

Sacramento County Community Corrections Partnership

Public Safety Realignment Plan

Assembly Bill 109 and 117

FY 2013 – 14 Realignment Implementation

April 4, 2013



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Sacramento County Community Corrections Partnership FY 2013 – 14 Public Safety Realignment Implementation Plan

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SECTION 1: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Sacramento FY 2013–14 Public Safety Realignment Plan

AB 109 Program Implementation Overview

On October 1, 2011, the AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Act went into effect in Sacramento County and across California. The law alters the California criminal justice system by (a) changing the definition of a felony, (b) shifting housing for low level offenders from state prison to local county jails, and (c) transferring the community supervision of designated parolees from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to local county probation departments. Several companion trailer bills followed, clarifying the legislative intent, correcting drafting errors and providing initial state-wide implementation funding. Both AB 109 and the companion trailer bills, taken together, created extensive changes to statutory law which is intended to reduce the number of convicted offenders incarcerated in California's State prison system by "realigning" these offenders to local criminal justice agencies who are now responsible for these offender groups.

Under the AB 109 legislation, the Penal Code is amended to provide incarceration terms in county jail rather than State prison for over 500 specific felony offenses. Offenders ineligible to serve their incarceration in state prison instead of county jail are known as County Jail Prison (N3) offenders. Under the law, a sentencing Superior Court judge has the option of splitting the sentence of a convicted County Jail Prison (N3) defendant between an incarceration term in county jail and mandatory supervision. If the Court sentences these offenders to serve their full term of incarceration in jail, the offender is not supervised upon release. Additionally, the law creates 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.

The Public Safety Realignment Act also expanded the role and purpose of the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) which was previously established in Penal Code Section 1230 through SB 678 and pursuant to AB 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 Health and Human Services.

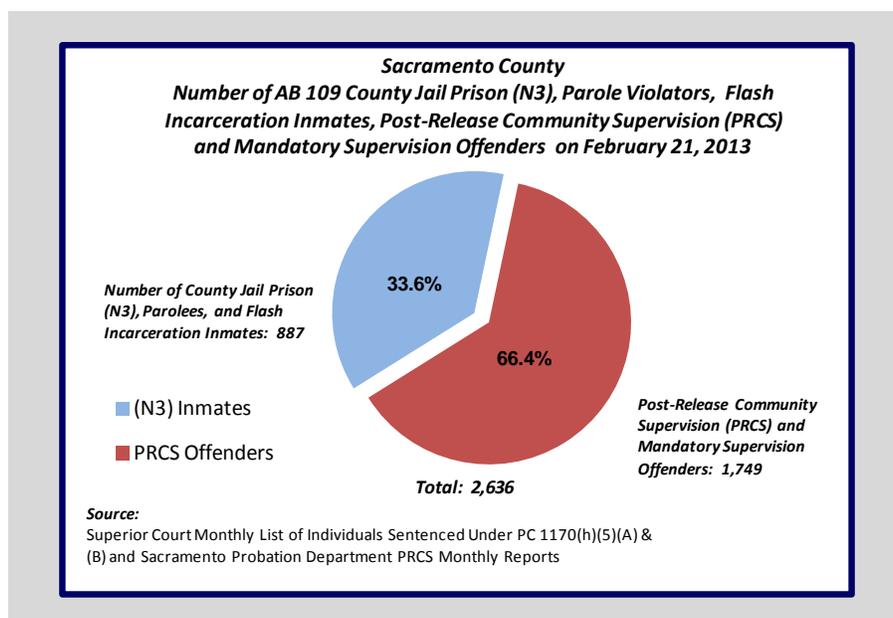
Each county must also develop a Public Safety Realignment Implementation Plan approved by the Board of Supervisors before State funding can be reallocated to local law enforcement and other county justice agencies. The legislation assumes counties will handle these offender populations differently than the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) by utilizing incarceration, community supervision, and/or alternative custody and diversion programs during the offender's sentence length. Each implementation plan must further identify evidence-based practices which can be established so that the community's public safety is not jeopardized because of these newly transferred offender populations. The Plan should outline specific programming and inmate housing requirements needed to

implement the custody, supervision, diversion program interventions and judicial processing of convicted State Prison felony defendants the criminal justice system assumed responsibility in 2011.

This document contains Sacramento County's Community Corrections Partnership's (CCP) third-year AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Implementation Plan for FY 2013-14, covering the 12-month period beginning July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2014.

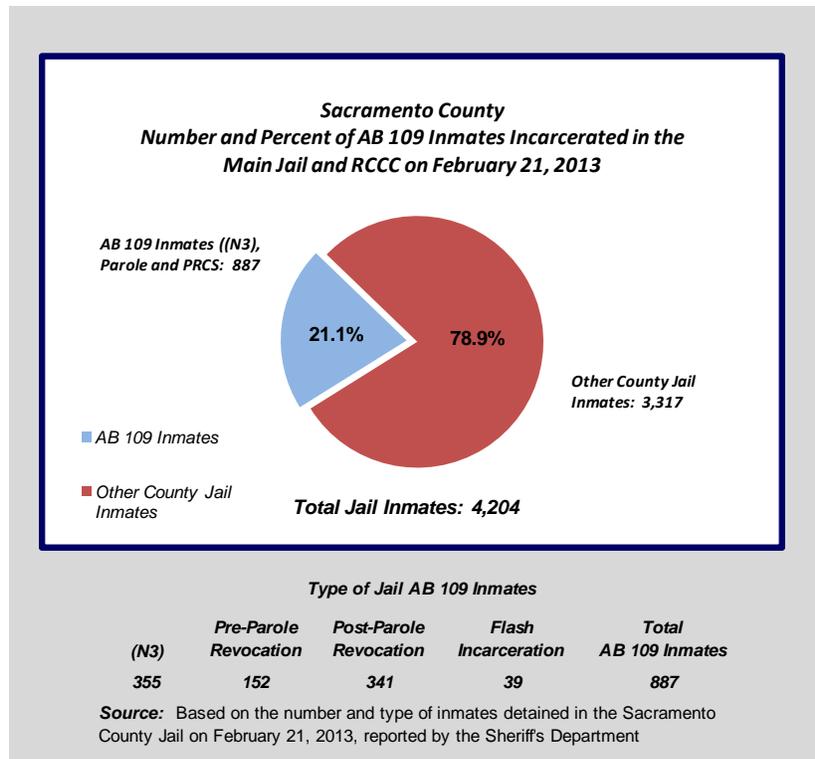
AB 109 Offender Population Groups

Currently, the Sacramento County Sheriff's Department, Probation Department and other AB 109 partnering service agencies are handling a total of 2,636 AB 109 offenders. Approximately 33.6% of the offender population are County Jail Prison (N3), parolees, and flash incarceration inmates detained in the Main Jail or Branch Jail (RCCC) detention facilities. The other 66.4% of the AB 109 population are Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) and mandatory probation supervision offenders.



On February 21, 2013, the Sacramento County Jail System held 4,204 custody inmates, 21.1% or 887 of the inmate population 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 3,317 (78.9%) incarcerated inmates were pretrial and sentenced local adult offenders and other detainees being held on warrants and holds from federal / state law enforcement agencies. A total of 355 or 40.0% of the 887 jail inmates were (N3) sentenced felony offenders, and 55.6% (493) were pre- and post-revocation hearing State parolees and 39 (4.4%) were PRCS probationers detained for up to a ten day flash incarceration term in the county jail system.

Currently, the Sacramento County Probation Department is supervising another 1,749 PRCS and mandatory supervision AB 109 probationers. The supervision population includes AB 109 offenders assigned to the Department's Adult Day Reporting Centers (406), Intensive Field Supervision Units (814), Administrative Unit (255), or PRCS Intake Unit (274). Approximately 23.2% (406) of the Probation AB 109 caseloads are being supervised in one of the three Adult Day Reporting Centers (ADRC) with the majority (46.5%) being handled by Probation Field Officers assigned to supervise intensive supervision offender caseloads.



Analysis of the number, type and length of sentences for AB 109 County jail Prison (N3) cases shows that the majority (62.6%) of (N3) convicted felony defendants are being sentenced to a straight jail term without follow-up supervision. A total of 37.4% are receiving a split sentence that includes a mandatory supervision period upon release from custody through the Probation Department. The average length of sentence for County jail Prison (N3) offenders is two years with an additional one year, four months for split sentence inmates with required mandatory probation supervision. The longest jail term for a convicted AB 109 felony offender has been 13 years and the longest mandatory probation supervision term for split sentence (N3) inmates has been six years.

A review of conviction offense patterns among the County Jail Prison (N3) offender population shows that nearly 53.2% of the AB 109 cases have a conviction and jail sentence involving property and theft offenses. The second largest group (40.8%) of the (N3) sentenced offenders have been convicted for alcohol and/or drug crimes. These two offender groups combined represent nearly eight out of every ten felony defendants in the (N3) group sentenced to county jail since the law was implemented.

Realignment Programs and Inmate Housing Recommendations

The implementation strategies adopted by the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) for the FY 2013-14 Public Safety Realignment Implementation Plan involve “core” programs / facilities that include (1) alternatives to incarceration, (2) custody housing, (3) alternative custody diversion programs, (4) community supervision, (5) evidence-based assessments, treatment / programming, and (6) continuum of intermediate sanctions for program violations.

The FY 2013-14 Public Safety Realignment Implementation Plan also continues the basic organizational structure 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 Department), (b) community supervision (Probation Department), and (c) treatment / programming (Correctional Health Services, Behavioral Health Services, and Department of Human Assistance and contract providers). The treatment and programming embodies evidence-based assessment principles and includes

increased services directed to in-custody offender populations and offenders participating in expanded alternatives to incarceration and non-custody diversion programs including home detention and electronic monitoring.

The planning, development and implementation of the local FY 2013-14 Plan has been shaped by several important guidelines and principles held in common by the membership of the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP). Each program and incarceration alternative strategy contained in this Plan is concerned with (a) maintaining maximum community safety, (b) increasing treatment support for high-risk offenders, and (c) improving offender success rates and reducing recidivism. The specific programs recommended for funding include the following:

Sacramento AB 109
Programs and Jail Custody Housing Recommendations For FY 2013-14

Sheriff's Department:

- Continued implementation of Jail Release and Sheriff's Pretrial Supervision Program
- Continued implementation of Sheriff's Department's AB 109 Home Detention Electronic Monitoring (EM) Program with Ascend treatment services
- Sheriff's Department's AB 109 Main Jail and RCCC inmate custody housing
- Continued implementation of jail inmate services: Evidenced-based risk / needs assessment, cognitive behavioral therapy, alcohol/drug counseling, job/education assistance and development of transitional offender reentry plans
- Continuation of Centralized Regional Law Enforcement agency AB 109 Crime Analyst contract

Sheriff's Correctional Health Services Division:

- 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

Probation Department:

- Continued implementation of Adult Day Reporting Center (ADRC) and Intensive Supervision Units for Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) offenders
- Continued funding for Probation's PRCS offenders' psychotropic prescription medication needs

District Attorney:

- Crime Lab Criminalist, Forensic Lab Technician and Deputy District Attorney V staff augmentation for AB 109 workload

Department of Human Assistance (DHA):

- Assignment of Eligibility Specialists to Adult Day Reporting Center (ADRC) and RCCC Branch Jail to link AB 109 offenders to critical benefits including SSI support, housing, transportation and other referrals
- Contract with Volunteers of America to provide transitional emergency housing for up to 90 days for 120 AB 109 offenders

FY 2013-14 Agency Funding Allocations

In developing and approving the FY 2013-14 Public Safety Realignment Plan, the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) is using a "status quo" budget of \$28,075,510 which is the funding allocation the CCP received from the State last year. The program budget for each agency receiving CCP funding has been developed based using the total percentage of last year's allocation each agency received through the

annual AB 109 Realignment Plan. The allocation does not use carryover funds or inflation adjustments the legislature may include in the state-wide Realignment allocation formula when the California state budget is adopted in September 2013.

Sacramento Community Corrections Partnership AB 109 Department and Program Funding Allocation Recommendations FY 2013-14			
Department / Program	CCP Funding Allocation and Percent		
<i>Sheriff's Department:</i>			
Jail Release and Pretrial Supervision Program			
Home Detention/EM Program with Ascend Treatment Services			
Inmate Housing and Services			
Regional Crime Analyst Contract			
Total	\$	18,762,339	66.8%
<i>Sheriff's Correctional Health Services Division:</i>			
Mental Health Assessments and Clinical Services			
Psychotropic Prescription and Medications			
Total	\$	469,128	1.7%
<i>Probation Department:</i>			
Adult Day Reporting Center (North)			
Intensive Field Supervision Units			
Psychotropic Prescription Medications & Monitoring			
Total	\$	8,107,446	28.9%
<i>District Attorney:</i>			
Crime Lab Criminalist and Forensic Lab Technician			
Deputy District Attorney V			
Total	\$	329,915	1.2%
<i>Department of Human Assistance:</i>			
Eligibility Specialist at RCCC			
Eligibility Specialist for Probation (PRCS)			
Volunteers of American (40 transitional housing beds)			
Total	\$	406,682	1.4%
AB 109 FY 2013-14 GRAND TOTAL	\$	28,075,510	100.0%

For the FY 2013-14 Realignment Implementation Plan, the CCP is also continuing the following two policies established last year which address budget carryovers and use of funding allocations:

- (1) If funds allocated to programs are not expended in the fiscal year, they remain in the trust 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.

SECTION 2: INTRODUCTION

Sacramento FY 2013–14 Public Safety Realignment Plan

Assembly Bill 109 Legislative Findings and Intent

The Public Safety Realignment Act (AB 109) and subsequent amending legislation is bringing about the most significant change in California county criminal justice systems in more than three decades. The 2011 Realignment Legislation alters California's criminal justice system by (a) changing the definition of a felony, (b) shifting custody housing for lower level offenders from State Prison to local county jails, and (c) transferring the community supervision of designated parolees from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to county probation departments.

Realignment makes fundamental changes to California's correctional system by shifting from the State to counties specific responsibilities for defendants convicted and sentenced for low level, non-violent offenses. The basic intent of AB 109 Realignment is to preserve costly State CDCR prisons for defendants convicted of serious offenses and to encourage counties to develop and implement evidence-based practices / services and alternatives to incarceration programs to limit future crimes and victims.

