



Jail Population Reduction Plans

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Mays Consent Decree Background

Sacramento County was notified by advocates in 2014 about concerns regarding conditions of confinement related to medical care, mental health care, out of cell time, Americans with Disability Act (ADA) compliance, and Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) compliance in jail facilities. Experts who inspected Sacramento County jail facilities found unconstitutional conditions in custodial areas. After years of negotiations, Class Counsel filed action against the County in 2019. The matter resolved and a court order, the Mays Consent Decree, was issued in January 2020.

The Mays Consent Decree requires the County to provide constitutionally adequate care and conditions of confinement to Sacramento County jail inmates. This consent decree applies to both the Main Jail and the Rio Cosumnes Correction Center (RCCC). The County's compliance with the Consent Decree is monitored by the Prison Law Office, Disability Rights of California, and the Law Office of Aaron Fischer, collectively Class Counsel. Monitors also include subject matter experts in mental health care, medical care and suicide prevention.

The monitors are required to inspect the jails and provide reports every six months to the Federal Court which oversees the Consent Decree. Each report submitted has found that the County is not in compliance with many of the provisions of the Consent Decree. Expert reports have consistently recognized staffing challenges and physical facility limitations as impediments to achieving full compliance.

In June 2022, following several reports from experts, the County and Class Counsel entered into a subsequent Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) aimed at implementing foundational remedial measures regarding mental health care and suicide prevention. The MOA required that County to develop two plans: 1) a plan to remedy physical plant deficiencies impacting delivery of care, and 2) a plan for jail population reduction measures to include funding and an implementation schedule.

Developing the Jail Population Reduction Plans

The County's Jail Population Reduction Plans reflect a collaborative, multi-pronged approach that will, over time, facilitate fewer initial jail admissions and expand options for justice-involved individuals to be safely released into the community when provided with appropriate programming and support services. In developing the plans, the County sought input from community stakeholders, Class Counsel, data experts, and criminal justice system partners.

Phase 1: Data-Informed Population Reduction Recommendations

In seeking to reduce its jail population and enhance compliance with the Mays Consent Decree, Sacramento County sought expertise from Kevin O'Connell, an experienced research, data, and evaluation consultant on the intersection of justice and behavioral health systems. O'Connell began working with the County on the Data Driven Recovery Project, which built upon Sacramento County's involvement in the Stepping Up Initiative and the development of its [Adult Sequential Intercept Model \(SIM\)](#). The SIM has proven to be a valuable tool in plotting resources and gaps across the justice system and enhancing relationships across systems and agencies. Sacramento County has continued to update its SIM annually and use it to develop data-informed decisions to support ongoing efforts for compliance with the Mays Consent Decree.

In 2020, Sacramento County entered into a data-sharing agreement with Kevin O'Connell. O'Connell was tasked with answering two questions. First, how much can the population of the Sacramento County Jail system can be reduced through diversion or release programs? Second, what programs are reasonable to implement and are most likely to successfully reduce this population? The resulting [Sacramento County Jail Study](#) identified 10 recommendations that are estimated to reduce the jail's Average Daily Population on any given day by nearly 600 within two to three years after full implementation. The strategies to reduce the population include efforts to 1) reduce jail admissions and 2) reduce lengths of stay and returns to custody. The strategies and associated recommendations consider race equity, behavioral health needs, and partnerships needed, which are described in greater detail in O'Connell's report.

Strategy 1 - Reduce Jail Admissions

Goal: Reduce the number of jail admissions to only book those into custody that pose a public safety risk.

Estimated Impact after Full Implementation: 117 Adult Daily Population Avoided

Associated SIM Mapping: Intercepts 0 - 1

Specific Recommendations:

- 1A: Deflect people with statutes or circumstances likely to be released the same day they enter.
- 1B: Augment crisis response to deflect more people not requiring jail admissions who have mental health needs.
- 1C: Cite in the field or develop alternative booking sites for people usually booked on non-violent misdemeanors or infractions.

