

Sacramento County Community Corrections Partnership

FY 2012 - 13 Public Safety Realignment Implementation Plan

Assembly Bill 109 & 117
Public Safety Realignment Legislation

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Prepared by:
Sacramento County Community
Corrections Partnership (CCP) Committee
Sacramento, CA

Acknowledgment

The passage and implementation of California's Public Safety Realignment AB 109 legislation represents significant and dramatic change for local community corrections programs and adult probation. The intent of the legislation is to reinvest State resources now spent on prisons and parole in local community corrections programs based on "evidence-based strategies that increase public safety while holding offenders accountable."

Under realignment, local communities, including Sacramento County, are given unprecedented discretion in deciding how to best invest their realignment allocation funds. If realignment is to work, it is critical that the realignment funding and local justice resources be invested in offender sanctioning practices and supervision that have been demonstrated by research to "work" in changing behavior and reducing recidivism. Experience indicates that such strategies can be successfully implemented in California just as they have been across the country. Successful interventions are those that have proven effective in changing the attitudes and behaviors of higher risk offenders. In order to accurately and reliably assess the relative level of risk and risk factors of individual offenders, as well as of pretrial detainees considered for release from jail pending trial, that whenever possible decision making be guided by use of validated risk / needs assessment tools, which are more accurate in addressing risk than the exercise of unguided discretion alone.

The members and agencies represented on Sacramento County's Community Partnership Committee (CCP) which is responsible for developing our community's FY 2012-13 AB 109 Realignment Plan fully endorse this direction embodied in the legislation. The Committee has worked collaboratively analyzing and debating the merits of individual program proposals and offender intervention strategies considered for AB 109 funding. The discussions at times have been intense and have focused on significant strongly held beliefs about priorities our local justice system should emphasize in this Plan. While the total allocated AB 109 funding provided to the County is not adequate, our recommendations outlined in this second year Implementation Plan will fund an array of community-based punishments, including jail, to hold offenders accountable for the crimes they have committed while pursuing program interventions proven to reduce the likelihood of new offenses.

The "core" programming contained in our CCP Plan has been guided by research to implement the most cost-effective, evidence-based practices that reduce recidivism, victimization, and probation failure. The Partnership will be taking steps to ensure that the development and assessment of all policies and programs are data-driven and mechanisms put into place to ensure the objectivity of the data collection, analysis, and reporting of program outcomes and performance. Service practices and supports will be assessed and evaluated to determine their effectiveness. Program evaluation data will be widely shared and our CCP members are committed to ongoing revision and improvement of this Plan.

Don Meyer
Chief Probation Officer & Chair
Sacramento County Community Corrections Partnership

**Sacramento County Community Corrections Partnership
FY 2012 – 13 Public Safety Realignment Implementation Plan**

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SECTION 1: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

FY 2012-13 Sacramento Public Safety Realignment Plan

Overview, Impact, Funding Allocations and Implementation Recommendations

On April 4, 2011, Governor Brown signed AB 109, the 2011 Public Safety Realignment Act. 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 Jail, 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 statewide 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.

This realignment and change in law is viewed as a response and partial solution to California's ongoing budget crisis and a recent U. S. Supreme Court order requiring the State to reduce prison overcrowding. Implementation of Realignment was proposed as a method to lower State Prison inmate population in the safest possible way by allowing for County level management and supervision of certain offender groups as opposed to the alternative option of massive releases of State Prison inmates to communities with no further supervision or accountability.

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 new 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. These offenders may, however, have been serving a term that was enhanced with a prior serious or violent felony (strike prior). The Sacramento Probation Department was 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 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. 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.

The Act became operational for all county criminal justice agencies on October 1, 2011. The legislation initially provided nine months of funding from the State to the counties to implement the Realignment

Law. California's State Budget, passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor for FY 2012-13, provided a second state-wide yearly allocation for counties to continue implementation of the Realignment Act.

Each county must develop a Public Safety Realignment Implementation Plan approved by the Board of Supervisors before funding can be reallocated to local law enforcement and other county justice agencies. The legislation assumes counties will handle 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 for last year.

This document contains Sacramento County's Community Corrections Partnership's (CCP) second-year AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Implementation Plan for FY 2012-13, covering the 12-month period beginning July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013.

Impact of AB 109 Offender Groups

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) estimated that in the initial months of Realignment implementation (October 2011 to June 2012), the Sacramento County criminal justice system would receive approximately 396 County Jail Prison "N3" offenders sentenced to local incarceration in the County Jail, 243 State parole revocations committed to the local jail and 1,203 offenders released from State Prison on Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) provided through the Probation Department.

Between July 2012 and September 2013, CDCR estimates that the AB 109 Realignment should result in 613 additional new locally sentenced offenders, 982 new post-release probation assignments, and 567 State parole revocations to County Jail. Based on these estimates from CDCR over the first two year implementation period, the Sacramento Probation Department is projected to receive a total of 1,985 Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) offenders (monthly average of 83). The Sheriff's Department is projected to receive 1,819 (monthly average of 76) "N3" felony offenders sentenced to jail time or some combination of jail time and community supervision and parolee jail commitments. More importantly, CDCR also estimates that at "full implementation", the Sacramento County criminal justice system will be handling an **average daily population (ADP) of 2,306 AB 109 offenders.**

Comparison of CDCR average daily jail AB 109 inmate and PRCS offender population estimates at full implementation with the Sheriff's and Probation Department's actual current AB 109 offender counts is shown in the following Table. In terms of jail impact, CDCR is estimating 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. Through May 2012, the County's jail system has averaged 832 AB 109 offenders. If the CDCR projections turn out to be accurate, the County jail system will add an additional population of 271 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, the Probation Department's daily caseload of PRCS offenders is averaging 1,600 which is 397 offenders more than the Department originally anticipated receiving this early in the Realignment implementation process.

Comparison of CDCR Average Daily Jail Inmate and PRCS AB 109 Offender Population Estimates With Actual Sacramento County Jail Inmate and PRCS ADP Through May 2012		
AB 109 Offenders	CDCR Jail and PRCS ADP Estimates at Full Implementation of AB 109	Actual Sacramento Jail and Probation PRCS ADP (Jan-May 2012)
County Jail Impact:		
County Jail Prison ("N3") Inmates	895	229
Parole & PRCS Violators in County Jail Rather Than State Prison	208	603
Sub-Total	1,103	832
Probation Department Impact:		
Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) Offenders Released From State Prison	1,203	1,600
Total AB 109 Offenders	2,306	2,432

Current average sentence for County Jail Prison ("N3") is 2.2 years.
Longest sentence is 11 years.

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 (a) substance abuse, (b) mental health issues, (c) lack of vocational and educational skills, (d) post-release homelessness, and/or (e) other basic needs.

Funding Allocations

Based on the second year Realignment distribution formula, Sacramento County will receive \$28,275,510 for Fiscal Year 2012-13. This includes the following allocation categories:

Sacramento County AB 109 FY 2012-13 Public Safety Realignment Funding	
AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Adult Population Shifts. This is intended to cover all aspects of the adult population shifts, including the transfer of low-level County Jail Prison ("N3") offenders and local PRCS supervision caseloads and sanctions.	\$28,075,510
CCP Planning Grant (one-time funding): These funds are based on County population and are intended to assist in the development of the AB 109 Implementation Plan.	\$200,000
Total Sacramento County AB 109 Funding Allocation	\$28,275,510

In addition to the FY 2012-13 State funding allocation of \$28,275,510, the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) also had a funding carryover from the first AB 109 Realignment Plan of \$500,000 from the Sheriff's Department and \$1,412,688 from the Probation Department. With these carryovers, the total FY 2012-13 AB 109 Realignment available CCP funding allocation, less the one-time planning grant, is \$29,988,198. The Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) will also receive a planning allocation of

\$200,000 in this second year. In addition, there is a funding carryover \$136,204 from last year for a total available allocation of \$336,024.

AB 109 Realignment Programs and Inmate Housing Recommendations

The implementation strategies adopted by the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) for the FY 2012-13 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 / 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 2012-13 Public Safety Realignment Implementation Plan also establishes 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 (contract providers). The increased 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 2012-13 Plan for AB 109 Realignment in Sacramento County 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 FY 2012-13 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 use of research and evidence-based risk assessment tools which the Sheriff and the Probation Department have implemented will greatly enhance this process.

The Plan also 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 offenders previously handled through the State Prison and Parole system.

The FY 2012-13 Realignment Implementation Plan contains recommended funding allocations for the Sheriff’s Department, Probation Department, the Sheriff’s Correctional Health Services Division, District Attorney, and Department of Human Assistance (DHA). The programs and jail custody housing recommendations the CCP has established is outlined in the following Chart. The operational impact and AB 109 offender capacity associated with each program or jail custody housing recommendation contained in the FY 2012-13 Plan is also highlighted.

<u>Sacramento AB 109 Programs and Jail Custody Housing Recommendations</u>	<u>Operational Impact & Offender Capacity</u>
<i>Sheriff's Department:</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continued implementation of Jail Release and Sheriff's Pretrial Supervision Program 	Pretrial screening of jail detainees and ADP of 50 – 75 supervised defendants
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continued implementation of Sheriff's Department's AB 109 Home Detention Electronic Monitoring (EM) Program 	County Jail Prison ("N3") Electronic Monitoring ADP: 200
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sheriff's Department's AB 109 Main Jail and RCCC inmate custody housing 	County Jail Prison ("N3"), Parole Revocation and Flash Incarceration ADP: 796
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continued implementation of jail inmate services: Evidenced-based risk / needs assessment, cognitive behavioral therapy, mental health and alcohol/drug counseling, job/education assistance and development of transitional reentry plans 	In-custody County Jail Prison ("N3") sentenced inmate services ADP: 100
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development of Centralized Regional Law Enforcement agency AB 109 Crime Analysis contract 	Law Enforcement access / sharing of crime and probation information
<i>Sheriff's Correctional Health Services Division:</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Long-term mental health treatment for AB 109 sentenced offenders needing ongoing supportive individual/group counseling services 	Long-term County Jail Prison ("N3") mental health inmates ADP: 50 - 75
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implementation of jail release process which allows continuation of in-custody offenders' psychotropic prescription medications 	County Jail Prison ("N3") mental health inmates leaving jail with medication management needs ADP: 44
<i>Probation Department:</i>	
<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 	ADRC and Intensive Caseload ADP: 1,600 PRCS offenders
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implementation process which allows continuation of Probation's Post-Release Community Supervision offenders' psychotropic prescription medications 	PRCS mental health offenders leaving prison with medication management needs ADP: 28
<i>District Attorney:</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Crime Lab Criminalist, Forensic Lab Technician and Deputy District Attorney V staff augmentation for AB 109 workload 	Reduction in PRCS alcohol / drug testing criminal case backlog and expedited processing of incarcerated veterans
<i>Department of Human Assistance (DHA):</i>	
<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 	150 – 200 County Jail Prison ("N3") and 150 – 200 PRCS offenders
<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 	County Jail Prison ("N3") and PRCS ADP: 40 shelter beds

FY 2012-13 Funding Allocations

The CCP Realignment Implementation Plan allocates \$29,988,198 for inmate custody housing and programs directed to the AB 109 County Jail Prison ("N3") and Post-Release

Community Supervision (PRCS) offender groups. The Department and program funding allocation recommendations are summarized in the following Chart.

Sacramento Community Corrections Partnership AB 109 Department and Program Funding Allocation Recommendations FY 2012 - 13		
Department / Program	CCP Funding Allocation and Percent	
<i>Sheriff's Department:</i>		
Inmate Services	\$	500,000
Inmate Housing	\$	16,637,293
Home Detention/EM Program	\$	2,244,409
Jail Release and Pretrial Supervised Program	\$	500,000
Regional Crime Analyst (Contract)	\$	158,851
Total	\$	20,040,553 66.8%
<i>Sheriff's Correctional Health Services Division:</i>		
Psychotropic Medication and Monitoring	\$	391,088
In-custody long-term mental health treatment	\$	110,000
Total	\$	501,088 1.7%
Sub-Total for Sheriff's Department	\$	20,541,641 68.5%
<i>Probation Department:</i>		
ADRC North	\$	4,708,920
Intensive Field Supervision Units	\$	3,700,858
Psychotropic Medication & Monitoring	\$	250,000
Total	\$	8,659,778 28.9%
<i>District Attorney:</i>		
Criminalist Support	\$	14,690
Additional Criminalist & Supplies	\$	172,995
Forensic Lab Technician	\$	64,304
Deputy District Attorney V (6 month funding)	\$	100,402
Total	\$	352,391 1.2%
<i>Department of Human Assistance:</i>		
Eligibility Specialist at RCCC	\$	86,217
Eligibility Specialist for Probation (PRCS)	\$	86,217
Volunteers of American (40 beds)	\$	261,954
Total	\$	434,388
AB 109 FY 2012-13 GRAND TOTAL	\$	29,988,198 100.0%
Included in the \$29.9 million FY 2012-13 Spending Plan are in-custody jail and Post-Release Community Supervision treatment and services funded programs which include transitional housing, transportation, mental health, and substance abuse treatment services, cognitive behavior therapy, psych medications/ monitoring, vocational, educational, and job skills development and employment assistance, GED preparation, reentry case management services, work project services, eligibility specialists and incentives.	\$	3,869,751 12.9%

FY 2012-13 Allocation: \$ 28,075,510
 Carryover Sheriff: \$ 500,000
 Carryover Probation: \$ 1,412,688
 Total Available: \$ 29,988,198

The Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) has also received a planning allocation of \$200,000 for this second year. In addition, there is a funding carryover from last year for a total available allocation of \$336,024. The CCP received one staff proposal for different support items that totaled \$271,077. After reviewing each item in the funding request, the CCP and Executive Committee approved the FY 2012-13 planning allocation uses shown in the following Table. The planning allocation contingency balance of \$64,947 is still available to the CCP.

Sacramento Community Corrections Partnership AB 109 Planning Funding Allocations FY 2012 - 13	
Planning Allocations	CCP Funding Allocations
<i>FY 2012-13 Planning Allocation Funding Balance Forward</i>	\$ 336,024
Salary and Benefits for Principal Administrative Analyst	\$ 80,262
Salary and Benefits for Supervising County Counsel	\$ 8,815
Consultant Costs	\$ 25,000
Office Supplies	\$ 3,000
One-time cost for Sheriff and Probation IT staff to develop the data report programming (\$50,000 for each Department)	\$ 100,000
Ongoing monthly costs for Sheriff and Probation to produce report (\$10,000 for each Department)	\$ 20,000
Regional Crime Analyst - software for Sheriff and Probation	\$ 34,000
Total	\$ 271,077
<i>Contingency Balance</i>	\$ 64,947

One of the key items the planning allocation will support involves the development of an AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Statistical Monitoring Report. The CCP has established a data / statistical work group which has developed a monthly and year-to-date Public Safety Realignment Statistical Monitoring Report that will provide data collected from the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) and Probation's case management system.

In order to automate this report so that data can be pulled from the data systems and created on a monthly basis, it requires IT staff analyst time to develop the programming and maintain the data systems from the Sheriff and Probation Departments. From the State planning grant allocation, the CCP is proposing to use \$100,000 for Sheriff's and Probation IT staff (\$50,000 for each Department) to complete the programming required to automate the Monthly Statistical Monitoring Report. An additional \$20,000 (\$10,000 for each Department) is allocated for ongoing monthly staff costs to produce the data for each Department that will be included in the Report. When the programming work is complete the Statistical Monitoring Report will be posted each month on the CCP's web site.

Other Budget and Funding Allocation Policies

For the FY 2012-13 Realignment Implementation Plan, the CCP has also adopted the following two policies which address budget carryovers and 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.

As a next step in the implementation process for AB 109, the Sacramento Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) will be undertaking steps to ensure the development and assessment of all policies and programs will be data-driven and mechanisms will be put into place to ensure the integrity and objectivity of the data collection, analysis and reporting of program outcomes and performance. Policies, practices, services, and supports will be assessed and evaluated to determine their effectiveness. Clearly stated and commonly agreed upon definitions will be used to measure recidivism and other offender and community outcomes. Program evaluation data will be widely shared and all CCP members are committed to ongoing revision and improvement of this Plan to achieve the greatest possible effectiveness within available resources.

SECTION 2: INTRODUCTION

FY 2012-13 Sacramento Public Safety Realignment Plan

Background and Overview of AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Act

On April 4, 2011, Governor Brown signed AB 109, the 2011 Public Safety Realignment Act. This 652 page 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 Jail, 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 (AB 116, AB 117, and AB 118) followed clarifying the legislative intent, correcting drafting errors and providing initial statewide implementation funding. The Act became operational for all county criminal justice agencies on October 1, 2011. The legislation initially provided nine months of funding from the State to the counties to implement the Realignment Law. California's State Budget, passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor for FY 2012-13, provided a second state-wide yearly allocation for counties to continue implementation of the Realignment Act.

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

This document contains Sacramento County's Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) second year AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Implementation Plan for FY 2012-13, covering the 12 month period beginning July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013.

Overview

AB 109 Offender Realignment shifts designated convicted felony defendants to California counties. Each county must develop a Public Safety Realignment Plan approved by the Board of Supervisors before funding can be reallocated to local law enforcement and other county justice agencies. The legislation assumes counties will handle this offender population in a different manner than the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) by utilizing a hybrid of incarceration time, community supervision, and/or alternative custody and diversion programs 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 facility requirements needed to implement the custody, supervision, diversion program interventions and judicial processing of convicted State Prison felony defendants the criminal justice system assumes responsibility for after October 1, 2011.