Legislative Intent of AB 109

With the 2011 enactment of the AB 109 Realignment Act, the Legislature and State government correctional officials are recognizing that California criminal justice policies which rely on building and operating more prisons to address community safety concerns are not financially sustainable and will not result in improved community public safety. Equally important, the Realignment Act is based upon a fundamental acknowledgement that California counties are 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.

During legislative hearings, California legislators, the Governor, and other supporters of Realignment pointed out that local police / county sheriffs, probation departments, and social service programs will likely do a better job assisting low level adult offenders to stay out of trouble. Local government representatives throughout the State also concurred that county governments can do a better job with greater accountability than the State by keeping offenders closer to the community, closer to their families, and connecting them with community-based resources that they are going to need to be successful when they get out of jail because they will be released and return to their neighborhoods.

The clearest statement about the overall intent and guiding principles embodied in the AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Act are found in the legislative findings about the need for Realignment which is codified in Penal Code Section 17.5 which points out the following: "California must reinvest its criminal justice resources to support community-based corrections programs and evidence-based practices... Realigning low level felony offenders who do not have prior convictions for serious, violent, or sex offenses to locally run community-based corrections programs, which are strengthened through community-based punishment, evidence-based practices, improved supervision strategies, and enhanced secured capacity will improve public safety outcomes among adult felons and facilitate their reintegration back into society. Community-based corrections programs require a partnership between local public safety entities and the County to provide and expand the use of community-based punishment for low-level offender populations."

Realignment Act Offender Population Groups

On October 1, 2011, AB 109 Realignment took effect shifting designated convicted felony defendants to California counties. 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:*** Revises 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 (PRCS) provided by the Sacramento County Probation Department.
- ***Revocations Heard and Served Locally:*** Post-release community supervision and parole revocations will be served in local jails (the 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 will hear revocations of Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) offenders, while the Board of Parole Hearings will conduct parole violation hearings in jail until July 1, 2013.
- ***Changes to Custody Credits:*** Jail inmates will be able to earn four days of credit for every two days served. Time spent on home detention (i.e., electronic monitoring), and work release will 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 pretrial inmates being held in the county jail in lieu of bail. Eligible felony inmates must first be held in custody for 60 days post-arraignment or 30 days for those charged with misdemeanor offenses. Offenders placed on electronic surveillance pursuant to PC 1203.018 will earn only actual custody credit (day for day). The Chief Probation Officer, if authorized by the Board of Supervisors, may 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.
- ***Community-Based Punishments:*** Authorizes counties to use a range of community-based punishments 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.

As offenders are sentenced on or after October 1, 2011 or released to community supervision, they became the responsibility counties, if they meet the statutory criteria for the realigned population. No offenders in prison on October 1 could transfer to county jails and no individuals on State Parole supervision could be transferred to local jurisdictions. Offenders sentenced to serve determinate incarceration terms, whether it is in State Prison or local custody as the new law requires, will serve a term directed by the Superior Court. For offenders sentenced to a term in local custody, the law, however, permits a judge to split a determinate sentence between custody and "mandatory supervision."

Additionally, the law creates 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 (prior strike). Sanctions for violations of Post-Release Community Supervision must be served in county jail for offenders, as well as for most formal parolees, and are limited to 180 days. 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 county agency for the PRCS offender group.**

Under the legislation, the Penal Code has been amended to provide incarceration terms in county jail rather than State Prison for over 500 specific felony offenses. As a result of the substantive change, terms of imprisonment can only be served in the State Prison system if the conviction crime is a serious or violent felony, or if the defendant has a prior serious or violent felony conviction; is required to register as a sex offender pursuant to Penal Code Section 290, or admits an allegation of stealing more than \$1 million; or if it is one of a list of 60 felonies for which incarceration in State Prison is mandated. Offenders ineligible to serve their incarceration in State Prison who serve their term instead in county jail are now known as "non-non-non's;" non-serious, non-violent, non-sex offenders or alternatively county jail prison (N3) offenders.

Under the new legislation, 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 the Court sentences these convicted offenders to serve their full term of incarceration in County Jail, the offender will not be supervised upon release.

The Realignment Act also shifts the supervision of offender population groups including (a) Post-Release Community Release (PRCS) offenders and (b) non-violent, non-serious, non-sex offenders (N3) sentenced to serve a term in State Prison followed by mandatory probation, from CDCR's Department of Adult Parole to each county.

AB 109 Offender Population Groups

1. **Non-Violent, Non-Serious, Non-Sex Offenders (N3) 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) may be supervised by the Probation Department if the Superior Court opts to split the term of imprisonment between custody and "mandatory supervision."
2. **Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) Offenders:** Most felons released from State Prison on or after October 1, 2011 are subject to county Post-Release Community Supervision. This includes felons serving a term after admitting one prior strike, low to mid risk sex offenders, and N3s currently serving a prison sentence. Offenders are returned to the county of last legal residence, not 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.
3. **Parole Violators:** The third group of offenders AB 109 assigns to counties includes parole violators who are revoked to custody. With the exception of offenders sentenced to life with parole, this group is being revoked to county jail instead of State Prison.

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 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. Currently, the Board of Prison Hearings (BPH) adjudicates all formal parole violations. Effective October 1, 2011, the Superior Court has assumed this responsibility for offenders placed on Post-Release Community Supervision. Beginning July 1, 2013, the Court will hear all parole violations, with the exception of those who have served an indeterminate sentence (murder and specified sex offenders).

Offenders placed on Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) 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.

Development of County Realignment Plans and Funding Allocations

AB 109 requires each of California's 58 counties to assemble an Executive Committee of its local Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) which was previously established in Penal Code Section 1230 through Senate Bill 678. The Executive Committee includes the county's Chief Probation Officer (CCP Chair), Sheriff, District Attorney, Public Defender, Presiding Superior Court Judge or designee, a local Police Chief, and a public health or social services department head appointed by the Board of Supervisors. **(See Appendix A: Sacramento County Community Corrections Partnership CCP Membership Roster)**

Each county is also expected to adopt an annual Realignment Implementation Plan, written by the CCP Executive Committee, and adopted by its Board of Supervisors. The Plan explains how the county will allocate funds and manage the new class of offenders now under its supervision. The legislation assumes that through the development of these Public Safety Realignment Plans, counties will handle these offender populations differently than CDCR by utilizing incarceration, community supervision, and/or alternative custody and diversion programs over the offender's sentence length. Each Implementation Plan was also expected to identify evidence-based practices / services which could be established so that the community's public safety was not jeopardized in light of these newly transferred offender populations. It was further anticipated that each county Implementation Plan would outline specific programming and inmate housing requirements needed to implement the custody, supervision, diversion program interventions, and judicial processing of convicted State Prison felony defendants the county's justice system assumed responsibility for under Realignment.

Central to the Realignment Act is the basic assumption that each county's Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) will play a critical role in developing new programs and ensuring outcomes for low-level offenders. The AB 109 legislation also defined "community-based punishment" as "correctional sanctions and programming encompassing a range of custodial and non-custodial responses to criminal or non-compliance offender activity." Examples of community-based punishments include: intensive community supervision; home detention with non-GPS electronic monitoring (such as telephone check-ins); or GPS monitoring; mandatory community service; restorative justice programs such as mandatory victim restitution and victim-offender reconciliation; work, training, or education in a furlough program, or work in lieu of confinement in a work release program; day reporting; residential or non-residential substance abuse treatment programs; mother-infant care programs; and community-based residential programs offering structure, monitoring, drug treatment, alcohol counseling, literacy programming, employment counseling, psychological counseling, mental health treatment, or any combination of these and other interventions.

Since AB 109 Realignment went into effect, the Sacramento Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) has been meeting regularly 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. Several key guidelines have also been emphasized in the development of the local Sacramento County Realignment Plan and include the following:

From the inception of the CCP planning work, members have recognized the need to address community concerns and to implement programming that is consistent with best practices that will hold 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 for each funded program. In reviewing programs and service interventions for these new offender populations, the Committee has relied on research to identify the most cost-effective, evidence-based practices that have been shown to lower recidivism, victimization, and probation failure.

**Sacramento County Community Corrections Partnership
AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Plan
Program Development 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 assessment tools and providing intensive supervision within the community.
- **Efficient Use of Jail Capacity:** Minimize the impact of the increased 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 manageable to community alternative programs.
- **Targeted Interventions:** Use research and evidence-based needs assessment tools to identify criminogenic needs and find, create, or contract for target interventions. This will include the need to provide services to cover factors such as employment, education, housing, physical and mental health, and drug / alcohol treatment
- **Incorporate Reentry Principles into 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 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 imprisonment as well as offenders returning from prison to post-community release 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.

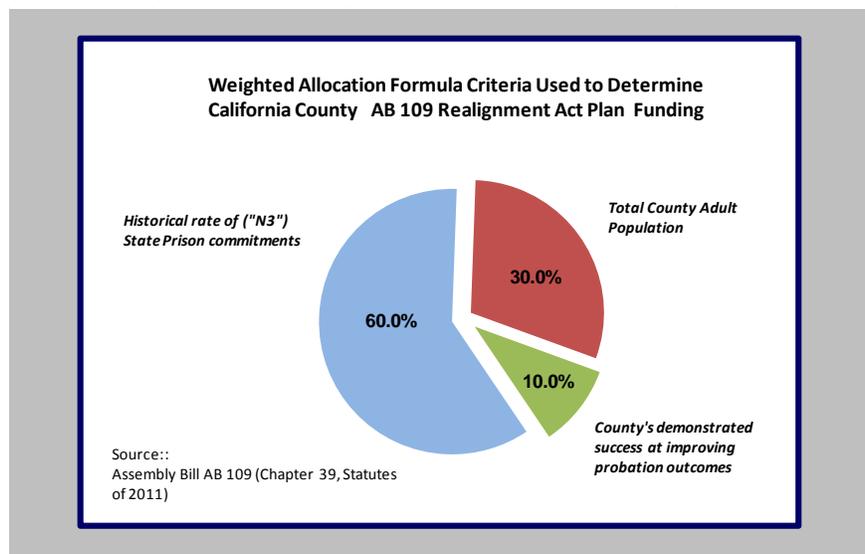
Treatment and other offender support programs are also critically important within the local criminal justice system and must be fully integrated into the areas of supervision and custody. Building effective working service delivery partnerships between community-based providers, the Sheriff's Department and Probation Department to respond to Realignment is 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 so as to maximize offender success and reduce jail overcrowding without compromising public safety. The CCP recognizes that the Realignment process is highly dynamic and requires monitoring and a capacity to modify approaches and programming to meet emergency needs and address new opportunities. The Realignment Plan offers a set of strategies to manage the new and ongoing offender populations coming to Sacramento County. The Plan establishes the policies and practices across three important areas including jail custody housing, community supervision, and treatment / programming provided by qualified and experienced provider organizations.

Any successful approach to supervising this new population of offenders also requires an accurate identification of those most likely to recidivate and monitoring them extensively to increase compliance with conditions of supervision 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. These risk factors, when addressed, can directly affect the offender's chance 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 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 FY 2012-13 provided a second state-wide yearly funding allocation for counties to continue implementation of the Realignment Act.

The Legislature established an initial financial structure for funding the Public Safety Realignment with a 1.0625% allocation of State Sales Tax revenue to a local Community Corrections account. The formula establishing a statewide disbursement for these funds was developed by the State Department of Finance and agreed to by County Administrative Officers (CAO) and the California State Association of Counties (CSAC). The level of County funding available through AB 109 is based on a weighted formula containing three elements including (a) 60% based on estimated average daily population (ADP) of offenders meeting AB 109 eligibility criteria, (b) 30% based on U. S. Census Data pertaining to the total population of adults (18-64) in the County as a percentage of the statewide population, and (c) 10% based on the SB 678 distribution formula.



In Year 1 (FY 2011-12), the Sacramento CCP received a nine-month allocation totaling \$14,267,378 for start-up, planning, and initial program implementation. The District Attorney and Public Defender received \$471,018 that was evenly split between the two departments for costs related to AB 109

revocation hearings. In Year 2 (FY 2012-13), the Sacramento County CCP received \$28,275,510 which was an increase of 98.2% compared to Year 1. The District Attorney and Public Defender received a Year 2 allocation totaling \$534,303 which represented an increase of 13.4% over the Year 1 allocation. **(See Appendix B: California County Planning, Start-up, and Program Funding Allocations for Years 1, 2 and 3 of the AB 109 Realignment Act)**

Sacramento County AB 109 Planning, Start-up and Program Years 1, 2 and 3 Funding Allocations					
Fiscal Year	CCP Planning Allocation	AB 109 Start-up Allocation	AB 109 Program Funding Allocation	Total CCP Funding Allocation	DA / PD Revocation Activities Allocation
<i>FY 2011 - 12* (Year 1)</i>	<i>\$200,000</i>	<i>\$927,200</i>	<i>\$13,140,178</i>	<i>\$14,267,378</i>	<i>\$171,018</i>
<i>FY 2012 - 13 (Year 2)</i>	<i>\$200,000</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$28,075,510</i>	<i>\$28,275,510</i>	<i>\$534,303</i>
<i>% Change</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>113.7%</i>	<i>98.2%</i>	<i>13.4%</i>
<i>FY 2013 - 14 (Year 3)</i>	<i>\$200,000</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>\$28,075,510</i>	<i>\$28,275,510</i>	<i>\$534,303</i>

SactoRealignment2013-14/Table2

Note: FY 2011-12 (Year 1) only covered the initial nine-month implementation period for the AB 109 Realignment Act from October 11, 2011 - June 30, 2012

For FY 2013-14 (Year 3), the CCP is anticipating receiving a “status quo” AB 109 program funding allocation totaling \$28,075,510 which is the same amount as the Year 2 allocation. In addition to these allocations, Senate Bill 1020 (Chapter 40, Statutes of 2012) amended the California Government Code to provide an escalation and growth factor for the Realignment Act county funding levels for the two year period covering FY 2012-13 and 2013-14. The key provisions and funding allocation criteria include the following:

Statutory Direction on AB 109 Growth in FY 2012-13 and FY 2013-14 (SB 1020 – Chapter 40, Statutes of 2012)