Strategy 2 – Reduce Lengths of Stay and Returns to Custody

Goals: Reduce the length of stay in custody through specific policies, programs, and diversion; Reduce the number of people returning to custody through appropriate levels of treatment and programming.

Estimated Impact after Full Implementation: 475 Adult Daily Population Avoided

Associated SIM Mapping: Intercepts 2 - 5

Specific Recommendations:

- 2A: Expand the release of low-risk detainees staying up to arraignment.
- 2B: Expand use of custody alternatives for low risk sentenced inmates.
- 2C: Expand the use of pre-trial release for low-risk inmates staying past arraignment through pre-trial monitoring or support.
- 2D: Reduce the length of stay for people booked on warrants alone.
- 2E: Reduce warrants around “Failures to Appear” for mental health clients.
- 2F: Expand the use of mental health diversion for felonies for people at low risk of recidivism.
- 2G: Expand the use of mental health treatment courts.

Phase 2: Transforming Recommendations into Plans

In developing its first iteration of the Jail Population Reduction Plans, the County coordinated with its internal and external justice system partners to review the O’Connell report and identify plans to implement the recommendations, including current programs, collaboration activities, and program expansion plans. The County also identified other opportunities aimed at directly or indirectly reducing the jail population beyond those identified in the O’Connell recommendations.

An initial draft of the Jail Population Reduction Plans was submitted to Class Counsel and published in October 2022. This allowed sufficient time for the County to solicit and receive feedback on how to best improve the plans in advance of their presentation to the County Board of Supervisors in December 2022. Stakeholder engagement efforts included discussions with various County commissions and advisory boards, employee forums, media interviews, social media, and receipt of written comments to the Public Safety and Justice Agency’s email. The Jail Population Reduction Plans were

then refined, with additional expansion plans added, based on the input received. The revised plans include 13 plans aimed at reducing jail admissions, and 20 plans aimed at reducing lengths of stay and returns to custody. Out of all 33 identified plans, 15 will require new or expanded investments of resources, time, and partnerships to develop and implement (“NEW”). A graphic representation of the Jail Population Reduction Plans and their relationship to the SIM is attached.

Phase 3: Turning Plans into Progress

The revised Jail Population Reduction Plans represent a coordinated implementation strategy by the Public Safety and Justice Agency and its justice system and social services partners to achieve the goal of significantly reducing the average daily population in Sacramento County jails. Due to the complexity and breadth of multi-agency coordination necessary to implement all program and service expansion plans, full implementation is anticipated to take several years. Through proactive efforts by Sacramento County’s social services and criminal justice partners, many of the identified plans have already been funded and are in various stages of partial-to-full implementation. However, for the 15 new plans, the County is working with these partners to identify additional facility, supply, process changes, and/or staffing needs resource needs that will be required. Once resource needs have been identified, the County will develop reliable cost estimates and timeline details for each plan. Service expansion and creation that has not already been funded by the County will be recommended to the Board of Supervisors in the new fiscal year (FY).

To assure Class Counsel and the greater community of the County’s commitment and dedication to continue making progress toward implementation of these plans, the County, through the Public Safety and Justice Agency, intends to publish quarterly reports on the progress of each identified program and service, with the initial progress report to be published following the conclusion of the first quarter of 2023. Quarterly reports will be posted to the [Public Safety and Justice Agency website](#). The 2023 Q1 report will include implementation timelines and resource needs for each of the 15 expansion plans. The 2023 Q1 report will also identify metrics and data strategies to track and monitor plan implementation. The County will also publish a dashboard on of the Jail’s Average Daily Population on the [Sacramento County Sheriff’s Office Transparency web page](#).

These plans are only the beginning. Through continued partnership with justice system and social services agencies as well as continued engagement and input from the community, the County will revisit and update this

framework as new ideas, evidence-based solutions, and opportunities emerge.