Both AB 109 and AB 117, bills taken together, create extensive changes to existing statutory law which is intended to reduce the number of convicted offenders incarcerated in California's State Prison system and "realigns" these offenders to local criminal justice agencies who are now responsible to manage the specified offenders. This realignment and change in law is viewed as a response and partial solution to California's budget crisis and a recent U. S. Supreme Court order requiring the State to reduce prison overcrowding. The Public Safety Realignment was proposed as a method to lower State Prison inmate population in the safest possible way by allowing for county-level management and supervision of certain

offender groups as opposed to the alternative option of massive releases of State Prison inmates to communities with no further supervision or accountability.

The intent of the Realignment is to allow maximum local flexibility within the statutory framework set forth in these two pieces of legislation. The legislation requires a local collaborative planning and implementation process which emphasizes community-based corrections, intermediate sanctions and punishment, use of evidence-based practices / programs, and improved supervision strategies. Further, the legislation states "The purpose of justice reinvestment is to manage and allocate criminal justice populations more cost effectively, generating savings that can be reinvested in evidenced-based strategies that increase public safety while holding offenders accountable."

The provisions of the Public Safety Realignment Act became operative on October 1, 2011 and are prospective. Consequently, as offenders are sentenced after this date or released to community supervision, they are the responsibility of the county, if they meet the statutory criteria for the realigned population. The Realignment Act mandates that felons convicted of non-violent, non-serious and non-sex offenses serve their sentence in County Jail instead of State Prison. Offenders sentenced to serve determinative 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 new law, however, permits a judge to split a determinative sentence between custody and "mandatory supervision."

Additionally, the law creates a new offender status called "Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS)." Under this statute, the law requires that a county agency supervise any convicted felon released from State Prison with a committing offense that was non-violent, non-serious, and not a high-risk sex offense, or inmates committed after admitting one serious or violent prior. These offenders may have been serving a term that was enhanced with a prior serious or violent felony (strike prior), however, sanctions for offenders for violations on Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) must be served in County Jail, as well as those on formal Parole, 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 (PRCS) 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..

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

Evidence-based practices are based on five primary principals. These principles address the questions of who, what, and how to apply the most effective correctional interventions. If followed, research shows evidence-based practices and programs are effective in reducing recidivism. Evidence-based correctional planning should incorporate the following:

Community Corrections Evidence-Based Program Principles

1. **The Risk Principle (who):** Target resources to higher risk offenders. Ideally, sufficient resources would be applied to supervise, case manage and treat high and moderate risk offenders appropriately.
2. **The Need Principle (what):** Apply interventions that target each offender's particular criminogenic needs. Criminogenic needs are those areas that are dynamic (can be changed) and have been scientifically demonstrated to be correlated with likelihood of reoffense. These factors include: anti-social attitudes and beliefs, anti-social peers, anti-social personality pattern, lack of positive family support, low levels of education or employment success, lack of pro-social leisure activities, and substance abuse.

3. **The Response Principle (how):** Interventions should be applied based on the individual characteristics of the offender that may affect how s/he may respond to the given intervention. Such characteristics include mental health issues, medical issues, intelligence level, readiness for change, etc.
4. **The Treatment Principle (how):** The most effective correctional interventions are behavioral, focusing on factors that influence behavior, are action-oriented, and are appropriately reinforced. These include cognitive-behavioral approaches, structured social learning where new skills and behaviors are modeled, and family-based approaches where the family is trained in new skills and techniques.
5. **The Fidelity Principle (how):** Evidence-based programs must be implemented as designed, often including structured measurements of model-adherence, extensive quality assurance mechanisms, pre- and post-evaluation, and other methodologies for ensuring fidelity.

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

AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Act

- **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 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 (PRCS) and Parole revocations must be served in local jails (by law, maximum revocation sentence is up to 180 days), with the exception of paroled offenders serving a life sentence. The local courts will hear revocations of Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS), while the Board of Parole Hearings continue to conduct parole violation hearings in county jails.
- **Changes to Custody Credits:** Jail inmates are 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 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 Punishment:** Authorizes counties to use a range of community-based punishment and intermediate sanctions other than jail incarceration or traditional routine probation supervision to hold offenders accountable and mitigate the need for Revocation Hearings.

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. 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, (b) the defendant has a prior serious or violent felony conviction, (c) defendant is required to register as a sex offender pursuant to Penal Code Section 290, (d) defendant admits to an allegation of stealing more than \$1 million, and (e) the offense is one on 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 known as “non-non-non’s;” non-serious, non-violent, non-sex (“N3”) offenders or County Jail Prison (“N3”) offenders.

Under the new law, a sentencing Superior Court judge also 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 convicted offenders to serve their full term of incarceration in County Jail, the offender is not supervised upon release.

The Realignment Act also shifts the supervision of offender population groups including (a) Post-Release Community Release (PRCS) offenders and (b) County Jail Prison (“N3”) offenders sentenced to serve a term in County Jail followed by mandatory probation, from CDCR’s Department of Adult Parole to each county. To reduce recidivism, county agencies must adopt alternatives to incarceration, intermediate sanctions, and new supervision techniques for both offender populations. The key AB 109 offender population groups include:

- **County Jail Prison (“N3”) Offenders Sentenced to Serve a Term in County Jail Followed With or Without Mandatory Supervision:** Felons sentenced to a term of imprisonment in County Jail pursuant to Penal Code Section 1170(h) can be supervised by the Probation Department if the Superior Court opts to split the term of imprisonment between custody and “mandatory supervision.”
- **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 strike prior, low to mid risk sex offenders, “N3s” currently serving a prison sentence, and eligible parolees who are released after serving a term for parole violation. Offenders are being returned to the county of last legal residence and not necessarily the county where the crime was committed. The maximum term of post-release supervision is three years; however, offenders without violations can 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 (PRCS).

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. With the exception of offenders who have served life terms, all other parolees who violate the terms of their parole, cannot be returned to prison, but can serve a maximum sanction of 180 days in County Jail.

Offenders placed on Post-Release Community Supervision (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 can be sanctioned by up to 180 days in County Jail.

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

Impact of AB 109 Offender 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.

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) estimated that in the initial months of Realignment implementation (October 2011 to June 2012), the Sacramento County criminal justice system would receive approximately 396 County Jail Prison “N3” offenders sentenced to local incarceration in the County Jail, 243 State parole revocations committed to the local jail and 1,203 offenders released from State Prison on Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) provided through the Probation Department.

Between July 2012 and September 2013, CDCR estimates that the AB 109 Realignment should result in 613 additional new locally sentenced offenders, 982 new post-release probation assignments, and 567 State parole revocations to County Jail. Based on these estimates from CDCR over the first two year implementation period, the Sacramento Probation Department is projected to receive a total of 1,985 Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) offenders (monthly average of 83). The Sheriff’s Department is projected to receive 1,819 (monthly average of 76) “N3” felony offenders sentenced to jail time or some combination of jail time and community supervision and parolee jail commitments.

More importantly, CDCR also estimates that at “full implementation”, the Sacramento County criminal justice system will 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. Through May 2012, the County’s jail system has averaged 832 AB 109 offenders. If the CDCR projections are accurate, the County jail system will add an additional population of 271 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 offenders is averaging 1,600 which is 397 offenders more than the Department originally anticipated receiving this early in the Realignment implementation process.

Comparison of CDCR Average Daily Jail Inmate and PRCS AB 109 Offender Population Estimates With Actual Sacramento County Jail Inmate and PRCS ADP Through May 2012		
AB 109 Offenders	CDCR Jail and PRCS ADP Estimates at Full Implementation of AB 109	Actual Sacramento Jail and Probation PRCS ADP (Jan-May 2012)
County Jail Impact:		
County Jail Prison ("N3") Inmates	895	229
Parole & PRCS Violators in County Jail Rather Than State Prison	208	603
Sub-Total	1,103	832
Probation Department Impact:		
Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) Offenders Released From State Prison	1,203	1,600
Total AB 109 Offenders	2,306	2,432

*Current average sentence for County Jail Prison ("N3") is 2.2 years.
 Longest sentence is 11 years.*

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. In response to these needs, the FY 2012-13 Realignment Implementation Plan for Sacramento County distributes approximately 12.9% of the total funding allocation established by the CCP to expand services and treatment programming for both County Jail Prison ("N3") and PRCS offender populations shifted to the County as a result of the legislation.

State Funding For Realignment

The Legislature established a financial structure for funding the Public Safety Realignment with an allocation of State Sales Tax revenue to a local Community Corrections account. The initial formula establishing the 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 Department of Finance, working with the California State Association of Counties (CSAC) Realignment Allocation Committee comprised of nine County Administrative Officers (three urban, three suburban, and three rural), held open discussions utilizing actual County level programmatic experience to establish the second year distribution formula for County Realignment allocations. CSAC has also committed to working with Sheriffs, Chief Probation Officers, and others across the State to form subsequent yearly allocation formulas for AB 109 statewide disbursements. The final Realignment allocations will be included in the Governor's May revision of the State Budget for each fiscal year.

Annually, the Public Safety Realignment funding allocation is intended to cover all programmatic aspects of the adult population shifts including the incarceration of low-level County Jail Prison ("N3") offenders in County Jail rather than State Prison, new supervision responsibilities for State prison inmates released to Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS), and local sanctions for parole violators who are pending

violation. The allocation for AB 109 Implementation is intended to fund the range of programmatic and detention options that best meet local County needs for these three new offender population groups.

The yearly funding for Realignment also includes two other separate funding allocations, one for Superior Courts and one for the District Attorney and Public Offender to cover costs associated with the revocation hearings for those convicted offenders on Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) and State Parole Revocations the Courts assume after June 30, 2013.

Based on the second year Realignment distribution formula, Sacramento County is projected to receive \$28,275,510 for Fiscal Year 2012-13. This includes the following allocation categories:

Sacramento County AB 109 FY 2012-13 Public Safety Realignment Funding	
AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Adult Population Shifts. This is intended to cover all aspects of the adult population shifts, including the transfer of low-level County Jail Prison (“N3”) offenders and local PRCS supervision caseloads and sanctions.	\$28,075,510
CCP Planning Grant (one-time funding): These funds are based on County population and are intended to assist in the development of the AB 109 Implementation Plan.	\$200,000
Total Sacramento County AB 109 Funding Allocation	\$28,275,510

In addition to the FY 2012-13 State funding allocation of \$28,275,510, the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) also had a funding carryover from the first AB 109 Realignment Plan of \$500,000 from the Sheriff’s Department and \$1,412,688 from the Probation Department. With these carryovers, the total FY 2012-13 AB 109 Realignment available CCP funding allocation, less the one-time planning grant, is \$29,988,198. The Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) will also receive a planning allocation of \$200,000 in this second year. In addition, there is a funding carryover \$136,204 from last year for a total available allocation of \$336,024.

The budget bill that created the funding framework for Realignment requires the County to create a 2011 County Local Revenue Fund. Within the Fund, the County must also establish a (a) local Community Corrections Account, (b) Trial Court Security Account, (c) District Attorney and Public Offender Account, (d) Juvenile Justice Account, (e) Health and Human Services Account, and (f) Supplemental Law Enforcement Account. Future funding allocations for each county will be determined by the California Department of Finance and allocations directed to the appropriate County Local Revenue Fund account.

Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) Planning and Oversight Responsibility

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

The Executive Committee of the CCP oversees the Realignment process and the implementation of the programming and other recommendations identified in the local Plan. The Executive Committee also advises the Board of Supervisors in recommending funding levels and programming for the various components of the Plan. This FY 2012-13 AB 109 Implementation Plan for Sacramento County was developed by the Executive Committee, CCP members, and other key partners. Voting members of the CCP Executive Committee and other members include:

Sacramento County Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) Membership Roster

Executive Committee:

Don Meyer	Chief Probation Officer	Probation Department
Scott Jones	Sheriff	Sheriff's Department
Laurie Earl	Presiding Judge	Superior Court
Jan Scully	District Attorney	District Attorney's Office
Paulino Duran	Public Defender	Public Defender's Office
Rick Braziel	Chief of Police	Sacramento Police Department
Ann Edwards	Administrator	Countywide Service Agency

CCP Members:

Ed Pollard	Court Executive Officer	Superior Court
Lawrence Brown	Superior Court Judge	Superior Court
Jamie Lewis	Chief of Corrections	Sheriff's Department
Cindy Besemer	Chief Deputy District Attorney	District Attorney's Office
Suzanne Collins	Assistant Chief Probation Officer	Probation Department
Steve Lewis	Chief Assistant Public Defender	Public Defender's Office
Fern Laethem	Executive Director	Conflict Criminal Defenders
Sam Somers	Deputy Chief	Sacramento Police Department
Mary Ann Carrasco	Director	Department of Behavioral Health
Tracy Bennett	Acting Director	Department of Health & Human Services
David Gordon	Superintendent	Sacramento County Office of Education
Bill Walker	Employment Specialist	Sacramento Employment & Training Agency
Kerry Martin	Victim Witness Program Coordinator	District Attorney's Office

Staff:

Lynn Wynn	Principal Administrative Analyst	Criminal Justice Cabinet
Michelle Bach	Supervising Attorney	Sacramento County Counsel
Trish Meraz	Director, Criminal Court Operations	Superior Court
Fred Campbell	Consultant	Criminal Justice Research Foundation

Since AB 109 Realignment went into effect, the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) Committee has been meeting regularly and recognizes the need for local criminal justice agencies and community partners to work together in order to effectively provide programs and intervention services needed to respond to the Realignment legislation. The CCP will continue to meet regularly in FY 2012-13 to monitor and report on the implementation efforts in response to AB 109. The CCP will also be working in the upcoming months to evaluate the implementation of programs and services and carry out community outreach efforts to inform the public about the progress of the legislation.

Several key guidelines have also been emphasized in the development of the local Sacramento Realignment Plan. 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 maximum 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.

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. A central focus of the Plan's "core" programs is the building of a sound collaborative infrastructure that will expand and, overtime, result in positive outcomes for the local criminal justice system and offenders.

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 will be highly dynamic and will require 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 provider organizations. In response, the participating agencies during the implementation of this unprecedented shift from State to local correctional authority will also identify and track outcomes and results that emerge from the AB 109 changes and strategies set forth in this Plan.

The CCP has established a Data / Statistics Workgroup which has developed a monthly and year-to-date Public Safety Realignment Statistical Monitoring Report that will provide data collected from the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) and Probation's case management system. The Report includes statistical information in the following areas:

AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Statistical Monitoring Report

- Number, custody days, and average daily population of AB 109 inmates incarcerated in the Sacramento County Jail system.
- Penal Code Section 1170(h) – County Jail Prison (“N3”) convicted and sentenced offenders.
- County Jail Prison (“N3”) inmate demographic and offense characteristics.
- State Parolees, Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) and Penal Code Section 1170(h) inmates booked into the County Jail system.
- Trends for County Jail Prison (“N3”) and Parole Revocation monthly referrals and Supervision Caseloads.
- Number, risk assessment score, and supervision levels for Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) offenders handled through the Sacramento Probation Department.
- Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) offender demographic and offense characteristics.
- Number of Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) warrants issued while offender is supervised and had their caseload closed for having no violations.
- Number of County Jail Prison (“N3”), Parole Revocation, and Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) offenders receiving mental health and other services while in custody and under community supervision.
- Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) offender monthly referral and supervision caseload trends

In order to automate this report so that data can be pulled from the data systems and created on a monthly basis, it requires IT staff analyst time to develop the programming and maintain the data systems from the Sheriff and Probation Departments. From the State planning grant allocation, the CCP is proposing to use \$100,000 for Sheriff's and Probation IT staff (\$50,000 for each Department) to complete the programming required to automate the Monthly Statistical Monitoring Report. An additional \$20,000 (\$10,000 for each Department) is allocated for ongoing monthly staff costs to produce the data for each Department that will be included in the Report. When the programming work is complete the Statistical Monitoring Report will be posted each month on the CCP's web site.

SECTION 3: PROPOSED AB 109 IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

FY 2012 - 13 Sacramento Public Safety Realignment Plan

Key Operational Elements and Program Guidelines

The planning, development and implementation of the local FY 2012-13 Plan for AB 109 Realignment in Sacramento County 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.

Sacramento County Community Corrections Partnership FY 2012-13 Public Safety Realignment Plan Key Operational Elements and Program Guidelines

- **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.

Funding provided through Realignment is not sufficient to incarcerate all offenders covered by the AB 109 Realignment Act Legislation, nor is that the purpose of the realignment efforts. The intent is to change how county justice systems and local corrections operate with the goal of maintaining the highest level of public safety through improving outcomes for offenders and more efficient use of resources based on research which specifically focuses on identified risk to reoffend criteria. The purpose of the Plan is to develop an approach to respond to criminal activity by using research and evidence-based practices for dealing with this new population of offenders.

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 use of research and evidence-based risk assessment tools will greatly enhance this process.

It is further evident that the mere consequence of serving time in jail custody and/or on community supervision is not sufficient to reduce criminal activity. Successful reduction of criminal behavior must include targeting the risk factors that contribute to criminal activity. These risk factors, or criminogenic needs, when addressed, can directly affect the offender's risk for recidivism. Based upon an assessment of the offender, these needs can be prioritized and services focused on each offender's greatest criminogenic needs.

Alternatives to incarceration should also be prioritized whenever possible so as to maximize potential for offender success and reduce jail crowding without compromising public safety. Treatment and other offender support programs are critically important evidence-based practices for the criminal justice system that must be fully integrated into the County's supervision and custody facilities. The new realignment process is also highly dynamic, requiring vigilant monitoring and a system-wide capacity to modify supervision practices and approaches over time to meet with emerging need and opportunity.

