

Priorities for Tracking and Reporting on the Sacramento County AB 109 Plan

Offender Groups, Services and Program Statistics

- AB 109 Jail Pretrial OR and Other Releases
- AB 109 Home Detention Electronic Monitoring Program
- Sheriff's Office and Probation Department's AB 109 Implementation Monitoring
- AB 109 Custody Inmates receiving mental health and other types of jail services
- Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) and Mandatory Supervision offenders receiving mental health and other types of community based services
- Recidivism Rates for AB 109 Custody and Community Programs
- Jail Population Statistics for AB 109 and Other Inmates

**April 1, 2021 Population of AB 109 Offenders
in the Sacramento County Criminal Justice System**

- **182** offenders in county jail for flash incarceration sanctions, revocations, state parole violations, and (N3) felony offenses.
- **348** offenders serving a term of mandatory supervision provided by the Probation Department.
- **1,470** California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) offenders receiving Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) provided by the Probation Department.

2,000 = Total AB 109 Daily Population caseload on April 1, 2021

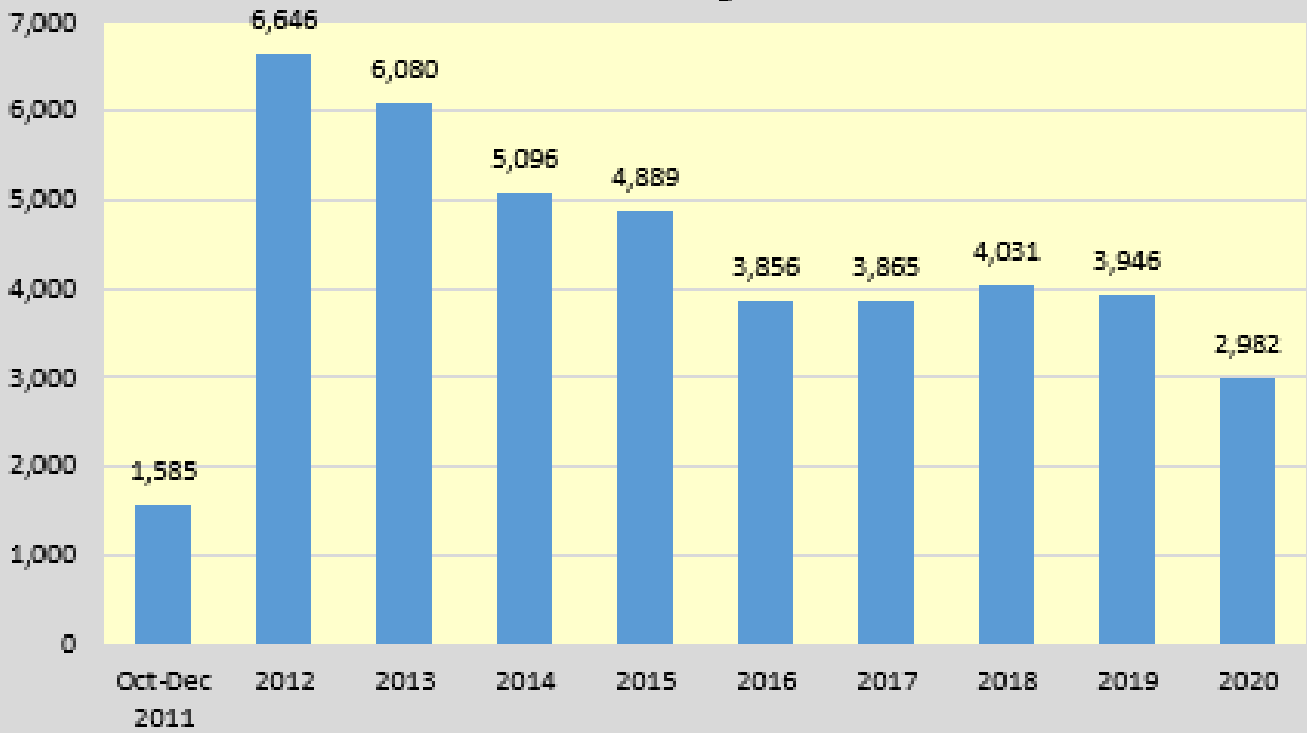
NOTE: Totals are lower than historically, due to the COVID-19 pandemic

