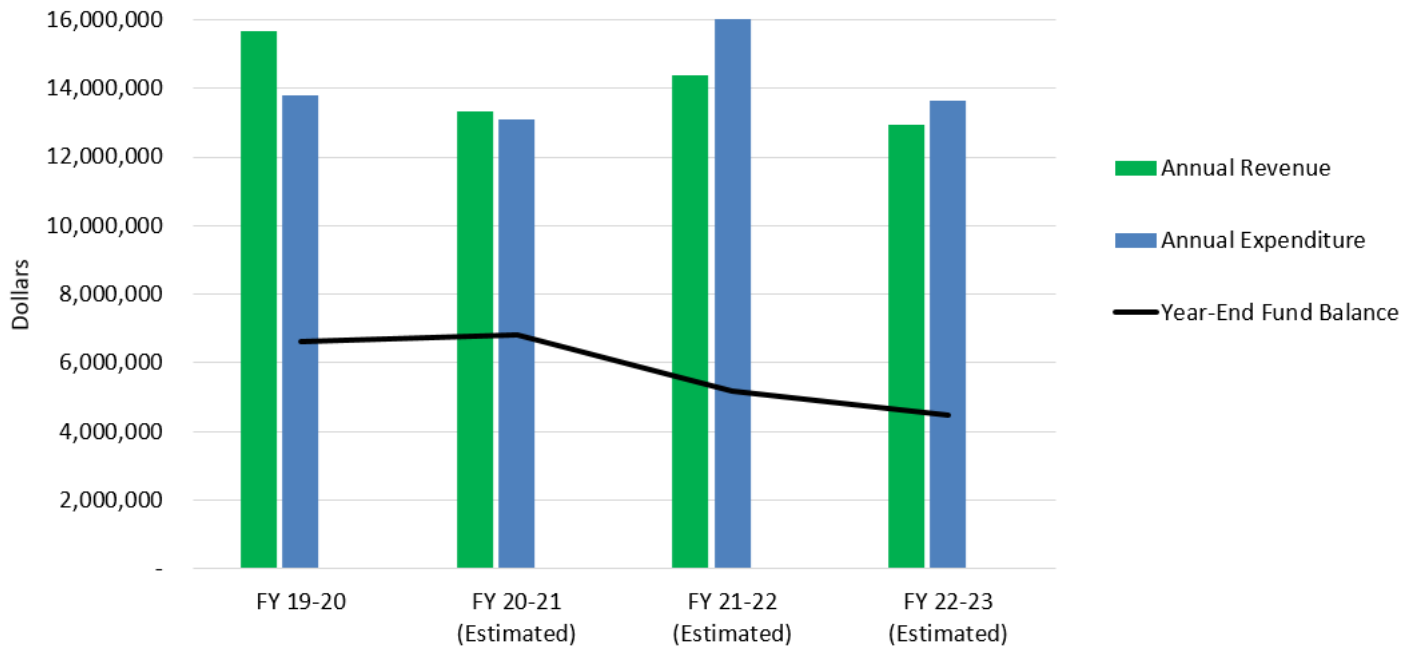


Figure 5: Sonoma County CCP and DA/PD Revenue and Expenditure (as of April 2021)

Budget Changes between FY 20-21 and FY 21-22

Compared to FY 20-21, the overall FY 21-22 budget increased by 12% from \$14,337,173 to \$16,050,352, resulting from added pretrial programming and cost of living-related increases for continuing programs. Table 4 summarizes the year-over-year budget changes.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e) = (a) + (b) + (c) + (d)
FY 20-21 CCP Approved, including mid- year additions	FY 21-22 Reduced or Eliminated Programs	FY 21-22 Expanded or Added Programs	FY 21-22 Net Changes for Continuing Programs	FY 21-22 CCP Approved
\$14,337,173	\$0	\$1,362,372	\$350,807	\$16,050,352

Table 4: Summary of Funding Changes from FY 20-21 to FY 21-22

Program Overview

Figure 6 summarizes the CCP’s FY 21-22 budget itemized by eight major categories. Brief descriptions of each major category appear below Figure 6, while the next section, “Program Descriptions and Budgets,” provides program details.

