

REDUCE JAIL BOOKINGS

The recommendations in this section are based on deflecting certain types of bookings from entering the jail. The theory of change is that by deflecting people from jail in ways that could support human service interactions for people not serving public safety risks, the county can better use its jail beds.

<u>Recommendation</u>	<u>ADP Reduction Impact</u>	<u>Partnership Needed</u>	<u>Target population</u>
1A) Deflect all people with statutes or circumstances likely to be released the same day they enter	17	Local facilities and operational partnerships with police departments	People booked as “Quicks”, and likely to never leave the booking loop
1B) Augment Crisis Response to deflect more people not requiring jail admission who have MH Needs	26	Local Police and Behavioral Health Crisis Response Team	People arrested in the community who have MH concerns or are in crisis, but are booked for citable offenses or non-violent misdemeanors
1C) Cite in the field people usually booked on non-violent misdemeanors or infractions	74	Courts and local law enforcement agencies	Misdemeanor and Infractions not related to Mental health, who are not “Quicks”, and don’t have underlying warrants or violations related to violence

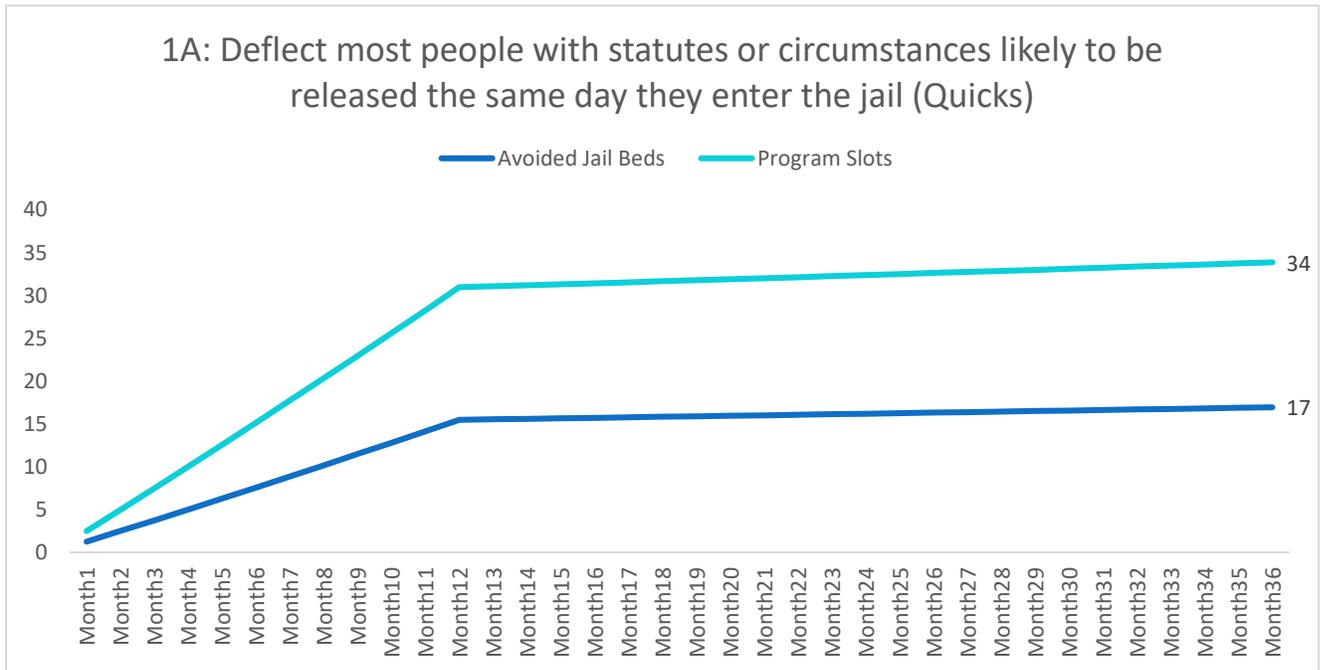
1A: DEFLECT MOST PEOPLE WITH STATUTES OR CIRCUMSTANCES LIKELY TO BE RELEASED THE SAME DAY THEY ENTER THE JAIL (QUICKS)

17
Jail Daily Population
Reduction

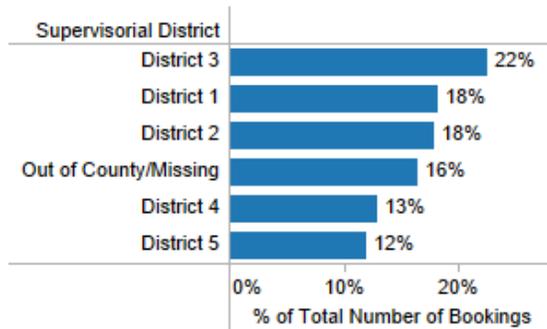
34
Alternative Daily
Program Slots Needed

9,600
Reduced Jail
Bookings

PROJECTED JAIL IMPACTS AND ALTERNATIVE PROGRAM NEEDS



GEOGRAPHIC SPREAD OF TARGET POPULATION, AND FORECAST PARAMETERS



Parameter	Amount
Net Program entries per month	800
Time to phase in	12
Jail Length of Stay (Days)	0.5
Alternative Program Length of Stay (Days)	1
Program Acceptance	100%
Termination Rate and Timing (Months)	0% (x)

1A. Current State:

Nearly 10,000 people per year are released as “quicks”, meaning they are never housed and generally leave the jail within 24 hours. The booked crimes are most often related to alcohol or substance use, quality of life, and compliance issues like misdemeanor warrants. In general, based on hours in custody, these 10,000 admissions make up 6,000 bed days, or about 1% of all bed days. However, these people make up 25% of all admissions. The geographical spread of these types of bookings means local sites/models could also be useful.

Impact Of The Policy Change On The Daily Population

By reducing admissions for these people likely to be released quickly, it would reduce the jail population by 17 beds on a daily basis, but create a need for 34 beds in a facility to support up to a 1 day stay for some clients, depending on the facilities.

Impact Of The Policy Change On Race Equity

36% of short stays are white, 30% black, and 25% Hispanic. This policy will slightly increase disparity since black and Hispanic people are less likely than white people to be released as quicks based on what they are booked in for.

Impact Of The Policy On Behavioral Health

- This program would substantially reduce clients entering the jail with behavioral health needs, reducing the 33% who enter intoxicated, as well as the 13% who enter for other reasons but have Mental Health concerns.

Implementation:

Work with local law enforcement to create an alternative non-custodial booking site, where people could be triaged for various human service needs, health, and court compliance issues. Near term, this site could make use of the Jail Diversion and Treatment Center to start to scale up efforts in order to avoid them being booked into the jail. If medical issues or intoxication play a role, then an “always open” crisis or voluntary detox location could better serve people than the jail, but not point to the hospital.

Partnerships:

Local Law Enforcement, health and human service agencies, and a facility to locate non-medical bookings. There may also be needs for transportation or human assistance.

Evidence And Existing Programs:

The Sacramento County SURE program has been operating on a voluntary basis for people to recover. In general, sobering centers have a stabilization and linkage strategy so long-term impacts on health and re-booking is still being researched.

Complexity And Funding:

This is high complexity due to setting up a new facility or alternative booking site, possibly in a number of locations, as well as adding to the existing crisis response continuum for a sobering center that takes voluntary admissions.