**Sacramento County AB 109 (N3), Parole and PRCS
Inmate Booking Trends 2011 - 2020**

Year	(N3), Parole and PRCS Inmates			AB 109 Bookings
	(N3) Inmates	Parolees (3056)	PRCS Detainees	Total
Oct-Dec 2011:	165	1,358	62	1,585
2012:	521	5,416	709	6,646
2013:	616	4,174	1,290	6,080
2014:	694	2,997	1,405	5,096
2015:	601	2,662	1,626	4,889
2016:	560	2,168	1,128	3,856
2017:	542	2,060	1,263	3,865
2018:	671	2,167	1,193	4,031
2019:	469	2,226	1,251	3,946
2020:	197	1,882	903	2,982
2019 Avg. Monthly				
AB 109 Bookings	40	186	104	330
Percent (%)	12.10%	56.30%	31.60%	100.00%
2020 Avg. Monthly				
AB 109 Bookings	16	157	75	248
Percent (%)	6.50%	63.20%	30.30%	100.00%

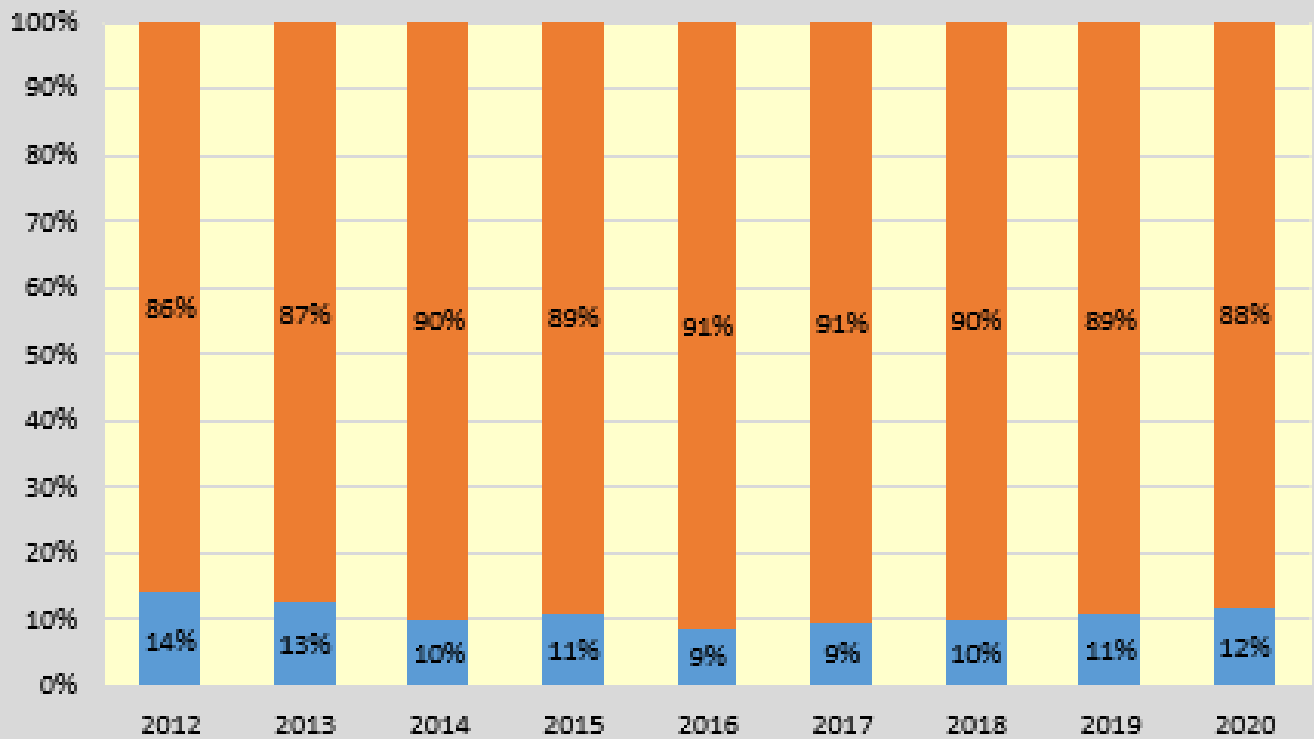
Source: Sheriff's CCP AB 109 Report

AB 109 Bookings



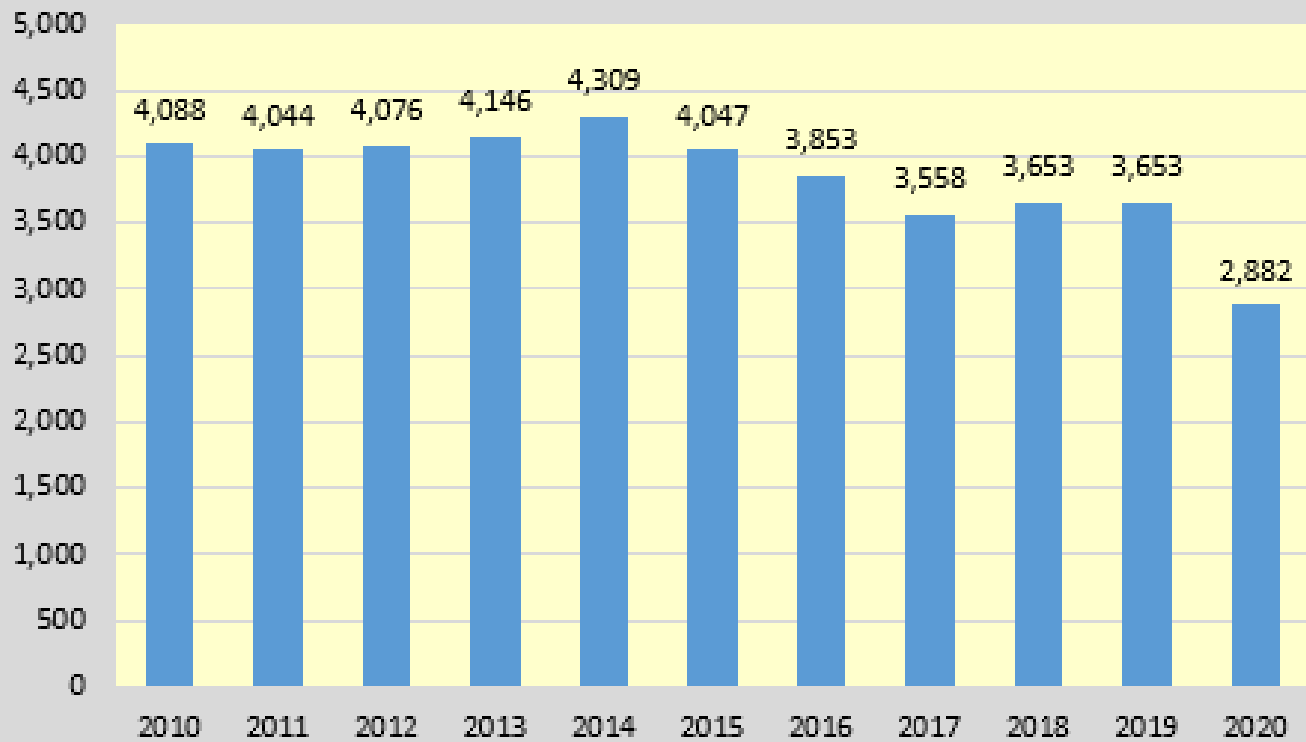