FY 21-22 Sonoma County Public Safety Realignment Implementation Plan

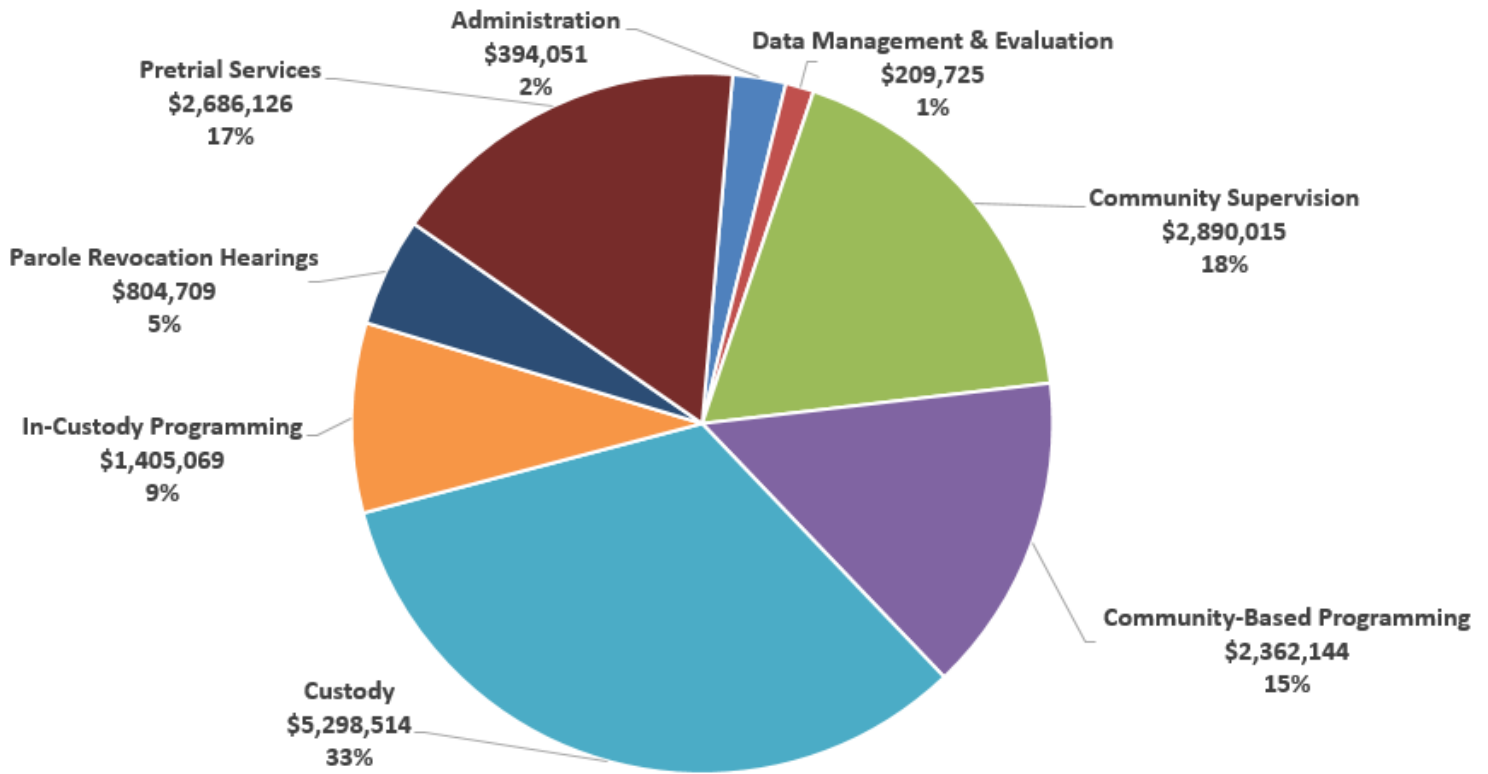


Figure 6: FY 21-22 CCP Budget by Major Program. Total Budget = \$16,050,352.

- 1) **Administration - \$394,051 (2% of total budget).** Provides administrative, budgetary, legal, and analytical support to the CCP.
- 2) **Data Management & Evaluation - \$209,725 (1% of total budget).** Services to capture, analyze, and report data pertaining to realigned offenders.
- 3) **Community Supervision - \$2,890,015 (18% of total budget).** Supervision of realigned offenders.
- 4) **Community-Based Programming - \$2,362,144 (15% of total budget).** Programs that support realigned offenders on community supervision, such as the Day Reporting Center, transitional housing, mental health and substance use disorder treatment, employment training, and educational assistance.
- 5) **Custody - \$5,298,514 (33% of total budget).** Jail unit housing for realigned inmates.
- 6) **In-Custody Programming - \$1,405,069 (9% of total budget).** Rehabilitative programming for realigned inmates.
- 7) **Parole Revocation Hearings - \$804,709 (5% of total budget).** District Attorney and Public Defender staff to handle the additional workload created by transferring parole revocation hearings from the State Board of Parole Hearings to local courts. Funding

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comes first from the District Attorney/Public Defender dedicated apportionments account, with the CCP funding the remaining portion, if any, up to the approved budget amount.

- 8) Pretrial Services - \$2,686,126 (17% of total budget).** Provides risk assessments for individuals booked into jail and community-based monitoring of defendants awaiting trial.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS AND BUDGETS

This section details the programs and services that compose the CCP's FY 21-22 budget. Table 5 summarizes the budget by major program category. Appendices B and C provide line item views of the budget by department and by major program.

Major Program	County FTE	FY 21-22 Budget
Administration	2.0	394,051
Data Management & Evaluation	0.5	209,725
Community Supervision	13.0	2,890,015
Community-Based Programming	10.5	2,362,144
Custody	18.0	5,298,514
In-Custody Programming	1.0	1,405,069
Parole Revocation Hearings	4.5	804,709
Pretrial Services	10.5	2,686,126
Total	60.0	\$16,050,352

Table 5: Budget Summary by Major Program

Administration

The Administration major program area includes administrative, budgetary, and analytical support to the CCP. Table 6 summarizes the Administration budget, and the following subsections describe each program.