Ongoing Efforts and Plans to Reduce Jail Admissions (Strategy 1)

Offer Behavioral Health Interventions Before and During a Crisis to Prevent Jail Admissions and Further Justice System Contact

Supporting and enhancing behavioral health interventions will reduce jail admission for individuals experiencing a crisis or other significant behavioral health need. This includes both voluntary and involuntary interventions, and both non-law enforcement and law enforcement-assisted connections to services. The following behavioral health interventions are in various stages of implementation; further growth and expansion of these programs is largely dependent on obtaining additional clinical staff.

- **Crisis Receiving for Behavioral Health (CRBH)**, formerly Substance Use Respite & Engagement (SURE) Program provides short-term (4-12 hour) recovery, detox, and recuperation from effect of acute alcohol/drug intoxication or behavioral health crisis. CRBH is open 24/7. County staff are currently working with the CRBH program to expand awareness and utilization by LEA's over the next six months.
- **Sacramento County Mental Health Treatment Center (MHTC)** provides short term comprehensive acute inpatient mental health services for adults experiencing a mental health crisis and/or condition. Clients may or may not be justice-involved.
 - Law Enforcement Consult Line (LECL) is available for officers responding to 911 calls in the community on clients experiencing a mental health crisis. They are encouraged to call the Intake Stabilization Unit (ISU) at MHTC for resource assistance not otherwise available.
- **Mental Health Urgent Care Clinic** is a walk-in clinic for individuals experiencing a mental health and /or co-occurring substance abuse crisis. The MHUCC is a client-centered program that focuses on providing immediate relief to individuals and families in distress. The program intends to avert psychiatric emergency room visits, 911 calls and involuntary hospitalizations. The MHUCC plans to expand its operating hours to 24/7 by year-end 2022.
- **Mobile Crisis Support Teams (MCSTs)** are licensed clinicians embedded with law enforcement to respond to mental health crisis related calls for service. There are currently six MCSTs and this

program is in the process of expanding to 11 total teams. Clinical staff are needed to support full implementation.

- **988 Suicide & Crisis Lifeline**, available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, receives calls from people of all ages who are feeling depressed, hopeless, alone, desperate, and sometimes considering suicide as a way to end their pain. 988 Suicide & Crisis Lifeline also responds to calls that involve emergency rescue, such as a suicide in progress, someone on the Foresthill Bridge, or calls patched in from the California Highway Patrol or other law enforcement. 988 went live in August 2022.
- **Wellness Crisis Call Center and Response Team (WCCCRT)**, pilot to launch in November 2022 with full implementation subsequently phased in, will receive calls from community members requesting behavioral health services or when they are experiencing a mental health crisis. Staff provide immediate, 24/7 crisis intervention and de-escalation services, assess needs and risks, and create safety plan.
- **Community Outreach Recovery Empowerment (CORE) Centers** offers outpatient program hand-offs to providers. As of November 2022, four of 10 planned sites across the County are currently open.
- **Assisted Outpatient Treatment (AOT)/Laura's Law**, which will go live January 2023, is civil court ordered outpatient treatment for individuals who have refused voluntary services. AOT uses the full service partnership model with elements of Assertive Community Treatment and provides a full array of services.

Support Deflection of Individuals Released in Earliest Decision Point of Booking ("Quicks")

O'Connell's analysis indicated early nearly 10,000 people per year are released as "quicks" meaning they are never housed and generally leave the jail within 24 hours. The booked crimes are most often related to alcohol or substance use, quality of life, and compliance issues like misdemeanor warrants. By providing alternative booking options and expanding cite-and-release procedures, fewer "quicks" will enter the jail.

