

SACRAMENTO COUNTY

Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) Plan Implementation

Describe an accomplishment or highlight (as defined by the CCP) achieved in FY 2011-12 and or 2012-13.

- The CCP integrated strategies and core programming at facilities that included alternatives to incarceration (pretrial and pretrial supervision), custody housing, alternative custody diversion programs (expansion of home detention electronic monitoring), community supervision (opened a third Adult Day Reporting Center), evidence-based assessments (using validated risk assessment tools) for treatment/programming and continuum of intermediate sanctions for program violations.
- The Sheriff and Probation Department used department resources, AB 109 funds and leveraged other funding to enter into contracts with community based organizations to provide offender reentry services, mental health, substance abuse and rehabilitative treatment services, educational and vocational programs.
- AB 109 funding provided local law enforcement with a crime analyst to develop regional response strategies using evidence-based practices related to prevention, intervention and response for the Post-Release Community Supervision, Mandatory Supervision and Parole population.

In FY 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 the CCP plan adopted by the Board of Supervisors included the following areas derived from Penal Code section 1230.1

	FY 2011-12*	FY 2012-13*	FY 2013-14
Community Service Programs	✓	✓	✓
Counseling Programs	✓	✓	✓
Day Reporting Center	✓	✓	✓
Drug Courts			
Educational Programs	✓	✓	✓
Electronic and GPS Monitoring Programs	✓	✓	✓
Mental Health Treatment Programs		✓	✓
Residential Multiservice Centers		✓	✓
Victim Restitution Programs	✓	✓	✓
Work Training Programs	✓	✓	✓

*FY 2011-12: Sacramento County has a Drug Court that has been in existence since FY 1994-95. AB 109 offenders that are assessed and meet criteria have been able participate in the court as part of their case plan since FY 2012-13. The Sheriff and Probation Department leveraged other funding to augment AB 109 funding, which provided educational, vocational, work programs and expanded the number of offenders that could be served.

*FY 2012-13: Funded transitional housing with wraparound services for 40 male beds via Volunteers of America. Clients are referred from the Sheriff's Home Detention Program and Probation's Adult Day Reporting Centers. Allocated funding for long term mental health treatment in the jail and psychotropic medication for in-custody and out-of-custody AB 109 offenders at the recommendation of the CCP mental health and substance abuse workgroup.

Describe a local success story (as defined by the CCP).

- "I am a 52 year old repeat offender, I have been to the county jail and prison numerous times. Of all the times being incarcerated this time is different, and the reason for that is AB 109. I went to RCCC, where I was able to acquire certifications in custodial training, welding, food safety and handling, and computer-aided drafting. I also attended classes such as Thinking for a Change, Change Counseling, Man Alive and employment. I benefited further by acquiring the tools that will help me become a productive member of society. The tools I have acquired are résumé, social security card, health care insurance, and a job. All of this was made possible because of my caseworker. From the beginning he has been very inspirational in helping me to make positive choices in my life. He makes sure I have transportation to appointments, whether it be a bus pass or him giving me a ride. It is my opinion that he has not only made my re-entry to society positive, but possible. I feel part of my success is due to his hard work, if only I would have had him and re-entry twenty years ago."
- "This program has helped me in many different ways. I used to allow things outside of my control to alter my behavior and anger me to the point of violence. Once I made a mistake I wouldn't stop. I embodied the many labels that I had collected on my life journey. Through the teachings and teachers in this program, instead of allowing outside forces to move me I look around with empathy and tolerance because I would want the same, and I've come to grips with the fact that I am special, I am only human, and to take responsibility for my mistakes, learn from them and keep pushing. Because I've been to prison, it isn't who I am, I can choose another route."

For FY 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 rank the priority areas^ of the CCP on a scale from 1 to 9. A rank of 1 indicates that area was the HIGHEST priority (as defined by the CCP) and a rank of 9 indicates that area was the LOWEST priority (as defined by the CCP).

FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13*	FY 2013-14
1. Staffing	1. Staffing	1. Staffing
2. Day Reporting	2. Day Reporting	2. Day Reporting
3. GPS	3. GPS	3. GPS
4. Risk Assessment	4. Risk Assessment	4. Risk Assessment
5. Health	5. Health	5. Health
6. Medical	6. Data	6. Data
7. Staff Training	7. Law Enforcement	7. Law Enforcement
8. Data	8. Medical	8. Medical
9. Law Enforcement	9. Staff Training	9. Staff Training

^Priority areas are representative of the information counties included in the FY 2011-12 and 2012-13 CCP plans and the information BSCC received from counties and published in the *report 2011 Public Safety Realignment Act: Report on the Implementation of Community Corrections Partnership Plans*.

Priority areas: Day Reporting Center, Data (e.g. data identification, collection, analysis, etc.), GPS/Electronic Monitoring, Staff Training (e.g. Probation Dept., District Attorney’s Office, etc.), Local Law Enforcement (municipal police), Public Health/Mental Health (e.g. substance abuse, treatment, etc.), Medical Related Costs, Risk Assessment Instruments (COMPAS, STRONG, etc.), and Staffing (e.g. Victim Witness Advocate, Deputy Sheriff, Deputy Probation Officer, etc.).

*FY 2012-13: Data increased in priority due to recommendations and reports created by a data workgroup that enables programs to collect data. Local Law Enforcement increased in priority due to funding for a crime analyst. The position allows local law enforcement to share crime data, compare probation and parole offender data to analyze trends, build crime pattern predictions and develop regional response strategies using evidence-based practices related to prevention, intervention and response.