The overall objective of participating agencies throughout the CCP planning process has focused on ensuring that the Sacramento County justice system reduces unnecessary incarceration and redirects savings to more effective community-based supervision and reentry programs that reduce recidivism. The following FY 2012-13 Realignment Implementation Plan outlines specific strategies and policies to modify, amend and improve current justice operations. The Plan also contains recommended funding allocations for partnering justice agencies. The recommendations have been developed through the collaborative CCP partnerships between our community's justice practitioners, County / City leaders, and community residents. Taken in their entirety, the "core" components established in the FY 2012-13 Plan are designed to improve current justice practices in order to mitigate the impact of Public Safety Realignment.

Realignment Programs and Inmate Custody Housing Recommendations

The proposed implementation strategies for the Sacramento County FY 2012-13 Public Safety Realignment Implementation Plan take into consideration the multi-faceted risk and needs characteristics of the new 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 offenders previously handled through the State Prison and Parole system. The first group includes convicted offenders receiving sentences for new non-violent, non-serious, non-sex offender ("N3") crimes that must be served locally (one year or more). Offenders in this category will have no 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 revoked to local County Jail instead of State Prison.

Sacramento AB 109 Programs and Jail Custody Housing Recommendations	Operational Impact & Offender Capacity
<i>Sheriff’s Department:</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continued implementation of Jail Release and Sheriff’s Pretrial Supervision Program 	Pretrial screening of jail detainees and ADP of 50 – 75 supervised defendants
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continued implementation of Sheriff’s Department’s AB 109 Home Detention Electronic Monitoring (EM) Program 	County Jail Prison (“N3”) Electronic Monitoring ADP: 200
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sheriff’s Department’s AB 109 Main Jail and RCCC inmate custody housing 	County Jail Prison (“N3”), Parole Revocation and Flash Incarceration ADP: 796
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continued implementation of jail inmate services: Evidenced-based risk / needs assessment, cognitive behavioral therapy, mental health and alcohol/drug counseling, job/education assistance and development of transitional reentry plans 	In-custody County Jail Prison (“N3”) sentenced inmate services ADP: 100
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development of Centralized Regional Law Enforcement agency AB 109 Crime Analysis contract 	Law Enforcement access / sharing of crime and probation information
<i>Sheriff’s Correctional Health Services Division:</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Long-term mental health treatment for AB 109 sentenced offenders needing ongoing supportive individual/group counseling services 	Long-term County Jail Prison (“N3”) mental health inmates ADP: 50 - 75
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implementation of jail release process which allows continuation of in-custody offenders’ psychotropic prescription medications 	County Jail Prison (“N3”) mental health inmates leaving jail with medication management needs ADP: 44
<i>Probation Department:</i>	
<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 	ADRC and Intensive Caseload ADP: 1,600 PRCS offenders
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implementation process which allows continuation of Probation’s Post-Release Community Supervision offenders’ psychotropic prescription medications 	PRCS mental health offenders leaving prison with medication management needs ADP: 28
<i>District Attorney:</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Crime Lab Criminalist, Forensic Lab Technician and Deputy District Attorney V staff augmentation for AB 109 workload 	Reduction in PRCS alcohol / drug testing criminal case backlog and expedited processing of incarcerated veterans
<i>Department of Human Assistance (DHA):</i>	
<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 	150 – 200 County Jail Prison (“N3”) and 150 – 200 PRCS offenders
<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 	County Jail Prison (“N3”) and PRCS ADP: 40 shelter beds

The FY 2012-13 Public Safety Realignment Plan continues the basic organizational structure established during the first nine months of AB 109 implementation process (October 1, 2011 – June 30, 2012) by integrating expanded jail 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, DHA and contract providers). The increased 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.

Because realignment effects case processing for each major segment of the County's adult justice system (law enforcement, prosecution, defense, corrections, and courts) and impacts both custody and out-of-custody facility capacities, and rehabilitative programming simultaneously, development of the Realignment Plan has taken on an added complexity compared to previous state-wide criminal justice mandates or public safety laws. As a result, Sacramento County's Community Corrections Partnership Committee (CCP) is charged with determining and identifying custody, supervision, diversion programming, and related case processing procedures in order to address the legislation. Beginning with the initial implementation start of Realignment last year, the Partnership Committee, has worked to determine the impacts on, local workload, and the funding needed for (a) the transfer of lower level County Jail Prison ("N3") offenders, and (b) the realignment of Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) offenders requiring local supervision.

For 2012 – 13, the Committee has examined a range of suggested methods / ideas and interventions that could be implemented as new or expanded alternatives to incarceration programs. As a result of this work, the 2012-13 Implementation Plan further identifies evidence-based supervision practices that will be established this year so that the community's public safety is not jeopardized because of high recidivism rates associated with these newly transferred offender populations.

Jail Release and Sheriff's Pretrial Supervision Program

The Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) Year 1 AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Plan allocated funding to the Sacramento Sheriff's Department to develop and implement a Jail Release Program. The CCP recommended the development of the new Jail Release Program targeting pretrial detainees, because of the lack of jail bed space in the County's Main Jail and based on the information included in the analysis of the pretrial and sentenced inmate profiles. Development of the Sheriff's Program occurred between October 2011 and February 2012. The first pretrial screenings by Program staff started on March 13, 2012. The Program is being implemented to assist custody staff and Courts with the identification, investigation, and early release of felony detainees who may qualify for an "own recognizance" (OR) jail release.

The Sacramento Sheriff's Department Jail Release and Pretrial Supervision 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.

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 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.

Key Program procedures and operating guidelines Jail Release staff follow are summarized below:

1. **Staffing and Program Capacity:** In 2011, daily bookings at the Main Jail averaged 135, with an average of 81 of those being misdemeanants and 54 felons. Through June 2012, the Main Jail has averaged 127 daily bookings with an average of 70 of those being misdemeanants and 57 felons.

Sacramento County Main Jail Booking Trends				
2009 - 2012				
Main Jail/Year	Average Monthly Bookings	Average Number of Daily Bookings		
		Felony	Misdemeanor	Total
2009	4,323	58	84	142
2010	4,123	54	81	135
2011	4,073	54	81	135
2012*	3,797	57	70	127
Monthly/Daily Average	4,079	56	79	135

*Includes the months of January through June 2012

The new Jail Release processing unit is staffed 19 hours per day, seven-days-a-week. The staffing includes (1) Sheriff's Records Officer II Supervisor and (4) Sheriff Records Specialists. The hours of operation are from 6:30 AM to 11:30 PM each day. The Unit has the capacity to interview and verify information for daily average arrests of up to 135 per day. Over the brief period that the Program has been in operation, Pretrial staff have processed a daily average of 39 arrest packets with ten (10) of those resulting in interviews and potential "straight" OR releases.

The Jail Release unit also works jointly with the Sheriff's booking staff who contact the on-call Magistrate each evening and on weekends / holidays to seek approval for Probable Cause (PC) arrest affidavits for the detention of inmates. Additionally, the booking staff prepares PC packets for review by the Home Court magistrate each day during normal working hours. Not only do Jail Release staff interview for potential OR's, they will also receive PC information from booking staff to provide to the on-call Magistrate for authorization for detention.

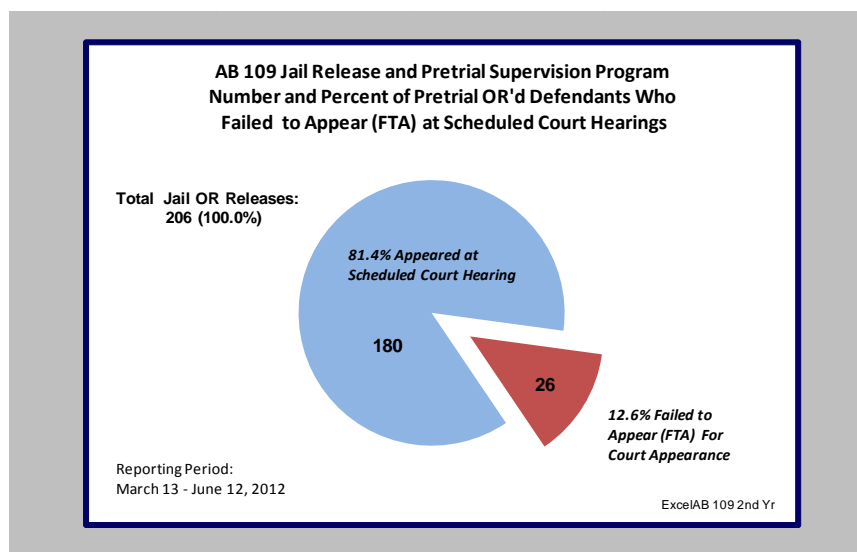
Additionally, to increase the probability that OR'd defendants will appear in Court for their first appearance, Jail Release staff are using the Department's new automated calling system (Automated Telephonic Court Reminder System) to notify release defendants of all subsequent Court dates.

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. **Policies and Procedures:** The Jail Release Program has developed and implemented a comprehensive set of Policies and Procedures which directs critical Program Interviewer activities and defendant release procedures. The information covers operational elements including (a) basic OR release procedures, (b) verifying interview information, (c) interview forms and other documentation, (d) contacting references procedure, (e) interviews and Court reports, (f) handling of special cases (mentally ill defendants; defendants with medical issues/problems, etc.), (g) verification process, (h) accuracy and completeness when reviewing the pretrial packet, (i) key shift procedures, (j) orientation of new employees, and (k) additional procedures.

Since the Sheriff's Jail Release Program began screening and interviewing felony defendants on March 13, 2012 and through June 12, 2012, approximately 28.3% or one out of every three felony pretrial detainees have qualified for OR release consideration and have been interviewed by Program staff. Fourteen percent (14.4%) of the pretrial detainees who met the eligibility criteria and have been interviewed were granted an early OR release from the Main Jail.

A total of 206 defendants have been OR'd by the Courts. This represents an average of 62 per month. As the tracking information indicates, nearly 81.4% of the defendants granted OR release from the Main Jail are complying with the Superior Court order to appear for scheduled for case adjudicated proceedings. Only 26 or 12.6% of the 206 detainees released from the Main Jail through the Jail Release OR Program interview and screening process failed-to-appear for a subsequent Court appearance.

Pretrial OR Interviews and Monthly Jail Release Trends March 13 - June 12, 2012								
Month	Total Felony Bookings Reviewed		Total Qualified Interviews		ORs Denied by Judge		ORs Granted by Judge	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
March 2012: (13th - 31st)	826	100.0%	260	31.5%	207	79.6%	53	20.4%
April 2012	1,636	100.0%	473	28.9%	410	86.7%	63	13.3%
May 2012	1,939	100.0%	503	25.9%	442	87.9%	61	12.1%
June 2012: (1st - 12th)	643	100.0%	190	29.5%	161	84.7%	29	15.3%
TOTAL	5,044	100.0%	1,426	28.3%	1,220	85.6%	206	14.4%



For the Pretrial Supervision component of the Program, the Sheriff's Department currently operates the Home Detention Electronic Monitoring (EM) Program for sentenced criminal defendants in lieu of County Jail confinement. The Program has a capacity to handle an average daily population of 250 – 275 offenders. Currently, the Program is not operating at capacity and has the staffing to handle an additional ADP of between 50 – 75 offenders. In response to the AB 109 Realignment law, the Sheriff's Department is working with the Courts to implement a Pretrial Supervision unit originally proposed for the Jail Release Program operating from the Main Jail. The Supervision unit will be staffed through the Sacramento Sheriff's Department's Home Detention Program and will augment the Department's Jail Release Program at least during FY 2012-13. Specific referral coordination and operational procedures for utilizing the EM equipment and monitoring requirements are being developed jointly between the Jail Release Program staff and Home Detention Program personnel. Pretrial defendants placed on EM will likely be monitored up to a maximum of one year.

The procedures and processing policies needed to implement the Sheriff's Pretrial Supervision component is still being finalized with the Superior Court judges. Recently chaptered SB 1023, which modifies pretrial jail release criteria under Penal Code 1203.018, is also being reviewed by the Sheriff as a way to implement the new supervision component of the Jail Release Program. The modified Penal Code Section allows the Board of Supervisors to authorize the County "Correctional Administrator"

defined to include the Sheriff to offer an Electronic Monitoring Program allowing inmates being held in lieu of bail in the County Jail to participate in the Program as a condition of release. The Sheriff has discretionary authority consistent with this Penal Code Section to permit program participation as an alternative to continued custody incarceration.

One of the eligibility criteria outlined in the statute indicates that an inmate is appropriate for this type of program based on the determination by the Sheriff that the inmate's participation is consistent with the public safety interest of the community. The Board of Supervisors must authorize this program and may establish reasonable rules and regulations after consultation with the Sheriff and District Attorney. The statute grants broad authority to revoke the participation of any person and return the individual to custody without a Court Order. An inmate who is denied participation or who is removed from the Program and returned to custody must be advised, in writing, of the specified reason(s) for the denial or removal.

The pretrial release program permitted by Penal Code Section 1203.018 mirrors the Sheriff's Department's existing Home Detention EM Program which is already established and authorized by the Board of Supervisors. The Main Jail Release Program staff are working with County Counsel and the Sheriff's Work Release Division management staff to finalize the proposed operational policies and procedures for this pretrial supervised program.

Under the planning, it is likely that the Jail Release Program staff funded through the CCP will continue first to present all qualified pretrial OR cases to the Court for review, allowing the judges to OR those they deem appropriate. The Home Detention EM staff responsible for monitoring the new pretrial supervised population would screen and determine the eligibility of these other inmates for participation in the Department's Release Program. The basic supervision process and level of monitoring the Sheriff's Department intends to follow will include the following:

Sheriff's Department AB 109 Pretrial Supervision Program Participant Costs and Electronic Monitoring Levels

Participant Costs

The pretrial supervision participant cost will be the same as the Sheriff's Department's Home Detention / Electronic Monitoring (EM) Program. Each participant is responsible for a \$130 non-refundable application fee. The daily rate is based on each individual's one-hour hourly wage plus \$7.40 with a maximum of \$47.00/day or \$49/day if the participants are on GPS monitoring. Weekly drug testing and use of the alcohol monitoring device is included in the daily cost rate. Participants that are students or have medical issues are charged \$15/day. 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.

Level 1: Radio Frequency (RF) Electronic Monitoring

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 will first be released on GPS monitoring until the Sheriff's HD unit can verify that the home has the appropriate telephone line. Within the next two weeks and once the status of the telephone line is confirmed, deputies will replace the GPS with an RF unit. Participants will 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 Sentinel and the Sheriff HD unit if and when the participant leaves his/her home.

Level 2: GPS Monitoring

Participants are fitted with a one-piece GPS unit by an HD deputy. The unit allows deputies to track the participant's movement close to real time. Participants will have curfews, work and school schedules assigned (as applicable) and the schedules must be adhered to. The participant is monitored by Sentinel and by HD deputies. Participants must live within a 30-mile radius of the Sacramento County Courthouse at 720 9th Street, Sacramento, California. The ankle monitor utilizes global positioning to communicate with the base station. The base station notifies Sentinel and the Sheriff HD unit if and when the participant leaves his/her home.

Special Conditions

Alcohol Monitoring Device

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 will 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 Sentinel 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.

Drug Testing

Participants will submit to drug testing as ordered by the Court. Drug testing will be administered by the Sheriff HD unit.

Sacramento AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Plan Budget Allocation

The FY 2012-13 Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) budget for the continued implementation of the Sheriff's Department's Jail Release and Pretrial Supervision Program is \$500,000.

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

The Sacramento County Sheriff's Department has operated the Home Detention Electronic Monitoring (EM) Program since October 1992. The administrative and booking center for the Program is located at the Department's Work Release facility at 700 North 5th Street, Sacramento, CA. The Home Detention Program allows selected individuals having a County jail commitment to participate in an electronically monitored (EM) alternative to incarceration program administered by the Sheriff. Home Detention participants are closely supervised by sworn Deputy Sheriffs utilizing electronic monitoring equipment. The Program is considered a constructive custody alternative. Participants are accountable for all of their time 24-hours a day, seven-days-a-week. Program participants may only leave their residence for work, school, and other pre-approved appointments. Home Detention applicants have been lower-risk, medium-security offenders who are sentenced on all in-county charges and who have not been denied or restricted for participation by the Court. Applicants must be a willing participant. Employment history and willingness to comply with work requirements have been key elements of the Program.

The Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) initial Public Safety AB 109 Realignment Plan allocated funding to the Sheriff's Department to expand 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. Referrals who are unsuitable for the EM Program include inmates who have (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) live within close proximity to victims.

The Home Detention EM Program was initially funded by the CCP to supervise a projected average daily population of 300 AB 109 County Jail Prison ("N") sentenced inmates diverted from RCCC to the alternative to incarceration program. Development of the EM Program occurred between October and December 2011. As the Program began implementation, and EM staff worked with custody personnel assigned to the AB 109 Intake Reception Center established at the RCCC Roger Bauman facility, it became apparent that the number of initially divertible inmates would be smaller than originally assumed. This is because the length of sentences convicted County Jail Prison ("N3") inmates are receiving is averaging over 25 months. Most of the offenders also have extensive prior criminal arrests and conviction histories, often with three prior prison commitments.

The classification process RCCC Intake staff are also completing for the County Jail Prison ("N3") inmate population showed that the majority of these inmates 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 custody staff. A similar pattern is occurring among program referrals where nearly 47.5% of applicants the Program has screened have been found unsuitable because of a history of assaultive behavior and failures to comply with custody officers, poor custody discipline histories, or convictions for violent crimes combined with extensive prior criminal arrest and conviction records.