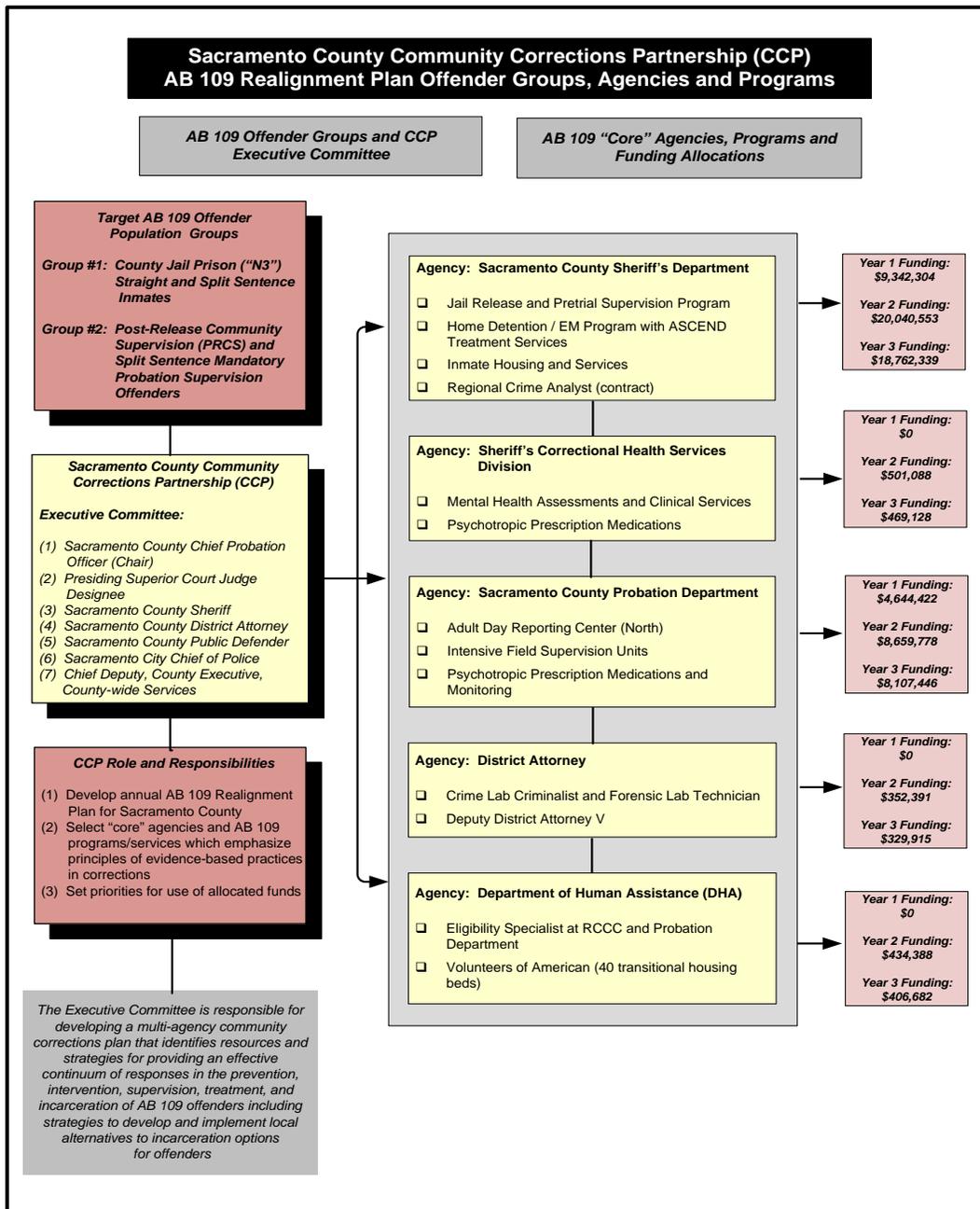
Government Code 30029.07.

- (1) For the 2012–13 and 2013–14 fiscal years, the Community Corrections Growth Special Account shall be allocated by the Controller pursuant to a schedule provided by the Department of Finance. The schedule shall reflect priorities that promote the effective implementation of the 2011 Public Safety Realignment, as follows:
 - (A) A guaranteed minimum allocation for each county.
 - (B) The establishment of appropriate small county minimum allocations.
 - (C) Adjustments for county average daily population (ADP) variations from projected ADP impact.
 - (D) Other factors affecting the implementation of the 2011 Public Safety Realignment program, as determined by the Department of Finance.
 - (E) Implementation of the 2011 Public Safety Realignment in a manner consistent with the legislative intent described in Sections 17.5 and 3450 of the Penal Code.
- (2) When developing the schedule, the Department of Finance shall consider a county's commitment to continuing, expanding, or initiating community corrections practices, programs and strategies that manage felony offender populations most cost effectively through the use of evidence-based practices designed to achieve improved public safety, including, but not limited to, the use of offender risk and needs assessment tools, criminogenic-based interventions, substance abuse and mental health treatment, and additional treatment and sanctions other than traditional jail incarceration alone or routine probation supervision, as well as community-based programs.

The Governor's draft FY 2013-14 budget which has been submitted to the legislature includes \$77 million for county growth allocations to cover CCP programming and service escalation cost. The formula for the allocation of these funds is currently being developed by the California Department of Finance based on the criteria and priorities identified in SB 1020. Counties expect the escalation funding allocation to be finalized by June 30, 2013, with county allocations following which reflect the schedule developed by the Department of Finance.

Sacramento County AB 109 Realignment Plan Agencies and "Core" Programs

The programs and jail inmate custody housing recommendations the Sacramento CCP has established are outlined in the following Chart.



The programs adopted by the Sacramento Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) for the Public Safety Realignment Implementation Plan 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 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 / programming, and (6) continuum of intermediate sanctions for program violations.

The Realignment Plan also establishes 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 Department), (b) community supervision (Probation Department), and (c) treatment / programming (Behavioral Health Services, Department of Human Assistance and contract providers). The treatment and programming embodies evidence-based assessment principles and includes increased services directed to in-custody offender 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 any successful approach to supervising this new population of offenders requires an accurate identification of those most likely to recidivate and monitoring them intensively to increase compliance with conditions of supervision and promoting 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 those offenders supervised through the Probation Department's Adult Day Reporting Centers and Intensive 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.

SECTION 3: REALIGNMENT PROGRAMS & STRATEGIES

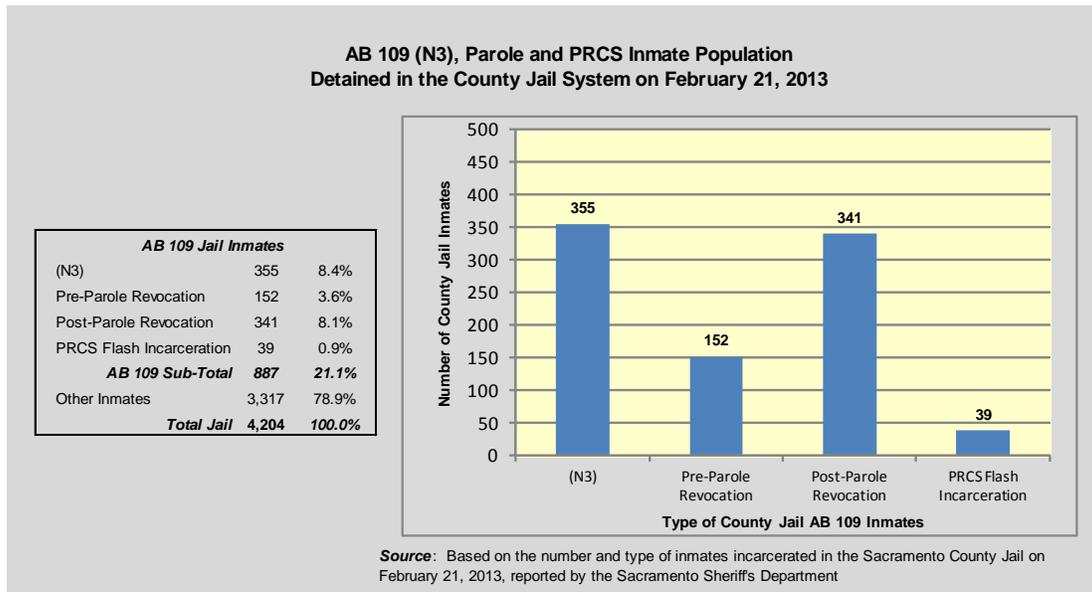
Sacramento FY 2013–14 Public Safety Realignment Plan

Impact of AB 109 Offender Population Groups

The AB 109 legislation reassigns three groups of offenders previously handled through the State Prison and Parole System to California counties. The first group includes convicted offenders receiving sentences for new non-violent, non-serious, non-sex offender (N3) crimes that are served locally (one year or more). Offenders in this category do not have prior violent or serious convictions. The second group involves post-release offenders (up to three years) coming under Probation Department supervision for (N3) crimes released from State Prison. Offenders in this category may have had prior convictions for violent or serious crimes. The third group includes State parole violators who are revoked to custody. With the exception of offenders sentenced to life with parole, this group is being revoked to local County Jail instead of State Prison.

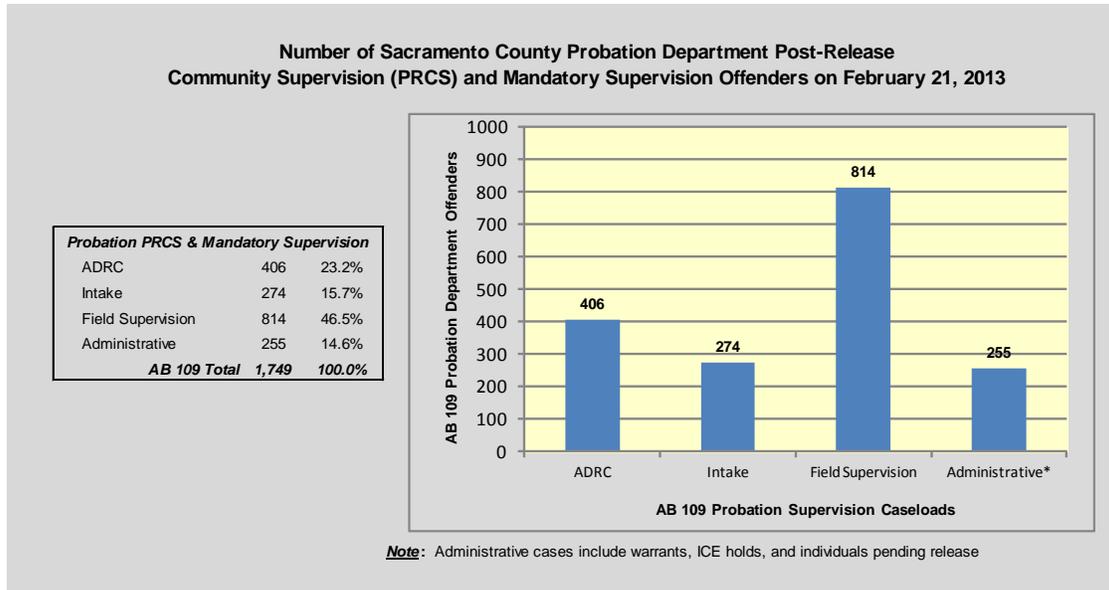
Currently, the Sacramento County Sheriff's Department, Probation Department and other AB 109 partnering service agencies are handling a total of 2,636 AB 109 offenders. Approximately 33.6% of the offender population are County Jail Prison (N3), parolees, and flash incarceration inmates detained in the Main Jail or Branch Jail (RCCC) detention facilities. The other 66.4% of the AB 109 population are Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) and mandatory probation supervision offenders.

On February 21, 2013, the Sacramento County Jail System held 4,204 custody inmates, 21.1% or 887 of the inmate population 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 3,317 (78.9%) incarcerated inmates were pretrial and sentenced local adult offenders and other detainees being held on warrants and holds from federal / state law enforcement agencies.



A total of 355 or 40.0% of the 887 jail custody inmates were (N3) sentenced felony offenders, and 55.6% (493) were pre- and post-revocation hearing State parolees and 39 (4.4%) were PRCS probationers detained for up to a ten day flash incarceration term in the County Jail System.

At the same time, the Sacramento County Probation Department was supervising another 1,749 PRCS and mandatory supervision AB 109 probationers. The supervision population included AB 109 offenders assigned to the Department's Adult Day Reporting Centers (406), Intensive Field Supervision Units (814), Administrative Unit (255), or PRCS Intake Unit (274). Approximately 23.2% (406) of the Probation AB 109 caseloads were being supervised in one of the three Adult Day Reporting Centers (ADRC) with the majority (46.5%) being handled by Probation Field Officers assigned to supervise intensive supervision offender caseloads.

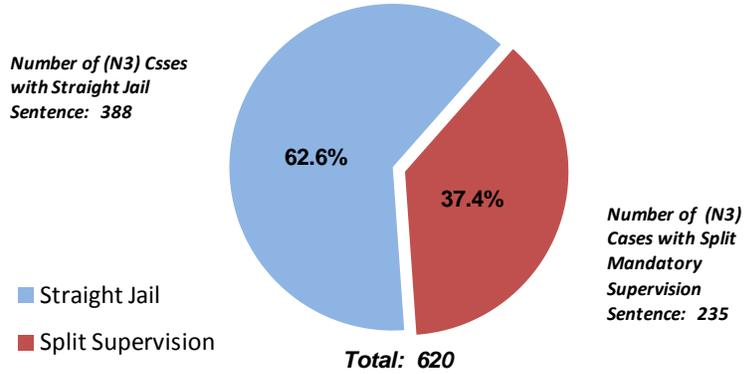


Analysis of the number, type and length of sentences for AB 109 County Jail Prison (N3) cases over the past 16 months (October 2011 – January 31, 2013) included on the top of the following page, shows that the overwhelming majority (62.6%) of these (N3) convicted felony defendants are being sentenced to a straight jail term without follow-up Probation supervision. A total of 37.4% are receiving a split sentence that includes a mandatory supervision period upon release from custody through the Probation Department.

The average length of sentence for County Jail Prison (N3) offenders is two years and an additional one year, four months for split sentence inmates with required mandatory probation supervision. 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 six years.