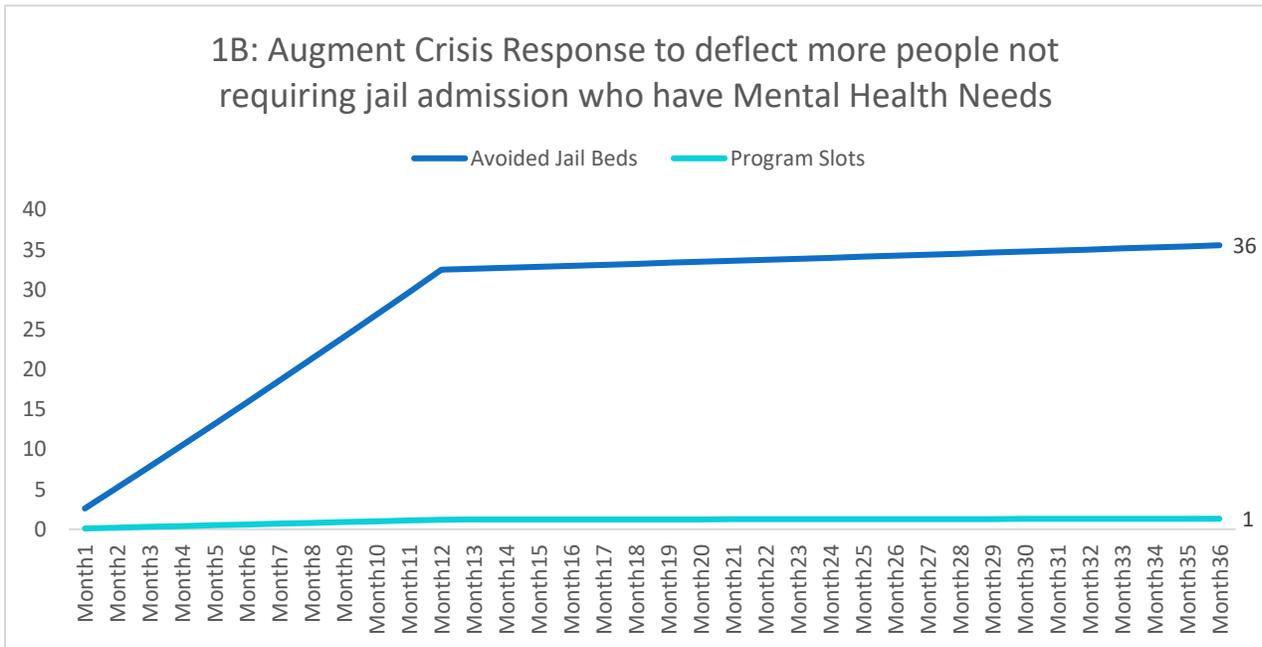
1B. AUGMENT CRISIS RESPONSE TO DEFLECT MORE PEOPLE NOT REQUIRING JAIL ADMISSION WHO HAVE MENTAL HEALTH NEEDS

26
Jail Daily Population
Reduction

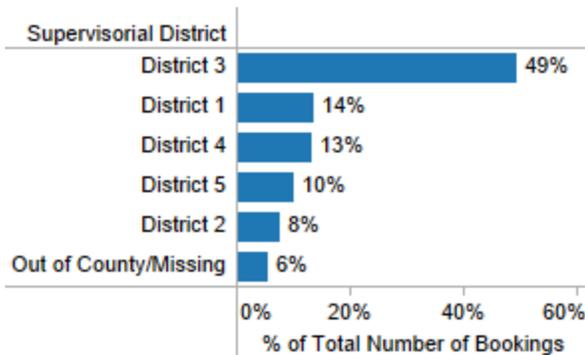
1
Alternative Daily
Program Slots
Needed

420
Reduced Jail
Bookings

PROJECTED JAIL IMPACTS AND ALTERNATIVE PROGRAM NEEDS



GEOGRAPHIC SPREAD OF TARGET POPULATION, AND FORECAST PARAMETERS



Parameter	Amount
Net Program entries per month	35
Time to phase in	12
Jail Length of Stay (Days)	27
Alternative Program Length of Stay (Days)	2
Program Acceptance	50%
Termination Rate and Timing (Months)	0% (x)

1B. Current State:

Annually, 400 people are booked into jail for non-violent misdemeanors related to a new crime, and also have a history of SMI. This *excludes* misdemeanor warrants and technical violations, as well as alcohol. Crisis response could be an alternative in certain situations and deflect the booking altogether. The general approach is to identify situations where a crisis response or co-responder team could have produced a different outcome.

Impact Of The Policy Change On The Daily Population

By reducing admissions for those possibly in crisis at the point of law enforcement contact, it would reduce the jail population by 25 beds on a daily basis, but create a need for 2 beds to support the portion of the population who can't be safely released. In theory, this alternative would be connected to the large crisis continuum or respite options.

Impact Of The Policy Change On Race Equity

41% of stays are white, 33% black, and 19% Hispanic. This policy will slightly increase disparity since black and Hispanic people enter the jail less often under these circumstances.

Impact Of The Policy On Behavioral Health

- This program would reduce seriously mentally ill clients entering the jail by 10% under non-violent circumstances and not involving court compliance issues.

Implementation:

Work with local law enforcement and health services to continue to staff and operationalize the Sacramento County crisis response strategy.

Partnerships:

Local Enforcement, health and human service agencies, and a facility to locate non-medical bookings

Evidence And Existing Programs:

Sacramento County has two parallel approaches being implemented, a Mobile Crisis Response team embedded with police, and a Mobile Crisis Support Team, staffed and dispatched by behavioral health. Mobile Crisis strategies have been found to be highly effective near term by avoiding jail entries as well as hospitalizations, compared to the usual law enforcement response, but requires linkage and treatment for lasting effects.

Complexity And Funding:

This is high complexity due to maintaining staffing of positions, as well as coordination with numerous local teams, cities, and agencies.

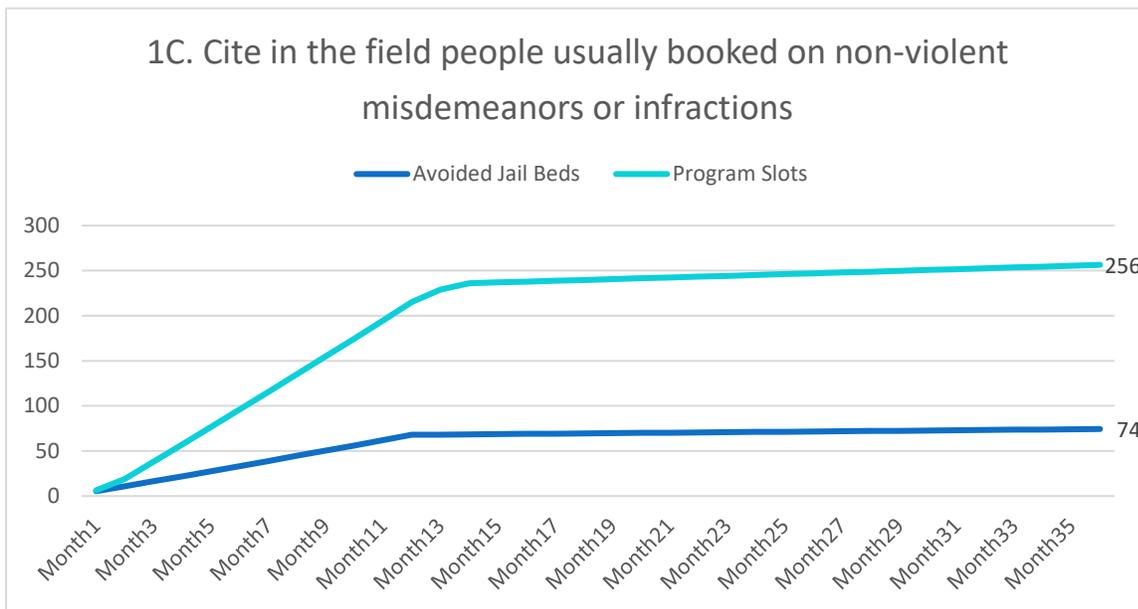
1C. CITE IN THE FIELD PEOPLE USUALLY BOOKED ON NON-VIOLENT MISDEMEANORS OR INFRACTIONS