Because of these issues, the minimum jail confinement time these offenders would serve at RCCC has been extended to 90 – 180 days rather than the initial 30 – 90 days as planned. The effect of this has meant the total caseload for the program is just starting to accelerate. In order to expand the supervision population, the EM staff are working more closely with RCCC personnel to identify eligible AB 109 inmates earlier and as a result, each month a larger pool of in-custody, pre-screened AB 109 applicants is being identified. Program management staff are also evaluating taking other steps including the waiving of administrative enrollment fees to help increase referrals and extend the length of time offenders can be on EM beyond the current one-year period.

Revised projections for FY 2012-13 shows the EM Program will likely have an ADP of 200 participants by June 30, 2013. The salaries and benefits budget for the next year's Program has been reduced to reflect the smaller caseloads. The officer-to-offender ratio will be 1:30. The Deputies will monitor all male and female offenders participating in the Electronic Monitoring Program. The Deputies 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.

The following information provides a summary overview of key elements associated with the FY 2012-13 Sheriff's Department's Home Detention Electronic Monitoring (EM) Program as a core Program component in the County's AB-109 Public Safety Realignment Plan.

Sheriff's Department's 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. **Initial Incarceration, Program Capacity and Duration of EM Supervision:** The Sheriff's Department reopened the renovated Roger Bauman facility at RCCC as an intake and reception unit for sentenced AB-109 offenders. The reception unit has trained staff to aid in the screening, classification and application process for determining which offenders can be diverted to the AB 109 Home Detention / EM Program. The unit also contains space for designated staff to carry out evidence-based risk and needs assessments and development of reentry plans for eligible Program participants. Assistance with transportation, housing, mental health, substance abuse, and employment preparation needs of eligible offenders are also being initiated in FY 2012-13 as part of the intake process.

Eligible AB-109 offenders who participate in the expanded Home Detention Electronic Monitoring (EM) Program are likely be incarcerated between 90-180 days at RCCC. For FY 2012-13, the expanded community-based EM Program will have an initial average daily population capacity to supervise 200 offenders. Because participants' sentences will vary, the EM Program will be 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. There are several practical criteria for eligibility including (a) the offender must live in Sacramento County and have a place of

residence that is acceptable and accessible to the Sheriff's Department's staff, (b) there must be electricity in the residence, (c) there must be full cooperation from all individuals residing at the residence, and (d) any adult residing with the Program participant must agree to sign a "Consent to Search" form and abide by Program rules.

4. **Administration and Staffing:** Administration, management, budgeting and overall daily program operations is provided through the Sheriff's Department's Work Release Division Home Detention Program. There will be one Sergeant, five (5) Deputy Sheriffs, four (4) Records Officers, and four (4) On-call Deputy Sheriffs assigned to the AB 109 Home Detention Program to handle the EM cases. The officer-to-offender ratio will be 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:** The Electronic Monitoring equipment vendor the program utilizes is Sentinel Offender Services headquartered in Irvine, CA. The firm has been providing offender EM monitoring equipment and related services since 1992. They provide a wide array of contract supervision services to Courts, Parole and Probation Departments, Sheriff's Departments, and community supervision programs nationwide. They monitor pretrial and post-sentence adult and juvenile offender populations. They have a work force of more than 300 employees in 40 offices across the country. They provide EM tracking to more than 30,000 offenders on a daily basis. The actual technological monitoring of offenders is performed through Sentinel's National Monitoring Center in Irvine, CA. The Center is staffed 24-hours a day, seven-days-a-week (24/7) with a Supervisor on duty at all times and operators cross-trained to support the firm's supervision services and products. This staffing allows the Sheriff's Department to call and speak to one of the organization's monitoring staff at all times of the day or night. The Center's staff is cross-trained to support assistance requests for global positioning satellite (GPS tracking), radio frequency (RF), electronic monitoring, alcohol testing, and voice verification monitoring programs. All monitoring and tracking of EM Program participants is based on the Sheriff's Department's approved monitoring parameters and guidelines.

7. **Trak II Electronic Monitoring (EM) Equipment:** The AB 109 Home Detention Electronic Monitoring Program uses the most advanced new generation Sentinel UniTrak II GPS device. This is the EM industry's leading supervision tool. The UniTrak II device 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. All alarms are automatically processed by the system's software. Based on the Sheriff's Department's requirements, all alarms are processed within required timeframes. The system's software allows the Sheriff's Department to create, edit, and delete zones for all program participants. As a benefit of the system, template zones can also be created and monitored across offender groups as needed. This allows Department personnel to designate certain sites across an entire area that can be applied to different populations. This type of zone setup can be used for selected high-risk participant populations. The GPS system does not require offenders 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.
8. **Alcohol Monitoring and Drug Testing:** The Home Detention Program uses Sentinel's MEMS 3000 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. The Home Detention drug testing screen is for an eight drug panel including Cocaine, Opiates, Amphetamines, and Marijuana. The Sheriff's Department is outsourcing the monthly drug testing to a contract vendor as a way of lowering the total cost of the drug screening done through the Program.
9. **Home Detention Violations:** The Home Detention Electronic Monitoring Program uses 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.

Since November 2011 through June 2012, the Home Detention Electronic Monitoring (EM) Program has received and screened 73 AB 109 offender applications for Program participation. A total of 35 (47.9%) have been approved and/or were pending approval. A total of 38 or 52.1% of the applications have been denied. Nearly 13 or 34.2% of the offenders who were denied are appealing the staff's initial rejection decision.

When the FY 2012-13 funding proposal was prepared, the Program had an average daily population (ADP) of 16 offenders, 13 (81.3%) are males and three (18.7%) are females. On a year-to-date basis, another 24 in-custody RCCC inmates have been prescreened and will be making application to the Program after serving the minimum custody time set for the AB 109 incarcerated offender populations.

Home Detention Electronic Monitoring Program Applications, Approvals, Denials, and ADP Trends November 2011 - June 2012						
AB 109 Home Detention / EM Activity	2011	2012	2012	2012	Year-to-Date	
	Nov-Dec	Jan-Feb	Mar-Apr	May-Jun	Number	Percent
1. Prescreened AB 109 Applicants (In-Custody)	0	0	11	13	24	100.0%
2. AB 109 Applications Received	12	15	16	30	73	100.0%
3. AB 109 Applications Approved / Pending	2	7	10	16	35	47.9%
4. AB 109 Applications Denied	10	8	6	14	38	52.1%
5. Applicants Denied But to be Reevaluated	0	5	4	4	13	34.2%
6. Appeals Received	0	4	4	5	13	34.2%
7. Appeals Granted	0	0	0	1	1	7.7%
AB 109 Home Detention / Electronic Monitoring (ADP)						
Males	2	2	8	13	13	81.3%
Females	0	1	3	3	3	18.7%
Total	2	3	11	16	16	100.0%

Analysis of the reasons Program applicants are not qualifying for the EM Program is shown in the following Table. As the data indicates, 38 Program referrals have been rejected for community supervision since the new AB 109 Program was initiated. Nearly 47.5% of the applications that have been denied through the intake and screening process were rejected because the offender had a history of assaultive behavior and failures to comply with custody offenders, poor custody discipline histories, or convictions for violent crimes combined with extensive prior criminal arrests and conviction records.

Reasons For Participation in the AB 109i AB 109 Home Detention Electronic Monitoring Program November 2011 - June 2012		
Denial Reasons	Total	
	Number	Percent
1. Convicted of Violent Crimes With Extensive Prior Criminal History	6	15.8%
2. Multiple Arrests For Domestic Violence and Stalking	1	2.6%
3. History of Serious Weapons Offenses	1	2.6%
4. More Than One Year Left to Serve in Jail	5	13.2%
5. Less than 60 Days Left to Serve in Jail	1	2.6%
6. Severe Drug Addition Problems	4	10.5%
7. History of Assaultive Behavior and Failure to Comply With Officers	7	18.4%
8. Poor Custody Discipline History	5	13.2%
9. Unacceptable Home Residence	6	15.8%
10. Active Out-of-County Warrant	1	2.6%
11. Other	<u>1</u>	<u>2.6%</u>
Total	38	100.0%

Other significant characteristics about current EM Program operations show that half (50.0%) of the AB 109 offenders supervised in the community have been convicted of drug and alcohol DUI crimes. Nearly 43.8% of the offenders have been convicted of theft and other property crimes. Only one of the current 16 participants have been convicted of other types of crimes. EM offenders are being supervised an average of 222 days and are paying Program fees that average \$21 a day. Through May 2012, participants have paid a total of \$23,770 in fees to offset Program supervision costs.

The conviction offenses, supervision days, and breakdown of Program fees for the 16 active male and female AB 109 offenders being supervised by the Sheriff's Department's EM staff is highlighted in the following Table.

Home Detention Electronic Monitoring Conviction Offenses, Supervision Days, and Program Fee Trends November 2011 - June 2012						
Participant Characteristics	AB 109 Males		AB 109 Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Conviction Offense Category:						
Drug Crimes	5	38.5%	0	0.0%	5	31.3%
Alcohol/DUI Crimes	2	15.4%	1	33.3%	3	18.8%
Property Crimes	5	38.5%	2	66.7%	7	43.8%
Other Crimes	<u>1</u>	<u>7.7%</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0%</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6.2%</u>
Total	13	100.0%	3	100.0%	16	100.0%
Days Assigned to Home Detention / EM Supervision:						
Less 120 Days	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
121 - 180 Days	3	23.1%	1	33.3%	4	25.0%
181 - 270 Days	5	38.5%	1	33.3%	6	37.5%
271 - 365 Days	<u>5</u>	<u>38.5%</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>33.3%</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>37.5%</u>
Total	13	100.0%	3	100.0%	16	100.0%
Average Days on EM	217 Days		246 Days		222 Days	
Home Detention / EM Fees						
Less than \$2,500	1	7.7%	0	0.0%	1	6.3%
\$2,501 - \$3,500	2	15.4%	1	33.3%	3	18.8%
\$3,501 - \$4,500	2	15.4%	1	33.3%	3	18.8%
\$4,501 - \$5,500	4	20.8%	1	33.3%	5	31.3%
Over \$5,501	<u>4</u>	<u>30.8%</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0%</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>25.0%</u>
Total	13	100.0%	3	100.0%	16	100.0%
Ave. Participant EM Fees	\$4,664		\$4,393		\$4,613	
Average Daily EM Fees	\$21/Day		\$18/Day		\$21/Day	

Sacramento AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Plan Budget Allocation

The FY 2012-13 Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) budget for the continued implementation of the Sheriff's Department's AB 109 Home Detention Electronic Monitoring Program is \$2,244,409.

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).

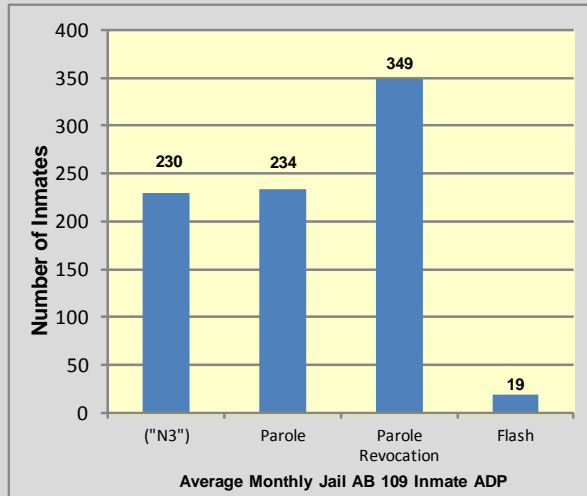
The overall impact the Realignment Law is having on the Sacramento County Jail System since the Law was enacted in October 2011 has been significant. Between January – May 2012, the Sacramento County Jail System has had an average daily population of 832 AB 109 incarcerated inmates. A total of 230 (27.6%) are County Jail Prison ("N3") inmates, 583 or 70.0% are State parolees, and 19 (2.4%) are PRCS offenders Probation has booked under the Flash Incarceration provisions of the AB 109 Law.

Impact of AB 109 Realignment Legislation on County Jail Facilities

- The average daily population (ADP) of AB 109 inmates has continued to increase each month reaching a high of 939 in May of this year.
- AB 109 inmates are now responsible for 23.0% of the jail's total custody bed days. System-wide, one out of every four detainees are now 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.
- An average of 583 parolees are being detained each day in County Jail facilities. This is double what CDCR projected for Sacramento County.
- AB 109 inmates are higher risk offenders requiring higher security housing than other detainees.
- Custody staff are having to prepare an average of 220 major Jail Incident Reports each month involving AB 109 offenders. The rate of write-ups reached a high in May of 30.8 per 100 offenders.
- Nearly 94.4% of the "N3" inmates have been sentenced up to 2.2 years for convictions involving property and alcohol / drug offenses.
- CDCR projections show that by 2014, County Jail facilities will house an additional 271 AB 109 offenders each day.
- County taxpayers will have to pay a projected \$27.5 million in total inmate housing costs for the AB 109 offender populations.
- The cost to house the State Parolee AB 109 population is estimated to reach \$11.9 million while the Flash Incarceration inmate costs for housing PRCS Probation offenders is projected at \$968,958.

**AB 109 County Jail Prison ("N3"), Parole Revocation
and Flash Incarceration ADP Trends
January - May 2012**

Jail AB 109 Inmate ADP		
County Jail Prison ("N3")	230	27.6%
Parole (PC 3056)	234	28.1%
Parole Revocation	349	41.9%
Flash Incarceration	19	2.4%
TOTAL	832	100.0%



Source: Sacramento County Sheriff's Department

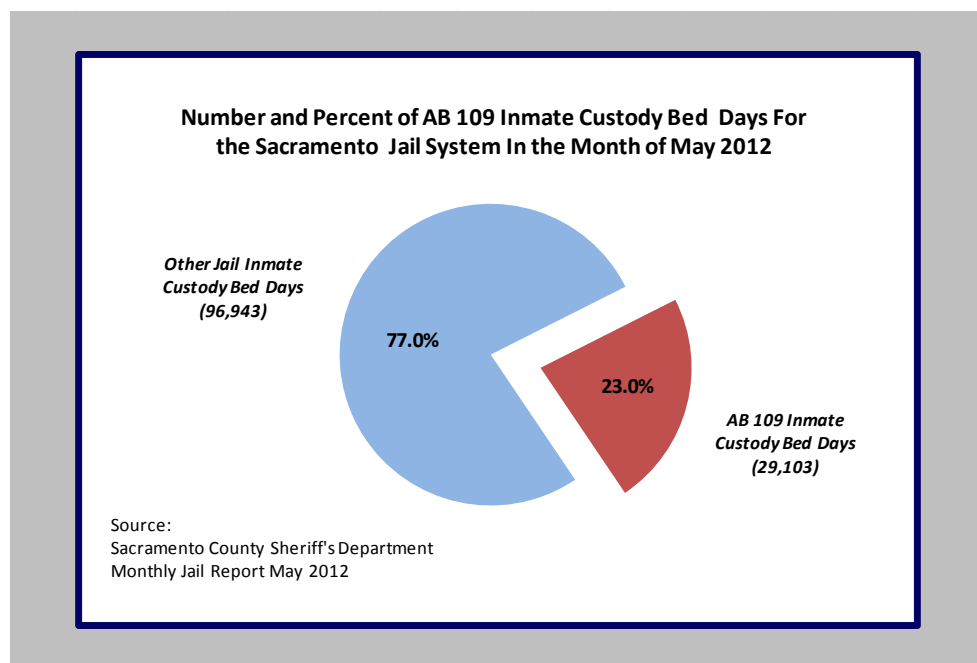
The following Table shows the number of County Jail inmates, custody bed days, and ADP monthly trends for the (a) County Jail Prison ("N3"), (b) Parole (PC 3056), (c) Parole Revocation, and (d) Flash Incarceration (PC 3454) inmate populations. As the data shows, each month an average of 1,926 individual AB 109 offenders have been detained for some period of time in County Jail facilities.

Number of County Jail AB 109 Inmates, Custody Bed Days and ADP by Month January - May 2012						
AB 109 Jail Inmate Custody Populations	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	Average Monthly ADP
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	
County Jail Prison ("N3") Inmates:						
Inmates	227	250	280	297	316	274
Custody Bed Days	5,214	5,874	7,227	7,767	8,583	6,933
ADP	168	210	233	259	277	229
Parole (PC 3056):						
Inmates	854	861	847	832	860	851
Custody Bed Days	6,562	6,978	7,523	7,061	7,189	7,063
ADP	212	249	243	235	232	234
Parole Revocation:						
Inmates	463	714	752	736	747	682
Custody Bed Days	4,034	11,511	12,684	12,012	12,467	10,542
ADP	130	411	409	400	402	350
Flash Incarceration (PC 3454):						
Inmates	45	98	129	149	174	119
Custody Bed Days	129	500	661	736	864	578
ADP	4	18	21	25	28	19
Total Inmates	1,589	1,923	2,008	2,014	2,097	1,926
Total Custody Bed Days	15,939	24,863	28,095	27,576	29,103	25,115
Total ADP	514	888	906	919	939	832

Analysis of the Main Jail and RCCC inmate bed day trends since AB 109 went into effect is highlighted in the following Table which shows the impact Realignment is having on the County's jail facilities. In each month since 2011, the number and percentage of Main Jail and RCCC custody beds occupied by AB 109 incarcerated inmates has steadily climbed.