Department	Program Description	County FTE	FY 21-22 Budget
Sheriff	Department Analyst	1.0	169,512
Probation	Department Analyst	1.0	199,539
County Counsel	Legal Support	-	25,000
Administration Total		2.0	\$394,051

Table 6: Administration Budget

Sheriff Department Analyst

Program Overview: The Sheriff's Office Department Analyst performs fiscal and contract management, reporting activities, and analysis of CCP-funded inmate programs.

FY 21-22 Budget: \$169,512 for 1.0 FTE Department Analyst.

Probation Department Analyst

Program Overview: The Probation Department Analyst prepares budget documents, coordinates budget development, and enforces CCP expenditure directives; tracks, forecasts, and presents CCP budget performance; drafts and administers requests for proposals, contracts, and Board items for CCP-approved programs; and produces budget and population

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data reports, including this CCP Plan and the Board of State and Community Corrections' annual CCP Survey. This position also pursues and administers other funding sources to leverage CCP investments, such as transitional housing resources.

FY 21-22 Budget: \$199,539 for 1.0 FTE Department Analyst and associated services and supplies.

Legal Support

Program Overview: County Counsel provides legal services to the CCP on realignment issues, such as reviewing vendor contracts and helping to interpret and apply realignment statutes.

FY 21-22 Budget: \$25,000 for County Counsel legal support.

Data Management & Evaluation

The Data Management major program area includes services to capture, analyze, and report data pertaining to realigned offenders. Table 7 summarizes the Data Management & Evaluation budget, and the following subsections describe each program.

Department	Program Description	County FTE	FY 21-22 Budget
Probation	Business Systems Analyst	0.5	77,243
Probation	Evaluation Consultant	-	107,482
ISD	Programming Support	-	25,000
Data Management & Evaluation Total		0.5	\$209,725

Table 7: Data Management Budget

Business Systems Analyst

Program Overview: The Business Systems Analyst identifies and implements information technology solutions needed to support the CCP's evidence-based practices initiatives, increases efficiency of offender case management practices, and creates data analyses and reports. This position also determines specifications for information technology solutions; evaluates business processes related to adaptation of technology; recommends software applications; and conducts end-user testing of systems.

FY 21-22 Budget: \$77,243 for 0.5 FTE Business Systems Analyst support.

Evaluation Consultant

Program Overview: A contracted consultant evaluates CCP-funded programs, focusing on how effectively these programs achieve their outcomes, how well they are implemented, and how cost-effective they are.

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FY 21-22 Budget: \$107,482 for a portion of contract costs. The Probation Department will cover additional costs to evaluate CCP-funded programs.

Programming Support

Program Overview: As needed, the Information Systems Department performs programming for the Integrated Justice System related to capturing, measuring, and reporting information on realigned populations.

FY 21-22 Budget: \$25,000 for programming time.

Community Supervision

The Community Supervision major program area includes programs and services to monitor out-of-custody realigned offenders. Table 8 summarizes the Community Supervision budget, and the following subsections describe each program.

Department	Program Description	County FTE	FY 21-22 Budget
Probation	AB 109 Supervision Unit	13.0	2,888,015
Probation	Offender Needs Fund	-	2,000
Community Supervision Total		13.0	\$2,890,015

Table 8: Community Supervision Budget

AB 109 Supervision Unit

Program Overview: The Probation Department supervises the post-release community supervision and mandatory supervision populations, endeavoring to maintain an officer-to-offender caseload ratio of 1:35. Probation Officer duties include conducting risk and needs assessments, developing and overseeing case plans corresponding to assessment results, and supervising offenders in the community using “Effective Practices in Community Supervision,” a model developed by the University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute to guide Probation Officers in applying intervention effectively. Probation Officers also conduct home visits, compliance checks and searches, and initiate flash incarcerations⁶ as necessary for individuals who violate the terms of their supervision.

FY 21-22 Budget: \$2,888,015 for 2.0 FTE Probation Officer IV (supervisors), 9.0 FTE Probation Officer III, 1.0 FTE Probation Officer II, and 1.0 FTE Legal Processor. The budget includes training, vehicles, communications, office supplies, and related administrative expenses.

⁶ Flash incarceration allows probation departments to impose up to 10 days of incarceration for supervision violations without a court hearing. Flash incarceration benefits rehabilitation by allowing swift sanctions for violations. Sonoma County uses a response matrix to objectively determine whether to impose flash incarceration, and if so, for how long.

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Offender Needs Fund

Program Overview: This fund helps realigned offenders purchase stabilizing items, such as identification cards, birth certificates, and medications.

FY 21-22 Budget: \$2,000 petty cash fund.