74
Jail Daily Population
Reduction

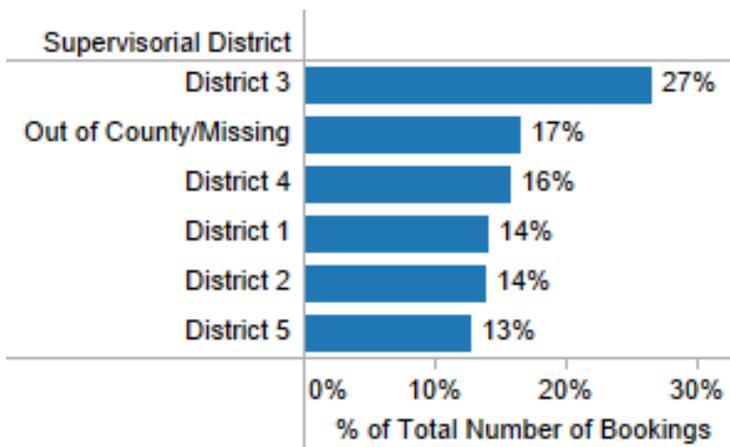
256
Alternative Daily
Program Slots
Needed

1825
Reduced Jail
Bookings

PROJECTED JAIL IMPACTS AND ALTERNATIVE PROGRAM NEEDS



GEOGRAPHIC SPREAD OF TARGET POPULATION, AND FORECAST PARAMETERS



Parameter	Amount
Net Program entries per month	150
Time to phase in	12
Jail Length of Stay (Days)	13
Alternative Program Length of Stay (Days)	90
Program Acceptance Rate	50%
Termination Rate and Timing (Months)	0% (x)

1C. Current State:

1800 people are booked into jail for non-violent misdemeanors, but appear to have no SMI. This includes people booked on misdemeanor warrants and supervision violations not related to crime of violence. This is the 1st jail booking for the majority of the people booked in. This group also excludes people booked in for misdemeanors related to domestic violence, even if the crime is non-violent in its interpretation (e.g. stalking or harassment).

Impact Of The Policy Change On The Daily Population

By reducing admissions for those with non-violent misdemeanors it would reduce the jail population by 75 beds on a daily basis, but create a need for a more robust support system for people pending trial. Since this group also includes DUIs, the alternative would need some kind of voluntary sobering location where a person is unable to access their vehicle. This assumes 50% of the people identified would take part in the alternative support program, depending on the needs.

Impact Of The Policy Change On Race Equity

39% of stays are white, 28% black, and 23% Hispanic. This policy will slightly increase disparity since black and Hispanic people enter the jail less often under these circumstances.

Impact Of The Policy On Behavioral Health

- This program would reduce clients entering the jail who are new to the system, and appear to lack identified SMI (as different from crisis response). Many in this group are DUIs, as well as drug possession, so this would have larger influence on substance use than mental health.

Implementation:

Work with local law enforcement on the protocols for the cite and release policy specifics, as well as instruction on how someone can take advantage of the support program to avoid failures to appear, or deeper system involvement.

Partnerships:

Local Enforcement, health and human service agencies, and possibly legal aid or public defender services offered in the field or through referral for those seeking legal advice or pretrial support.

Evidence And Existing Programs:

This approach is largely centered on the risk principle in that lower risk people should avoid as much contact with the justice system as possible. Even short jail stays can be traumatic and risk people losing stability, leading to deeper system involvement. The support program should be focused on human service needs and court reminders. Sacramento county also partnered during certain phases of COVID to enact field citations, so looking at ways to create policy agreement would lead to clearer implementation.

Complexity And Funding:

This is low complexity in creating policies around the kind of misdemeanors eligible to be cited in the field, based on COVID response. DUI's represent some complexity due to impaired drivers, but this would also need to fund a support network to avoid people missing court dates, etc.

REDUCE LENGTH OF STAY

Reductions in length of stay specifically address people that would enter the jail, and there is unlikely to be a way to “deflect” their entry given the seriousness of the arrest. This set of recommendations focuses on programs or system changes that would reduce the time spent in custody once they have entered through various release and monitoring options, as well as expedited court and diversion processing. Please see section 1.5 for a discussion about risk to re-offend. For the purposes of this discussion, “Low Risk” is considered someone with less than 30% change of returning. Increasing the risk tolerance to closer to 50% would have a far larger impact on reducing the jail population but would also mean more people would return to custody.

<u>Recommendation</u>	ADP Impact	Partnership Needed	Target population
2A) Expand release of “Low-Risk” detainees staying up to arraignment	16	Sherriff’s Jail Staff, and Court	Using a Proxy risk assessment, identify people that are low risk for follow-up as to pretrial release
2B) Expand use of custody alternatives for low-risk sentenced inmates	101	Sherriff’s office Jail Staff and Probation	Sentenced people risk assessed as ‘Low,’ which would be appropriate for Electronic Monitoring
2C) Expand use of Pretrial for low-risk inmates staying past arraignment	131	Court, Probation/Pretrial Team, Public Defender	Defendants staying past arraignment who are low risk to recidivate
2D) Reduce Length of stay for people booked on warrants alone	30	Jail, court, attorneys, support program	People booked on open warrants
2E) Reduce Warrants around FTAs for MH Clients	39	Custody Health, Courts Behavioral Health, Community providers, Probation	People with identified Mental Health Needs with open warrants and history of failures to appear
2F) Expand the use of Mental Health Diversion Lower Risk Felonies	81	Jail, court, attorneys, support program, probation	People with identified SMI needs, and Low risk to reoffend with a current non-violent felony offense
2G) Expand the use of Mental Health Treatment Court for Moderate Risk People	77	Custody Health, Courts Behavioral Health, Community providers, Probation	People with identified SMI needs, and moderate Risk to reoffend with a current non-violent felony offense