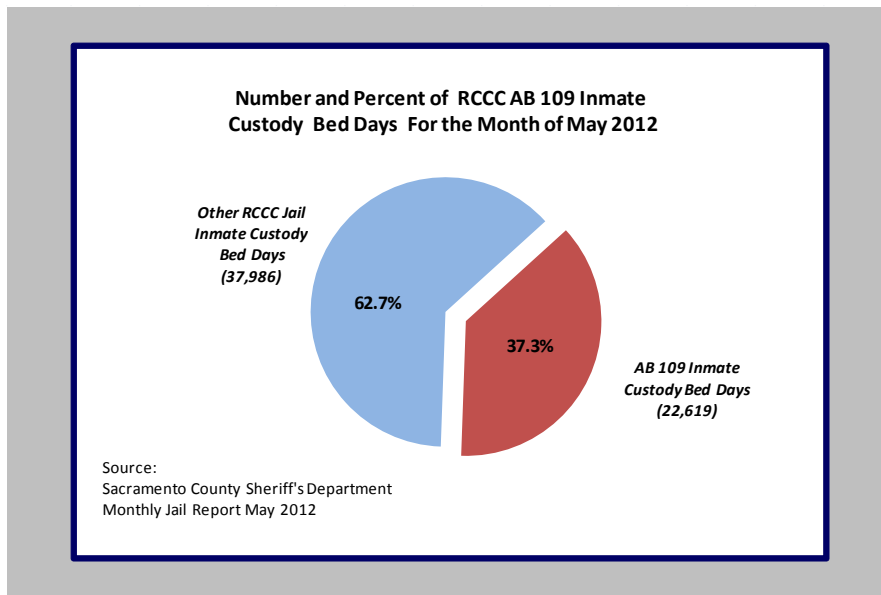
Number and Percent of Main Jail and RCCC AB 109 Inmate Custody Bed Days December 2011 - May 2012						
Month/Year	Main Jail & RCCC Total Inmate Custody Bed Days	Total AB 109 Inmate Custody Bed Days		RCCC Total Inmate Custody Bed Days	RCCC Total AB 109 Inmate Custody Bed Days	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
2011:						
December	121,675	12,186	10.0%	55,025	9,377	17.0%
2012:						
January	119,784	15,939	13.3%	54,157	12,999	24.0%
February	115,565	24,863	21.5%	56,057	19,783	35.3%
March	121,954	28,095	23.0%	59,055	22,513	38.1%
April	118,830	27,576	23.2%	56,370	21,932	38.9%
May	126,046	29,103	23.0%	60,605	22,619	37.3%
TOTAL	723,854	137,762	19.0%	341,269	109,223	32.0%

System-wide, Main Jail and RCCC AB 109 inmate bed days has increased from 10.0% of the total custody bed days in December 2011 to 23.0% in May 2012. AB 109 inmates currently occupy about one out of every four beds in the Sacramento Jail System.

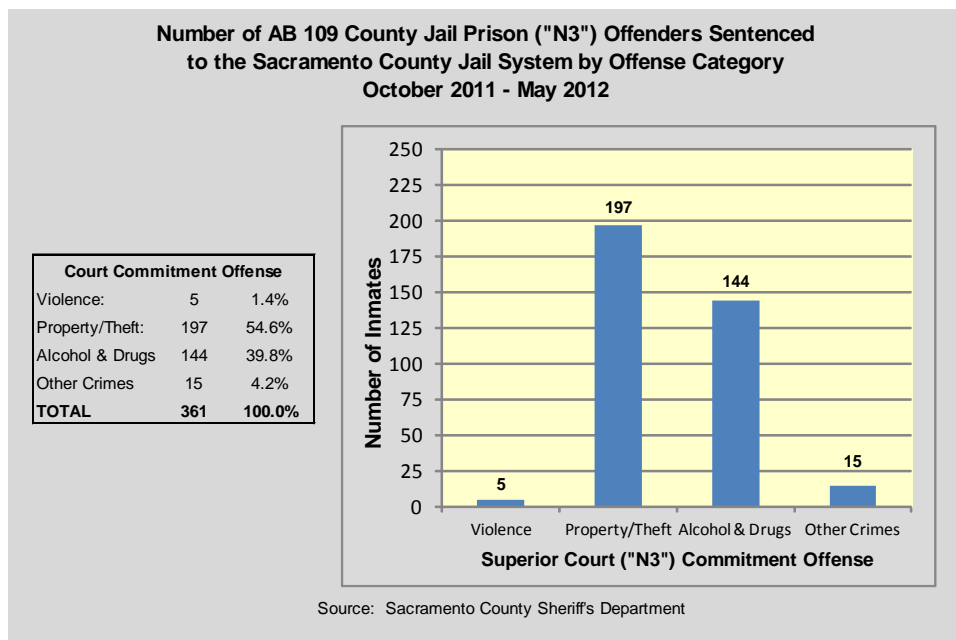


The AB 109 inmate population housed at RCCC represents an even larger percentage of the facilities' total inmate custody bed days. In May 2012, 37.3% (22,619) of RCCC's total 60,605 bed days were

taken up by County Jail Prison ("N3") and pre- and post-revocation parolees. Currently, **nearly four out of every ten prisoners housed at the facility are AB 109 inmates.** The RCCC data further shows that the total facility-wide bed days represented by AB 109 inmates is still increasing over previous months.



Through May 2012, the Superior Court has sentenced 361 "N3" offenders to the County Jail System. As the data in the following Chart shows, 197 or 54.6% of the 361 "N3" defendants were convicted and sentenced for property and theft crimes. A total of 144 were convicted and sentenced for crimes involving alcohol and/or drugs. These two offender groups combined represent nearly nine out of every ten defendants in the "N3" sentenced to County Jail since the Realignment legislation was enacted. The remaining offenders include defendants sentenced for a non-serious crime against persons offense or other type of lower level felony crime.



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. Analysis of the number and rate of jail incident report write-ups among the AB 109 inmate populations is highlighted in the following Table.

Number and Rate of Jail Incident Report Write-ups Per 100 of AB 109 Inmates January - May 2012						
AB 109 Jail Inmate Custody Populations	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	Monthly Average
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	
AB 109 Inmates	1,589	1,923	2,008	2,014	2,097	1,926
Custody Bed Days	15,939	24,863	28,095	27,576	29,103	25,115
ADP	514	888	906	919	939	832
Incident Report Write-ups	125	198	252	238	289	220
Write-up Rate Per 100 ADP	24.3	22.3	27.8	25.9	30.8	26.4

The data shows that over the past six months, jail personnel have had to respond to nearly 1,100 major incidents involving the AB 109 offender populations. On the average, jail staff are preparing 220 major Jail Incident Reports each month. The rate of write-ups per 100 AB 109 inmates reached a high of 30.8 per 100 offenders in May 2012. The overall trend shows the write-up rate is continuing to accelerate in each subsequent month. 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.

AB 109 "N3", Parole, and Flash Incarceration ADP through June 30, 2013 is projected at 796 inmates. Nearly 53.3% (424) will be County Jail Prison "N3" inmates, 43.2% (344) will Parolees, and 3.5% (28) will be PRCS offenders detained in jail under the PC 3454 Flash Incarceration provisions of the legislation.

AB 109 County Jail Prison ("N3"), Parole Revocation and Flash Incarceration ADP Trends and Projections Through FY 2012-13								
AB 109 Jail Inmate Custody Populations	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	Average Monthly ADP	Projected ADP (June 30, 2013)	
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May		Number	Percent
County Jail Prison ("N3") Inmates	168	210	233	259	277	230	424	53.3%
Parole (PC 3056)	212	249	243	235	232	234	150	18.8%
Parole Revocation	130	411	409	400	402	349	194	24.4%
Flash Incarceration (PC 3454)	4	18	21	25	28	19	28	3.5%
TOTAL	514	888	906	919	939	832	796	100.0%

By 2014, CDCR projections show County Jail facilities will house an additional average daily population (ADP) of 271 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.

Sheriff's Department's AB 109 Inmate Custody Housing Locations

Inmate Housing – For FY 2012-13, jail inmate housing designations for the AB 109 Realignment Plan will include the reopened RBF facility and other RCCC and Main Jail maximum and medium security housing units where AB 109 detainees are held. The AB 109 inmate housing costs will be 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.

The Sheriff's Department intends to house the AB 109 inmates, because of security needs, in available Main Jail and RCCC housing units. For FY 2012-13, the housing cost per day / inmate will continue to be the federal reimbursement rate the Department uses which is \$94.81/day. The Sheriff's Department is projecting that for FY 2012-13, the Main Jail and RCCC facilities will house a projected ADP of 796 AB 109 offenders each day. It is assumed that the population of County Jail Prison "N3" inmates will increase to 424 and Parole (PC 3056) populations will average 150 a day. The Parole Revocation ADP is projected to reach an ADP 194 inmates while the Flash Incarceration population will have an ADP of 28.

Projected AB 109 County Jail Prison ("N3"), Parole Revocation and Flash Incarceration ADP Projections and Inmate Housing Daily Custody Rate FY 2012-13			
Month/Year	AB 109 Projected ADP (June 2013)	Number of Days	Daily Jail Custody Rate
County Jail Prison ("N3") Inmates	424	365	\$ 94.81
Parole (PC 3056)	150	365	\$ 94.81
Parole Revocation	194	365	\$ 94.81
Flash Incarceration	28	365	\$ 94.81
TOTAL	796	365	\$ 94.81

Sacramento AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Plan Budget Allocation

The FY 2012-13 Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) budget for the Sheriff's Department's AB 109 Main Jail and RCCC Inmate Housing is \$16,637,293.

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. With the reopening of the Roger Bauman Facility (RBF) at the Rio Cosumnes Correctional Center, custody and program provider staff are pursuing a new AB 109 Reception Center Program at the facility. 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.

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 will facilitate the reentry of offenders from the County Jail to the community. By pursuing these program standards, in-custody dedicated service providers, counselors, and education agencies knowledgeable with offender populations are delivering "best practice" programming at RCCC and are making available the process of transitional reentry planning to those offenders who are being redirected to community supervision through the Sheriff's Department's AB 109 Home Detention Electronic Monitoring (EM) Program.

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 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:

1. Academic, Vocational and Financial
2. Alcohol and Other Drugs
3. Aggression, Hostility, Anger and Violence
4. Criminal Thinking, Behaviors, and Associations
5. Family, Marital and Relationships

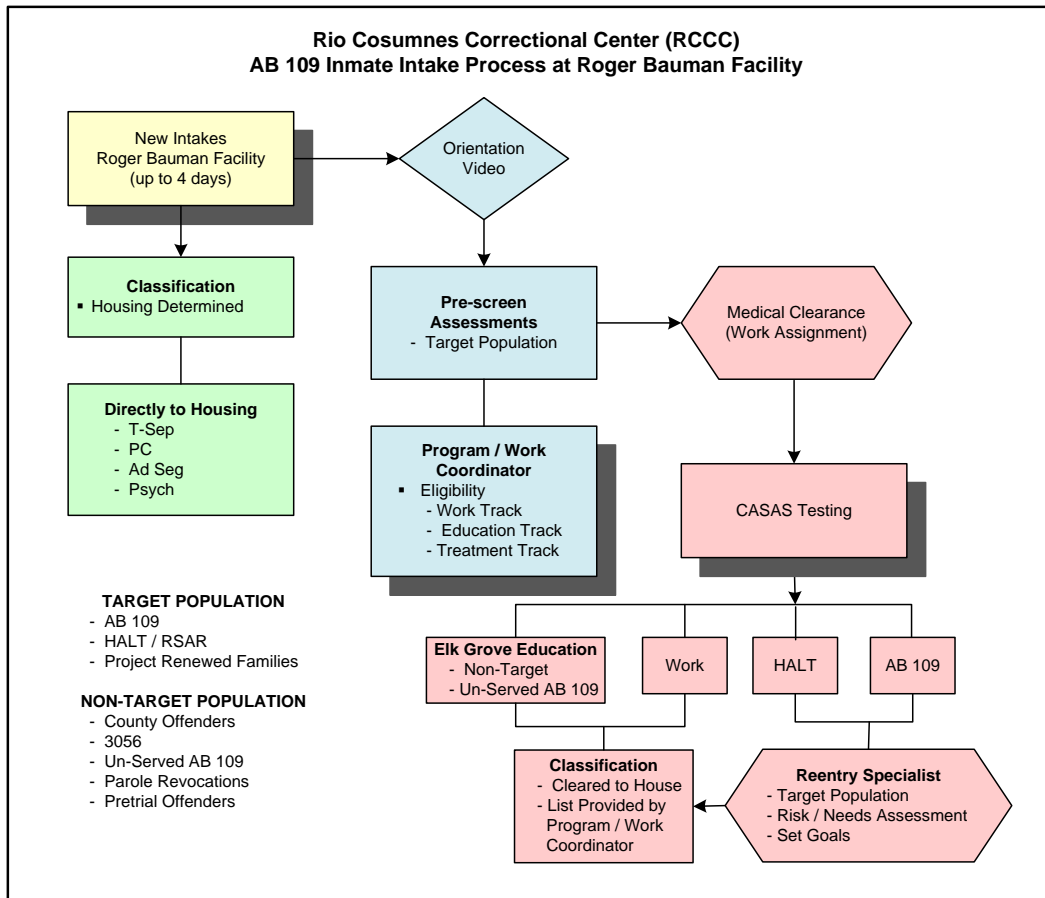
The focus in these areas follows eight evidence-based practices (EBP) and principles including (a) target highest risk offenders, (b) assess offenders needs, (c) design responsivity into programming, (d) develop behavior management plans, (e) deliver treatment programs using cognitive-based strategies, (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. The staffing includes the following:

RCCC AB 109 Inmate Services Dedicated Custody Staff		
Title	Number of Positions	Duties Related to AB 109
Reentry Supervisor	1	Supervises and coordinates reentry programs for offenders at RCCC. The programs are intended to reduce recidivism and include education / vocational and treatment programs. Identify offenders' needs and coordinate in- and out-of-custody services that facilitate reentry into the community by creating partnerships with educational / vocational organizations, community-based organizations and businesses.
Classification / ISU Supervisor	1	Supervises the Classification and Intelligence Services Unit, administers the facility housing plan, coordinates with the Reentry Coordinator to determine the housing needs of inmates enrolled in jail programs.
Reentry Services Resource Officer	1.8	Develops and implements reentry services for pre- and post-release offenders. Develops partnerships to bring services to offenders. Seeks grant funding for pre- and post-entry services. Creates procedures and protocol for one continuous system of care based on an offender' individualized needs assessment.
Education and Life Program Coordinator	1	Interviews inmates and schedules them for classes such as GED, batterer treatment, anger management, substance abuse, etc. Insures inmate has life tools upon release, i.e., ID card, SSI, job placement, post-release services. Verifies accuracy in regards to housing locations and job assignments. Serves as liaison between education staff and deputies to ensure inmates attend scheduled classes. Verifies class enrollment lists and update any changes. Communicates daily with inmates in regards to job assignments and classes. Other duties as assigned.
Social Workers	2	Conducts interview assessments on AB 109 inmates and others incarcerated at RCCC to determine barriers to their successful integration into society. Provides information to inmates regarding various programs available to assist them in and out of custody. Works as a liaison between CPS and the inmate. Assists the families of inmates with issues regarding children or medical emergencies. Assists inmates with handling personal business matters as deemed appropriate. Other duties as assigned.

Identification and assignment of AB 109 inmates to services is based on the RCCC new AB 109 inmate intake process which occurs at the Roger Bauman Facility. 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. The key steps and screening process are highlighted in the following Chart.



With the Sheriff's Department's first year CCP carryover funding for the expansion of in-custody services to begin addressing inmate programming needs, the Department has FY 2012-13 contracts with The Effort, ManAlive, Change Counseling, and Strategies For Change. This funding is supporting intensive alcohol and other drug treatment for the HALT/RSAT Program.

In the jail custody setting, the Sheriff's Department's HALT/RSAT (Housing for Accountable Living Transitions / Residential Substance Abuse Treatment 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.

To date, the Sheriff's Department has entered into contracts and working agreements which total \$683,556 which is 36.0% more than the \$500,000 CCP carryover funds the Department has for inmate services. Currently, the Sheriff's Department is serving 125 AB 109 offenders housed at RCCC. The services being provided include risk/needs assessment on every offender with 60 days or more to serve in custody, case planning while incarcerated, post-release planning and case workers, substance abuse groups, cognitive behavior groups, accountability groups, GED, adult basic education, and vocational programs (i.e. computers, welding, culinary, and custodial). The intensive services are based on evidence-based treatment for offenders. The service program, budget, capacity, provider, and staffing are described in the following Chart.