Community-Based Programming

Community-Based Programming includes evidence-based programs and services that support realigned offenders on community supervision, such as substance use disorder treatment, employment training, and educational assistance. This category also includes detention alternatives that can reduce incarceration time. Table 9 summarizes the Community-Based Programming budget, and the following subsections describe each program.

Department	Program Description	County FTE	FY 21-22 Budget
Probation	Day Reporting Center	7.0	988,027
Probation	Electronic Monitoring Contract	-	119,900
Probation	Transitional Housing	-	313,980
Health Services	Community Mental Health Services	1.5	304,367
Health Services	Outpatient SUD at DRC	-	72,000
Health Services	SUD Contract Services	-	280,000
Human Services	Employment & Eligibility Services	2.0	268,871
Human Services	General Assistance Subsidy	-	15,000
Community-Based Programming Total		10.5	\$2,362,144

Table 9: Out-of-Custody Programming and Detention Alternatives Budget

Day Reporting Center

Program Overview: The DRC provides a detention alternative for adult offenders who meet the program criteria and serves as Sonoma County’s central point of evidence-based programming for realigned and felony probationers. Services are designed to promote behavior change that ultimately leads to reduced recidivism. Run by Probation Department staff in collaboration with co-located service providers, services include cognitive behavioral programming, substance abuse outpatient treatment, life skills, employment and education services, and eligibility services for public benefits.

FY 21-22 Budget: \$988,027 for a portion of DRC salaries, benefits, services, and supplies. Total DRC budgeted costs are \$2,075,864 and include 1.0 FTE Probation Officer IV (supervisor), 2.0 FTE Probation Officer III, 1.0 Probation Officer II, 3.0 Probation Officer I, 1.0 FTE Administrative Aide, and 3.0 FTE Probation Assistant, as well as facility rent, utilities, computers, maintenance, participant meals, chemical tests, and other supplies. FY 21-22 funding covers 48% of total budgeted DRC costs, the balance of which the Probation Department will cover. In recent years, the CCP has reduced funding to the DRC with the intention of funding a service level that

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approximates the fraction of total DRC participants from the realigned population. In calendar year 2020, realigned offenders represented 41% of 318 individuals served.

Electronic Monitoring Contract

Program Overview: A contractor provides location tracking and alcohol detection devices that allow Probation Officers to monitor compliance with supervision requirements and respond to potential violations.

FY 21-22 Budget: \$119,900 for contracted electronic monitoring services.

Transitional Housing

Program Overview: A contractor provides 26 beds and case management to offenders who would otherwise be homeless or living marginally in the community and who are at increased risk to recidivate without housing support. In addition to providing a sober living environment, transitional housing providers also assist offenders in transitioning to permanent housing, and provide other supportive services to help offenders stabilize their lives, such as case management, counseling, employment preparation, and referrals to substance abuse recovery and benefits assistance programs. The over-arching goal of the program is to reduce recidivism and enhance public safety.

FY 21-22 Budget: \$313,980 for contracted transitional housing services.

Community Mental Health Services

Program Overview: Department of Health Services behavioral health employees are embedded at the Probation Department's Adult Division office to provide mental health and substance use disorder screening, referral, residential placements, counseling, and crisis intervention services to realigned offenders. A Behavioral Health Clinician conducts mental health assessments for individuals referred by the Probation Department and refers them to appropriate services. A Social Service Worker assesses individuals who need mental health services to determine their eligibility for benefits such as Medi-Cal, County Medical Services Program, Social Security Insurance, CalFresh, and general assistance. Embedding these employees creates system efficiencies, improves inter-departmental communication, and enhances offenders' access to services.

FY 21-22 Budget: \$304,367 for 1.0 FTE Behavioral Health Clinician and a 0.5 FTE Social Service Worker II.

Outpatient Substance Use Disorder Contract Services at DRC

Program Overview: Provides contracted individual and group substance use disorder treatment at the DRC.

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FY 21-22 Budget: \$72,000 for contracted substance use disorder treatment.

Substance Use Disorder Contract Services

Program Overview: The Department of Health Services contracts with local providers for residential, outpatient, and narcotic treatment services for substance-abusing realigned offenders. The funding provides access to a continuum of care that includes residential and outpatient services. The program assesses and refers offenders to substance use disorder providers.

FY 21-22 Budget: \$280,000 for contracted substance use disorder treatment.

Employment and Eligibility Services

Program Overview: A Human Services Department Eligibility Worker determines participant eligibility for the Medi-Cal, CalFresh, and General Assistance programs in addition to providing various referrals. A Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Program Coordinator provides one-on-one support with job search and job readiness. Services include help with creating resumes and preparing for job interviews. Additionally, a Job Link Coordinator provides job leads and assistance with completing applications. Once participants are employed, the Coordinator provides follow-up service to help them retain employment. The Coordinator also helps participants obtain funding for training and other job-related support services.

FY 21-22 Budget: \$268,871 for 1.0 FTE Eligibility Worker and 1.0 FTE Coordinator.