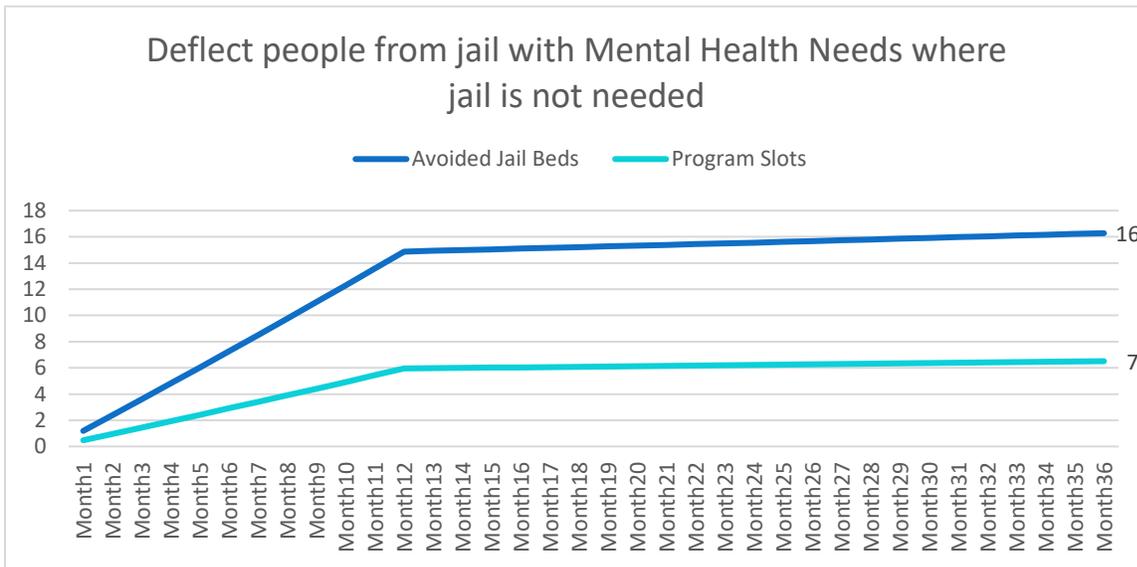
2A. EXPAND RELEASE OF “LOW-RISK” FELONY DETAINEES STAYING UP TO ARRAIGNMENT

16
Jail Daily Population
Reduction

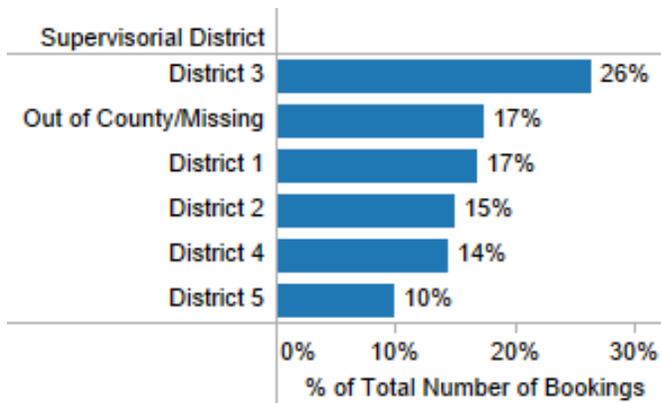
1
Alternative Daily
Program Slots
Needed

2080
Reduced Jail
Bookings

PROJECTED JAIL IMPACTS AND ALTERNATIVE PROGRAM NEEDS



GEOGRAPHIC SPREAD OF TARGET POPULATION, AND FORECAST PARAMETERS



Parameter	Amount
Net Program entries per month	175
Time to phase in	12
Jail Length of Stay (Days)	3
Alternative Program Length of Stay (Days)	1
Program Acceptance Rate	100%
Termination Rate and Timing (Months)	0% (x)

2A. Current State:

Currently, 2000 people are released at arraignment for felony level charges after spending 3 days in jail and are a "Low risk to recidivate" based on a proxy risk tool. This group excludes people booked for felony level crimes of violence.

Impact Of The Policy Change On The Daily Population

Reducing length of stay for those with non-violent felonies who are already likely to be released at arraignment would reduce the jail population by 15 beds on a daily basis. There would also be the need for a support program, but this is likely to only be at the point of release.

Impact Of The Policy Change On Race Equity

40% of stays are white, 31% black, and 18% Hispanic.

Impact Of The Policy On Behavioral Health

- This program would not intentionally address behavioral health, but screening and assessment could help to proactively address needs at discharge.

Implementation:

Develop risk screening protocols that identify people for possible release. Tools like this are not intended to be used to make detention decisions, only broaden release options. For example, the risk score calculated using a proxy tool is available at booking so it could be automated to aid in the speedy identification of possible release candidates. This is different than a full risk /needs assessment, as well as the pretrial screening tool used by probation.

Partnerships:

Partnerships include jail staff with safe release and re-entry options for these short stays.

Evidence And Existing Programs:

Validated risk tools can be used to systematically, based on an algorithm, look for additional detainees that can be released. Risk assessment only looks at factors associated with recidivism, so it won't give enough information about individual needs, but since it can be automated, will reach people who otherwise will have to wait until arraignment. Since evidence has shown that every day and every hour in custody is criminogenic, especially for low risk people, this change would be another front-end option to link people to services as quickly as possible.

Complexity And Funding:

This is low complexity in creating policies regarding the way risk assessment could be included in jail release protocols, both technically and policywise. This would take process redesign since this is attempting to reduce a few days for many people in a short time frame.

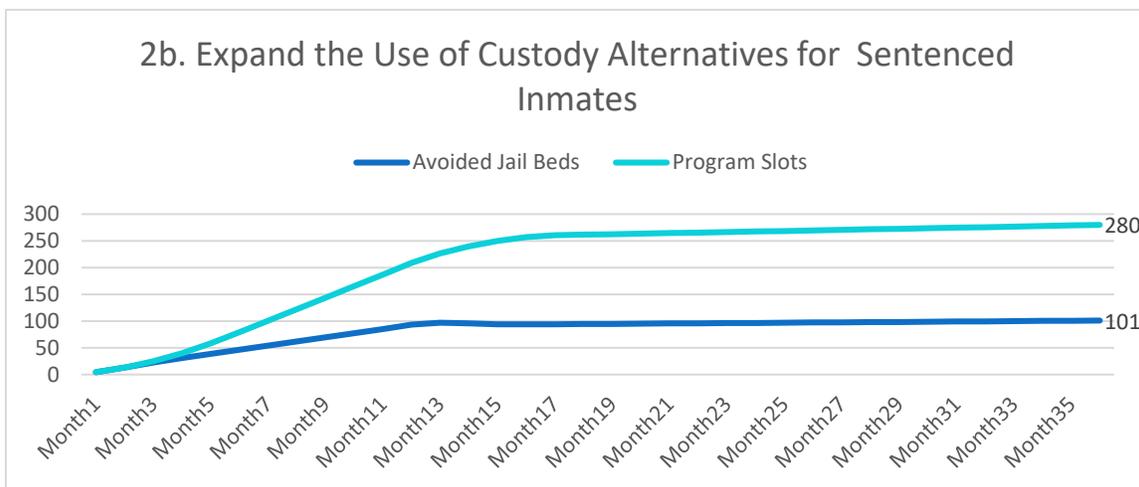
2B. EXPAND USE OF CUSTODY ALTERNATIVES FOR LOW-RISK SENTENCED INMATES

101
Jail Daily Population
Reduction

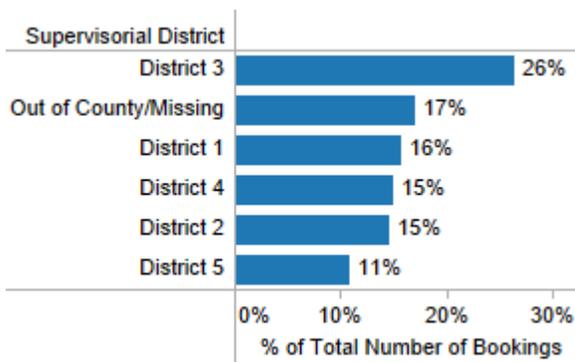
280
Alternative Daily
Program Slots
Needed

0
Reduced Jail
Bookings

PROJECTED JAIL IMPACTS AND ALTERNATIVE PROGRAM NEEDS



GEOGRAPHIC SPREAD OF TARGET POPULATION, AND FORECAST PARAMETERS



Parameter	Amount
Net Program entries per month	105
Time to phase in	12
Jail Length of Stay (Days)	74
Alternative Program Length of Stay (Days)	180
Program Acceptance Rate	50%
Early Termination Rate and Timing (Days)	31% (60)

2b. Current State:

With nearly 25% of the jail population in a sentenced status, there are nearly 1000 releases of people after sentencing who are at low risk to reoffend. These people stay 75 days in a sentenced status on average, of a total of 211 days total when combining pretrial and sentenced time.

Impact Of The Policy Change On The Daily Population

By reducing the sentenced length of stay for 50% of the people in a sentenced status (assumes some people won't want to participate), the jail would avoid 83 people in custody on a daily basis. This would create the need for a robust community option requiring 453 people to be on some kind of electronic monitoring program, probation supervision, or work release depending on the circumstances, assuming people had on average 180 days remaining on their sentence.