A separate analysis of conviction offense pattern information among the County Jail Prison (N3) offender population was also conducted as a way of providing insight into the services, supports and intervention programs the Sacramento County Criminal Justice System will need to structure and make available as part of the jail custody and community supervision programming implemented in response to AB 109. The analysis included on the following page shows that among the (N3) cases, 330 (53.2%) of the 620 AB 109 cases with a conviction and County Jail sentence between October 2011 and January 2013 has involved property and theft offenses. The second largest group (253 or 40.8%) of (N3) convicted and sentenced cases were for crimes involving alcohol and/or drugs. These two offender groups combined have represented nearly eight out of every ten felony defendants in the (N3) group sentenced to County Jail since the law was implemented AB 109 in October 2011.

**Sacramento County
Number, Type and Length of Sentences For AB 109 County Jail
Prison (N3) Cases October 2011 - January 31, 2013**

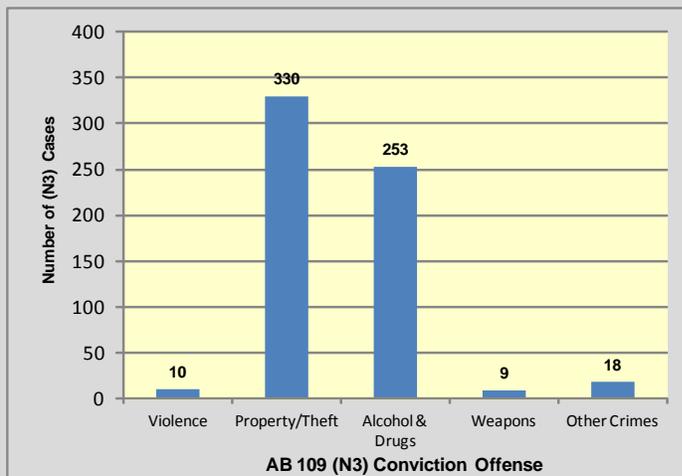


Length of Jail and Mandatory Supervision Sentences

	<i>Mean (Average)</i>	<i>Median (Middle Value)</i>	<i>Mode (Most Common)</i>
Aggregate Sentence	2 Years, 8 Mo.	2 Years, 11 Mo.	1 Year, 8 Mo.
County Jail Prison (N3)	2 Years	2 Years	1 Year, 8 Mo.
Probation Supervision	1 Year, 4 Mo.	1 Year, 4 Mo.	1 Year

**Conviction Offense Category For Sacramento County AB 109
County Jail Prison (N3) Cases October 2011 - January 2013**

AB 109 Offense Category		
Violence	10	1.6%
Property/Theft	330	53.2%
Alcohol & Drugs	253	40.8%
Weapons	9	1.5%
Other Crimes	18	2.9%
TOTAL	620	100.0%



Source: Superior Court monthly list of individuals sentenced under PC 1170(h)(5)(A) &(B)

The most significant impact of AB 109 on the Sacramento County Criminal Justice System is highlighted in the following comparative analysis with the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) average daily jail inmate and PRCS AB 109 offender population estimates with actual Sacramento County Jail inmate and PRCS ADP. The CDCR estimates that at “full implementation” (June 2014), the Sacramento County criminal justice system should be handling an average daily population (ADP) of new AB 109 offenders that should include the following:

Estimated Average Daily Population (ADP) at “Full Implementation” of AB 109 of New Offenders in the Sacramento County Criminal Justice System

- **895 (N3) offenders serving felony sentences in County Jail (505 serving less than three years; 390 serving more than three years).**
- **1,203 California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) offenders receiving Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) provided by the Probation Department.**
- **208 revoked offenders in County Jail on State parole or local probation violations.**

Total AB 109 Average Daily Population (ADP) caseloads: 2,306

Comparison of CDCR average daily jail AB 109 inmate and PRCS offender population estimates at full implementation with Sacramento County’s Sheriff’s Department and Probation Department’s actual AB 109 offender counts is shown in the following Table. In terms of County Jail impact, CDCR is estimating that the Main Jail and RCCC Branch Jail will have an average daily custody population of 1,103 AB 109 inmates when Realignment is fully implemented. On February 21, 2013, the County’s Jail System had 887 AB 109 offenders in custody. If the CDCR projections are accurate, the County jail system will add an additional population of 216 AB 109 County Jail Prison (N3) Parole and PRCS violators to the daily jail custody count.

CDCR also estimates the Probation Department will be supervising an average daily population (ADP) of 1,203 PRCS offenders released from State Prison. Currently, however, the Probation Department’s daily caseload of PRCS and mandatory supervision offenders is averaging 1,749 which is 546 offenders more than the Department originally anticipated receiving this early in the Realignment implementation process.

In terms of County Jail impact, the current population (887) of AB 109 offenders represents approximately 80.4% of the original CDCR estimate of 1,103 inmates. The difference between original estimate and Sacramento County’s actual number of incarcerated AB 109 inmates is represented by the total number of State Parole violators incarcerated in County Jail facilities rather than State Prison. At full implementation, the State estimated Sacramento County would have an average daily population of 208 parole violators in County Jail. Currently, however, the Main Jail and RCCC is housing 532 parolees which is 155.8% of the original CDCR estimate.

Conversely, the Sacramento Superior Courts are also sentencing fewer (N3) convicted offenders to County Jail each month. CDCR projected that the Superior Courts would sentence an average of 42 (N3) defendants to a term in County Jail each month. The number actually sentenced on a monthly basis over the past 16 month period has been averaging 39 (N3) sentenced each month. ***(See Appendix C: Projected Average Daily California County Population of AB 109 Offenders)***

At full implementation of AB 109, the original CDCR estimate of impact on the Probation Department also showed that the Department would be supervising an average daily population of PRCS offenders and split sentence mandatory supervision probationers totaling 1,203. In February 2013, the Probation Department had an active supervision caseload of 1,749 AB 109 offenders. This was 145.4% of the State’s initial estimate of what the Probation Department should be processing on a monthly basis.

Overall, the Sheriff's and Probation Departments are handling an average daily population (ADP) of 2,636 offenders which is 114.3% of the estimated impact the County's criminal justice system would process.

Comparison Between CDCR Average Daily AB 109 Jail (N3) Inmate and PRCS Offender Estimates and Sacramento County Actual (N3) and PRCS Populations on February 21, 2013			
AB 109 Offenders	CDCR	Sacramento County	
	Jail and PRCS ADP Estimates at Full Implementation of AB 109*	Actual Sacramento AB 109 Offender Populations (February 2013)	Percent (%) of Original CDCR Estimate
County Jail Impact:			
County Jail Prison (N3) Inmates	895	335	37.4%
Parole & PRCS Violators in County Jail Rather Than State Prison	208	532	155.8%
Sub-Total	1,103	887	80.4%
Probation Department Impact:			
Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) Offenders and Mandatory Supervision Probationers	1,203	1,749	145.4%
Total Average Daily Population (ADP) of AB 109 Offenders	2,306	2,636	114.3%

SactoRealignment2013-14/Table3

Current average sentence for County Jail Prison (N3) inmates is 2 years. Longest sentence is 13 years. Current average mandatory probation supervision sentence is 1 year, 4 months. Longest mandatory probation supervision sentence is 6 years.

***Note:** CDCR has estimated that the full impact of the AB 109 legislation should occur by June 2014. On February 21, 2013, the Sheriff's Department had 887 AB 109 offenders in custody in the Main Jail or RCCC Complex. The Sacramento County Probation Department had an active AB 109 caseload totaling 1,749 which included PRCS and mandatory supervision offenders in Intake, ADRC, Intensive Supervision, and Administrative caseloads.

In addition to the larger population the County's criminal justice system has received to date, the AB 109 offenders placed in local County Jail custody, supervision and treatment under Realignment have high needs in the area of substance abuse, mental health issues, lack of vocational and educational skills, post-release homelessness, and/or other basic needs.

Realignment Programs and Inmate Custody Housing Recommendations

The proposed implementation programs for the Sacramento County FY 2013-14 Public Safety Realignment Implementation Plan take into consideration the multi-faceted risk and needs characteristics of the AB 109 offender populations and the necessary resources to achieve desired public safety outcomes. The Plan integrates strategies and "core" programs / facilities that include (1) alternatives to incarceration, (2) custody housing, (3) alternative custody diversion programs, (4) community supervision, (5) evidence-based assessments, treatment / programming, and (6) continuum of intermediate sanctions for program violations.

The Plan focuses on both pretrial detainees and convicted post-sentence defendants incarcerated in the County's Main Jail and Rio Cosumnes Correctional Center (RCCC) Branch Jail. The programming and inmate custody housing capacity will permit the Sheriff's Department and Sacramento Probation

Department to continue responding to the three groups of AB 109 offenders previously handled through the State Prison and Parole system.

Sacramento AB 109 Programs and Jail Custody Housing Recommendations for FY 2013-14	Operational Impact & Estimated Offender Capacity
Sheriff's Department:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continued implementation of Jail Release and Sheriff's Pretrial Supervision Program 	<p>Pretrial screening of jail detainees and ADP of 20 - 25 supervised defendants</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continued implementation of Sheriff's Department's AB 109 Home Detention Electronic Monitoring (EM) Program with Ascend treatment services 	<p>County Jail Prison (N3) Electronic Monitoring ADP: 200</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sheriff's Department's AB 109 Main Jail and RCCC inmate custody housing 	<p>County Jail Prison (N3), Parole Revocation and Flash Incarceration ADP: 796</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continued implementation of jail inmate services: Evidenced-based risk / needs assessment, cognitive behavioral therapy, alcohol/drug counseling, job/education assistance and development of transitional reentry plans 	<p>In-custody County Jail Prison (N3) sentenced inmate services ADP: 100</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continuation of Centralized Regional Law Enforcement agency AB 109 Crime Analyst contract 	<p>Law Enforcement access / sharing of crime and probation information</p>
Sheriff's Correctional Health Services Division:	
<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 	<p>County Jail Prison (N3) and parolee mental health inmates ADP: 50 - 75</p>
Probation Department:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continued implementation of Adult Day Reporting Center (ADRC) and Intensive Supervision Units for Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) offenders 	<p>ADRC and Intensive Caseload ADP: 1,700 PRCS offenders</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continued funding for PRCS offenders' psychotropic prescription medication needs 	<p>PRCS mental health offenders leaving prison with medication management needs ADP: 28</p>
District Attorney:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Crime Lab Criminalist, Forensic Lab Technician and Deputy District Attorney V staff augmentation for AB 109 workload 	<p>Reduction in PRCS alcohol / drug testing criminal case backlog and expedited processing of incarcerated veterans</p>
Department of Human Assistance (DHA):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assignment of Eligibility Specialist to Adult Day Reporting Center (ADRC) and RCCC Branch Jail to link AB 109 offenders to critical benefits including SSI support, housing, transportation and other referrals 	<p>150 – 200 County Jail Prison (N3) and 150 – 200 PRCS offenders</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contract with Volunteers of America to provide transitional emergency housing for up to 90 days for 120 AB 109 offenders 	<p>County Jail Prison (N3) and PRCS ADP: 40 shelter beds</p>

The FY 2013-14 Public Safety Realignment Plan continues the basic organizational structure and service delivery programs established last year by the Sacramento CCP. The Plan integrates jail housing capacity and programming across three components of the County's adult criminal justice system including (a) jail housing (Sheriff's Department), (b) community supervision (Probation Department), and (c) treatment / programming (Correctional Health Services, Behavioral Health Services, and Department

of Human Assistance (DHA) and other contract providers). The treatment and programming embodies evidence-based assessment principles and includes increased services directed to in-custody offender populations and offenders participating in new or expanded alternatives to incarceration and non-custody diversion programs including home detention and electronic monitoring.

The Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Plan for FY 2013-14 allocates funding to the Sacramento Sheriff's Department for costs associated with housing Realignment offenders in the Main Jail and RCCC Complex. The Plan also allocates funds for continuing the implementation of the (a) Jail Release and Pretrial Release Supervision Program, (b) Sheriff's Department's AB 109 Home Detention Electronic Monitoring Program with ASCEND treatment services, (c) jail inmate services programs including evidence-based risk / needs assessments, cognitive behavioral therapy, alcohol / drug counseling, job / education assistance, and development of transitional reentry plans, and (d) regional law enforcement agency AB 109 Crime Analyst contract. The following provides a summary description of each of these programs the CCP has recommended for funding in Year 3 (FY 2013-14) Public Safety .

Agency: Sacramento County Sheriff's Department

❑ **Jail Release and Pretrial Supervision Program**

The Jail Release and Pretrial Supervision Program is designed to assist custody staff and Courts with the identification, investigation, and early release of felony detainees who may qualify for an "own recognizant" (OR) jail release. The Program is being implemented to fulfill two basic functions for the Sacramento Criminal Justice System.

Goals of Jail Release and Pretrial Supervision Program

- To release from the Sheriff's custody, as soon as possible, qualified arrested persons pending judicial action in the Superior Court who have the characteristics which indicate they will appear in Court, as directed, and remain arrest-free while their matter is being adjudicated.
- To provide Superior Court judges with verified information on arrested persons, who are not released; thereby enabling the Court, before their first court appearance or for any subsequent hearing, to use that information to set a reasonable bail; or in the alternative, to release the arrestee on his/her Promise-To-Appear.

Key program procedures and operating guidelines are summarized below.

1. **Program Operations:** The Program is staffed by Sheriff's Department's personnel who are located at the downtown Main Jail. The staff provide seven-days-a-week, 19 hours a day screening of jail pretrial detainees booked into the detention facility. The Jail Release Program staff use objective criteria (point scale system) and conduct interviews with freshly arrested felons to make recommendations to assigned judicial officers for the inmate's early release from custody. One of the primary duties of the Jail Release investigative interviewers is the verification of information gathered during the OR interview process. Much of the information is verified through references supplied by the defendant, however, information concerning criminal arrest history is verified through the use of automated criminal justice information networks. Defendants released through the Program are required to sign an Agreement For Release On Own Recognizance document which states the date, time, and Court department defendants are to appear in. The Jail Release interviewers are also responsible for assigning the Court dates.

Jail Release interviewers provide Superior Court Judges with the background information enabling them to determine the practicality of OR releases. The Program has also developed and implemented an Automated Telephonic Court Reminder System which is designed to help ensure defendants released on OR make their scheduled Court appearances.