General Assistance Subsidy

Program Overview: The Human Services Department provides General Assistance benefits to qualifying realigned offenders during their term of community supervision.

FY 21-22 Budget: \$15,000 for direct assistance.

Custody

The Custody major program area includes programs needed to house realigned inmates in jail. Table 10 summarizes the Custody budget, and the following subsections describe each program.

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Department	Program Description	County FTE	FY 21-22 Budget
Sheriff	Correctional Deputies	12.0	2,323,980
Sheriff	Senior Detention Specialist	1.0	156,096
Sheriff	Detention Specialist	2.0	297,262
Sheriff	Detention Assistant	1.0	143,623
Sheriff	Cook	1.0	126,754
Sheriff	Transportation Deputy	1.0	247,079
Sheriff	Services and Supplies	-	517,862
Sheriff	Inmate Medical and Dental Services	-	1,266,770
Sheriff	Vandalism	-	20,791
Sheriff	Catastrophic/HIV meds/Extra Nursing	-	98,297
Sheriff	Jail Unit 2	-	100,000
Custody Total		18.0	\$5,298,514

Table 10: Custody Budget

Custody Personnel

Program Overview: The Sheriff's Office Main Adult Detention Facility supervises those sentenced to jail under public safety realignment along with individuals on post-release community supervision or parole who violate the terms of their supervision. The CCP funds the portion of the facility's personnel costs listed in Table 10.

FY 21-22 Budget: \$3,294,794 for 18.0 FTE Custody personnel.

Additional Custody Services

Services and Supplies: Funds janitorial service and inmate supplies such as clothing, laundry, meals, household needs, and medications.

Inmate Medical and Dental Services: Provides on-site medical and dental care.

Vandalism: Offsets costs for repairing damage to jail facilities caused by realigned inmates.

Catastrophic/HIV meds/Extra Nursing: Pays for inmate hospitalization and other medical costs not covered by other sources.

FY 21-22 Budget: \$1,903,720 for additional custody services.

Jail Unit 2

Program Overview: This funding is used only if the Main Adult Detention Facility population exceeds capacity, requiring an additional unit at the North County Detention Facility. If this unit is not opened, funding will be returned to the CCP.

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FY 21-22 Budget: \$100,000.

In-Custody Programming

The In-Custody Programming major program area includes programs and services to rehabilitate jail inmates. Table 11 summarizes the In-Custody Programming budget, and the following subsections describe each program.

Department	Program Description	County FTE	FY 21-22 Budget
Sheriff	Jail Programs	-	142,564
Sheriff	Mental Health	-	773,228
Sheriff	PC 1370 Restoration Services	-	180,123
Sheriff	Program Sergeant	1.0	309,154
In-Custody Programming Total		1.0	\$1,405,069

Table 11: In-Custody Programming Budget

Jail Programs

Program Overview: Through a service contract, the Sheriff's Office delivers in-custody programs designed to reduce recidivism. Services include job and life skills, parenting classes, anger management, adult academic education, and cognitive behavioral skills therapy.

FY 21-22 Budget: \$142,564 for jail programs contracts.

Mental Health

Program Overview: Through a service contract, the Sheriff's Office provides mental health services for realigned inmates. In addition to providing essential mental health care, mental health staff may assess inmates who appear to need behavioral health services. Assessed inmates may subsequently be referred for medication evaluations. Inmates found to have alcohol and other drug concerns or mental health needs are referred to follow-up services. Upon release from custody, inmates who require follow-up services are referred to the embedded Probation Department team or to a treatment provider.

FY 21-22 Budget: \$773,228 for medications, supplies, and contracts for mental health and reentry services.

Penal Code 1370 Restoration Services

Program Overview: Penal Code 1370 states that defendants found mentally incompetent will have their trial or judgment suspended until they become mentally competent. If the defendant is found mentally competent, the criminal process may resume and judgment may be pronounced. This program provides evidence-based interventions designed to restore misdemeanor defendants to competency so that they can participate in the legal process and

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have their cases adjudicated, thus reducing time spent in custody. Individuals who are not restored typically have their charges dropped with a resulting referral into services.

FY 21-22 Budget: \$180,123 for misdemeanor restoration services contract costs.

Program Sergeant

Program Overview: The Inmate Program Sergeant manages inmate programs, including anger management, general education, English as a second language, job and life skills, moral reconnection therapy, parenting, and drug and alcohol rehabilitation. The Program Sergeant collaborates with local non-profit and faith-based organizations to leverage volunteer support, supplemented by contractual agreements with many of the same organizations.

FY 21-22 Budget: \$309,154 for 1.0 FTE Correctional Sergeant.

Parole Revocation Hearings

Since AB 109, the Board of Parole Hearings has continued to conduct certain types of hearings, such as parole consideration for lifers, medical parole hearings, mentally disordered offender cases, and sexually violent predator cases. However, most parole revocation hearings are now handled at the county level. The Parole Revocation Hearings major program area includes programs and services needed to address the additional workload. Table 12 summarizes the Parole Revocation Hearings budget, and the following subsections describe each program.