Impact Of The Policy Change On Race Equity

43% of stays are white, 33% black, and 17% Hispanic.

Impact Of The Policy On Behavioral Health

- This program would not intentionally address behavioral health, but screening and assessment could help to proactively address needs at discharge or during re-entry planning since these people stay 211 days, on average.

Implementation:

Develop risk screening protocols that identify people for possible release after sentencing, then develop resources in the community either overseen by the sheriff, probation, or community based organizations. If the jail performs a full risk/needs assessment, this can be used to guide re-entry planning and partnerships. The use of electronic monitoring could be used for people where there is some elevated concern about public safety, despite the low risk level, as well as work release for people with a limited amount of time remaining on their sentence.

Partnerships:

Partnerships include jail staff community release options, with possibilities including probation as well as community based organizations

Evidence And Existing Programs:

Validated risk tools can be used to systematically, based on an algorithm, look for additional detainees that can be released. Electronic monitoring and work release have been found to be highly effective in the near term of limited returns to custody, but their impact ends with the program. This means that re-entry services and connections are important elements in addressing the factors that influence recidivism.

Complexity And Funding:

This is low complexity in creating policies affecting the way risk assessment could be included in jail release protocols as well as procuring electronic monitoring bracelets and training staff.

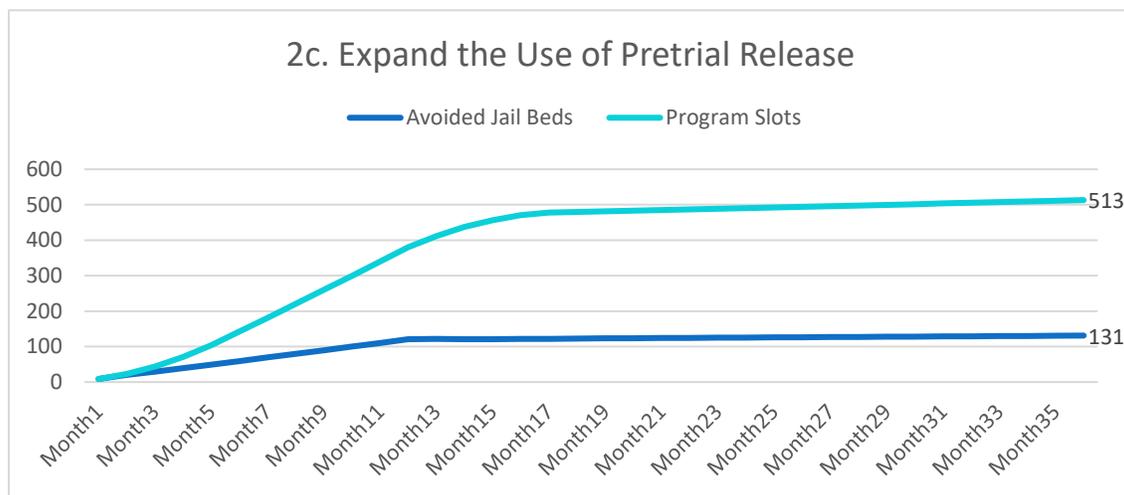
2C. EXPAND USE OF PRETRIAL RELEASE, THROUGH PROBATION MONITORING, THE PUBLIC DEFENDERS PRETRIAL SUPPORT PROGRAM (PTSP), OR OTHER APPROPRIATE RELEASE PROGRAMS.

131
Jail Daily Population Reduction

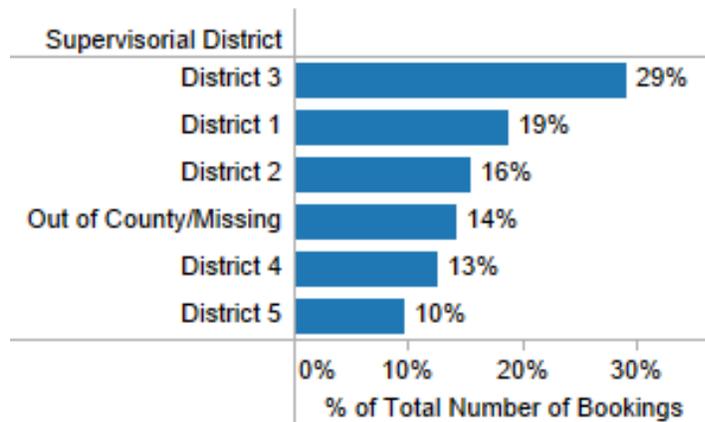
513
Alternative Daily Program Slots Needed

0
Reduced Jail Bookings

PROJECTED JAIL IMPACTS AND ALTERNATIVE PROGRAM NEEDS



GEOGRAPHIC SPREAD OF TARGET POPULATION, AND FORECAST PARAMETERS



Parameter	Amount
Net Program entries per month	103
Time to phase in	12
Jail Length of Stay (Days)	49
Alternative Program Length of Stay (Days)	180
Program Acceptance Rate	100%
Early Termination Rate and Timing (Days)	33% (x)

2C. Current State:

With nearly 75% of the jail population awaiting trial, there are around 2600 people pending court. During COVID, the average stay increased by 10 days for people staying in custody after arraignment to 47 days on average before they are sentenced. The group staying past arraignment for new crimes numbers nearly 4,000 releases, or 515 people on a given day.

Impact Of The Policy Change On The Daily Population

By identifying people at lower risk of pretrial release using a proxy tool and not in custody for crimes of violence, warrants, or violations, it would reduce the jail population by 127 beds on a daily basis if these people were released pending their case. There would also be the need for ongoing monitoring, as well as possible support in the community. Using a proxy risk tool would allow for additional screening, especially for those staying past arraignment, and the creation of a release plan.

Impact Of The Policy Change On Race Equity

40% of stays are white, 33% black, and 17% Hispanic. Since relatively more white people are "low risk" using actuarial tools, this would not result in dramatic improvements in race equity. However, adding more levels of pretrial risk would have more of an impact.

Impact Of The Policy On Behavioral Health

- This population is 47% SMI, which means implementing it with this population would have significant impact on people who are SMI in the jail.

Implementation:

Develop risk screening protocols that identify people for possible release. Tools like this are not intended to be used to make detention decisions, only broaden release options. There would need to be way to connect people to either the PTSP or pretrial monitoring depending on the circumstances.

Partnerships:

Partnerships include jail staff in developing and implementing a proxy risk tool that could be offered for anyone staying past arraignment, as well as ways to refer people for further pretrial release suitability to the public defender's Pretrial program or probation monitoring.

Evidence And Existing Programs:

Validated risk tools can be used to systematically, based on an algorithm, to look for additional detainees that can be released. Risk assessment only looks at factors associated with recidivism so they won't give enough information about individual needs, but since it can be automated, it can identify lower risk people for follow up or else they would remain in custody.

Complexity And Funding:

This is low complexity in creating a policies around the way risk assessment could be included in jail release protocols, both technically and policywise. This would require process redesign to ensure the reassessment for release, as well as coordination with pretrial release support.