RCCC Inmate Programming and Re-Entry Services						
PROGRAM/SERVICE	AMOUNT	CAPACITY	PROVIDER	STAFFING	DESCRIPTION	LOCATIONS FOR SERVICE
Inmate Re-Entry Services	\$132,520	50 offenders and participant incentives =50 offenders x \$25 per offender	The Effort	two full time re-entry specialists	Provide 200 hours of intensive intervention (not including education and work) to high risk offenders, 100 hours to medium risk offenders and under 100 hours to low risk offenders utilizing an evidence-based offender risk assessment tool. Provide in-custody services at RCCC that include: case management, substance abuse treatment, Thinking for a Change (cognitive behavioral change program), gang intervention, job readiness, employment services, job coaching, life skills (including financial barriers and training), mentorship, recreational activities, family reunification services, and transition plans. Meet with offenders to determine eligibility into program both individually and during a family reunification group designed to provide family/community linkages and reduce criminal thinking. Linkages- Continue to work with community service providers to identify the array of services that will assist the offender and family to meet Discharge Plans. Ensure that all incarcerated veterans are informed of the services provided by the Sacramento Veterans Resource Center and included in Discharge Planning as appropriate.	1) Rio Cosumnes Correctional Center 2) Main Jail 3) Work Release Division, 700 North 5th Street 4) The Effort, 1820 "J" Street 5) Calvary Christian Center, 2665 Del Paso Blvd
Inmate Re-Entry Services	\$439,530	60 male; 15 female *housing = 274 days x \$35 per day x 25 offenders *participant incentives = 60 offenders x \$25 per offender	Calvary Christian Center	two full time re-entry specialists and one full time employment specialist	Same as The Effort plus: Establish a one-stop reentry center that provides the following services: case management, substance abuse treatment, Thinking for a Change (cognitive behavioral change program), gang intervention, life skills, housing, educational and vocational services, job training, job coaching, employment services, batterer intervention, mentorship, transportation, child care, recreational activities and family supportive services. Provide residential and transitional housing for AB 109 offenders.	same locations as above
Relapse Prevention	\$34,320	70 male; 20 female	Change Counseling	two part-time facilitators	Conduct two-hour workshops five times weekly for AB109 offenders. Raising the offenders' awareness about the impact they have on their families, community and themselves, and to provide inmates with an understanding how to maintain	
Inmate Services - Batterer's Treatment Program	\$27,456	60 male; 20 female	ManAlive	three part-time Facilitators	Conduct two-hour educational workshops four times weekly for AB109 offenders at raising the offenders' awareness, breaking down the offenders' wall of denial, and to provide inmates with direction to additional treatment. Provide the accountability and re-education program to violent offenders.	1) Rio Cosumnes Correctional Center 2) Main Jail 3) ManAlive, 7000 Franklin Blvd
Inmate Services - Academic	\$50,000	115 male; 25 female	Elk Grove Unified School District		Adult Basic Education; English as a Second Language; GED	Rio Cosumnes Correctional Center
Inmate Services - Vocational	paid by School Funding (average daily attendance)	25-45 male/female depending on program	Elk Grove Career Technology Program		Welding and Manufacturing (beginning and advanced); Horticulture/Landscaping; Computer Applications in the Workplace; Culinary; Safety and Sanitation; Custodial; Career Preparation/Reentry	Rio Cosumnes Correctional Center
Inmate Services - Vocational	self-funded through sales of products	4 female	Jail Industries		Engraving skills	Rio Cosumnes Correctional Center

RCCC Inmate AB 109 Programming and Re-Entry Services (continued)						
PROGRAM/ SERVICE	AMOUNT	CAPACITY	PROVIDER	STAFFING	DESCRIPTION	LOCATIONS FOR SERVICE
Inmate Services - Vocational	funded by Delancy Street	5 currently in program	Delancy Street		Post release services for formerly unemployable drug addicts, homeless people, and ex-felons who reside at Delancy Street are offered vocational training programs that include every skill in the building trades with the support of the unions, as well as training in purchasing, contracting, computer and accounting services	Rio Cosumnes Correctional Center (RCCC)
Inmate Services - Career Development	funded by Open Society Foundation's Special Fund for Poverty Alleviation	50 male/female	Elk Grove Unified Points of Entry		Aims to promote the development of career pathways and transition programs for incarcerated adults in prison or jail with skills in the 6th to 12th grade level; and adults on parole or probation with skills in the 6th to 12th grade level. Developed and/or enhanced current programs and services, providing target populations with the training, education, and support services necessary to achieve industry-recognized credentials and sustainable employment.	Rio Cosumnes Correctional Center (RCCC)
Inmate Services - Personal Development	paid by School Funding (average daily attendance)	25 male; 25 female	Elk Grove Unified		Parent Education (CPS certified); Cognitive Behavior - Thinking for a Change	Rio Cosumnes Correctional Center (RCCC)
Inmate Services - Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	Contracted providers	55 male	Elk Grove Unified, ManAlive and Strategies for Change		Treatment components include: case management, substance abuse, accountability, cognitive behavior therapy, relapse prevention, survivor impact, parenting	Rio Cosumnes Correctional Center (RCCC)
Inmate Services - Family Reunification	2nd Chance Act funding 2011-2013	117 admitted to program to date	Strategies for Change		Reentry program to reduce recidivism and to increase the quality of life among female inmates and their families. Strong family focus which targets women struggling with substance abuse issues and other quality of life deficits who have children	Rio Cosumnes Correctional Center (RCCC)
TOTAL FOR INMATE SERVICES			\$ 683,556			
TOTAL CCP FUNDING REQUESTED FY 2012-13			\$ 500,000			

The array of AB 109 inmate services are being provided weekly Monday through Friday at RCCC. The class, day of the week, time, and facility location are shown in the following Master Class Schedule.

RIO COSUMNES CORRECTIONAL CENTER MASTER CLASS SCHEDULE REENTRY STAFF					
Schedule	Class	Day	Time	Facility	Location
Monday 0800-1600 Tuesday 0800-1600 Wednesday 1000-1800 Thursday 0800-1600 Friday 0800-1600	Acting for Change	Monday	12-3	Compound	Rec Hall
	Substance Abuse	Monday	8-11	SLF	Lecture Hall
	Substance Abuse	Tuesday	8-11	448	
	Acting for Change	Thursday	12-3	SLF	Lecture Hall
Monday 0800-1600 Tuesday 0800-1600 Wednesday 0800-1600 Thursday 0800-1600 Friday 0800-1600	Gang Intervention	Monday	8-11	448	
	Thinking for Change	Tuesday	12-3	448	500 Pod Classroom
	Gang Intervention	Thursday	8-11	448	
	Thinking for Change	Thursday	12-3	Compound	Lecture Hall

**RIO COSUMNES CORRECTIONAL CENTER
MASTER CLASS SCHEDULE (continued)
REENTRY STAFF**

Schedule	Class	Day	Time	Facility	Location
Monday 1000-1800 Tuesday 0800-1600 Wednesday 0800-1600 Thursday 0800-1600 Friday 0800-1600	Employment	Tuesday	8-11	Compound	Academic
	Thinking for Change	Wednesday	8-11	SLF	Lecture Hall
	Employment	Thursday	12-3	SLF	PC Lab
	Employment	Thursday	8-11	Compound	Academic
Monday 0800-1600 Tuesday 0800-1600 Wednesday 1000-1800 Thursday 1000-1800 Friday 1000-1800	Life Skills	Tuesday	12-3	SLF	Lecture Hall
	Thinking for Change	Wednesday	4-6	Compound	Rec 1
	Life Skills	Wednesday	12-3	Compound	Rec 2
	Substance Abuse	Friday	12-3	Compound	Rec 1
Monday 0800-1600 Tuesday 0800-1600 Wednesday 0800-1600 Thursday 0800-1600 Friday 0800-1600	Acting for Change	Monday	12-3	Compound	Rec Hall
	Substance Abuse	Wednesday	8-11	Compound	Rec 2
	Substance Abuse	Thursday	12-3	448	500 Pod Classroom
	Substance Abuse	Friday	8-11	Compound	Rec 2

Multidisciplinary team meetings for the AB 109 Reentry staff are held on Wednesday of each week.

The Sheriff's Department has also created additional programs that include a hospital equipment restoration project. Offenders are now restoring hospital beds and wheelchairs which in the past have been discarded. The hospital equipment restoration program is also in the process of expanding the restoration work to include repairing of the electrical components of the equipment which will give offenders an additional vocational trade experience.

A new Facilities Maintenance Program is projected to start late 2012. The Sheriff will contract with unions to employ a full-time instructor to teach the facilities maintenance classes and practical on-the-job learning skills. The inmates will have the opportunity to leave RCCC as an apprentice for facilities maintenance. The job market for facility maintenance reflects a 7.3% increase in employment for the greater Sacramento area. Small engine repair classes through Elk Grove Unified School District are also in the process of being implemented with a projected start date of January 2013.

RCCC is actively pursuing offender services that have shown to reduce the recidivism rate and ultimately create safe communities in Sacramento County. Two projects the Department is working to implement include gaining Board of Supervisors approval for a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to hold and train wild horses and Burros at Rio Cosumnes Correctional Center. Offenders will learn horsemanship, animal husbandry, farrier skills, and patience while building self pride. BLM is charged with caring for and managing nearly 40,000 wild horses and burros that roam 26 million acres. BLM must reduce herd sizes because the land cannot support the huge number of horses. The wild horse and burro offender program has been in existence in Nevada State Prison in Carson City for over ten years. The recidivism rate is an astounding 13.0% for offenders participating in this program. RCCC will be the first correctional facility in California to provide this program.

A separate component under consideration is the implementation of an equine-assisted psychotherapy program. The benefits of equine psychotherapy include: improve non-verbal communication skills through interactions with a non-verbal creature; improved mood due to positive interactions with an animal; provide offenders the opportunity to learn respect for self and others, boundary setting, self control, problem solving, compassion, responsibility, confidence, leadership, and leisure activity.

Sacramento AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Plan Budget Allocation

The total FY 2012-13 Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) budget for the Sheriff's Department's AB 109 Jail Inmate Services Programming is \$500,000.

Centralized Regional Law Enforcement Agency AB 109 Crime Analysis 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 would monitor, assess risk, and aid 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.

Currently, each individual law enforcement agencies' crime data, while valuable within its jurisdiction, becomes significantly more valuable when joined with neighboring law enforcement data. This accumulation of data can then be analyzed temporarily and spatially to give local law enforcement agencies a better understanding of related crime trends and locations. As a result of better understanding crime across jurisdictionally boundaries, agencies will be better equipped to respond through communication and collaboration of resources, getting the most beneficial results through response type and presence.

Through the Regional Crime Analysis Program, all participating law enforcement agencies in Sacramento County will be able to input, export, and share crime and probation information through a central analysis function using a standardized automated crime analysis software package. Currently, each law enforcement agency in the region is tasked with reducing crime. As a result, the seven law enforcement agencies in Sacramento County face the challenge of deploying resources and crime prevention units in the most efficient manner possible, focusing on locations and times when crimes are most likely to occur.

The creation of a regional information-sharing crime analysis function with participating agencies will allow law enforcement to share crime data in order to analyze trends, build crime pattern predictions, and develop regional response strategies. The analysis function will effectively incorporate crime data along with parole and probation information which will allow agencies to better manage crime trend response and offender risk with the needs and interest of victims, offenders, and local neighborhoods. This will give community law enforcement agencies the unique ability to understand criminal patterns and behaviors that do not always follow jurisdictional boundaries.

Through the program, the Sheriff's Department will be responsible for overseeing and managing this centralized service which will be provided by one contract Crime Analyst. The Crime Analyst will work with each of the seven County law enforcement agencies in compiling and carrying out the regional data analysis process. Additionally, agencies will be provided standardized analytical software that will pull data across agencies in the region that will enable the crime analyst to review current crime trends and help forecast future crime locations and times.

Centralized Regional Law Enforcement Agency Crime Analysis 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.

The intent and purpose of the program is to reduce local crime through evidence-based law enforcement practices related to prevention, intervention, and response. A Centralized Regional Crime Analysis function will facilitate 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 will allow 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.

The Regional Crime Analysis function will collect, compile, analyze, and interpret data supplied through RMS, CAD, probation, and parole data from participating law enforcement agencies. The data analysis will be conducted using complex sophisticated statistical and mapping software. Analysis will be performed comparing past years in addition to 30 and 60 day timeframes for all 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 will be used to predict and prevent future crimes for Sacramento County as a whole. The Regional Crime Analyst will present these findings to the participating law enforcement administrations and Crime Analysis Units. Crime levels will also be monitored closely on a periodic basis to evaluate the effectiveness of the crime-sharing program.

The crime analysis function will use research to guide and evaluate field practices in response to crime trends, taking advantage of the best evidence to shape the best practice. Crime analysis has been proven to assist law enforcement agencies in reducing and even preventing crime and disorder. Present policing strategies such as hotspots policing, evidence-based policing, disorder policing, intelligence-led policing, and Comp Stat management strategies are centered on directing crime prevention and crime reduction responses based on crime analysis results.

Sacramento AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Plan Budget Allocation

The FY 2012-13 Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) budget for the Centralized Regional Law Enforcement Agency AB 109 Crime Analysis contract is \$158,151. The one-time equipment and software cost of \$34,000 is included in the CCP's planning allocation budget.

Sheriff's Correctional Health Services Division

In recognition of the need to expand mental health services for Realignment Act offenders, the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) established an AB 109 Mental Health and Substance Abuse Work Group. The goal of the Work Group was to identify service gaps and make recommendations which could be submitted for funding through the FY 2012 – 13 Sacramento Public Safety Realignment Plan.

In order to fully understand the range of service gaps, the Work Group worked with the Sheriff's Department's RCCC jail mental health staff. Through these discussions, the Work Group was able to compile and summarize current information about the mental health service needs of the County Jail Prison ("N3") offenders being sentenced to County Jail in lieu of State Prison.

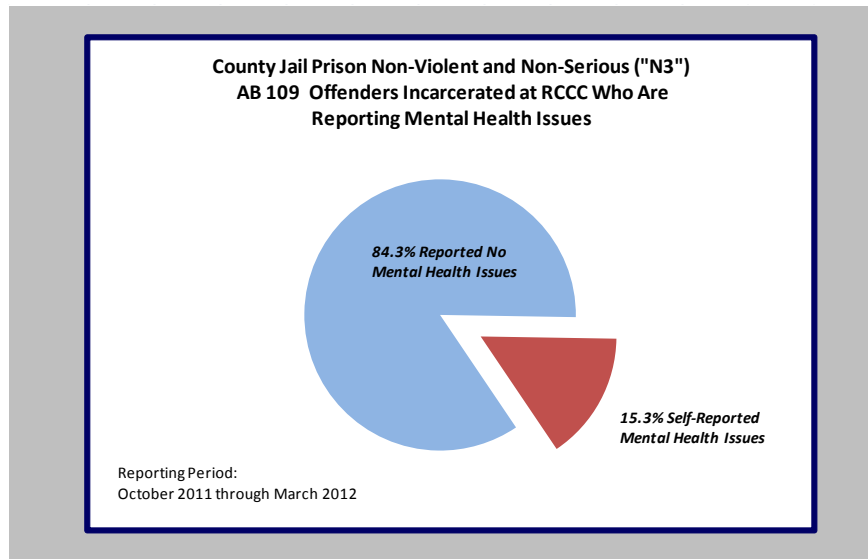
The information analyzed by the Work Group included general demographic, criminal history characteristics, offender risk levels, and specific mental health service needs related to the AB 109 County Jail Prison ("N3") population group. The Work Group also reviewed the existing crisis, medication management, and other treatment services RCCC is providing or planned to provide through their AB 109 funding.

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

Key Mental Health Characteristics Among New RCCC AB 109 Inmates

- About one in five Realignment inmates prescreened by RCCC Social Workers are reporting mental health-related concerns to Jail Intake personnel.
- The Sheriff has processed 989 AB 109 inmates through March 2012, and a total of 407 (41.2%) received mental health services (crisis counseling, clinical / case management, and medication support).
- In-custody inmates, particularly parole violators, are requiring mental health services at nearly double the levels traditionally experienced in local jail facilities.

As the following chart shows, 15.3% of the AB 109 inmates prescreened and housed at RCCC during the six months between October 2011 and March 2012 reported mental health-related concerns. These inmates were 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.



Analysis of the number of inmates and type of mental health services currently being provided to AB 109 custody inmates (County Jail Prison "N3", Pre- and Post-Revocations, PRCS, and Flash Incarceration) detained in the Sacramento County jail system (Main Jail and RCCC) between October 1, 2011 and March 31, 2012 indicates, during the first six months of the Realignment implementation period, the Sheriff's Department has processed 989 AB 109 inmates. A total of 407 (41.2%) received mental health services (crisis counseling, clinical and case management services, and medication support).

AB 109 Inmates ("N3") Pre- and Post-Parole Revocations; PRCS and Flash Incarceration) Receiving Mental Health Services 10/1/11 – 3/31/12				
Type of Mental Health Service	Total Main Jail and RCCC AB 109 Inmate Population		Only AB 109 Inmates Receiving Jail Mental Health Services	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1. Inmates Not Receiving Any Mental Health Services	582	58.8%		
2. Inmates Receiving Mental Health Services	<u>407</u>	<u>41.2%</u>		
Total	989	100.0%		
3. Inmates Receiving In-patient Services	66	6.7%	66	16.2%
4. Inmates Receiving Out-patient Services	294	29.7%	294	72.2%
5. Inmates Assessed But Refused or Did Not Need Services	47	4.7%	47	11.5%
Total	407	41.2%	407	100.0%
6. AB 109 Inmates Receiving Psychotropic Medications	251	25.4%	251	61.7%

Nearly 294 or 72.2% of the inmates received out-patient mental health services while 66 (16.2%) were housed in the Main Jail's Psychiatric In-patient Unit. Another 47 inmates were assessed by psychiatric clinical staff, but refused or did not need services. Among the 407 inmates receiving jail mental health services, a total of 251 or 61.7% were prescribed psychotropic medications that are monitored and overseen by Jail Psychiatric Services clinicians.

As a result of their review, the Mental Health Work Group and Sheriff's Department has identified the following priority mental health service gaps that need to be addressed in the FY 2012-13 Realignment Plan.