- **Booking Memos and Advisories** periodically distributed by the Sacramento County Sheriff's Office (SSO) encourage field citations for misdemeanor offenses.
- **NEW: Commit to partnerships with other LEA's within County to explore use of alternative booking sites for quick releases.** Currently, the only authorized booking site outside of the Main Jail is the mobile booking/command vehicle owned and operated by SSO. This vehicle is typically only used for mutual aid during major events,

such as civil unrest, and primarily serves as a command and coordination center for large incidents. To create and use alternative booking sites, the County will need to establish agreement amongst LEA's regarding mobile booking criteria and will require funding to establish (purchase/renovate) and operate. The Public Safety and Justice Agency will coordinate and facilitate development of funding and implementation details for the FY 2023-24 County Budget.

- **NEW: Enhance citation and field release protocols** (using paper or virtual arrest and promise to appear rather than the full booking process). To expand the protocols, the County will need to meet with LEA partners, review current booking criteria, and discuss areas in which mutual agreement can be established on criteria changes. The County will establish a working group to begin citation and field release protocol enhancement efforts by January 2023.
- **NEW: Develop a multi-disciplinary team to explore feasibility for converting the Jail Diversion Treatment and Resource Center (JDTRC) or other location into an Integrated Resource Center (IRC).** An IRC serves as a hub for deflection, diversion, and/or community linkage from the jail system. It would offer services for individuals who might otherwise have been booked into jail for suspicion of minor crimes and who evidence the need for mental health services or housing assistance. Services would be provided by a consortium of government agencies and community-based organizations. It is believed that this project would facilitate the implementation and effectiveness of jail population reduction initiatives, and expand upstream solutions to more effectively redirect low-risk cases with clinical needs. The team will be tasked with re-envisioning the space and services offered at JDTRC and identifying resource needs. The Public Safety and Justice Agency will coordinate the team and facilitate development of funding and implementation details for any necessary construction or service expansions the FY 2023-24 County Budget.
 - Currently, the JDTRC provides legal and support services to justice-involved individuals arrested on a misdemeanor charge who are living with mental illness and/or co-occurring substance use disorder, and/or suffering from trauma (criteria established by California Penal Code Section 1001.36). Originally funded by a grant, JDTRC serves post-arrest/pretrial clients referred by defense counsel or Probation and began providing client services in December 2021. Expanding and reconfiguring the program

and location to serve individuals with felony charges and to provide a drop-off option for LEA's will require enhancements physical facilities and support from the granting agency for changes in planned usage. The JDTRC currently serves a capacity of approximately 150 clients annually.

Reduce Admission of Inmates Facing Federal Charges or Serving Federal Sentences

Sacramento County contracts with the U.S. Marshal Service to provide housing for individuals charged with federal offenses and detained while awaiting trial, individuals who have been sentenced and are awaiting designation and transport, and individuals who are awaiting hearings.

- **Federal Contract reduced to serve only 300 to 100 inmates.** Federal population reduction expected to be complete by January 2023.

Ongoing Efforts and Expansion Plans to Reduce Lengths of Stay and Returns to Custody (Strategy 2)

Reduce Time in Jail and Increase Support Service Connections for Individuals Who Can Be Safely Released into the Community or Placed in Alternate Care Facilities

- **NEW: Establish team dedicated to risk assessments and screening protocols** used throughout Sacramento County's criminal justice system. This team will be tasked with recommending assessment processes and release eligibility criteria to guide release decisions at three opportunities: pre-arraignment, post-arraignment pretrial, and post-sentence early release. Any expanded or expedited pretrial release protocols developed as a result of the assessment team's efforts will require partnerships with community behavioral health, correctional health in making warm handoffs, and possibly pretrial monitoring or pretrial support depending on the client's needs and risk level. Expanding post-sentence releases requires expansion of resources in the community either overseen by the Sheriff's Office, Probation Department, or community based organizations and may include the expansion of work release programs and electronic monitoring. The Public Safety and Justice Agency will establish this risk assessment and screening protocols team will include justice system partners as well as a community representative from the Public Safety and Justice Agency Advisory Committee. The team will be established within six months.