2. **Pretrial Release Screening Criteria:** Offenders must be an adult, 18 years or older, or a juvenile certified by the Court as an adult, who has been arrested for a felony or misdemeanor offense. Detainees with no bail holds or foreign hold warrants (federal, ICE, Border Patrol, and State Parole etc.) are not eligible. Defendants arrested for violent or serious felony crimes, as determined by the Superior Court Bail Schedule, do not qualify for OR releases and are not interviewed.
3. **Risk Assessment and Screening Tool:** The Program uses the Virginia Pretrial Risk Assessment Instrument (VPRAI), which is 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. The instrument was created by Dr. Marie VanNostrand, one of the country's subject matter experts in pretrial research. As part of the staff training program and implementation process, Dr. VanNostrand conducted a comprehensive, lengthy training session with pretrial staff, demonstrating how to effectively use VPRAI. This objective, research-based tool identifies a pretrial detainee's level of potential risk of failure-to-appear (FTA) in Court or to reoffend while on pretrial OR release status. The factors considered in the instrument include charge type, pending offenses, criminal history, failure to appear history, employment status/history, and history of drug abuse.
4. **Court Release Agreement and Order:** If the Court orders the pretrial defendant to be released on OR, the Court will complete a Release Agreement and Order which includes the participant's name, case number, type of release, next Court appearance date and time, and the specific terms of release.
5. **Pretrial Supervision Component:** The Sheriff's Department is working with the Courts to implement a Pretrial Supervision Unit within the Department's existing Home Detention Electronic Monitoring (EM) Program. Under the Program, the Main Jail OR Release Program staff, funded through the CCP, will first present all qualified pretrial OR cases to the Court, allowing the judges to OR they deem appropriate. Defendants qualifying for OR but are denied by the Court are being reevaluated by the Program for the new Pretrial Supervision component. The pretrial supervision participant cost is the same as the Sheriff's Department's Home Detention / Electronic Monitoring (EM) Program. Reduction of program fees are determined by the Sheriff's Department's financial collections staff during a financial evaluation of each participant's income levels.

The monitoring of pretrial supervised defendants uses Radio Frequency (RF) and GPS equipment. RF is an ankle monitoring system with a base unit and requires the participant to have an operable land line, analog telephone line free of additional features. If this option is selected, the inmate is first released on GPS monitoring until the Sheriff's Home Detention (HD) unit can verify that the home has the appropriate telephone line. Within two weeks or once the status of the telephone line is confirmed, deputies will replace the GPS with an RF unit. Participants have curfews, work and school schedules assigned (as applicable) and the schedules must be adhered to. Participants must live within a 30-mile radius of the Sacramento County Courthouse at 720 9th Street, Sacramento, California. The ankle monitor utilizes radio frequencies to communicate with the base station. The base station notifies the Sheriff's HD unit if and when the participant leaves his/her home.

Alcohol monitoring and drug testing is also used by Program staff. The alcohol monitoring device is stationary equipment which requires the participant to be home in order to be tested. The device can be used in combination with RF and GPS monitoring. Participants must possess an operable landline, analog telephone which is free of additional features.

Participants must submit to regular breath tests which will measure their blood alcohol content. During the test, a picture of the participant and the participant's blood alcohol content is sent to the monitoring center as well as the HD unit. If the participant's blood alcohol content exceeds 0.02%, a deputy is dispatched to immediately take the person into custody. Participants must also submit to drug testing as ordered by the Court. Drug testing is administered by the Sheriff's HD unit.

❑ ***Sheriff's AB 109 Home Detention Electronic Monitoring (EM) Program***

The Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) Public Safety AB 109 Realignment Plan allocates funding to the Sheriff's Department to continue the Home Detention Electronic Monitoring (EM) Program as a way to safely divert convicted higher-risk AB 109 offenders from county jail facilities to a community-based regiment of supervised home detention. Eligible AB 109 offenders must live in Sacramento County and have a place of residence that is acceptable and accessible to the Sheriff's Department's staff. There must be electricity in the residence. There must also be full cooperation from all individuals residing at the residence, and any adult residing with the Program participant must agree to sign a "Consent to Search" form and abide by Program rules.

The following information provides a summary overview of key elements associated with Home Detention Electronic Monitoring (EM) Program.

1. **Intent and Purpose:** Expansion of the Home Detention Electronic Monitoring (EM) Program is intended to provide the County's criminal justice system with a strictly monitored program designed to safely divert convicted higher-risk AB-109 offenders from County Jail incarceration to a community-based regiment of supervised home detention. Offenders selected for participation in the Program undergo intensive supervision and they 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. Offenders stay home at all times except for pre-approved scheduled absences. Program participants wear an electronic device that emits a continuous signal to a series of devices that monitor offender movement through a 24-hour, seven-days-a-week Central Control station that immediately reports violations to Sheriff's Department staff. Depending on the circumstances of participants' offenses and terms and conditions associated with each individual, participants are able to work or attend school, tend to family obligations, attend and participate in counseling appointments, alcohol / drug classes, community service, etc., travel to medical appointments and participate in any other Court-approved activities.
2. **Program Capacity and Duration of EM Supervision:** Eligible AB-109 offenders who participate in the expanded Home Detention Electronic Monitoring (EM) Program are likely be incarcerated between six to nine months days at RCCC. The expanded community-based EM Program has an average daily population capacity to supervise 200 offenders. Because participants' sentences will vary, the EM Program is able to provide intensive supervision and monitoring for a period up to 14 months with the last two months of supervision involving assignment to a voice curfew monitoring and office check procedure.
3. **Program Eligibility:** The goal of the Program is to create an alternative custody option involving Electronic Monitoring (EM) and home detention that targets locally convicted and sentenced, non-violent, non-serious and non-sex offenders as defined in the Penal Code who, as a result of the AB-109 legislation, are not eligible for a State Prison commitment. The Program also is not targeting the 61 felony offenses that would otherwise fall into the non/non/non category which the legislation excludes and therefore, continue to be eligible for State Prison. Some high-risk characteristics which indicate referrals are unsuitable for Electronic Monitoring includes (a) a history of recent suicidal attempts and / or gestures, (b)

severe psychiatric problems, (c) prior episodes of violent behavior toward family or others including police or emergency personnel, (d) extensive drug / alcohol abuse, and (e) close proximity to victims.

4. **Operational Elements:** Administration, management, budgeting and overall daily program operations is provided through the Sheriff's Department's Work Release Division Home Detention Program. The officer-to-offender ratio is 1:30. The duties of the EM Deputies is to provide (a) program orientation to accepted offenders, (b) to supervise the program participants in the field, (c) to arrest and place in custody when necessary any program participant who violates the terms and conditions of the Program's contract, (d) to serve as the Sheriff's Department liaison with other law enforcement and related community agencies, (e) to provide public information to other agencies and the community about the EM Program, (f) to act as the Sheriff's Department's liaison with the company providing the leased monitoring equipment, (g) to prepare incident / violation reports which may be needed during the course of an offender's participation in the EM, (h) to verify local residents in home evaluations, (i) to install the equipment for the EM, (j) to enforce the terms and conditions of the EM contract including periodic testing, search and seizure, and monitoring of all counseling conditions, and (k) to maintain accurate offender case records.
5. **Monitoring and Visits:** The Sheriff's Department's Home Detention Deputies monitor all male and female offenders participating in the Electronic Monitoring (EM) Program. The Home Detention Officers oversee electronic monitoring, alcohol monitoring, drug testing, GPS monitoring, face-to-face office contacts and random visits to the offender's residence and place of employment to ensure compliance with Home Detention rules. The purpose of these visits is to (a) visually ensure the offenders are at home when they are supposed to be, (b) ensure the offenders are not using alcohol or drugs (breathalyzers and random monthly drug screens are performed), (c) check on the offender's employment or service program status, and (d) check on the offender's general well-being, family and other relationship situations and to just see how they are doing while on Home Detention.
6. **Equipment Monitoring Vendor and Devices:** The Electronic Monitoring equipment vendor the program utilizes is Sentinel Offender Services headquartered in Irvine, CA. The EM Program uses the UniTrak II device which provides active GPS tracking, allowing staff to track participants 24-hours a day, seven-days-a-week. All alarms and violations are processed in a real time format for practically immediate notification. The active GPS tracking allows the Sheriff's Department to set inclusion and exclusion zones to restrict offender's movements around the community. Staff can modify the zones at any time through the system's web site. This type of zone setup can be used for selected high-risk participant populations. The GPS system does not require offenders to have land-line telephones. The equipment is cellular-enabled allowing the Unit to operate through local cellular networks. This model is used when participants do not have residential telephone service. The Unit is equipped with anti-tamper technology and a robust memory for storing any data that cannot be immediately transmitted for any reason. The GPS Unit has an extended battery life of up to 30 hours and is designed to last for a minimum of 12 months before needing to be replaced.
7. **Alcohol Monitoring and Drug Testing:** The staff use Sentinel's Remote Breath Alcohol Test Unit. This unit allows Officers to remotely monitor offender's breath alcohol levels as an independent measure or in combination with a restrictive home detention schedule. A cellular-enabled alcohol testing unit is also available for use by Program staff. The EM Program staff also conducts random drug testing with offenders twice a month utilizing the Program's own drug testing procedures on collected inmate urine samples.
8. **Home Detention Violations:** The staff use a progressive continuum of sanctions and responses to Program violations. Offenders who violate Home Detention rules are dealt with immediately. Offenders may lose all privileges, change to another form of monitoring, be

placed back into jail (flash incarceration up to ten days), or be sent back to jail to complete the remainder of their sentence.

9. **Ascend Counseling and Treatment Services:** For Year 3, (FY 2013-14), The Sheriff's Department has added a contract with the Ascend organization to bring the group's 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 irrational or faulty 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. Ascend utilizes three approaches to promote Program success. First, every participant in every class is required to engage in evidence-based practices that stress cognitive behavioral personal change. Secondly, participants are required throughout the Program to take significant steps away from crime such as enrolling in college, seeking employment, or changing their residence. Finally, participants are compelled to engage in the Program because failing it results in additional jail time. To complete the Program, participants must fulfill the following:

Ascend Program Completion Requirements

- ***Check in every day, seven days a week including weekends and holidays***
- ***Attend two three-hour classes per week, on time and with homework completed.***
- ***Register at the Sacramento Works Career Center***
- ***Be drug free, including free from marijuana (all students are randomly drug tested)***
- ***Complete all assignments and activities***
- ***Complete 24 hours of community or personal service hours for every 30-day session***

☐ ***Sheriff's AB 109 Main Jail and RCCC Inmate Custody Housing***

The Sacramento County Sheriff's Department is responsible for the care and custody of all prisoners falling under the jurisdiction of the Sacramento County Court System. The Department also contracts with the U. S. Government to house federal inmates, including immigration holds. The Department operates two jail facilities to house inmates, the Main Jail and the Rio Cosumnes Correctional Center (RCCC). The impact AB 109 is having on Main Jail and RCCC inmate custody housing capacity includes:

1. **AB 109 Custody Inmate Trends:** The overall impact the Realignment Law is having on the Sacramento County Jail System since the Law was enacted in October 2011 has been significant. Between January – May 2012, the Sacramento County Jail System had an average daily population of 832 AB 109 incarcerated inmates. A total of 230 (27.6%) were County Jail Prison (N3) inmates, 583 or 70.0% were State parolees, and 19 (2.4%) were PRCS offenders Probation has booked under the Flash Incarceration provisions of the AB 109 Law. On February 21, 2013, the Sacramento County Jail System held 4,204 custody inmates, 21.1% or 887 of the inmate population 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 3,317 (78.9%) incarcerated inmates were pretrial and sentenced local adult offenders and other detainees being held on warrants and holds from federal / state law enforcement agencies.

Impact of AB 109 Realignment Legislation on Sacramento Jail Facilities

- The average daily population (ADP) of AB 109 inmates has continued to increase each month since Realignment was implemented 16 months ago.
- AB 109 inmates are currently responsible for 21.1% of the jail's total custody bed days. System-wide, one out of every five detainees are AB 109 offenders.
- The impact on RCCC is even greater because 37.3% of the total custody bed days at the Branch Jail are related to the AB 109 inmate population.
- A total of 493 parolees are currently being detained in County Jail facilities. This is double what CDCR projected for Sacramento County.

2. **Jail Bed Capacity:** Analysis of the Main Jail and RCCC inmate daily bed count since AB 109 went into effect shows that in each month since October 2011, the number and percentage of jail custody beds occupied by AB 109 incarcerated inmates has steadily climbed. Currently, nearly one out of every five prisoners housed in the Sacramento County Jail System are AB 109 inmates.
3. **High Security Requirements:** The booking and classification process at the Main Jail and RCCC is showing that the majority of AB 109 inmates, particularly State parolees, are higher risk, higher security offenders, who require maximum security rather than medium or minimum security dormitory custody housing arrangements. Many of these inmates are also quickly becoming involved in major rule violations or incidents where disciplinary action is having to be taken by jail deputies. The parole hold and post-revocation parolees who have an average length of jail stay (ALS) of 120 days are involved in the majority of incidents and rules violations which result in a jail incident report.
4. **State AB 109 Future Projections:** AB 109 (N3), parole, and flash incarceration population on February 21, 2013 totaled 887 inmates. Nearly 40.0% (355) were County Jail Prison (N3) inmates, 49.3% (493) were parolees, and 4.4% (39) were PRCS offenders detained in jail under the Penal Code Section 3454 Flash Incarceration provisions of the legislation. By June 2014, CDCR projections show County Jail facilities will house an additional average daily population (ADP) of 216 AB 109 offenders. The State's projections show that the average daily population of parole and PRCS violators in County Jail will decline overtime, while the County Jail (N3) sentenced inmate ADP will increase, reflecting longer average sentences. Total ADP will average 1,103 AB 109 inmates.
5. **Inmate Housing Costs:** The Sheriff's Department is projecting that for FY 2013-14, the Main Jail and RCCC facilities will house a projected ADP of 796 AB 109 offenders each day. The Department intends to house the AB 109 inmates, because of security needs, in available Main Jail and RCCC housing units. For FY 2013-14, the housing cost per day / inmate will continue to be the federal reimbursement rate the Department uses which is \$94.81/day. The AB 109 inmate housing costs are based on the Department's federally-audited daily jail inmate custody rate multiplied by the number of custody days the AB 109 inmate populations are detained in the County's Jail system. The daily jail inmate custody rate covers the actual costs for the intake, screening, healthcare, food, and clothing for each incarcerated inmate.