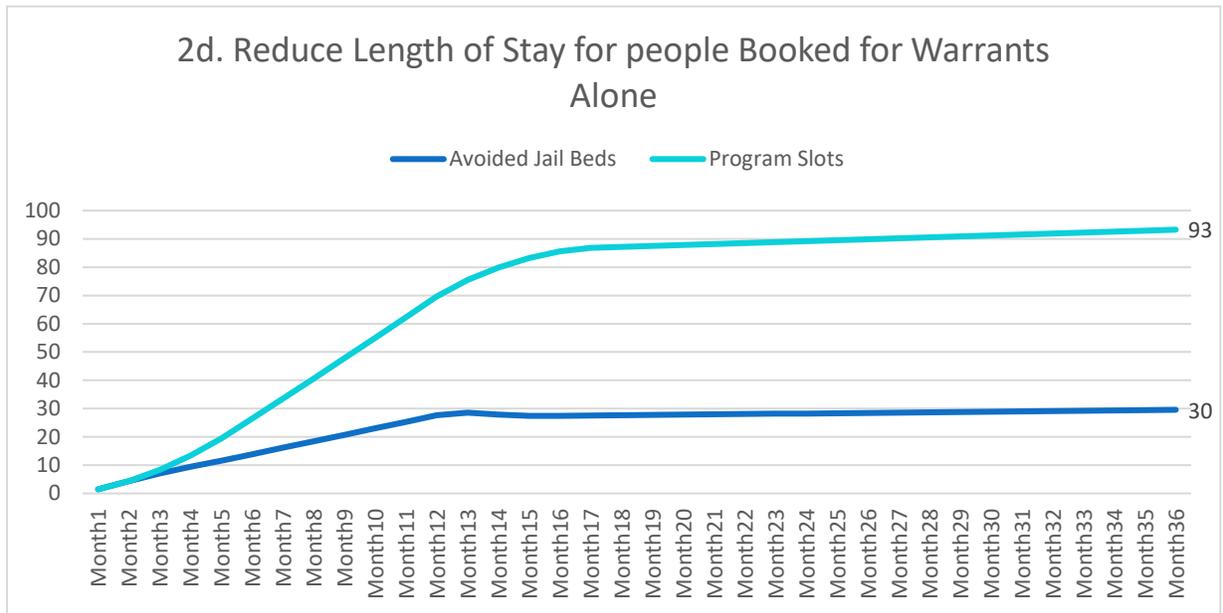
2D. REDUCE LENGTH OF STAY FOR WARRANT BOOKINGS ALONE

30
Jail Daily Population
Reduction

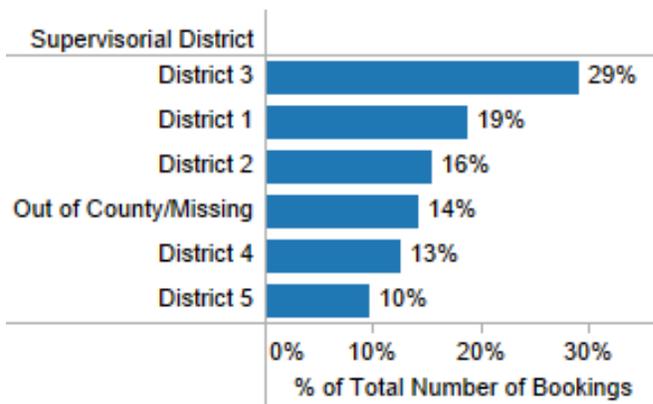
149
Alternative Daily
Program Slots
Needed

0
Reduced Jail
Bookings

PROJECTED JAIL IMPACTS AND ALTERNATIVE PROGRAM NEEDS



GEOGRAPHIC SPREAD OF TARGET POPULATION, AND FORECAST PARAMETERS



Parameter	Amount
Net Program entries per month	40
Time to phase in	12
Jail Length of Stay (Days)	65
Alternative Program Length of Stay (Days)	180
Program Acceptance Rate	70%
Early Termination Rate and Timing (Days)	31% (60)

2D. Current State:

There are currently 4500 releases per year for people entering on warrants alone. When eliminating warrants related to underlying crimes of violence, the total number is 1223. These people stay in custody, on average, for 65 days.

Impact Of The Policy Change On The Daily Population

By reducing length of stay for those with non-violent warrants, especially those are "low risk" for recidivism, the policy could release 306 people sooner to some kind of support program to better assure they appear for future court dates. Focusing on low risk people who don't have serious mental illness, this would save 30 beds on the average day.

Impact Of The Policy Change On Race Equity

35% of stays are white, 38% black, and 18% Hispanic. This policy would have improve race equity since relatively more black people enter the jail for warrants alone.

Impact Of The Policy On Behavioral Health

- This program would be set up mainly for people without serious mental illness, but may have other behavioral health needs. Although a large number of people with SMI enter the jail for warrants, program 2e is targeted at those programs.

Implementation:

Develop risk-screening protocols that identify people for possible release. Tools like this are not intended to be used to make detention decisions, only broaden release options. For example, the risk score available using a proxy tool is available at booking so it could be automated to aid in the speedy identification of possible release candidates. This is different than a full risk /needs assessment, as well as the pretrial screening tool used by probation. This program could be augmented through active warrant recall programs.

Partnerships:

Partnerships include jail staff, court, district attorney, and probation staff to identify people for release and continued support

Evidence And Existing Programs:

Validated risk tools can be used to systematically, based on an algorithm, look for additional detainees that can be released. Risk assessment only looks at factors associated with recidivism, so it so won't give enough information about individual needs, but since it can be automated, will reach people who otherwise will have to wait until arraignment. Since evidence has shown that every day and every hour in custody is criminogenic, especially for low risk people, this change would be another front end option to link people to services as quickly as possible.

Complexity And Funding:

This is low complexity in creating a policies around the way risk assessment could be included in jail release protocols, both technically and policy wise. This would take process redesign since this is attempting to reduce a few days for many people in a short time frame.

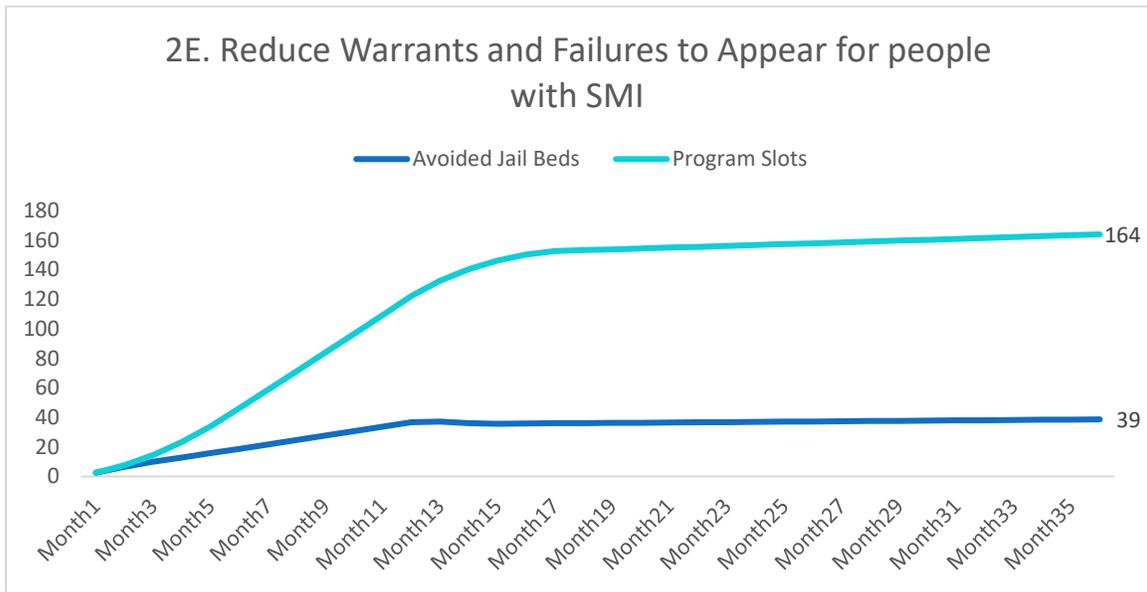
2E. REDUCE WARRANTS AROUND FAILURE TO APPEAR FOR SMI CLIENTS

39
Jail Daily Population
Reduction

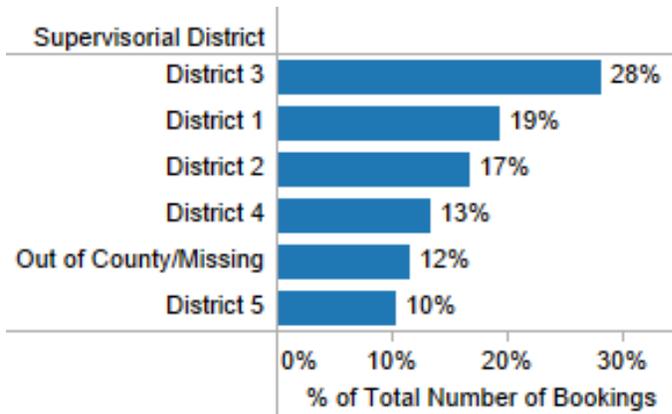
164
Alternative Daily
Program Slots
Needed