- **Probation Pretrial Program** identifies detainees who can be safely released to the community pending trial. Under this program, Probation Officers apply a Public Safety Assessment (PSA), a validated risk assessment tool, and provide pretrial reports to Superior Court that include risk scores and detention or release recommendations, including recommended monitoring levels and conditions. Those released for pretrial monitoring may be provided further assessment and linkage to health and support services, court reminder telephone calls, office visits, community visits, and GPS monitoring. The Probation Department’s pretrial program currently serves over 600 clients.
 - **NEW: Expand Probation Pretrial Capacity** for community based case management to increase jail release and decrease average length of stay in custody for pretrial defendants who risk high on the PSA. Public Safety and Justice Agency will develop funding and implementation details for the FY 2023-24 County Budget.
- **Public Defender Pretrial Support Program** uses social workers, legal staff, and community based organizations to conduct forensic, housing and other need assessments for pretrial defendants booked into jail, develop coordinated safety jail discharge plans, link individuals to mental health, substance use, housing and other support services, and provide ongoing case management support after release. By the end of 2022, Public Defender is adding 1.0 MSW (Master’s level Social Worker) to the Home Courts at the Jail to re-evaluate post-arraignment pretrial clients for release with support and/or monitoring. The Public Defender pretrial program currently serves approximately 200 clients each month.
 - **NEW: Expand Public Defender Pretrial Support Services Capacity** to increase the number of pretrial releases. Public Safety and Justice Agency will develop funding and implementation details for the FY 2023-24 County Budget.
- **NEW: Expand Adult Day Reporting Center (ADRC) locations and/or other jail alternatives** for sentenced and longer term inmates who would benefit from community based treatment and services. The Public Safety and Justice Agency will coordinate and facilitate development of funding and implementation details for the FY 2023-24 County Budget.
 - **Adult Day Reporting Centers (ADRCs)** ensure that individuals released from jail or prison receive the supervision, training, and treatment needed to be successful in their transition back to the community. ADRCs offer case management, counseling, treatment, evidence-based programs, and education – all

delivered on site. ADRCs are operated by the Probation Department.

- **Sheriff's Alternative Sentencing Program (ASP), Work Project, and Home Detention** provides an opportunity for people to work community service hours in lieu of paying fines, allows certain sentenced individuals the ability to work in their community in lieu of serving time in jail, and provides home detention alternatives to jail for sentenced individuals.
- **Murphy's Subacute Placement** contract with a mental health rehabilitation center that will accept patients on Murphy's conservatorships will accept referrals from jail facilities. Contract execution is expected to make placement beds available for Murphy's referrals from jail by the end of 2022.

Reduce Time in Jail By Providing Access to Diversion and Collaborative Courts

- **NEW: Convene Behavioral Health Diversion and Collaborative Court Workgroup to Support Expansions** and evaluate judicial impacts of increased eligibility and demand for mental health diversion and collaborative court programs. This team of system partners will determine workload impacts and funding needs for implementing expansions to diversion and collaborative courts for clients with mental health and substance use needs and navigating system barriers and bottlenecks.
- **Public Defender, Conflict Criminal Defender and the District Attorney Review** are collaborative efforts, along with the Court, Probation and Behavioral Health experts, to identify defendants who are eligible and appropriate for diversion or collaborative court programs that provide community-based treatment and other services. Additionally, specialized attorneys work to ensure appropriate actions and services for LPS and Murphy's Conservatorship.
- **Drug Diversion (PC 1000)** supports defendants who meet specified criteria under Penal Code Section 1000. Participants enter a plea of not guilty and waive the right to a speedy trial and proceedings are suspended during participation in a 12- 18 month drug treatment program. Charges are dismissed if the individual successfully completes diversion.
- **Mental Health Diversion** supports defendants eligible pursuant to Penal Code Section 1001.36. To participate, a qualifying individual enters a plea of not guilty and waives the right to a speedy trial, and proceedings are suspended in order for the individual to complete a community based mental health treatment program within 12 or 24 months, dependent upon offense. Processes are established by

Sacramento Superior Court, and terms differ for misdemeanor and felony charges.