❑ **Jail AB 109 Inmate Services**

The Sheriff's Department recognizes and is strongly committed to expanding custody 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 goal is to introduce and provide ongoing dedicated exemplary assessment, evidence-based substance abuse treatment, mental health, and other support services to these incarcerated offenders.

Continued Expansion of RCCC AB 109 Inmate Services

The Sheriff is using contract service providers knowledgeable with “best practice” programming / treatment models that is being directed to incarcerated AB 109 offenders. Expansion of RCCC’s inmate services includes: Evidence-based risk and needs assessment, cognitive behavioral therapy, mental health and alcohol/drug counseling, job/education assistance and development of transitional reentry plans.

The Sheriff's Department 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. Key inmate service programs include:

1. **Best Practice Inmate Programs:** The specific best practice programming components that are being used include (a) assessing the clinical and social needs, and public safety risks of the incarcerated offender population, (b) planning (short- and long-term) for treatment and services required to address the offender's needs, (c) implementation of evidence-based in-custody rehabilitation programs designed to reduce recidivism with adult offender populations, (d) identifying community and correctional programs that can assist with post-release services, and (e) coordinating the transition plan to ensure implementation and avoid gaps in care. The AB 109 inmate programming covers five major offender areas including:
 - Academic, Vocational and Financial
 - Alcohol and Other Drugs
 - Aggression, Hostility, Anger and Violence
 - Criminal Thinking, Behaviors, and Associations
 - Family, Marital and Relationships

The focus in these areas follows eight evidence-based practices (EBP) and principles including (a) target highest risk offenders, (b) assess offenders needs, (c) design responsibility into programming, (d) develop behavior management plans, (e) deliver treatment programs using cognitive-based strategies, (f) motivate and shape offender behaviors, (g) engender the community as a protective factor against recidivism and use the community to support offender reentry and reintegration, and (h) identify outcomes and measure progress. The Sheriff's AB 109 programming efforts are extensive and are directed at both in-custody services and development / implementation of a comprehensive array of reentry programming for incarcerated County Jail Prison (N3) AB 109 offenders. The Department is also actively seeking new collaborative partnerships with qualified and experienced community-based providers, faith-based groups, and other organizations through its new Reentry Council. The Sheriff has also dedicated several RCCC staff to oversee and manage the AB 109 Inmate Custody Services Program at the Branch Jail.

Key Characteristics of the Sheriff's Programs For Implementing Realignment Services

- The Department deals with each offender as an individual beginning at the jail intake process.
- The Department's goal is to have a "seamless system from custody to reentry."
- The Department has created a new Reentry Council to assist in integrating services and developing new programs and partnerships.
- The Department is relying on evidence-based practices when developing inmate reentry programs.

2. **Cognitive Behavioral Orientation:** Identification and assignment of AB 109 inmates to services is based on the RCCC new 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 offenders 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.
3. **Drug and Alcohol Treatment:** The Department contracts with The Effort, ManAlive, Change Counseling, and Strategies For Change to support intensive alcohol and other drug treatment for the 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. Strategies for Change, a non-profit organization, also provides case management work 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.

4. **Employment Specialist:** Employment Specialists work with offenders beginning 120 days prior to release to develop resumes, teach job search skills, and help offenders begin searching for employment opportunities. The Employment Specialists attend monthly business hiring group meetings on behalf of RCCC to extend the knowledge and awareness of the facility's Reentry Program. Through a technology grant, SETA has two Work Force Coaches working with reentry participants in conjunction with the RCCC Employment Specialist.
5. **Other "Wrap Around" Services:** 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 offender, they are enrolled in a series of classes, based on

educational level, addiction issues, prior domestic violence, and vocational interest. The classes include:

- *Thinking for a Change* – Teaches participants social skills, cognitive self change, and problem solving.
- *Substance Abuse* – Educates participants in the social/biological/psychological consequences of addiction.
- *Employment Readiness* – Provides participants with job search and employment skills.
- *Survivor Impact* – Provides participants with the opportunity to learn from others the effects of violence and criminal activity.
- *Acting for Change* – Offers participants a therapeutic environment to examine past situations and events in their lives.
- *ManAlive / WomanAlive* – Works with men and women to stop their violent behavior with themselves, their families, and their community.
- *Change Counseling* – Relapse prevention and process group. 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.
- *Ascend* – A cognitive behavioral post-release program.

Adult basic education classes are also available at RCCC which help inmates develop the necessary educational skills to secure a general education diploma. 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 including welding classes where 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 this class also earn three college credits at Los Rios Community Colleges. Upon completion, students earn a certificate from the American Welding Society. Other specialized training RCCC inmates can access include:

- *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.
- *Technology Program* – Students learn Computer-Aided-Drafting skills that can prepare them for a career in CAD Technology.

6. **Sheriff's Reentry Council:** RCCC has established a new Sheriff's Reentry Council with the mission of cultivating safer communities by providing appropriate services to the offender population in order to reduce recidivism and afford individual self-sufficiency. The Council meets monthly and has several working sub-committees composed of representatives including (a) public safety, (b) Courts, (c) community-based organizations, (d) health and human services agencies, (e) education, and (f) faith-based organizations.

❑ **Centralized Regional Law Enforcement Agency AB 109 Crime Analyst Contract**

Sacramento County's seven primary law enforcement agencies including (1) Sacramento County Sheriff's Department; (2) Sacramento Police Department; (3) Elk Grove Police Department; (4) Citrus Heights Police Department; (5) Folsom Police Department; (6) Rancho Cordova Police Department; and (7) Galt Police Department have identified a need to develop and implement a centralized regional AB 109 data analysis process. The process monitors, assesses risk, and aids agencies to accumulate data to better understand crime trends and locations which may be associated with the offender shift Realignment has brought to the region. Key program and operational activities include the following:

1. **Intent and Purpose:** The intent and purpose of the program is to reduce local crime through evidence-based law enforcement practices related to prevention, intervention, and response. The Centralized Regional Crime Analysis function facilitates participating agencies inputting / exporting data and sharing of crime information. Known-offender data is an important tool in determining risk assessment and prevention methods for protecting the community from those more likely to reoffend. The cross-sharing of information allows participating agencies to prevent or intervene in criminal activity not only the trending of crime issues in the region, but also through an extensive analysis of where offenders are located and where crimes are committed.

**Centralized Regional Law Enforcement Agency Crime Analyst Contract
Goals and Objectives**

The goals and objectives of this program is to create a Centralized Regional AB 109 Crime Analysis function that has the ability to collect crime data from every agency in Sacramento County which will permit assigned staff to:

- (1) Conduct research and strategic crime analysis to identify crime patterns and trends; analyze long-term crime patterns and trends using probability studies and complex statistical analyses such as random samplings, correlation, and regression analysis; develop and test hypotheses; develop victim and suspect profiles (e.g., physical or vehicle description profiles); and forecast future criminal activity.
- (2) Prepare strategic action plans; assist operations and management personnel in planning the deployment of resources for the prevention, intervention, and suppression of criminal activity.
- (3) Make written and oral presentations to inform officers, investigators, and commanders of emerging or existing crime series, patterns, and trends as well as suspect and victim profiles.
- (4) Conduct tactical crime analyses identifying current crime series and hot spots.
- (5) Gather data on criminal activity, probation, and parole information to study and analyze past and existing crime series, patterns, and trends; use and maintain general and specialized computer applications to gather, categorize, and analyze crime data as well as assist in the dissemination of information.
- (6) Coordinate and participate in regional meetings of law enforcement management and crime analysis professionals to share information on crime patterns, risk analysis of known AB 109 offenders and others, new methodologies, and developing tools.

2. **Crime Analysis Functions:** Through the Regional Crime Analysis Program, all participating law enforcement agencies in Sacramento County are able to input, export, and share crime and probation information through a central analysis function using a standardized automated crime analysis software package. Through the program, the Sheriff's Department is

responsible for overseeing and managing this centralized service which will be provided by one contract Crime Analyst. The Crime Analyst works with each of the seven County and city law enforcement agencies in compiling and carrying out the regional data analysis process. Additionally, agencies are provided standardized analytical software that pulls data across regional agencies enabling the Crime Analyst to review current crime trends and help forecast future crime locations and times.

The Regional Crime Analyst collects, compiles, analyzes, and interprets data supplied through computer-aided dispatch, probation, and parole data from participating law enforcement agencies. The data analysis is conducted using complex sophisticated statistical and mapping software. The analysis compares past years in addition to 30 and 60 day timeframes for all Uniform Crime Report (UCR) categories as well as selected Part II crimes. The results will then be used to prepare maps, graphs, and reports that help determine crime patterns, crime trends, law enforcement personnel allocations, and related items such as AB 109 offender risk assessment. This data is used to predict and prevent future crimes for Sacramento County as a whole. The Regional Crime Analyst presents these findings to the participating law enforcement administrations and Crime Analysis Units.

Sacramento AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Plan Budget Allocation

The FY 2013-14 Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) budget for the Sheriff's Department's AB 109 alternatives to incarceration, inmate housing and services Realignment Implementation Programs is \$18,762,339.

Agency: Sheriff's Correctional Health Services Division

☐ **Mental Health Assessments, Clinical Services and Psychotropic Medications**

Analysis of the AB 109 offender data showing service needs, current program availability and capacity point to several significant factors about the level of mental health needs among these new jail inmates including the following.

Key Mental Health Characteristics Among New AB 109 Inmates

- About one in five Realignment inmates prescreened by RCCC Social Workers are reporting mental health-related concerns to Jail Intake personnel.
- Nearly 41.2% of AB 109 inmates are receiving mental health services (crisis counseling, clinical / case management, and medication support).
- In-custody AB 109 inmates, particularly parole violators, are requiring mental health services at nearly double the levels traditionally experienced in local jail facilities.

1. **In-custody Mental Health Services:** AB 109 inmates who are identified with mental health-related concerns are referred for further clinical assessment and jail psychiatric services provided through the University of California (UCD) Medical Center contract overseen by the jail's Correctional Health Services Division. 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. Since October 2011, nearly 41.2% of the AB 109 inmates being processed through the jail system have a need for mental health services. Nearly three out of four are receiving out-patient mental health services while approximately 16.2% are being

housed in the Main Jail's Psychiatric Inpatient Unit. Among the AB 109 inmates receiving jail mental health services, approximately 61.7% are being prescribed psychotropic medications that are monitored and overseen by jail psychiatric clinicians.

2. **Mental Health Service Gaps:** RCCC is presently processing approximately 39 County Jail Prison (N3) AB 109 offenders a month the Superior Court has sentenced to County Jail in lieu of State Prison. These convicted offenders have an average jail sentence of 24 months of County Jail time. With the projected increase in sentenced AB 109 offenders who are serving up to two year sentences, instead of the average length of stay (ALS) of 125 days for convicted felons, RCCC needs to develop and implement additional ongoing supportive individual and group therapy for AB 109 offenders with extended commitments and identified mental health disorders. In terms of psychotropic medications, RCCC also has an immediate need to augment the UCD mental health services contract to cover the psychotropic prescription medication cost increases for the growing custody population of County Jail Prison (N3) inmates and parole violators.

Sacramento AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Plan Budget Allocation

The FY 2013-14 Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) budget for the Sheriff's Correctional Health Services Division to provide assessments, clinical treatment, case management, and psychotropic prescription medications for AB 109 sentenced offenders needing crisis counseling and other supportive mental health services is \$469,128.

Agency: Sacramento County Probation Department

☐ *Probation Department Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) Caseloads*

The Sacramento County Probation Department is implementing an effective county-wide network of Adult Day Reporting Centers (ADRC) with departmental and AB 109 Public Safety Realignment funds allocated 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) offender population created by the new legislation.

Sacramento Probation Department AB 109 Adult Day Reporting Centers

The Adult Day Reporting Centers (ADRC) create a continuum of services and sanctions that respond to PRCS offender needs while providing high intensity tracking and control. The Program approach involves community-based organizations and Probation Officers who work together to couple service intervention components 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, family, and community support.

The Adult Day Reporting Center (ADRC) creates a continuum of services and sanctions that respond to offender needs while providing high intensity tracking and control. 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, family and community support.

The Adult Day Reporting Center (ADRC) is for male and female offenders 18 years of age or older, 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 9 to 12 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 Probation Department's programming for PRCS offenders returning from State Prison also includes Intensive Supervision caseloads.

There are currently 1,749 active AB 109 cases being managed by the Probation Department. The supervision and staff workload includes (a) conducting pre-release prison visits, (b) processing cases that are awaiting release from custody, (c) ensuring that all release paperwork is accurate, (d) determining if discharge dates are accurate, (e) completing assessments, and (f) making appropriate supervision determinations based on criminal history and the results of risk assessments. It also includes inputting accurate data into automated systems, providing direct supervision either with intensive field supervision or through the Adult Day Reporting Centers, and matching offender needs with appropriate counseling, programs, and transitional services.

In order to provide and maintain a high level of community safety while responding to the intent of the Realignment legislation, the Probation Department's FY 2013-14 funding from the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) will continue implementation of the community PRCS supervision programs initially established in response to the legislation.

1. **Adult Day Reporting Centers (ADRC):** Each ADRC is concentrating its 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 Center's 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.

The following information provides a summary overview of the key elements associated with the Probation Department's AB 109 Adult Day Reporting Centers (ADRC) as a "core" program component in the County's AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Plan.

- **Intake Unit:** The Probation PRCS Intake Unit is the first point of contact for offenders that are released from State prison and are eligible for Post- Release Community Supervision (PRCS). This Unit is responsible for inputting information into, "Prob-Search", which provides appropriate status notification to other local law enforcement agencies. The Intake Unit also determines if updated photographic offender information is needed and will make referrals for mug shots and DNA retrieval. The Intake Unit is responsible for reviewing formal orders, and special conditions of supervision with the offenders. Staff also will provide appropriate referrals for treatment services and transitional housing and transportation needs. Intake Officers are also responsible for connecting non-ADRC offenders with religious community based community organizations that offer services such as mentoring, food services, cognitive behavior programs and other ancillary services. By using information from the risk assessment and the offender's needs, Officers

will determine if an offender is eligible for the Adult Day Reporting Centers (ADRC) or meets criteria for the Intensive Community Supervision Unit.