Source: Sheriff's CCP AB 109 Report

AB 109 Bookings vs Other Bookings

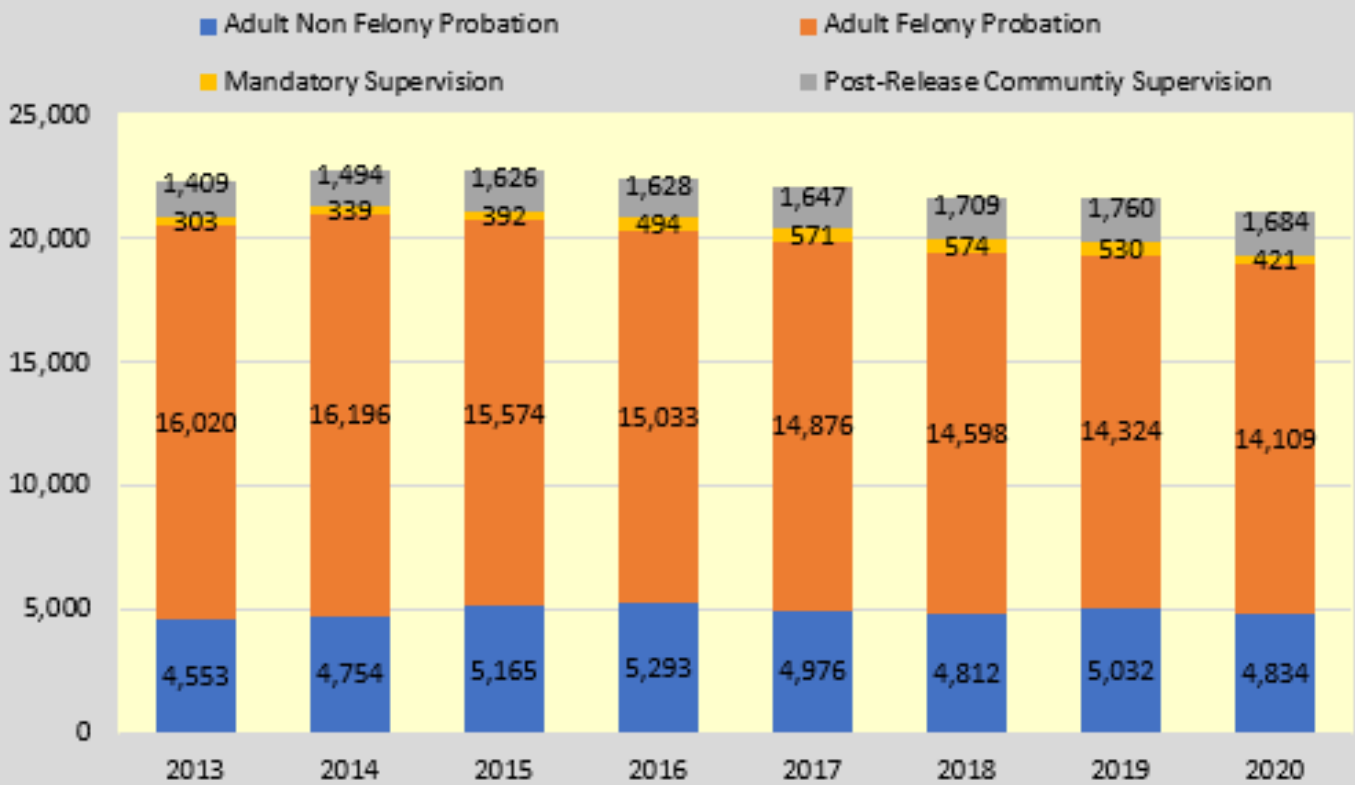


Source: Sheriff's CCP AB 109 Report and Jail Profile Survey Report

Total Facility Average Daily Population

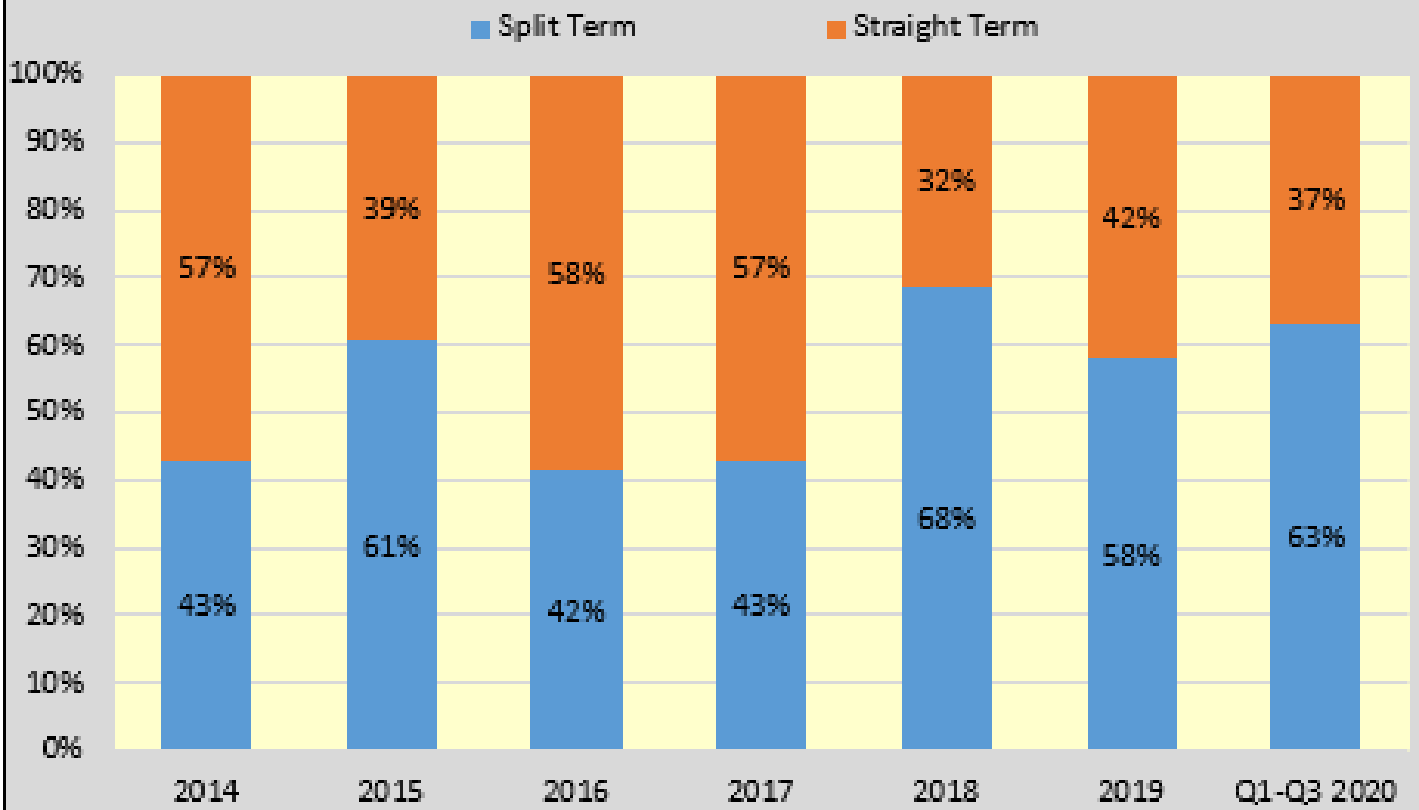


Source: Sheriff's Jail Profile Survey Report

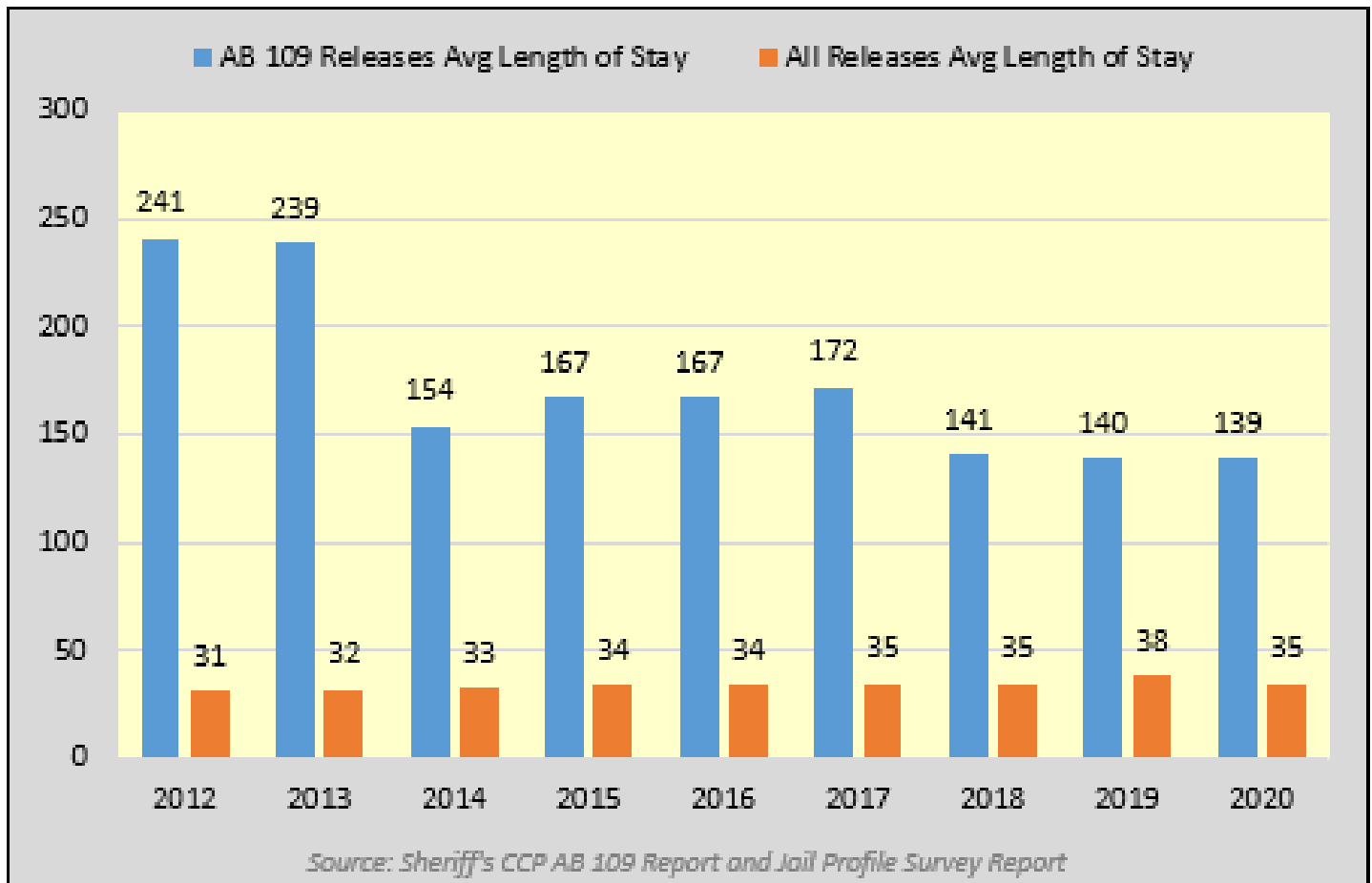


Source: Probation Department

AB 109 (N3) Sentencing



Source: Judicial Council of California



Demographic Characteristics of Offenders Sentenced to County Jail Prison (N3)*				
Selected Demographic Characteristics	2019		2020	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Gender:				
Male	449	85.20%	209	76.56%
Female	78	14.80%	64	23.44%
Total	527	100.00%	273	100.00%
Age Group:				
18 - 21	6	1.10%	6	2.20%
21 - 24	62	11.80%	21	7.69%
25 - 44	379	71.90%	207	75.82%
45 - 64	79	15.00%	38	13.92%
65 and up	1	0.20%	1	0.37%
Total	527	100.00%	273	100.00%
Ethnicity:				
White	252	47.80%	147	54.21%
Black	129	24.50%	66	24.18%
Hispanic	110	20.90%	39	14.29%
Other	36	6.80%	20	7.33%
Total	527	100.00%	273	100.00%

*Source: County Jail Prison (N3) Sentences Report developed by the Sacramento County Sheriff's Office.