372
Reduced Jail
Bookings

PROJECTED JAIL IMPACTS AND ALTERNATIVE PROGRAM NEEDS



GEOGRAPHIC SPREAD OF TARGET POPULATION, AND FORECAST PARAMETERS



Parameter	Amount
Net Program referrals per month	61
Time to phase in	12
Jail Length of Stay (Days)	48
Alternative Program Length of Stay (Days)	180
Program Acceptance Rate	50%
Early Termination Rate and Timing (Days)	30% (60)

2E . Current State:

People with SMI are booked into the jail for warrants 732 times per year, staying on average 48 days. They re-enter the jail at a high rate, often through warrants again. Looking at people with only 2-4 bookings, these people have not developed a history of non-compliance with court orders.

Impact Of The Policy Change On The Daily Population

By supporting people in the community with Serious Mental Illness through case management and monitoring or support, there is a better chance they will avoid warrants in the future and avoid 39 bed days on average for subsequent bookings. Since this recommendation seeks to avoid the next booking for a warrant, it assumes that offering services and connections will have a positive impact on the person's ability to comply with court orders. This could be done in concert with reduced length of stay for warrants where possible.

Impact Of The Policy Change On Race Equity

45% of stays are white, 31% black, and 18% Hispanic. Since relatively more people with an SMI are white, this policy wouldn't have an impact on race equity

Impact Of The Policy On Behavioral Health

- This program would not intentionally address behavioral health, but screening and assessment could help to proactively address needs at discharge.

Implementation:

Develop risk screening protocols that identify people for possible release. Tools like this are not intended to be used to make a detention decision, only broaden release options. For example, the risk score available using a proxy tool is available at booking so could be automated to aid in the speedy identification of possible release candidates. This is different than a full risk /needs assessment, as well as the pretrial screening tool used by probation.

Partnerships:

Partnerships include community behavioral health, correctional health in making warm handoffs, and possibly pretrial monitoring or pretrial support depending on the client's needs and risk.

Evidence And Existing Programs:

There are currently efforts to link people to behavioral health at discharge, as well as pretrial monitoring by probation and pretrial support from the public defender's office. Some combination of supportive services could help bridge the gaps and assist people in reducing future warrants.

Complexity And Funding:

This is low complexity in creating a policy around how people with SMI's would be supported in the community, and the protocols for who is assisting and in what way, as well as community partners than can advise or assist people in avoiding future warrants.

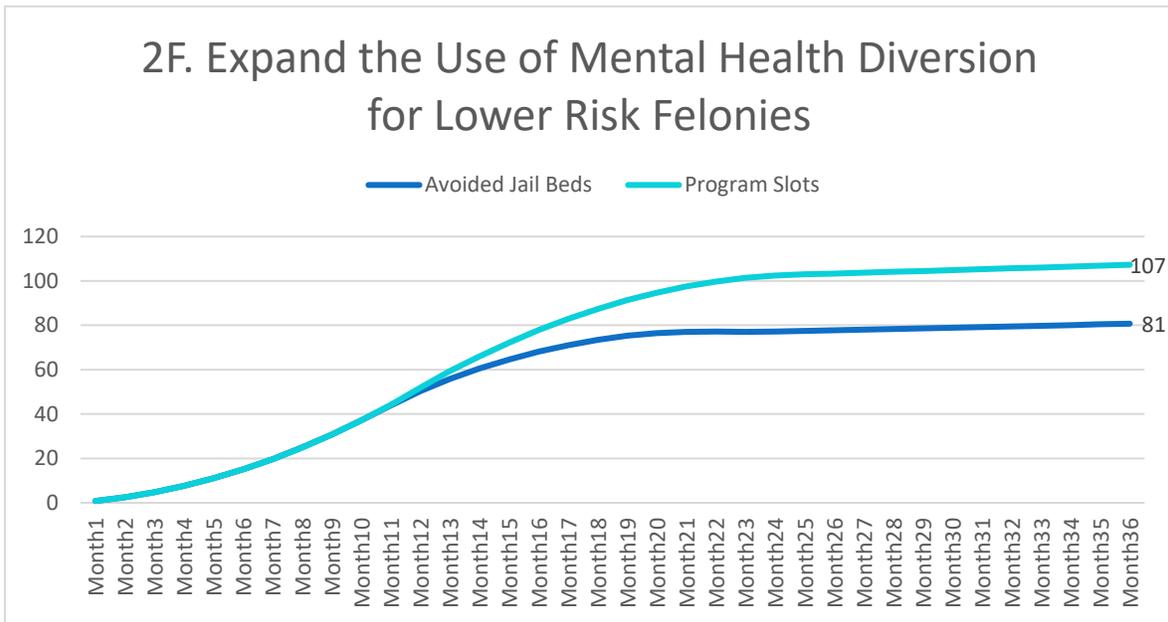
2F. EXPAND THE USE OF MENTAL HEALTH DIVERSION FOR FELONIES

81
Jail Daily Population
Reduction

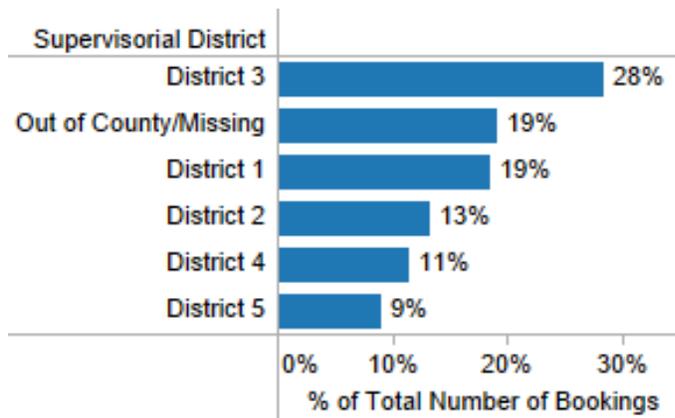
107
Alternative Daily
Program Slots
Needed

XX
Reduced Jail
Bookings

PROJECTED JAIL IMPACTS AND ALTERNATIVE PROGRAM NEEDS



GEOGRAPHIC SPREAD OF TARGET POPULATION, AND FORECAST PARAMETERS



Parameter	Amount
Net Program referrals per month	20
Time to phase in	12
Jail Length of Stay (Days)	320
Alternative Program Length of Stay (Days)	400
Program Acceptance Rate	50%
Early Termination Rate and Timing (Days)	32% (60)

2F . Current State:

People with SMI at a low risk of recidivism and in jail for non-violent new crimes total 250 releases per year. Mental Health Diversion is a program designed to move more people from the traditional court process to a diversion program that requires their completion of a treatment plan. If completed successfully, the person has their case dismissed. This court has been in operation since 2018, with annual referrals of nearly 300 motions, the majority of which are misdemeanors.