The state allocates a separate realignment funding source for parole revocation hearings split evenly between the District Attorney and Public Defender. These programs are funded first from this dedicated source, with the CCP covering the difference, if any, between each department's total available parole revocation hearings funding (current year funding plus prior year carryover) and the CCP's approved budget.

Department	Program Description	County FTE	FY 21-22 Budget
District Attorney	Case Prosecution	1.0	309,646
District Attorney	Legal Processor	1.0	139,147
Public Defender	Attorney	1.0	196,536
Public Defender	Investigator	0.5	61,380
Public Defender	Legal Secretary	1.0	98,000
Parole Revocation Hearings Total		4.5	\$804,709

Table 12: Parole Revocation Hearings Budget

District Attorney Case Prosecution

Program Overview: A Deputy District Attorney handles the prosecution of parole and post-release community supervision cases that are referred to the District Attorney's Office. This position collects and evaluates law enforcement crime reports, including parole revocation reports; conducts legal research while initiating supplemental investigation when necessary;

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determines eligibility and criminal charging if warranted; files criminal complaints; conducts parole hearings; and prepares for and appears at all phases of criminal motions, hearings, and trials.

FY 21-22 Budget: \$309,646 for 1.0 FTE Deputy District Attorney IV and associated services and supplies.

District Attorney Legal Processor

Program Overview: A Legal Processor handles the administration of parole and post-release community supervision cases that are referred to the District Attorney's Office. The processor prepares, files, processes, and calendars a variety of complex legal documents, including complaints, subpoenas, discovery, motions, and court orders.

FY 21-22 Budget: \$139,147 for 1.0 FTE Legal Processor II and associated services and supplies.

Public Defender Attorney

Program Overview: The Parole Revocation Attorney represents individuals facing parole revocations. This position reviews revocation petitions, reports, and criminal histories of parolees upon receipt of the petition and discovery; conducts in-depth interviews with clients in jail; creates an investigation plan and legal research when appropriate; discusses cases with Parole Officers; seeks counseling alternatives for clients; conducts plea bargain negotiations with the District Attorney's Office; appears in trial courts when cases are set for motions or hearings; and conducts violation of parole hearings. Additionally, this position maintains statistics on the cases represented by the Public Defender.

FY 21-22 Budget: \$196,536 for 1.0 FTE extra help Public Defender Attorney.

Public Defender Investigator

Program Overview: The Parole Revocation Hearings Investigator conducts in-house and field investigations related to parolees, post-release community supervision clients, and mandatory supervision clients. This position reviews records, conducts witness interviews, provides Spanish translation assistance, issues subpoenas, retrieves medical documents, releases client information, and retrieves investigative information at the request of an attorney.

FY 21-22 Budget: \$61,380 for 0.5 FTE Investigator.

Public Defender Legal Secretary

Program Overview: The Legal Secretary assists the department with case intakes and the preparation of investigations materials, including medical records, body worn cameras, and other discovery.

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FY 21-22 Budget: \$98,000 for 1.0 FTE Legal Secretary.

Pretrial Services

As discussed in the “Pretrial Services” section, despite rarely serving realigned offenders, pretrial services benefit the criminal justice system by reducing unnecessary incarceration and safeguarding the community. Table 13 summarizes the Pretrial Services budget, and the following subsections describe each program.

Department	Program Description	County FTE	FY 21-22 Budget
Probation	Pretrial Monitoring	5.8	1,152,911
Probation	Pretrial Monitoring Supplement	4.0	1,120,068
Probation	Pretrial Housing and Case Management	-	242,304
Health Services	Pretrial Clinical Services	0.8	170,843
Pretrial Services Total		10.5	\$2,686,126

Table 13: Pretrial Services Budget

Pretrial Monitoring

Program Overview: Pretrial Services provide front-end screening for individuals booked into jail, support jail management, reduce pretrial failure, and facilitate efficient case processing. The Superior Court and CCP jointly developed this program to mitigate defendants’ risk to public safety and the risk of failing to appear in court. By using a risk-based model, the pretrial program reduces incarceration expenses while protecting the public and allowing defendants to continue productive, law-abiding activities while awaiting adjudication. The main program components are assessment, community supervision, and data collection and reporting.

FY 21-22 Budget: \$1,152,911 for 4.0 FTE Probation Officers III to perform assessments and community supervision and 1.0 FTE Senior Legal Processor to process legal documents, including court orders, warrants, and petitions; convey information regarding the status of cases to attorneys and law enforcement officials; and maintain control of legal documents and case files. Funding additionally covers approximately 0.75 FTE of a Program Planning and Evaluation Analyst. This position prepares reports used to monitor pretrial program performance; supports CCP-funded program evaluations by reviewing evaluation plans, assisting with data collection, reviewing draft reports, and developing summary briefs on evaluation reports; and provides program planning and project management support for expanded services provided under a Judicial Council Pretrial Pilot grant.