- **Risk Assessment Process:** Each ADRC uses the Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (LS/CMI), an evidenced-based validated risk assessment tool. The LS/CMI is a comprehensive measure of risk and need factors, as well as a fully functional case management instrument. It is designed to assist in management and treatment planning with adult offenders in justice, forensic, correctional, prevention, and related agencies. Officers conducting the assessments can also indicate areas of offender strength, which could serve as protective factors. The LS/CMI system's multi-component evaluation involves obtaining information from many sources about many aspects of the offender's life. Offenders are first interviewed (using Motivational Interviewing techniques) to gather information so the assessor can accurately complete the assessment. The LS/CMI is a reliable assessment instrument to identify both risk and need factors and allows staff to link the results to a supervision case plan. The instrument is used to determine both the intensity of supervision and types of services Post-Release Community Supervision offenders receive.
- **Facility and Site Locations:** The Probation Department is currently operating the Central area ADRC at 3201 Florin Perkins Road and has a lease at 7000 Franklin Boulevard for the South Area ADRC. The Probation Department has also recently secured a facility in the North area of Sacramento at 1215 Del Paso Boulevard for AB 109 referrals and local probationers who reside in this part of the County. The ADRC facilities are open to the public Monday through Friday 8:00AM - 5:00PM and are occupied by staff Monday through Friday 7:00 am to 6:00 p.m. There are approximately 60-100 offenders that may frequent the facility daily.
- **Community Supervision and Program Interventions:** Depending on the offender's assessed needs, the four phase program can last between 9 to 12 months with aftercare for up to an additional six months. Each ADRC includes cognitive-behavioral treatment classes, drug testing, referrals to community-based organizations, access to a job training and placement service provider, GED preparation and testing, workshops and participation in work crews to provide restitution to victims. The program is staffed with a majority of armed officers who provide direct supervision of offenders in the community, which includes searches, compliance checks and regular offender contact throughout all phases of the program. These officers also track progress of the offenders while participating in the program. The officers maintain a caseload of approximately 25 - 40 offenders.

There is also a Senior Mental Health Counselor and a Registered Nurse at the program who can facilitate the transfer of State inmate records to local entities. The Senior Mental Health Counselor is available to provide support and individual, couples and family counseling. The Probation Department is currently under contract with a job training and placement service provider that can assist offenders in acquiring necessary documents to attain work; access employment related services they may be eligible for; training in resume and cover letter development; job skills and vocational curriculum with consistent, long-term support to individuals who have barriers to employment.

- **Use of Incentives/Rewards and Progressive Sanctions:** Research indicates that positive reinforcement, incentives and rewards are powerful tools in the supervision process. By employing them for progress, along with sanctions for violations, ADRC Probation Officers can enhance offender motivation, support

positive behavior change, and reduce recidivism. Examples of the incentives and rewards staff are using include awarding certificates of achievement, reducing reporting requirements, removing conditions (such as home detention or curfew), or asking the offender to be a “mentor” to others. If an offender demonstrates six months of successful behavior (no new arrests, violations, revocations, noncompliance, or sanctions), he/she may be terminated / discharged. If an offender completes the ADRC program, or treatment and/or is demonstrating progress during supervision, the case can be evaluated for a lower level of intervention.

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) offender group are being handled and offenders held accountable in the community without compromising public safety. High-risk offenders who present a threat are returned to jail when they commit a serious violation or new crime.

Responding to Violations

- **Flash Incarceration:** An offender who is violating the supervision conditions or treatment plan can be placed in County Jail for a maximum of ten days.
- **Electronic Monitoring:** An offender can also be placed on Electronic Monitoring System that allows the department to tell 24 hours a day, seven days a week, whether the offender is living up to the supervision requirements of his or her placement.

There are many participants whose minor violations are better and more cost effectively met with responses that are both proportional to the seriousness of the violation and address the situations that may have led to the behavior. The ADRC has established guidelines that set out clear penalties that include low intensity interventions like additional frequency of reporting for minor violations and more restrictive options such as very short jail stays for serious infractions. As an alternative to revocations or violations, ADRC officers are using flash incarceration (up to ten consecutive days), Adult Work Project / community service, Electronic Monitoring, restrictive curfew and increased supervision frequency as sanctions for offenders.

2. **PRCS Intensive Supervision Units:** If AB 109 offenders do not meet the criteria for the Adult Day Reporting Center, they will be assigned to high-risk AB 109 Intensive Field Supervision Units. Officers will frequent offenders' homes on a regular basis to ensure they are enrolled in treatment and are in compliance of established conditions. The officers also conduct searches, administer drug tests and work with offenders to change criminal behavior and choices in an effort to reduce recidivism. Offenders are supervised in the community, in their homes, and at work.

Moderate to high-risk offenders that are not eligible for the ADRC are eligible for supervision by the Intensive Supervision Field Units. Each Unit actively supervises up to 350 offenders. The program is staffed with a majority of armed officers who provide direct offender supervision in their neighborhoods which includes searches, compliance checks and regular offender contact. Intensive Supervision Officers also execute search and seizure orders as well as conduct warrant and compliance “sweeps” throughout the community. Officers have a maximum of 50 offenders on a caseload. Officers maintain a record of the offender's current residence, his/her compliance with orders, and any necessary sanctions applied.

They will also have face-to-face contact with offenders 1 to 2 times a week, conduct drug testing if appropriate and will provide offenders with appropriate referrals for services and employment.

3. **Community-based Organizations:** 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 using multiple community-based providers for AB 109 clients who require services. Examples of the service providers include:

Elk Grove Adult & Community Education
Leaders and Community Alternatives
Bridges Professional Treatment Services
La Familia
Charles Jones Skills Center

Bi-Valley Medical Clinic
Northern California Construction and Training
Twin Rivers Adult Education
Foodlink
Aerotek

4. **Kiosk Reporting:** PRCS Offenders who have completed the ADRC or participated in Intensive Supervision and have demonstrated progress will be eligible for Kiosk Reporting. Kiosk Reporting consists of an initial visit with a Probation Officer and then scheduled Kiosk Reporting. The Kiosk is an automated reporting system that utilizes advanced finger print recognition technology to identify probationers and authenticate transactions. It is a low-cost, innovative, technological means of providing tracking and increased accountability for participants. Offenders can also pay restitution using the Kiosk System. Currently, there is one Kiosk Reporting station physically placed within the Probation Department. The Kiosk System will track approximately 200 AB 109 offenders at each Station.
5. **Community Corrections Adult Work Project:** With the addition of AB 109 offenders, the Probation Department has expanded its Adult Work Project. AB 109 offenders (male or female) who do not have a serious physical limitation or significant mental health issue are 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 PRCS offenders. The Work Project officers also coordinate with worksite agency representatives and will assist with the motivation of offenders who may never have worked before.

PRCS Offender Psychotropic Prescription Medications

In the initial 2011 Public Safety Realignment Plan, limited funding was provided for mental health services needs of the PRCS offender populations. Analysis of current AB 109 offender data showing service needs, program availability and capacity point to several significant factors about the level of mental health needs among the PRCS offender population including the following.

Key Mental Health characteristics Among Probation's AB 109 PRCS Offender Caseloads

- Approximately 38.9% of Probation's ADRC offenders are receiving case management and treatment services for identified mental health disorders, while another 8.4% of the offenders being supervised in PRCS Intensive Supervision caseloads also have received mental health counseling services.
- Among PRCS offenders provided mental health services, about 15.4% are being seen on a regular basis.
- Approximately 28.6% PRCS offenders have been diagnosed with serious mental health issues and/or are currently on psychotropic medication or need medication monitoring.

1. **Mental Health Services:** Each Adult Day Reporting Center site has a full-time Mental Health Counselor who is responsible for (a) mental health screening and assessment, (b) counseling, and (c) limited case management services for the PRCS offenders supervised through the ADRC. Offenders who report mental health treatment history or symptoms to ADRC probation officers are referred for assessments. The Counselor will monitor the treatment and progress of PRCS offenders who are already receiving mental health services in community settings. The Counselor may also provide brief counseling or limited case management interventions with these linked clients in order to support the effectiveness of the combination of outside mental health services and their ADRC treatment plan. The Counselor will also provide individual counseling for offenders with mental disorders, in collaboration with the ADRC treatment plan devised by the Center's treatment team. The Counselor also works with ADRC team and outside service providers to develop and implement needed case management plans.
2. **Psychotropic Prescription Medication Management and Monitoring:** The Sacramento Probation Department's Adult Day Reporting Centers (ADRC) and PRCS Intensive Supervision caseloads have a need for a process which allows for a seamless continuation of offenders psychotropic prescription medications when they are released from State Prison. The intent is to reduce the number of offenders failing probation or ending up in a crisis situation due to the lack of medication support issues. 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 FY 2013-14 Realignment Plan provides the funding for the Probation Department and Behavioral Health Services to continue implementing procedures for meeting offender's psychotropic medication needs.

These services involve medication monitoring and support for a low intensity adult offender served in an out-patient setting. Participants receive an average of four medical visits a year that includes other collateral services with extender staff responsible for medication support, clinical services or case management. The cost for medications includes prescriptions for generic drugs with PRCS offenders receiving 2 – 3 medications.

Sacramento AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Plan Budget Allocation

The FY 2012-13 Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) budget to continue implementation of the Adult Day Reporting Center (ADRC) and Intensive Supervision Units including psychotropic prescription medications for Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) offenders is \$8,107,446.

Agency: District Attorney

Crime Lab and District Attorney Staff Augmentation

The District Attorney's Office has previously received CCP funding to augment Crime Lab staffing because of increased toxicology workloads resulting from the AB 1209 Realignment Law. The funding supports a Crime Lab Criminalist and Forensic Lab Technician. Both staff positions are allowing the DA to better respond in a timely fashion and manage the added toxicology workload including the drug testing of PRCS 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 necessary tool in the effective

supervision of these offenders. In order to address the added workload, the FY 2013-14 Realignment Plan continues the funding for these positions.

The Sacramento County Justice System is encountering more defendants, especially veterans, with serious mental health and substance abuse issues. These individuals cost the system in terms of jail bed space, jail medical costs, and repeat Court appearances. Additionally, AB 109 Realignment is shifting the focus of post-conviction sentencing away from traditional incarceration and towards a more evidence-based approach involving, among other things, social integration programs, drug and alcohol counseling, and other treatment options designed to reduce recidivism. Knowledge and acceptance of these alternatives to incarceration and the concomitant authority to commit the DA to a disposition that includes the same, is critical to a successful transition from incarceration-based sentencing to evidence-based sentencing.

In response, the District Attorney's has also received CCP Realignment Plan funding for a part-time Alternative Sentencing Prosecutor to be the point of contact within the DA's Office and for defense attorneys on all 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. This position 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 for focus of the Prosecutor is now directed at getting services to these eligible defendants rather than incarceration.

Sacramento AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Plan Budget Allocation

The FY 2013-14 Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) budget for the District Attorney's Office Crime Lab Criminalist, Forensic Lab Technician, and Deputy District Attorney staff augmentation is \$329,915.

Agency: Department of Human Assistance (DHA)

☐ *Eligibility Specialists at RCCC and Probation Department*

The CCP has previously provided Realignment Plan funding to locate an Eligibility Specialist at the Rio Cosumnes Correctional Center (RCCC) and the Probation Department's Adult Day Reporting Centers. Both Eligibility Specialists (ES) focus on providing social service benefits and other service referrals. Specifically, the two ES staff will accept and process applications for General Assistance (GA) and CalFresh for these AB 109 offenders. If the ES determines there are additional services needed (homeless assistance, CalWorks, 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 PRCS offenders transitioning from State Prison to community supervision. The FY 2013-14 Realignment Plan continues the funding for these two Eligibility Specialists. The services that the Specialists will continue providing include:

RCCC Services:

- Sixty days prior to release, the Eligibility Specialist will provide an orientation to the AB109 inmates

- Two weeks prior to the AB 109 inmates release from custody, the Eligibility Specialist will begin to process applications for potential GA assistance. Staff will complete all intake functions on GA applications
- The Eligibility Specialist will assist applicants as needed with referrals to other eligibility programs, such as CalFresh and/or Medi-Cal and provide referrals as necessary to: SSI, Veterans Benefits, CalWORKs and Employment Services

Probation PRCS Services:

- The Eligibility Specialist will process GA applications for the PRCS offenders. If GA is approved, the offender will receive benefits immediately and will be categorically eligible to CMISP for up to 12 months
- The Eligibility Specialist will assist applicants as needed with referrals to other eligibility programs, such as CalFresh and/or Medi-Cal and provide referrals as necessary to SSI, Veterans Benefits, CalWORKs and Employment Service
- The Eligibility Specialist will provide referrals for other AB 109 staff when the following needs are identified: alcohol or other drug counseling, Mental Health Counseling, other Federal and/or State Assistance Programs
- The Eligibility Specialist will also mentor, educate and be the subject matter expert to Probation staff related to benefits and coverage administered by DHA

Volunteers of America

The Department of Human Assistance (DHA) currently contracts with the Volunteers of America who lease a 120-bed facility from the County of Sacramento for the purpose of serving as a 5170 detox facility. With continued financial assistance provided through the FY 2013-14 Realignment Plan, DHA and Volunteers of America will continue providing 40 beds of dormitory-style emergency and transitional housing to AB 109 County Jail Prison (N3) inmates leaving custody at RCCC and Probation Department PRCS offenders released from State Prison.

The intent of the Program is to provide up to 90 days of emergency shelter to 120 County Jail Prison (“N3”) and PRCS male offenders annually to prevent homelessness. The housing located at 700 North Fifth Street in Sacramento is targeted to those AB 109 individuals most likely to be at risk for reoffense due to housing insecurity and homelessness. The men referred are high-risk of eminent homelessness or having a living situation that heavily contributes to the likelihood of reoffense. Examples of AB 109 referrals include those 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.