Summary Description of Priority Inmate Mental Health Service Needs at RCCC

- **Mental Health Treatment For Longer Term In-Custody Inmates:** 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 ongoing supportive individual and group counseling services for extended stay AB 109 offenders with identified mental health disorders.
- **Psychotropic Medication Management and Monitoring:** The Sheriff's Department's Correctional Health Services Division serving County Jail Prison ("N3") inmates has a need for a formalized partnering process which will allow for a seamless continuation of offenders psychotropic prescription medications when they are released from jail custody. The intent is to reduce the number of offenders ending up in a crisis situation due to the lack of medication support issues. These services would include prescribing, administering, dispensing, and monitoring of psychiatric medications. They would 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 work and research of the Mental Health Work Group showed that with respect to in-custody long-term mental health counseling, RCCC is presently processing approximately 48 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 aggregate sentence of 25 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 new ongoing supportive individual and group therapy for AB 109 offenders with extended commitments and identified mental health disorders. The jail's psychiatric services clinical staff are only primarily providing crisis intervention and limited short-term out-patient group therapy. With a budget augmentation of \$110,000, the jail's clinicians will be able to begin providing this treatment service using an experienced provider identified through an RFP process.

In terms of psychotropic medications, RCCC has a need for a way of continuing County Jail Prison ("N3") inmates' prescription medications when leaving jail custody. This process would reduce the number of AB 109 offenders ending up in a crisis situation due to the lack of medication support issues. Through a formalized partnering process with a qualified community-based organization, such a service could be implemented. These services would involve medication monitoring and support for a low intensity adult client served in an out-patient setting. Participants would receive an average of four med visits a year at 30 minutes a visit and would include other collateral services with extender staff responsible for medication support, clinical services or case management. The cost for medications would focus on prescriptions for generic drugs and it is assumed that clients would be receiving 2 – 3 medications. Additional laboratory costs would be available on a quarterly for each participant and it is assumed that these offenders would be individuals without medical insurance or would be unable to cover their own medication costs.

For the AB 109 County Jail inmate population, the Work Group's analysis has shown that approximately 250 Realignment offenders received psychotropic medication while incarceration. Only 28.1% or approximately 63 were "N3" inmates while the rest were State Parole responsibilities. In light of these service trends, an budget augmentation of \$391,776 is projected to cover the cost of psychotropic medications for an average monthly caseload of 44 AB 109 County Jail Prison ("N3") offenders who are released from jail. This funding would cover the cost to contract with a provider organization who can work with the Sheriff's Department to develop programming that would allow officers to have a dedicated source for overseeing and providing a seamless continuation for offenders needing psychotropic medications. The medication management and monitoring would likely include the following:

1. Medical office visits four (4) times a year for 30 minutes each x \$2,400 (average cost per client in a contracted adult provider with clinical or case management collateral services x 44 AB 109 offenders = \$105,600.
2. Typical prescription for single generic medications four (4) times a year at \$42 per quarter (\$168 annually) x three (3) medications x 44 AB 109 offenders = \$22,176.
3. Laboratory costs at \$1,500 a quarter x four (4) x 44 AB 109 offenders = \$264,000.

Sacramento AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Plan Budget Allocation

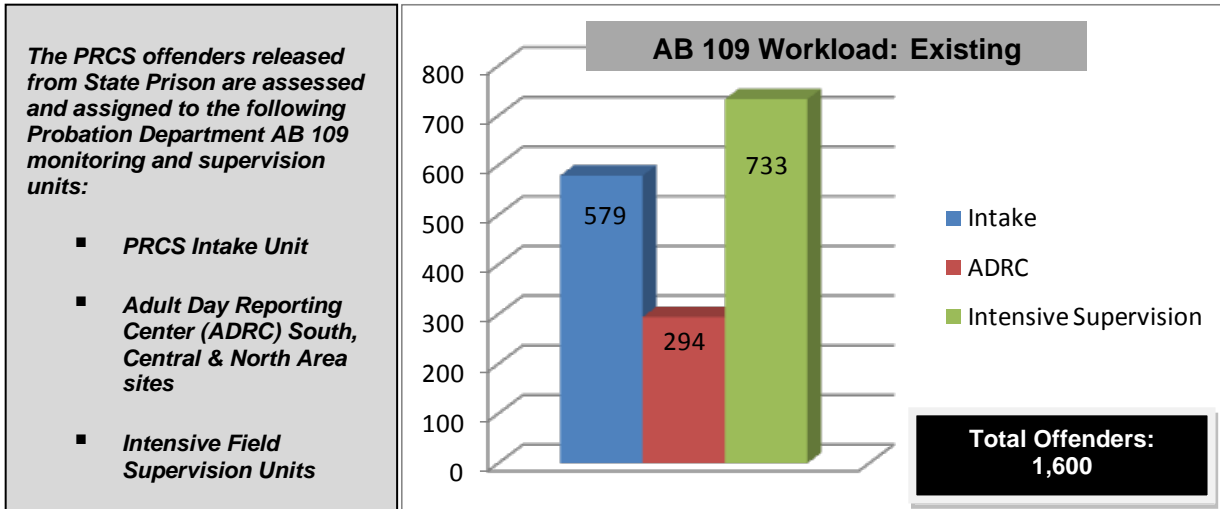
The FY 2012-13 Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) budget for the Sheriff's Correctional Health Services Division to provide mental health treatment for AB 109 County Jail Prison ("N3") long-term sentenced inmates is \$110,000; and \$391,776 to allow for the continuation of psychotropic prescription medications and monitoring for "N3" inmates leaving custody.

Probation Department Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) Caseloads

The Sacramento County Probation Department has implemented an effective county-wide network Adult Day Reporting Centers (ADRC) with Department 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.

The Adult Day Reporting Center (ADRC) is an intensive on-site, community supervision and intervention program 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 1,600 active AB 109 cases being managed by the Probation Department. (For the purposes of this plan, the terms "AB 109 offender" or "AB 109 case" refer to Post Release Community Supervision and offenders sentenced to mandatory supervision pursuant to section 1170 of the Penal Code). 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.



There is an estimated additional 1,600 offenders that will be released from prison under the Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) legislative mandates or sentenced to mandatory supervision (1170 PC) in FY 2012-13. There will be approximately 430 PRCS case closures during that same time period. Based on these estimates, Probation will be responsible for supervision of an additional 1,230 AB 109 offenders.

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.

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 2012-13 funding from the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) will continue implementation and incremental expansion of the community PRCS supervision programs initially established in response to the legislation. Due to the addition of the North area (ADRC) and other workload responsibilities created by the AB 109 PRCS offender populations, the Department is also adding additional administrative, IT, and clerical staff who are needed to maintain the agency's current service levels.

The FY 2012 – 13 funding allocation will also permit the Probation Department to address administration and support staffing needs the agency is encountering in supervising the 1,600 PRCS offenders. The funding will provide for a Assistant Probation Division Chief position who is needed for management oversight of the ADRC North office. Currently, there is no senior management staff stationed at the North area location. The Assistant Division Chief will be responsible for directing site supervision activities, planning, organizing, and directing offender programming services.

Due to the fact that the Realignment law has created an entirely new population of PRCS adult offenders, the agency's automated information systems need to be modified to accommodate the IT reporting needs of the agency. The CCP funding will support a Senior IT Analyst. The position will be responsible for

developing, maintaining, and providing IT support for implementation, data reporting to other agencies, and case management activities tracked through the Department's automated systems.

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. Initially, there will be one Kiosk Reporting station physically placed within the Probation Department. The Kiosk System will track approximately 200 AB 109 offenders at each Station.

Adult Day Reporting Centers (ADRC)

The purpose of justice reinvestment, according to AB 109/117, "is to manage and allocate criminal justice populations more cost-effectively, generating savings that can be reinvested in evidence-based strategies that increase public safe while holding offenders accountable". By utilizing a validated evidence-based programming model, the Probation Department's Adult Day Reporting Centers (ADRC) provide a cognitive-behavioral treatment program tailored to the individual offender's needs. The treatment is designed to assist offenders in reducing their risk to reoffend, thus providing decreased incarceration and prison commitments, increased community protection, and a reduction in the number of victims within the community.

Cognitive Behavioral Therapy/Treatment (CBT) is a problem-focused approach to helping people identify and change the dysfunctional beliefs, thoughts, and patterns of behavior that contribute to recidivism. The underlying principle is that thoughts affect emotions, which then influence behaviors. This program is being used in conjunction with the existing Day Reporting Center(s) to manage the additional population created by AB 109. Each of the Adult Day Reporting Centers provides services for AB 109 referrals, depending on the offender's geographic location.

Each ADRC is concentrating its community supervision resources on the period immediately following the person's release from custody and adjust 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 structure of each ADRC ensures that officers have a range of options available to them to reinforce positive behavior and to address, swiftly and certainly, failures to comply with conditions of release.

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 and Risk Assessment Process:** 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.

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 consists of 11 sections and addresses the following areas:

- Criminal History
- Education / Employment
- Family / Marital
- Leisure / Recreation
- Companions
- Alcohol /Drug Issues
- Antisocial Patterns
- Pro-criminal Attitude Orientation
- Specific Risk / Needs
- Prison Experience – Institutional Factors
- Barriers to Release
- Case Management Plan
- Progress Record
- Discharge Summary

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.

- **ADRC Program Eligibility and Operational Capacity:** Offenders released from local custody on 1170 PC Probation and PRCS AB 109 offenders, either male or 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 (i.e., education, companions, pro-criminal attitude, criminal history) and have not been assigned to an alternative counseling program are eligible to participate in the ADRC program.
- **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. The North Area facility is approximately 8,920 square feet, with a lobby area (approximately 500 square feet), 5 interview rooms (100 square feet each), work stations for staff (1,800 square feet) a break room, conference room, staff and public restrooms, and a resource center for participants.
- **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. The key elements associated with each phase of the supervision and program intervention components of the ADRC include the following:

Phase I - Each referral works with the program's Multidisciplinary Team (MDT) which includes Probation, Mental Health, and service providers for employment training and evidence based curriculum to develop an Individualized Treatment Plan (ITP) to address the individual's identified needs. The intent is to develop a plan to reduce barriers that prohibit their ability to become successful. Offenders attend designated counseling at a minimum rate of two times a week. Officers ensure a minimum face to face contact of 1 to 2 times a week, either in the office, the community, or the offender's home.

Phase II - A service provider will deliver evidence-based curriculum like the Barbara Armstrong Basics, Criminal Lifestyles and Substance Misuse and other evidence-based curriculum including: self-help education, decision-making and communication skills. The curricula targets criminal lifestyles, and substance abuse. The function of these cognitive behavioral programs is to:

- Assist participants to understand the direct link between the ways that they think and the way they behave;
- Assist the participants to understand and accept that their behavior is their responsibility;
- Develop awareness of the impact of their behavior on others;
- Identify areas where the participants engage in harmful behavior to self and others and teach relevant skills to manage, eliminate, or reduce harm;
- Practice self-management skills;
- Develop appropriate relapse prevention strategies.

Officers ensure a minimum face to face contact of 1 to 2 times a week, either in the office, the community or the offender's home. In addition, offenders will work with an employment training and placement agency to improve their marketable skills to find and obtain employment.

Phase III – The focus of this phase is to transition the offender into services within the community and to continue reinforcing the skills and behaviors they have learned in Phase II. The MDT will continue to work with and track the client's progress by utilizing an intensive community

supervision model. Needs-based substance misuse and anger management counseling will also be provided in this phase. Offenders attend designated counseling at a minimum rate of two times a week. Officers ensure a minimum face to face contact of 1 to 2 times a week, either in the office, the community or the offender's home.

Phase IV – During the last phase of the ADRC program, the offender is supervised in the community with support from the case manager. In the event of a relapse, the Probation Officer will have the ability to return the client back into the program for additional services as identified by the MDT. Officers ensure a minimum face to face contact of two times a month and then once a month by phone or in person during the aftercare portion of the program.

- **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. Focusing on the gains that offenders have made can promote adherence to supervision conditions and encourage positive responses. The following Chart shows the graduated continuum of supervision levels and incentives Probation staff are emphasizing.


Sacramento Probation Department Progressive Continuum of Incentives, Community Supervision, Program Interventions and Violation Sanctions		
Low Risk or Success During Supervision (Yellow)	Moderate- High Risk, High Need or Some Resistance to Supervision (Orange)	High Risk or Significant Resistance to Supervision (Red)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lowest Reporting • Kiosk/Possible Telephone Reporting • Office visits with a probation officer as necessary • No need for intensive treatment program • Low to moderate sanctions for violations • Incentives for early discharge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased Reporting • Office and community supervision by probation officer as necessary • Programs to address skill/emotional deficits(i.e drug treatment; anger management) • More restrictive sanctions for violations • Incentives to move to "yellow" level (downgraded reporting) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highest reporting requirements • Office, and community supervision • Use of electronic monitoring/surveillance • Cognitive programs as needed • Most restrictive and swift sanctions for violations • Incentives to move to "orange" level (downgraded reporting) but cannot move to "yellow" level
<p>Overrides allowed with the approval of a Supervising Probation Officer Sex offenders are classified outside of the above grid</p>		

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. Just as with sanctions, incentives and rewards are provided with certainty and in a timely fashion to have the greatest impact on behavior change.

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.

		Sacramento County Probation Department Graduated Violation Sanctions and Level System For the Adult Day Reporting Center Program	
		Sanction Level	
(Least Severe)  (Most Severe)	Level 1	Behavior contract, verbal admonishment by the probation officer, increased reporting to probation, field visitation by the probation officer, community service hours, work project, referral to counseling, or a more restrictive curfew.	
	Level 2	Referral to Adult Day Reporting Center, increased supervision/frequency of probation contact, referral to specific need based counseling, referral to parenting class, referral to cognitive program, referral to a psychological evaluation, increased frequency of cognitive program, increase in outpatient treatment, or increased amount of community service hours, work project.	
	Level 3	Placement on a specialized caseload, increased supervision/frequency of probation contact, electronic monitoring, higher frequency of reporting, residential treatment, or 1-3 day flash incarceration.	
	Level 4	Issuance of a warrant, placement on intensive supervision caseload, 3-10 day flash incarceration, or formal violation/revocation.	

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 Probation Department’s 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. The deterrent impact of the sanctions staff use are enhanced because they are imposed as quickly as possible after they are detected. For appropriate violations, swift and graduated sanctions are more effective at preventing relapse and future offending (and at the same time be less expensive) than revocation to County Jail.

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.

- **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.

PRCS Intensive Supervision Units

If AB 109 offenders do not meet the criteria for the Adult Day Reporting Center, they can 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.

Community Corrections Adult Work Project

The Probation Department has an existing Work Project Program. Currently, participants of the Adult Day Reporting Centers are required to participate in a minimum of 2 days of Adult Work Project. The Adult Work Project can be used as a graduated sanction for offenders in lieu of incarceration. It also allows offenders to earn income to pay restitution owed. Participants earn \$24 a day that goes directly to the Department of Revenue Recovery. The program currently averages approximately \$1,500 a month towards restitution.

The Adult Work Project provides a valuable service to the community through work provided to park districts, civic groups, government agencies, and non-profit organizations. Crews average 8-10 participants and work with Sacramento County Park Rangers to clean up abandoned homeless sites; maintain the grounds at the closed Boys Ranch and assist Habitat for Humanity with various jobs. The Department has also secured a contract with the City of Rancho Cordova Public Works and Code Enforcement.

With the addition of AB 109 offenders, there is a significant need to expand the Adult Work Project. Adult AB 109 offenders (male or female) that do not have a serious physical limitation or significant mental health issue are eligible to participate in the Adult Work Project program. The Department is making every effort to secure paid contracts to allow for victim restoration. CCP funding will permit two Probation Officers to be assigned to the Adult Work Project. The staff will be responsible for transportation, supervision, and oversight at jobsites. The Officers will also coordinate with worksite agency representatives and will assist with the motivation of offenders who may never have worked before, to produce tangible results each day.

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 for Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) offenders is \$8,409,778.

PRCS Offender Psychotropic Prescription Medications

In the initial 2011 Public Safety Realignment Plan, developed and approved by the Sacramento County Community Corrections Partnership (CCP), limited funding was provided for mental health service needs of the PRCS offender populations. In recognizing the need for expanding services in this critical area, the CCP established an AB 109 Mental Health Work Group to identify service gaps and make recommendations which could be submitted to the CCP for consideration as part of the second year FY 2012 – 13 Public Safety Realignment Plan for the Sacramento Criminal Justice System.

The Work Group's discussions focused on the (1) collection and analysis of AB 109 PRCS offender data showing mental health needs; (2) identification of the current level, availability and service capacity of local mental health service providers; and (3) development of specific PRCS program / service recommendations.

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

- A total of 77 (38.9%) of Probation's ADRC offenders are receiving case management and treatment services for identified mental health disorders, while another 54 (8.4%) of the offenders being supervised in PRCS Intensive Supervision caseloads also have received mental health counseling services.
- Among the 77 PRCS offenders provided mental health services, about 15.4% are being seen on a regular basis. Approximately 10.4% of the active mental health offenders also have referrals to the Access Team because of a higher level of case and/or medication needs.
- A total of 22 (28.6%) PRCS offenders have been diagnosed with serious mental health issues and/or are currently on psychotropic medication or need medication monitoring.

The Probation Department's Adult Day Reporting Center (ADRC) component funded through the CCP Realignment Plan 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.

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) 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 also provide individual counseling for offenders with mental disorders, in collaboration with the ADRC treatment plan devised by the Center's treatment team (Strategies for Change Counselors, Probation Officers, and SETA staff).

The Mental Health Counselor will provide crisis interventions to stabilize individuals and provide group counseling focused on mental health recovery topics (ADD/HD, Bipolar disorder, and fathers support groups). The Counselor also works with ADRC team and outside service providers to develop and implement needed case management plans. 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 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.