Pretrial Monitoring Supplement

Program Overview: The Judicial Council grant discussed in the “Pretrial Services” section provided approximately \$2 million to the Probation Department in FY 20-21 to cover costs of assessment and monitoring staff, electronic monitoring, office space, and implementation of a validated public safety assessment tool. As grant funds will be depleted by July 2021, the CCP

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will fund the reduced service level described in Table 1 in FY 21-22 and does not intend to continue covering costs in future years.

FY 21-22 Budget: \$1,120,068 for the “post-pilot” services described in Table 1.

Pretrial Housing and Case Management

Program Overview: The Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program grant mentioned in the “Pretrial Services” section will cover housing and case management costs for high-needs defendants on pretrial release through December 2021. The CCP will cover costs for the remainder of FY 21-22 and does not intend to continue covering costs in future years. The Probation Department is seeking additional funding sources, including Sonoma County Measure O revenues, for this service.

FY 21-22 Budget: \$242,304 for contracted housing and case management.

Pretrial Clinical Services

Program Overview: A Behavioral Health Clinician embedded at the jail provides screening, advocacy, referral, and tracking of pretrial candidates with serious mental illness.

FY 21-22 Budget: \$170,843 for 0.75 FTE Behavioral Health Clinician.

APPENDIX A: MEMBERSHIP ROSTER AS OF APRIL 2021

Community Corrections Partnership Executive Committee (Voting Members)

Member	Name	Title
Chief Probation Officer (Chair)	David Koch	Chief Probation Officer
Sheriff	Mark Essick	Sheriff
Chief of Police	Ken Savano	Chief, City of Petaluma Police Department
District Attorney	Jill Ravitch	District Attorney
Public Defender	Kathleen Pozzi	Public Defender
Superior Court	Arlene Junior	Superior Court Executive Officer
Health Services/Mental Health	Bill Carter	Director of Behavioral Health

Community Corrections Partnership Full Committee

Member	Name	Title
Chief Probation Officer (Chair)	David Koch	Chief Probation Officer
Sheriff	Mark Essick	Sheriff
Chief of Police	Ken Savano	Chief, City of Petaluma Police Department
District Attorney	Jill Ravitch	District Attorney
Public Defender	Kathleen Pozzi	Public Defender
Superior Court	Arlene Junior	Superior Court Executive Officer
Health Services/Mental Health	Bill Carter	Director of Behavioral Health
County Administrator's Office	Sheryl Bratton	County Administrator
County Administrator's Office	Nick Klein	Administrative Analyst
Human Services	Katie Greaves	Human Services Division Director
Employment Services	Katie Greaves	Human Services Division Director
Victim Services	Tatiana Lopez	Victim Services Director, District Attorney's Office
Office of Education	Steven Herrington	Superintendent, Sonoma County Schools
Superior Court	Bradford DeMeo	Superior Court Presiding Judge
Community-Based Organization	Dana Alvarez	Outpatient Services Director, California Human Development

APPENDIX B: FY 21-22 BUDGET BY DEPARTMENT

Department	Major Program	Program Description	FTE	FY 21-22 Budget
Sheriff	Administration	Department Analyst	1.0	169,512
Sheriff	Custody	Correctional Deputies	12.0	2,323,980
Sheriff	Custody	Senior Detention Specialist	1.0	156,096
Sheriff	Custody	Detention Specialist	2.0	297,262
Sheriff	Custody	Detention Assistant	1.0	143,623
Sheriff	Custody	Cook	1.0	126,754
Sheriff	Custody	Transportation Deputy	1.0	247,079
Sheriff	Custody	Services and Supplies	-	517,862
Sheriff	Custody	Inmate Medical and Dental Services	-	1,266,770
Sheriff	Custody	Vandalism	-	20,791
Sheriff	Custody	Catastrophic/HIV meds/Extra Nursing	-	98,297
Sheriff	Custody	Jail Unit 2	-	100,000
Sheriff	In-Custody Programming	Jail Programs	-	142,564
Sheriff	In-Custody Programming	Mental Health	-	773,228
Sheriff	In-Custody Programming	PC 1370 Restoration Services	-	180,123
Sheriff	In-Custody Programming	Program Sergeant	1.0	309,154
Sheriff Total			20.0	6,873,095
Probation	Administration	Department Analyst	1.0	199,539
Probation	Community Supervision	AB 109 Supervision Unit	13.0	2,888,015
Probation	Community Supervision	Offender Needs Fund	-	2,000
Probation	Community-Based Programming	Day Reporting Center	7.0	988,027
Probation	Community-Based Programming	Electronic Monitoring Contract	-	119,900
Probation	Community-Based Programming	Transitional Housing	-	313,980
Probation	Data Management & Evaluation	Business Systems Analyst	0.5	77,243
Probation	Data Management & Evaluation	Evaluation Consultant	0.0	107,482
Probation	Pretrial Services	Pretrial Monitoring	5.8	1,152,911
Probation	Pretrial Services	Pretrial Monitoring Supplement	4.0	1,120,068
Probation	Pretrial Services	Pretrial Housing and Case Management	-	242,304
Probation Total			31.3	7,211,467
Health Services	Community-Based Programming	Community Mental Health Services	1.5	304,367
Health Services	Community-Based Programming	Outpatient SUD at DRC	-	72,000
Health Services	Community-Based Programming	SUD Contract Services	-	280,000
Health Services	Pretrial Services	Pretrial Clinical Services	0.8	170,843
Health Services Total			2.3	827,210