Eligibility is determined by RCCC’s inmate services coordination staff and AB 109 reentry personnel. Probation PRCS eligibility is determined by the Department’s AB 109 Intake Unit located at 3201 Florin-Perkins Road. The eligibility and referral process is based on the immediate availability of an empty bed and vulnerability / housing needs of the offender populations. AB 109 referrals with the greatest identified need for emergency shelter are given first priority for vacant beds.

Sacramento AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Plan Budget Allocation

The FY 2013-14 Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) budget for the Department of Human Assistance (DHA) AB 109 RCCC and Probation Eligibility Specialist and Volunteers of America contract is \$406,682.

Appendix A.

**Sacramento County Community Corrections Partnership (CCP)
Membership Roster
Sacramento FY 2013 – 14 Public Safety Realignment Plan**

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

Member	Name	Title
Chief Probation Officer	Suzanne Collins	Interim Chief Probation Officer
Superior Court Designee	Chris Volkers	Court Executive Officer
District Attorney	Jan Scully	District Attorney
District Attorney Designee	Cindy Besemer	Chief Deputy District Attorney
Public Defender	Paulino Duran	Public Defender
Sheriff	Scott Jones	Sheriff
Sheriff Designee	Jaime Lewis	Chief of Corrections
Chief of Police	Sam Somers	Chief of Police, Sacramento Police Department
Dept of Social Services	Ann Edwards	Chief Deputy County Executive, Countywide Services

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

Member	Name	Title
Chief Probation Officer	Suzanne Collins	Interim Chief Probation Officer
Superior Court	Laurie Earl	Presiding Judge, Superior Court
Superior Court Designee	Chris Volkers	Court Executive Officer
County Supervisor or Chief Administrative Officer or designee	Britt Ferguson	Chief Financial Officer
District Attorney	Jan Scully	District Attorney
District Attorney Designee	Cindy Besemer	Chief Deputy District Attorney
Public Defender	Paulino Duran	Public Defender
Sheriff	Scott Jones	Sheriff
Sheriff Designee	Jaime Lewis	Chief of Corrections
Chief of Police	Sam Somers	Chief of Police, Sacramento Police Department
Dept of Social Services	Ann Edwards	Chief Deputy County Executive, Countywide Services
Dept of Behavioral Health	Dr. Sherri Heller	Director, Dept of Health and Human Services
Division of Alcohol and Drug Employment	Dr. Sherri Heller	Director, Dept of Health and Human 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	Kerry Martin	Victim Witness Program Coordinator District Attorney's Office

STAFF:

Criminal Justice Cabinet	Lynn Wynn	Principal Administrative Analyst
County Counsel	Michele Bach	Assistant County Counsel
Superior Court	Trish Meraz	Director, Criminal Court Operations
Consultant	Fred Campbell	Criminal Justice Research Foundation

Appendix B.

**California County Start-up, Program and Planning Funding
Allocations For Years 1 and 2 of the AB 109 Realignment Act
Sacramento FY 2013 – 14 Public Safety Realignment Plan**

**AB 109 Realignment Act Years 1 and 2
California County Program, Start-up and Planning Funding Allocations
FY 2011 - 12 and FY 2012 - 13**

County	AB 109 Year 1 Allocations				AB 109 Year 2 Allocations		
	AB 109 Program Allocations	Program Start-up Allocations (One Time)	CCP Planning Allocations	DA / PD Revocation Activities Allocations	AB 109 Program Allocations	CCP Planning Allocations	DA / PD Revocation Activities Allocations
Alameda	\$9,221,012	\$650,650	\$200,000	\$330,530	\$29,223,042	\$200,000	\$396,403
Alpine	\$76,883	\$5,425	\$100,000	\$2,756	\$153,766	\$100,000	\$3,103
Amador	\$543,496	\$38,350	\$100,000	\$19,482	\$1,130,452	\$100,000	\$22,030
Butte	\$2,735,905	\$193,050	\$150,000	\$98,069	\$5,601,830	\$150,000	\$110,607
Calaveras	\$350,757	\$24,750	\$100,000	\$12,573	\$794,509	\$100,000	\$14,364
Colusa	\$214,352	\$15,125	\$100,000	\$7,684	\$432,059	\$100,000	\$8,657
Contra Costa	\$4,572,950	\$322,675	\$200,000	\$163,919	\$19,285,330	\$200,000	\$207,390
Del Norte	\$221,438	\$15,625	\$100,000	\$7,938	\$544,959	\$100,000	\$9,166
El Dorado	\$1,210,643	\$85,425	\$100,000	\$43,396	\$3,329,308	\$100,000	\$50,901
Fresno	\$8,838,368	\$623,650	\$200,000	\$316,814	\$20,784,011	\$200,000	\$363,664
Glenn	\$331,271	\$23,375	\$100,000	\$11,875	\$662,541	\$100,000	\$13,368
Humboldt	\$1,526,679	\$107,725	\$100,000	\$54,724	\$3,341,460	\$100,000	\$62,256
Imperial	\$1,296,384	\$91,475	\$100,000	\$46,469	\$3,126,692	\$100,000	\$53,517
Inyo	\$190,968	\$13,475	\$100,000	\$6,845	\$395,041	\$100,000	\$7,736
Kern	\$10,834,140	\$764,475	\$200,000	\$388,353	\$23,451,975	\$200,000	\$441,217
Kings	\$2,862,035	\$201,950	\$100,000	\$102,591	\$6,040,871	\$100,000	\$116,207
Lake	\$820,913	\$57,925	\$100,000	\$29,426	\$1,731,165	\$100,000	\$33,328
Lassen	\$384,770	\$27,150	\$100,000	\$13,792	\$778,101	\$100,000	\$15,546
Los Angeles	\$112,558,276	\$7,942,300	\$200,000	\$4,034,688	\$267,782,587	\$200,000	\$4,638,303
Madera	\$1,688,240	\$119,125	\$100,000	\$60,516	\$3,441,681	\$100,000	\$68,273
Marin	\$1,304,178	\$92,025	\$150,000	\$46,749	\$4,563,074	\$150,000	\$57,034
Mariposa	\$165,458	\$11,675	\$100,000	\$5,931	\$338,530	\$100,000	\$6,694
Mendocino	\$993,812	\$70,125	\$100,000	\$35,624	\$2,063,454	\$100,000	\$40,275
Merced	\$2,498,524	\$176,300	\$150,000	\$89,560	\$5,208,630	\$150,000	\$101,301
Modoc	\$76,883	\$5,425	\$100,000	\$2,756	\$166,908	\$100,000	\$3,132
Mono	\$100,267	\$7,075	\$100,000	\$3,594	\$289,289	\$100,000	\$4,246
Monterey	\$3,846,989	\$271,450	\$150,000	\$137,897	\$7,931,442	\$150,000	\$155,775
Napa	\$1,051,917	\$74,225	\$100,000	\$37,706	\$2,467,357	\$100,000	\$43,268
Nevada	\$515,152	\$36,350	\$100,000	\$18,466	\$1,770,139	\$100,000	\$22,456
Orange	\$23,078,393	\$1,628,450	\$200,000	\$827,253	\$56,302,998	\$200,000	\$954,166
Placer	\$2,986,395	\$210,725	\$150,000	\$107,048	\$6,186,755	\$150,000	\$120,994
Plumas	\$153,766	\$10,850	\$100,000	\$5,512	\$355,919	\$100,000	\$6,314
Riverside	\$21,074,473	\$1,487,050	\$200,000	\$755,421	\$43,183,181	\$200,000	\$852,762
Sacramento	\$13,140,278	\$927,200	\$200,000	\$471,018	\$28,075,510	\$200,000	\$534,303
San Benito	\$547,748	\$38,650	\$100,000	\$19,634	\$1,095,496	\$100,000	\$22,104
San Bernardino	\$25,785,600	\$1,819,475	\$200,000	\$924,293	\$55,845,571	\$200,000	\$1,050,176
San Diego	\$25,105,698	\$1,771,500	\$200,000	\$899,922	\$59,134,657	\$200,000	\$1,033,219
San Francisco	\$5,049,838	\$356,325	\$200,000	\$181,013	\$17,078,602	\$200,000	\$219,510
San Joaquin	\$6,785,908	\$478,825	\$150,000	\$243,243	\$14,779,690	\$150,000	\$276,558
San Luis Obispo	\$2,200,557	\$155,275	\$150,000	\$78,880	\$5,179,333	\$150,000	\$90,555
San Mateo	\$4,222,902	\$297,975	\$150,000	\$151,371	\$13,453,508	\$150,000	\$181,697
Santa Barbara	\$3,878,876	\$273,700	\$150,000	\$139,040	\$7,970,922	\$150,000	\$157,007
Santa Clara	\$12,566,312	\$886,700	\$200,000	\$450,444	\$33,746,839	\$200,000	\$526,513
Santa Cruz	\$1,662,730	\$117,325	\$150,000	\$59,601	\$5,174,169	\$150,000	\$71,264
Shasta	\$2,988,875	\$210,900	\$100,000	\$107,137	\$6,253,582	\$100,000	\$121,234
Sierra	\$76,883	\$5,425	\$100,000	\$2,756	\$153,766	\$100,000	\$3,103
Siskiyou	\$445,001	\$31,400	\$100,000	\$15,951	\$898,042	\$100,000	\$17,975
Solano	\$3,807,662	\$268,675	\$150,000	\$136,487	\$8,449,389	\$150,000	\$155,533
Sonoma	\$3,240,428	\$228,650	\$150,000	\$116,154	\$9,027,377	\$150,000	\$136,503
Stanislaus	\$6,010,700	\$424,125	\$150,000	\$215,456	\$12,243,268	\$150,000	\$243,053
Sutter	\$1,167,419	\$82,375	\$100,000	\$41,847	\$2,510,352	\$100,000	\$47,505
Tehama	\$1,212,415	\$85,550	\$100,000	\$43,459	\$2,555,582	\$100,000	\$49,220
Trinity	\$144,554	\$10,200	\$100,000	\$5,182	\$297,469	\$100,000	\$5,852
Tulare	\$5,657,817	\$399,225	\$150,000	\$202,806	\$11,715,220	\$150,000	\$229,214
Tuolumne	\$598,767	\$42,250	\$100,000	\$21,463	\$1,198,616	\$100,000	\$24,165
Ventura	\$5,696,790	\$401,975	\$200,000	\$204,203	\$15,070,691	\$200,000	\$238,174
Yolo	\$2,974,703	\$209,900	\$150,000	\$106,629	\$6,036,683	\$150,000	\$120,237
Yuba	\$1,005,858	\$70,975	\$100,000	\$36,055	\$2,096,608	\$100,000	\$40,781
Total	\$354,300,000	\$25,000,000	\$7,850,000	\$12,700,000	\$842,900,000	\$7,850,000	\$14,600,000

Appendix C.

Projected Average Daily California County Population of AB 109 Offenders Sacramento FY 2013 – 14 Public Safety Realignment Plan

**Average Daily Population at Full Rollout (Year 4) of AB 109 by County
(Department of Finance Estimates)**

County	Low-Level (N/N/N) Offenders			Post Release Community Supervision Population Totals (1)	RTC ADP 30-Day ALOS (1,7)
	Total Inmates N/N/N No Prior S/V ADP (1, 2, 5)	Short-term Inmates N/N/N w/No Prior 5/V w/ Sentence Length <3 Years (1, 2, 3, 5, 6)	Long-term Inmates N/N/N w/No Prior S/V w/ Sentence Length >3 Years (1, 2, 4, 5, 6)		
Alameda	267	181	86	848	132
Alpine	2	2	-	-	-
Amador	53	35	18	43	6
Butte	268	161	108	181	36
Calaveras	21	12	8	25	5
Colusa	23	16	6	9	1
Contra Costa	104	60	44	318	56
Del Norte	11	2	9	20	5
El Dorado	68	45	23	81	10
Fresno	518	357	161	971	218
Glenn	28	18	10	19	3
Humboldt	137	108	29	126	15
Imperial	90	53	37	107	11
Inyo	15	7	7	15	3
Kern	1,019	784	236	1,040	154
Kings	321	201	120	185	39
Lake	73	39	34	75	11
Lassen	32	19	13	26	6
Los Angeles	8,342	5,767	2,576	9,791	530
Madera	111	67	44	150	24
Marin	66	27	39	53	8
Mariposa	13	9	5	11	2
Mendocino	75	38	37	50	8
Merced	171	100	71	214	42
Modoc	2	1	1	3	1
Mono	3	2	1	7	1
Monterey	308	176	132	309	34
Napa	70	44	26	69	7
Nevada	23	16	7	17	6
Orange	1,464	1,038	427	1,750	220
Placer	251	133	118	153	25
Plumas	9	7	3	12	1
Riverside	1,601	990	611	1,683	262
Sacramento	895	505	390	1,203	208
San Benito	52	30	22	23	4
San Bernardino	2,301	1,638	663	2,521	348
San Diego	1,821	1,043	778	2,038	256
San Francisco	164	114	50	421	61
San Joaquin	450	311	138	639	126
San Luis Obispo	140	88	52	136	22
San Mateo	208	139	70	351	33
Santa Barbara	294	181	112	288	37
Santa Clara	693	402	291	1,067	115
Santa Cruz	78	72	6	69	17
Shasta	326	147	178	201	40
Sierra	1	1	-	1	-
Siskiyou	34	12	21	23	8
Solano	278	162	116	363	53
Sonoma	231	116	115	164	21
Stanislaus	540	316	224	426	66
Sutter	103	67	35	108	21
Tehama	154	94	60	50	13
Trinity	9	8	1	9	1
Tulare	520	292	228	388	70
Tuolumne	47	13	33	33	4
Ventura	380	210	170	363	60
Yolo	277	130	147	215	37
Yuba	94	64	30	88	19
Total Projected	25,651	16,673	8,978	29,550	3,525
TOTAL	58,726				

SactoRealignment/Table3

- 1 Numbers are based on full implementation.
- 2 Numbers have been adjusted for excluded crimes.
- 3 Numbers reflect sentence lengths 3 years or less.
- 4 Numbers reflect sentence lengths above 3 years. Population serving longer than 3 years will be significantly less due to day for day credit earning.
- 5 Judicial decisions could decrease this population dramatically.
- 6 This population is a subset of the total low level offender population.
- 7 Assumes 30-day average length of stay for locally supervised violators and State Parole violators.