Sacramento County AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Funding

	<i>AB 109 One - Time Start-up Allocation:</i>	<i>CCP Annual Planning Allocation:</i>	<i>AB 109 Program Base Funding Allocation: AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Base funding is intended to cover all aspects of the adult correctional population shift for realigned convicted NB offenders, local PRCS supervision caseloads, and parole violators.</i>	<i>Growth Funding Allocation**:</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
FY 2011-12	\$927,200	\$200,000	\$13,140,278		\$14,267,478
FY 2012-13		\$200,000	\$28,075,313		\$28,275,313
FY 2013-14		\$200,000	\$33,271,361	\$2,160,204	\$35,631,565
FY 2014-15		\$200,000	\$31,859,965	\$3,420,505	\$35,480,470
FY 2015-16		\$200,000	\$41,572,174	\$3,679,007	\$45,451,181
FY 2016-17		\$200,000	\$43,602,342	\$1,337,531	\$45,139,873
FY 2017-18		\$200,000	\$46,584,483	\$2,532,450	\$49,316,933
FY 2018-19		\$200,000	\$49,216,898	\$8,597,884	\$58,014,782
FY 2019-20		\$200,000	\$50,507,246	\$4,519,457	\$55,226,703
FY 2020-21*		\$200,000	\$51,272,673	\$0	\$51,472,673

*FY 2020-21 AB 109 Base Funding is an estimate; this revenue is monthly and dependent on Statewide Sales Tax collected.

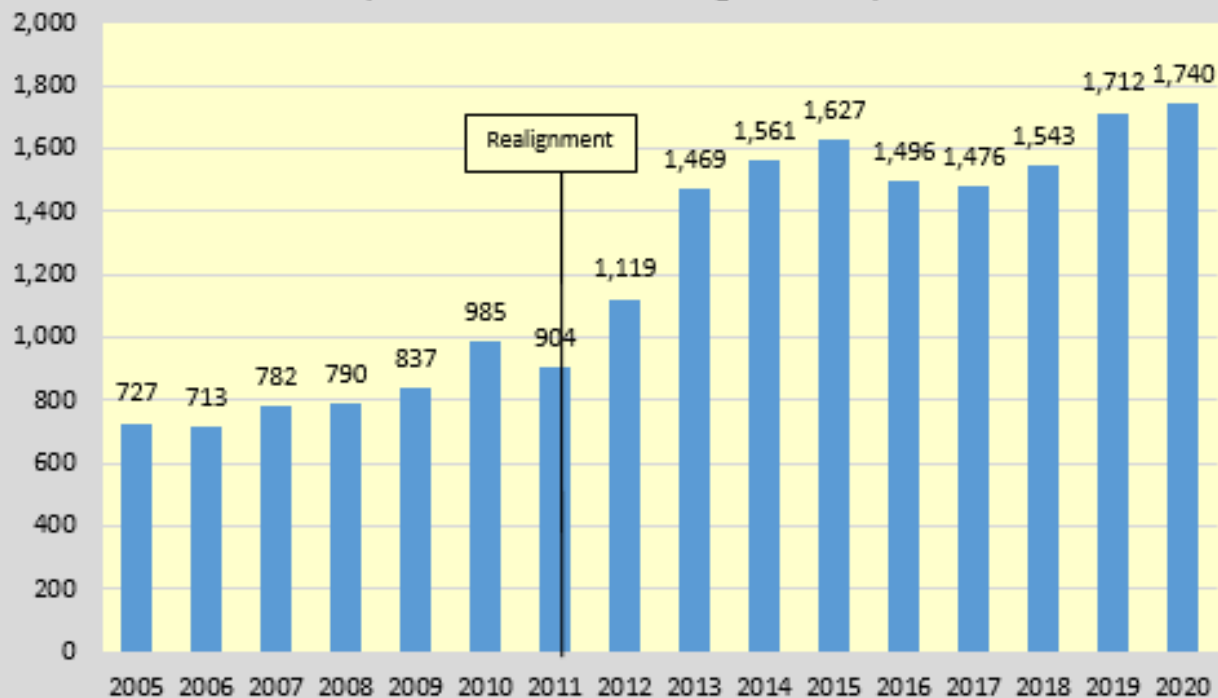
**The State requires counties to transfer 10% of AB 109 Growth Funding go to a Local Innovation subaccount. All of the Growth Funding Allocation numbers show the amount before the 10% transfer.