- A Dept. of State Hospitals (DSH) grant to Office of the Public Defender is expanding capacity by the end of 2022 for felony mental health diversion clients who are in custody Incompetent to Stand Trial (IST) on the DSH waitlist.
- SB 1223 expands eligibility criteria for Felony Mental Health Diversion, effective January 2023. SB 1223 presumes a nexus between a mental health diagnosis and criminal charge if the diagnosis occurred within the prior five years.
- **Collaborative Courts.** Multi-Disciplinary Teams (MDT's) continue to review eligibility criteria and determine where adjustments can be made to broaden range of eligible participants. Collaborative and specialized courts include Recovery Treatment Court (formerly Drug Court), Mental Health Treatment Court, Prop 36 Court, DUI Treatment Court, Veterans Treatment Court (VTC), Reentry Court, Reducing Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking (ReSET) Court, Chronic Offender Rehabilitation Effort (CORE, previously Chronic Nuisance Offender) Program, City Alcohol Related Treatment (CART), Serial Inebriation Program (SIP), and Homeless (Loaves and Dishes) Court.
 - Substance Use Treatment Expansion is in process for expanding residential/detox services to increase treatment capacity by July 2023. This includes Recovery Treatment Court Clients.
 - Community Outreach Recovery Empowerment (CORE) Program expansion will increase capacity for Mental Health Treatment Court. As more CORE Centers continue to become operational, the County will assess current capacity needs to provide additional forensic treatment capacity.
 - Probation is beginning efforts with Health Services to develop and implement an expedited behavioral health assessment process to reduce time in custody for those referred to a collaborative court program. Additional funding needs may be identified for implementation in FY 2023-24.

Reduce Jail Admissions Based on Warrants and Violations

- **NEW: Implement an automated court reminder system** with the new e-Court (JTI) or other system to increase court appearances and reduce warrants for failures to appear. Planning and implementation will be through the Criminal Justice Cabinet IJIS Committees. Currently, Probation provides automatic phone reminders for its pretrial clients, and the Public Defender manually contacts its clients to provide court reminders.
- **NEW: Expand warrant diversion efforts** through coordination between the Probation Department, Office of the Public Defender, and

Superior Court. Efforts to develop this program have been ongoing since March 2022 and include plans for a contact matrix that will appropriately direct staff in clearing or otherwise following up on warrants when possible. This process will be shared with all LEA's to utilize when they come in contact with individuals who have a warrant. At this time, no additional funding need has been identified.

- **NEW: Utilize expanded non-detention Violation of Probation (VOP) criteria** to reduce bookings for VOP. Probation Department plans to implement this expansion in early 2023. No additional funding will be required for implementation.

Improve Service Linkage and Reduce Barriers to Treatment, Employment, and Housing Leading Up to and Following Release to Reduce Returns to Custody

- **NEW: Improve connections to services and resources prior to and during jail discharge processes.** By initiating service connections during and prior to release, justice involved individuals can receive assistance in obtaining legal documents needed for obtaining health care, employment, housing, government benefits, etc.
 - **Medi-Cal eligibility.** Eligibility for the Justice Involved Population “pre-release” with support from Department of Human Assistance Eligibility will be expanded beginning January 2023.
 - **Service linkage and care management.** Currently, Adult Correctional Health contracts with Sacramento Covered for service linkage and also works with Behavioral Health on linkage for adults with serious mental illness. Sacramento Covered and Behavioral Health are contracted with the Medi-Cal Managed Care plans for enhanced care management (ECM). Currently incarcerated adults meet some defined population criteria, but beginning January 2024 the Justice Involved Population is also added, including an “in reach benefit.”
 - **Prioritizing daytime releases.** When individuals are released during late night hours, it increases the challenges for connecting to transportation and support services.
 - All time-served persons are processed and released between 6 am and noon, but arraignments and court procedures can lead to late-night releases. Discussions between the Sheriff’s Office and Court will be necessary for any shift in arraignment calendars to take place.
 - AB 2023 takes effect next year and requires Sheriff’s Departments to allow releases to stay an additional 16 hours so they can be released during the day when services are offered will affect nighttime releases. Based

on past experiences, it is likely most people will elect to be released as soon as possible.