Impact Of The Policy Change On The Daily Population

By supporting people in the community with SMI through Mental Health Diversion, the program would reduce the number of people in the justice system by 82 on a daily basis and keep people connected and accountable to completing their treatment plan. Currently, felonies are often contested, so with a focus on people that are lower risk of recidivism, there could be more of a chance that if the person met criteria, the person would be accepted into the diversion program. Further, using risk assessment may help in deciding who is appropriate for diversion versus other court settings.

Impact Of The Policy Change On Race Equity

51% of people are white, 26% black, and 14% Hispanic. Since relatively more people are white, this policy wouldn't have an impact on race equity.

Impact Of The Policy On Behavioral Health

- This program will target people with SMI and possible Co-Occurring disorders, so there would be a sizable impact.

Implementation:

Court partners should convene to better define the role of diversion in the context of other court options. Diversion, since it dismisses the court record, and has lower levels of monitoring, needs to be in congruence with the levels of risk partners are willing to take. Further, MH diversion is more dependent on client motivation and engagement, meaning adding a monitoring or support function may increase trust among partners about compliance.

Partnerships:

Partnerships include the Court, District Attorney, defense attorney, and treatment provider. Adding probation, where resources are available, could assist in monitoring and providing assessment on the front end.

Evidence And Existing Programs:

Mental Health Diversion is relatively new to California, but Sacramento has operated a program since 2018, about when AB1810 was passed. The county also runs a diversion effort for people at risk or found IST, thereby diverting them from a lengthy restoration process.

Complexity And Funding:

Since this is an existing program, the main challenge will be norming expanding comfort with people with felony levels of crime, as well as creating more funded treatment positions. A growing caseload would need to support attorneys as well as possibly more support in the community for monitoring compliance in certain cases.

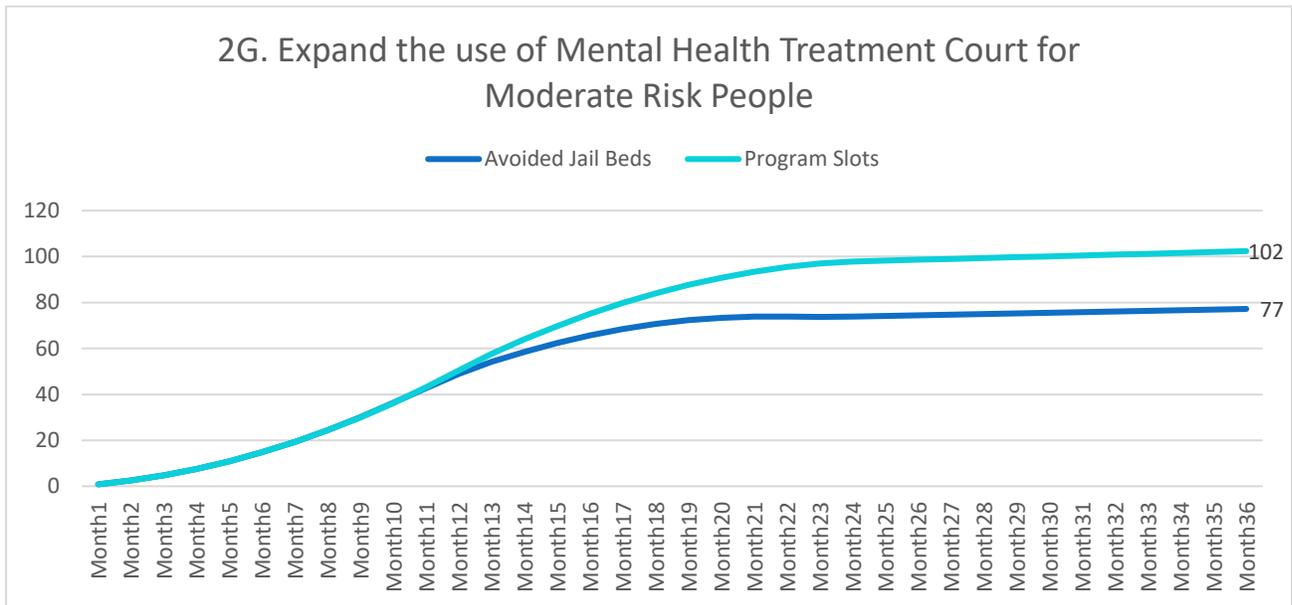
2G. EXPAND THE USE OF MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT COURTS

77
Jail Daily Population
Reduction

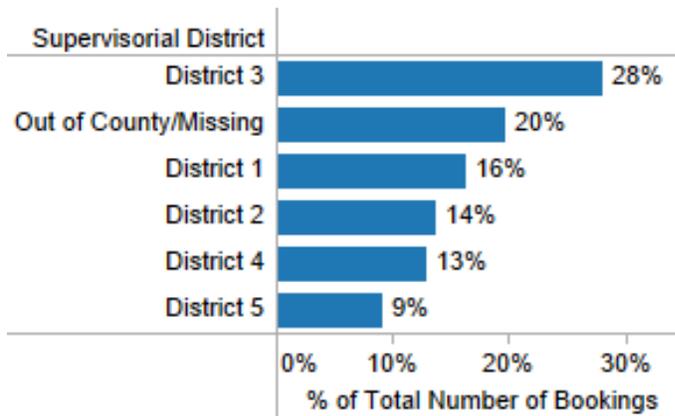
102
Alternative Daily
Program Slots
Needed

XX
Reduced Jail
Bookings

PROJECTED JAIL IMPACTS AND ALTERNATIVE PROGRAM NEEDS



GEOGRAPHIC SPREAD OF TARGET POPULATION, AND FORECAST PARAMETERS



Parameter	Amount
Net Program referrals per month	20
Time to phase in	12
Jail Length of Stay (Days)	320
Alternative Program Length of Stay (Days)	400
Program Acceptance Rate	50%
Early Termination Rate and Timing (Days)	35% (60)

2G . Current State:

People with SMI at a moderate risk of recidivism and in jail for non-violent new felonies total 773 releases per year. The Mental Health Treatment Court (MHTC) is a collaboration to provide treatment and accountability to those with a documented mental health diagnosis voluntarily and post-adjudication. Upon completion of the program, suspended jail time is lifted, probation may be terminated, and the case may be dismissed. There are currently 175 people in the court and 240 referrals per year.

Impact Of The Policy Change On The Daily Population

By expanding the treatment support for people with SMI through the MHTC's 3 levels of Care, the program would reduce an additional 124 people in the jail system on a daily basis but keep people connected and accountable to completing their treatment plan with dedicated treatment resources. This would increase the size of the court as well as the team to support it, bringing the total caseload to 275 people.

Impact Of The Policy Change On Race Equity

37% of people are white, 38% black, and 16% Hispanic. This would have a reduce race disparity due to a higher number of people that are black relative to the general jail population.

Impact Of The Policy On Behavioral Health

- This program will target people with SMI and possible Co-occurring disorders, so there would be a sizable impact.

Implementation:

Court partners should convene to better define the role of diversion in the context of the Mental Health treatment Court. Since MHTC is post-adjudication, it serves a different but related role to Mental Health diversion. Since the program is existing, the main implementation areas would alignment with other court programs

Partnerships:

Partnerships include the Court, District Attorney, defense attorney, probation and treatment provider.

Evidence And Existing Programs:

The MHTC has existing for 15 years and has a caseload of approximately 175 people. Using a comparison group of people that met criteria but declined to enter the program showed a 20% reduction in jail recurrence over 3 year period. This is similar to other rigorous studies showing a long term positive impact of the program, not just during participation.

Complexity And Funding:

Since this is an existing program, the main challenge will be norming comfort levels with taking on more people with felony levels of crime, as well as creating more funded treatment positions. A growing caseload would need to support attorneys as well as probation.