Department	Major Program	Program Description	FTE	FY 21-22 Budget
Human Services	Community-Based Programming	Employment & Eligibility Services	2.0	268,871
Human Services	Community-Based Programming	General Assistance Subsidy	-	15,000
Human Services Total			2.0	283,871
District Attorney	Parole Revocation Hearings	Case Prosecution	1.0	309,646
District Attorney	Parole Revocation Hearings	Legal Processor	1.0	139,147
District Attorney Total			2.0	448,793
Public Defender	Parole Revocation Hearings	Attorney	1.0	196,536
Public Defender	Parole Revocation Hearings	Investigator	0.5	61,380
Public Defender	Parole Revocation Hearings	Legal Secretary	1.0	98,000
Public Defender Total			2.5	355,916
ISD	Data Management & Evaluation	Programming Support	-	25,000
ISD Total			-	25,000
County Counsel	Administration	Legal Support	-	25,000
County Counsel Total			-	25,000
Grand Total			60.0	16,050,352

APPENDIX C: FY 21-22 BUDGET BY MAJOR PROGRAM

Major Program	Department	Program Description	FTE	FY 21-22 Budget
Administration	Sheriff	Department Analyst	1.0	169,512
Administration	Probation	Department Analyst	1.0	199,539
Administration	County Counsel	Legal Support	-	25,000
Administration Total			2.0	394,051
Community Supervision	Probation	AB 109 Supervision Unit	13.0	2,888,015
Community Supervision	Probation	Offender Needs Fund	-	2,000
Community Supervision Total			13.0	2,890,015
Community-Based Programming	Probation	Day Reporting Center	7.0	988,027
Community-Based Programming	Probation	Electronic Monitoring Contract	-	119,900
Community-Based Programming	Probation	Transitional Housing	-	313,980
Community-Based Programming	Health Services	Community Mental Health Services	1.5	304,367
Community-Based Programming	Health Services	Outpatient SUD at DRC	-	72,000
Community-Based Programming	Health Services	SUD Contract Services	-	280,000
Community-Based Programming	Human Services	Employment & Eligibility Services	2.0	268,871
Community-Based Programming	Human Services	General Assistance Subsidy	-	15,000
Community-Based Programming Total			10.5	2,362,144
Custody	Sheriff	Correctional Deputies	12.0	2,323,980
Custody	Sheriff	Senior Detention Specialist	1.0	156,096
Custody	Sheriff	Detention Specialist	2.0	297,262
Custody	Sheriff	Detention Assistant	1.0	143,623
Custody	Sheriff	Cook	1.0	126,754
Custody	Sheriff	Transportation Deputy	1.0	247,079
Custody	Sheriff	Services and Supplies	-	517,862
Custody	Sheriff	Inmate Medical and Dental Services	-	1,266,770
Custody	Sheriff	Vandalism	-	20,791
Custody	Sheriff	Catastrophic/HIV meds/Extra Nursing	-	98,297
Custody	Sheriff	Jail Unit 2	-	100,000
Custody Total			18.0	5,298,514
Data Management & Evaluation	Probation	Business Systems Analyst	0.5	77,243
Data Management & Evaluation	Probation	Evaluation Consultant	0.0	107,482
Data Management & Evaluation	ISD	Programming Support	-	25,000
Data Management & Evaluation Total			0.5	209,725
In-Custody Programming	Sheriff	Jail Programs	-	142,564
In-Custody Programming	Sheriff	Mental Health	-	773,228
In-Custody Programming	Sheriff	PC 1370 Restoration Services	-	180,123
In-Custody Programming	Sheriff	Program Sergeant	1.0	309,154
In-Custody Programming Total			1.0	1,405,069

Major Program	Department	Program Description	FTE	FY 21-22 Budget
Parole Revocation Hearings	District Attorney	Case Prosecution	1.0	309,646
Parole Revocation Hearings	District Attorney	Legal Processor	1.0	139,147
Parole Revocation Hearings	Public Defender	Attorney	1.0	196,536
Parole Revocation Hearings	Public Defender	Investigator	0.5	61,380
Parole Revocation Hearings	Public Defender	Legal Secretary	1.0	98,000
Parole Revocation Hearings Total			4.5	804,709
Pretrial Services	Probation	Pretrial Monitoring	5.8	1,152,911
Pretrial Services	Probation	Pretrial Monitoring Supplement	4.0	1,120,068
Pretrial Services	Probation	Pretrial Housing and Case Management	-	242,304
Pretrial Services	Health Services	Pretrial Clinical Services	0.8	170,843
Pretrial Services Total			10.5	2,686,126
Grand Total			60.0	16,050,352