- **Sheriff's Reentry Services** provide rehabilitative vocational, educational, and treatment services that aim to reduce recidivism and prepare offenders for successful community reintegration. Evidence-based assessment tools are utilized to determine program placement. Upon release from custody, ongoing program services and supports are available in the community for up to a year.
- **Forensic Full Service Partnership (FSP)**, through a Behavioral Health Services contract, provides peer support, medication support, intensive case coordination, support with benefits acquisitions, housing support, therapy, skill building sessions and groups. The FSP model is a "whatever it takes" high intensity outpatient program.
- **NEW: Evaluate and expand expungement resources and services** for formerly justice involved individuals through the Office of the Public Defender to reduce stigmatization and discrimination due to records of past convictions. SB 731, which takes effect July 2023, creates automatic expungement for many, while other cases require local resources and support to navigate conviction relief efforts.

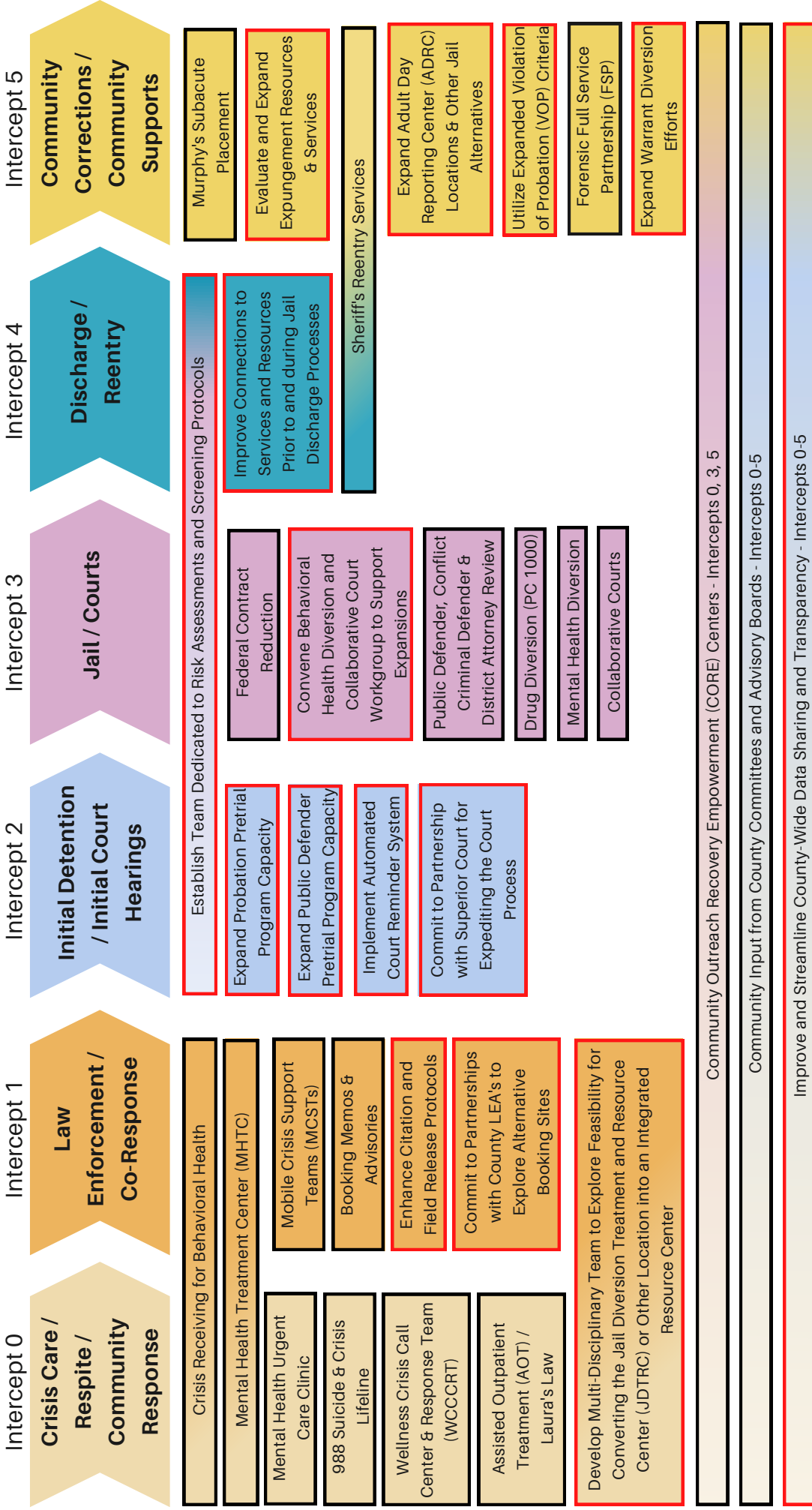
Realize Efficiencies, Identify Innovative Improvements, and Reduce Process Delays through Quality Partnerships and Information-Sharing