Sacramento County Community Corrections Partnership AB 109 Plan – 2021 Update

Program Guidelines and Key Operational Elements

- **Community Safety:** Program goals will strive to maximize public safety through enhanced sanctions and services designed to reduce recidivism and rearrest.
- **High-risk Offenders:** Identify and target offenders with the highest risk to reoffend using evidence-based risk and needs assessment tools and providing intensive supervision and services within the community.
- **Efficient Use of Jail Capacity:** Minimize the impact on the 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 who can be safely placed in alternative programs in the community.
- **Targeted Interventions:** Use research and evidence-based needs assessment tools to identify criminogenic behaviors and issues and provide targeted interventions to address them. This includes the need to provide services that cover factors such as prosocial supports, employment, education, housing, physical and mental health, and drug / alcohol treatment.
- **Incorporate Reentry Principles in 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 and sustaining 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 effective supervision and intervention services for offenders sentenced to local terms in custody and supervision in the community as well as offenders returning from prison to post-release community 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 sanctions for violations, 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.

Jail Psychiatric Services Average Monthly Caseload



Source: Correctional Health Services

Principles Stressed in Developing And Implementing Offender Services and Treatment Programs

Principle #1: Create a Positive Environment. Treatment programs for offenders must have a plan and well-defined goals for both service providers and the population for which they care. Crucial within this framework are ethical principles and a plan for efficient response to issues that affect the program facility as a whole. A well-trained, cohesive staff, with access to adequate outside resources is necessary.

Principle #2: Design a Strong Program. Programs need to reflect a consistent set of values. The program should be based on thorough review of the literature regarding what works, and should be pilot tested for effectiveness. In order to be sustainable, programs also need to be fiscally responsible.

Principle #3: Build a High-Quality Staff. The program director and treatment staff are professionally trained and experienced. Staff is selected based on their belief in rehabilitation and their understanding of effective therapies for offenders.

Principle #4: Understand Offenders' Needs. Offenders are evaluated for their level of risk with a research based assessment instrument. The assessment also looks at how offenders respond to different styles and modes of service, and is repeated over time to determine if changes in treatment routine are needed.

Principle #5: Target What Works. Treatment plans target the factors that research shows prevent recidivism. Therapies should include more rewards and incentives than punishment and should strategize ways to prevent relapse once offenders complete the formal treatment phase.

Principle #6: Demonstrate Good Practice. Program therapists help offenders by practicing effective reinforcement and disapproval. Treatment includes exercises in problem-solving techniques, skill-building, appropriate use of authority, and relationship-building.

Principle #7: Communicate With Others. The treatment agency makes referrals and, where necessary, advocates for its clients to help them receive high quality services in the community.

Principle #8: Evaluate Progress of the Program. The program routinely conducts evaluations of its effectiveness with both staff and clients.

Both the Sheriff's Office and Probation Department urge their program providers to teach curriculum and utilize activities that are evidence-based and that specifically address offenders' criminogenic needs. Both agencies favor program providers that, during the process of placing offenders into their respective programs, adhere to the eight principles of Evidence-Based Practice.