No mental health counseling staff is assigned or dedicated to work with PRCS offenders and Probation Officers who handle community supervision and monitoring activities through the PRCS Intensive Field Supervision Units. In interviews conducted with management staff and ADRC Mental Health Counselors, data was compiled which shows the number of active PRCS offenders who are being screened and provided services including case management and counseling. Similar information was collected from other interviews with unit management personnel, supervisors and Probation Officers assigned to the Intensive Supervision Caseloads. Analysis of the information is summarized in the following table.

Number of Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) Offenders With Mental Health Issues by Type of Supervision Caseload October 1, 2011 – March 31, 2012			
Type of PRCS Supervision Caseloads	Probation Department Current Supervision Caseload	Number of PRCS Offenders With Mental Health Problems	
		Number	Percent (%)
High-Risk Intensive Field Supervision Units and Specialized Supervision Caseloads	646	54	8.4%
Adult Day Reporting Center (ADRC)	198	77	38.9%
Total AB 109 Offenders	844	131	15.5%

A total of 77 (38.9%) of the 198 PRCS offenders supervised through the Adult Day Reporting Center sites have been screened by the program's Mental Health Counselors and are receiving case management and counseling services for identified problems. Approximately 54 (8.4%) of the PRCS offenders being supervised in the Intensive Field Supervision Units caseloads have also received mental health services. Overall, about 15.5% (131) of the 844 offenders processed through Probation's AB 109 Intake Unit and assigned to community supervision have received mental health clinical assessments, counseling services, and case management oversight.

The Adult Day Reporting Center Mental Health Counselors are responsible for completing a mental health screening on all active ADRC offenders (average of 33 per month). Among the 77 offenders provided mental health services, 12 or 15.4% are being seen on a regular basis. A total of 22 (28.6%) have been diagnosed with serious mental health issues and/or are currently on medication or need medication monitoring. Approximately eight (10.4%) of the active mental health offenders also have referrals to the County's Mental Health Access Team for a higher level of case and/or medication needs. A total of ten PRCS offenders (13.0%) have been referred due to the severity of their needs exceeding what the onsite Mental Health Counselor could provide.

A total of 37 (48.8%) of the 77 active PRCS mental health offenders also have significant alcohol and other drug issues. Thirteen (13) have used substances (37.1%) within the last six months, 11 have used substances in the last year (31.4%), and 11 are current AOD users (31.4%). Two of these offenders

(2.6%) have been referred to the County's Alcohol and Drug System of Care Program for residential or detox services.

As a result of their review the Mental Health Work Group and Probation Department has identified the following priority mental health service gap that needs to be immediately addressed in the FY 2012-13 AB 109 Realignment Implementation Plan.

Summary Description of Probation's Priority PRCS Mental Health Service Need

- **Psychotropic Medication Management and Monitoring:** The Sacramento Probation Department's Adult Day Reporting Centers (ADRC) and PRCS Intensive Supervision caseloads have a need for a formalized partnering process which will allow 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 would include prescribing, administering, dispensing, and monitoring of psychiatric medications. They would 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.

These services would involve medication monitoring and support for a low intensity adult offender served in an out-patient setting. Participants would receive an average of four med visits a year at 30 minutes a visit and would include other collateral services with extender staff responsible for medication support, clinical services or case management. The cost for medications would focus on prescriptions for generic drugs and it is assumed that PRCS offenders would be receiving 2 – 3 medications. Additional laboratory costs would be available on a quarterly for each participant and it is assumed that these offenders would be individuals without medical insurance or would be unable to cover their own medication costs.

With respect to the anticipated number of offenders, in April 2012 for example, CDCR released to Sacramento Probation two PCRS individuals who were receiving mental health services in their Enhanced Out-Patient Program and another one who was classified as needing a mental health crisis bed. In the initial six months of Realignment, only 12 ADRC offenders were on psychotropic medication and another 54 Intensive Supervision PRCS offenders were sent to the Access Team. In light of these service trends, a budget augmentation totaling \$250,000 is projected to cover the cost of psychotropic prescription medications for an average monthly caseload of 28 AB 109 PRCS offenders.

This funding would cover the cost to contract with a provider organization who can work with the Probation Department to develop programming that would allow officers to have a dedicated source for overseeing and providing a seamless continuation for offenders needing psychotropic medications. These services would include prescribing, administering, dispensing, and the monitoring of psychotropic medications for Adult Day Reporting Center (ADRC) and Intensive Supervision PRCS offenders. The medication evaluation, management, and monitoring would likely include the following:

1. Medical office visits four (4) times a year for 30 minutes each x \$2,400 (average cost per client in a contracted adult provider with clinical or case management collateral services x 28 AB 109 PRCS offenders = \$67,888.
2. Typical prescription for single generic medications four (4) times a year at \$42 per quarter (\$168 annually) x three (3) medications x 28 AB 109 PRCS offenders = \$14,112.
3. Laboratory costs at \$1,500 a quarter x four (4) x 28 AB 109 offenders = \$168,000.

Sacramento AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Plan Budget Allocation

The FY 2012-13 Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) budget for the Probation Department to develop and implement a process which would allow continuation of PRCS offenders' psychotropic prescription medications when released from State Prison is \$250,000.

Crime Lab and District Attorney Staff Augmentation

The District Attorney (DA), an elected official, prosecutes violators of State and local laws, serves as legal counsel for the Grand Jury on criminal matters, and operates the Laboratory of Forensic Sciences (Crime Lab). The District Attorney receives cases from 46 law enforcement agencies, including the Sacramento Sheriff's Department.

The DA's Office is responsible for representing the community in all criminal actions arising within the County in violation of State and local law. This includes case investigation, gathering of evidence, and case preparation with the active coordination and cooperation of County law enforcement agencies. It also involves providing victim advocates to assist the victims of crime, Criminalists to analyze seized evidence, and other staff as necessary to comply with the constitutional rights of victims established by Proposition 9 in 2008. Additionally, the DA's Office represents the interests of County citizens in consumer and environmental protection.

The DA's Office has identified several staffing augmentation needs as a result of the impact AB 109 Realignment is having on the DA's operations. The first concerns 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. Each Criminalist in the Lab's Toxicology Unit analyzes 580 – 600 tests per year and Probation estimates it will submit about 1,200 samples to the Crime Lab in FY 2012-13. The PRCS AB 109 offender population has added to the Unit's workload and caused a backlog in alcohol and drug analysis for criminal cases. It is currently estimated the DA would need two additional Criminalists assigned to the Lab to clear up the backlog in alcohol cases. If this backlog is not resolved, caseloads for the attorneys and the Court will continue to grow and defendants already in custody will stay in jail longer.

Previously, the Probation Department was able to fund two Criminalists to handle this toxicology workload. Since last year, Probation has only been able to cover part of the cost of one position. In order to meet the continuing workload demand from Probation, it has become necessary for the DA to pay overtime to Lab Criminalists and pay for one temporary Forensic Lab Technician to process the confirmation tests. Prior to this, the DA delayed processing samples from other law enforcement agencies which needed to be analyzed for criminal cases. As a result of the delay, even with the overtime and temporary help, testing for criminal cases has resulted in a backlog of 1,162 cases in the Toxicology Unit which would take two Criminalists working full-time to eliminate.

Drug testing is a necessary tool in the effective supervision of these offenders. In order to address this problem, the the FY 2012-13 AB 109 Realignment Plan proposes funding the difference between what Probation is paying the DA for one Criminalist position for drug testing of PRCS offenders and felony probationers (less supplies) and the cost of one additional Criminalist position plus supplies because the projected workload will equal the workload of two Criminalists.

The second area of concern involves the need to add a Forensic Lab Technician who is assigned to the Crime Lab. The Crime Lab analyzes the blood of defendants arrested for alcohol and drug charges. As of May 1, 2012, the backlog of cases awaiting analysis for alcohol (primarily driving under the influence) charges was 1,162 and the backlog of cases for drug analysis was 1,432. A Criminalist assigned to the Unit, who performs the alcohol analysis, is expected to complete 580 – 600 cases per year and a Criminalist assigned for drug analysis is expected to complete 1,000 cases per year. This means the

backlog in the Alcohol Unit is equivalent to the workload for two Criminalists working a full year and the backlog in the Drug Analysis Unit is equivalent to the workload of 1.5 Criminalists working for one year.

With respect to the Forensic Lab Technician request, one staff checks in and out all of the evidence sent to the Crime Lab and that person is a Criminalist. In addition to being responsible for evidence, the Criminalist can assist with case work, when available, but in reality, that has seldom happened because of the volume of evidence being received and checked out by either a Criminalist for analysis or returned to a law enforcement agency. By using CCP funding for the salaries and benefits of the Forensic Lab Technician, the DA can then have that individual check evidence in and out and then use the Criminalist who had responsibility for the evidence to do full-time casework. That Criminalist would then be assigned to a unit where there is a large backlog (toxicology for alcohol for cases or chemistry for drug analysis). The anticipated outcome would be cases once again being resolved more quickly and defendants spending fewer days in jail custody.

In keeping with the CCP's interest in getting pretrial detainees out of custody more quickly, either through OR or Home Detention, the Deputy District Attorney's position also requested by the agency would focus on incarcerated veterans who pass through the Sacramento Criminal Justice System on a daily basis. The assigned attorney would focus their review on cases involving veterans and work to move those cases more quickly by focusing efforts on getting these defendants / veterans into needed programs. The overall goal of this staff attorney will be to reduce the total number of days defendants spend in the County Jail. The staff augmentation and intent of the DA's Office should result in defendants moving from the jail more quickly than is currently happening now.

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.

The District Attorney's Office is recommended to receive CCP FY 2012-13 Realignment Plan funding for an 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 Alternative Sentencing Prosecutor will serve 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 will be the DA's in-house expert on services available with the Veterans Association and will work to refer appropriate cases to services provided by that agency. This is likely to lead to all of these defendants spending less time and requiring less medical treatment in jail, and resolving their cases more quickly because the focus will be on getting services to the eligible defendants rather than incarceration.

There is already a need and an interest in special handling of cases involving veterans by other agencies involved in the criminal justice system. Currently, the Superior Court is studying the implementation of a Veterans Court / Calendar. In addition, the Public Defender's Office has acquired information about a defendant's status as a veteran and advises that there would be sufficient veterans to justify establishing such a Veterans Court / Calendar. The Alternative Sentencing Prosecutor would also serve as the office representative working with the Court and other criminal justice agencies to establish a reentry Court and/or a specific Court for veterans. A special Court is not required for the DA to review cases, work with defense counsel and the Courts to refer defendants to incarceration alternative programs.

The Alternative Sentencing Prosecutor will also be responsible for monitoring offenders accepted by Delancey Street, a residential self-help organization for former substance abusers, ex-offenders, homeless, and others who, prior to AB 109, would have been sentenced to State Prison. Currently, if an

offender referred to and accepted by the Delancey Street Program is asked to leave the Program for non-compliance or absconds from the Program, no agency is monitoring to make sure these offenders are taken into custody to complete the sentence imposed and stayed pending successful completion of the Program. As a result, the DA's Office is reluctant to divert these offenders from incarceration to the Program knowing they could fail the Program and avoid serving their terms of incarceration.

The Alternative Sentencing Prosecutor will also collect statistics on the number of defendants referred to incarceration alternatives including the types of charges, the specific programs, the success / failure rate of individuals referred to the programs, and the length of time taken to resolve these cases. This information will be periodically reported and reviewed with the CCP.

Sacramento AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Plan Budget Allocation

The FY 2012-13 Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) budget for the District Attorney's Office Crime Lab Criminalist staff and supplies support is \$187,685 and Forensic Lab Technician is \$64,304. The Deputy District Attorney staff augmentation is \$100,402.

Department of Human Assistance (DHA)

The Probation Department's ADRC and Intensive Supervision PRCS caseloads and the Sheriff's RCCC facility have a serious need for an assigned experienced Eligibility Specialist (ES) who can work to link their AB 109 offender populations to services or supports including eligibility and enrollment into critical benefits. The Eligibility Specialists (ES) would be the lead in determining initial and continuing eligibility of applicants for programs that include, i.e., general assistance, SSI, housing, county / federal grants, and other referrals. The workers would provide limited case management to the AB 109 offenders, make appropriate referrals to outside resources, process paperwork, and maintain effective relationships with other public and County agency employees. The Eligibility Specialists (ES) would mentor, educate, and would be the subject matter expert to other Probation or Sheriff's staff related to benefits and coverage. The workers would be knowledgeable of State laws involving financial assistance programs, Medicare, Medicaid, Workman's Compensation, veteran's benefits, commercial insurances, and federal financial assistance programs including SSI / SSD.

The Sacramento County Department of Human Assistance (DHA) employs more than 2,000 experienced and skilled staff who are responsible for planning, implementing, and overseeing a spectrum of programs and services designed to move individuals from public assistance to independence. DHS's mission of fostering self-sufficiency among those it serves touches every facet of daily life from employment, housing, and healthcare to transportation, education, and child care.

DHS administers a number of programs including (a) General Assistance, (b) CalFresh, and (c) CalWorks. The purpose of the General Assistance Program is to provide assistance to all eligible indigent County residents. It is intended to provide short-term financial assistance and limited services that will enable a recipient to find employment or obtain support from another source. The goals of the CalFresh Program are to prevent hunger and improve nutrition / health. The Program helps low-income households buy the food they need for a nutritionally adequate diet. The purpose of the CalWorks Program is to promote and encourage work opportunities to enable families to become self-sufficient. The Program also provides financial aid for children who lack financial support and care. They also make available to children who cannot live in their own homes the kind of care and treatment best suited to their needs.

The FY 2012-13 AB 109 Realignment Plan will locate an Eligibility Specialist (ES) at the Rio Cosumnes Correctional Center (RCCC) at 12500 Bruceville Road in Elk Grove. The Eligibility Specialist (ES) will serve as a social service exit coordinator (reentry staff) for non-violent, non-serious, non-sex offender

County Jail Prison (“N3”) AB 109 offenders serving felony sentences at the Branch Jail. The ES will work directly with RCCC’s AB 109 inmate services and reentry staff to address the needs of AB 109 inmates leaving jail custody.

DHA will also assign another qualified Eligibility Specialist (ES) to the Probation Department’s PRCS AB 109 Intake Unit located at 3201 Florin-Perkins Road. The Eligibility Specialist (ES) will take the lead in determining initial and continuing eligibility of the PRCS Adult Day Reporting Center (ADRC) and Probation Department’s Intensive Supervision offenders who need specialized program assistance that includes, i.e., General Assistance, SSI, Medicare, Medicaid, veterans benefits, and other federal assistance. The Eligibility Specialist (ES) will be knowledgeable in State laws involving individual financial assistance programs. The Eligibility Specialist (ES) will also provide limited case management assistance.

Both Eligibility Specialists (ES) will focus on providing social service benefits and other service referrals. Specifically, the two ES staff will accept and process applications for General Assistance 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.

Volunteers of America

The Department of Human Assistance (DHA) also 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. Of the 120 beds, 40 are not currently being utilized for any service or program. With financial assistance provided through the FY 2012-13 Realignment Plan, DHA and Volunteers of America will provide 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 Volunteers of American’s facility is comprised of four major sections: Women’s 5170 dorm, Men’s 5170 dorm, dining room, and the vacant dormitory. Both RCCC and Probation AB 109 referrals will be given access to laundry facilities, clean linens, three daily meals, case management services, onsite employment training, onsite Alcoholics and Narcotics Anonymous Meetings, and a shared recreational lounge area. Because the building was previously partitioned for multiple housing purposes, AB 109 referrals will not intermingle with the 5170 detox population. Meals will be served on a staggered schedule to further insure separation between the populations.

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 will be high-risk of eminent homelessness or having a living situation that heavily contributes to the likelihood of reoffense. Examples of AB 109 referrals would 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.

The Volunteers of American will dedicate the dormitory housing unit for 40 men. Eligibility will be based and determined by RCCC’s inmate services coordination staff and AB 109 reentry personnel. Probation PRCS eligibility will be determined by the Department’s AB 109 Intake Unit located at 3201 Florin-Perkins Road. The eligibility and referral process will also be 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 will be given first priority for vacant beds.

In order to monitor program performance, Volunteers of America will collect and periodically review with the CCP demographic and outcome measures on all AB 109 referrals receiving emergency housing assistance. The basic data and demographic information that will be tracked will include (a) zip codes at entry and exit, (b) reasons for program entry, (c) income levels and sources at program entry and exit, and (d) number of offenders leaving the emergency shelter housing program and exiting to permanent housing. Other information will be compiled that focuses on the type of destination when offenders leave the housing facility including those that are moving to permanent, transitional, emergency housing, or are still homeless.

Volunteers of American is a national, faith-based organization providing local human service programs, as well as opportunities for individual and community involvement. The Volunteers of America's ongoing Sacramento mission is to reach and expand services to include families with children, seniors, the homeless, and people with substance abuse issues. The agency's professional staff currently operate more than 40 locally managed and delivered programs. Services provided include food and shelter, counseling, independent living and parenting skills, substance abuse treatment, and job development. The Volunteers of America has extensive experience providing services to incarcerated and parole offenders. The agency is currently working with 120 Oakland parolees to secure housing and employment. In addition, the organization provided nearly ten years of alcohol and drug services to women detained at RCCC. The organization has also administered a Federal Bureau of Prisons Work Release Program for nearly 20 years.

Sacramento AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Plan Budget Allocation

The FY 2012-13 Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) budget for the Department of Human Assistance (DHA) AB 109 RCCC County Jail Prison ("N3") Eligibility Specialist is \$86,217 and Probation Department's Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) Eligibility Specialist is \$86,217. The budget for the Volunteers of American DHA contract is \$261,954.