- **NEW: Commit to a partnership with Superior Court for expediting the court process** to reduce delays that contribute to lengthier pretrial stays in custody and/or on monitoring terms and conditions in the community. In 2023, the Public Safety and Justice Agency will meet with Superior Court leadership to develop mutual agreement on strategies.
- **Community Input from County Committees and Advisory Boards** reflects opportunities and forums for continuous community engagement, idea generation, and information sharing. The Public Safety and Justice Agency Advisory Committee, Community Review Commission, and Community Corrections Partnership Advisory Board are among three of the County's bodies with community member representation that facilitate insights and improvements to the justice system.
- **NEW: Improve and streamline county-wide data sharing and transparency** among criminal justice partners under guidance from the Criminal Justice Cabinet and support from its Integrated Justice Information System (IJIS)/tech experts to align with County priorities, which include improved efficiency and effectiveness of public safety and social service systems in a manner that also achieves compliance with the Mays Consent Decree. To the extent possible, specific strategies for improved data-sharing among partners will facilitate

implementation of recommendations from the Kevin O'Connell Sacramento Jail Study, including data points across the SIM that provide stakeholders context for systemic changes required to reduce the jail population. Planning and implementation will be through the Criminal Justice Cabinet IJIS Committees, to include identification of funding need and implementation schedule(s), which will be done in coordination with the Social Health Information Exchange multi-year project.

- **Social Health Information Exchange** is in development (multi-year project). This social health information exchange uses technology and other tools to permit data and information sharing among participating entities to improve care coordination for individuals. Data sharing is informed by specific business rules based on permission sets. This is important when integrating data from health, behavioral health, social service, homeless and justice systems.
- **Public-facing data sharing** has expanded through documentation published on the Sheriff's Office Transparency website and the publication of criminal justice trends and reports on the Public Safety and Justice Agency website. As metrics for tracking and monitoring all jail population reduction plans are developed and data is collected, progress will be shared to the Public Safety and Justice Agency website through quarterly reports. A dashboard on jail system Adult Daily Population is currently in development and will be posted on the Sheriff's website. To the extent possible, data collection and posting efforts will include demographic breakdowns (such as race, ethnicity, gender, etc.).

Relationship of Jail Population Reduction Plans to Sacramento County Adult Sequential Intercept Model



Note: Items outlined in **Red** represent programs and services that will require new or expanded investments of resources, time, and partnerships to develop and implement.