

# SUMMARY ACTION MINUTES

## REGULAR MEETING ORANGE COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP

Thursday, July 26, 2018, 2:00 P.M.



PROBATION DEPARTMENT  
Training Room 5  
1001 S. Grand Ave.  
Santa Ana, California

**STEVE SENTMAN, Chair**  
Chief Probation Officer

**SANDRA HUTCHENS**  
Sheriff-Coroner

**TONY RACKAUCKAS**  
District Attorney

**TODD ELGIN**  
Chief of Police, Garden Grove

**SHARON PETROSINO**  
Public Defender

**ERIN WINGER, Acting**  
Health Care Agency

ATTENDANCE: Members Elgin, Petrosino, Sentman, Greenberg (Alternate for Hutchens), Gundy (Alternate for Rackauckas) and Nagel (Alternate for Winger)

EXCUSED: Members Hutchens, Rackauckas and Winger

COUNTY COUNSEL: Wendy Phillips, Deputy

CLERK OF THE PARTNERSHIP: Jamie Ross & Dora Guillen, Deputy Clerks

### ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS: (Items 1 - 6)

1. Welcome and Introductions
2. Receive and file 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter AB 109 report for the period of April – June 2018  
**RECEIVED**
3. Receive and file Public Safety Realignment in Orange County annual Report 2017  
**RECEIVED**
4. Discussion and approval of recommendations for Local Law Enforcement funds  
312456789 **APPROVED AS RECOMMENDED**  
xx x

## SUMMARY ACTION MINUTES

5. Discussion and approval of Scope of Work for study by local universities for research focused on Orange County

571234689 **APPROVED AS RECOMMENDED**

x xx

6. Realignment Updates:

- CCP Coordinator
- Probation
- Sheriff
- District Attorney
- Public Defender
- Courts
- Health Care/Mental Health
- Local Law Enforcement
- Board of Supervisors
- Social Services
- OC Community Resources
- OC Department of Education
- Community-Based Organization (Representative)
- Waymakers (Victims Representative)

**DISCUSSED; BLANCA ESCOBEDO INTRODUCED AS THE NEW COURTS REPRESENTATIVE**

### **PUBLIC & PARTNERSHIP COMMENTS:**

#### **PUBLIC COMMENTS:**

Michael Graff-Weisner – Oral Re.: Introduced himself and Chrysalis – a non-profit organization providing employment services to those who have been released from jail. Chrysalis will be opening up an Orange County location in Anaheim in November.

**PARTNERSHIP COMMENTS:** None

**ADJOURNED:** 3:21 P.M.

# SUMMARY ACTION MINUTES

\*\*\* KEY \*\*\*

## *Left Margin Notes*

- |                            |                          |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Todd Elgin               | A = Abstained            |
| 2 Sandra Hutchens          | X = Excused              |
| 3 Sharon Petrosino         | N = No                   |
| 4 Tony Rackauckas          | P.O. = Partnership Order |
| 5 Steve Sentman            |                          |
| 6 Erin Winger, Acting      |                          |
| 7 Stu Greenberg, Alternate |                          |
| 8 Howard Gundy, Alternate  |                          |
| 9 Jeff Nagel, Alternate    |                          |

*(1st number = Moved by; 2nd number = Seconded by)*

/s/ \_\_\_\_\_  
STEVE SENTMAN  
Chair

/s/ \_\_\_\_\_  
Jamie Ross, Deputy  
Clerk of the Partnership



# Public Safety Realignment in Orange County

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*2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter 2018 Report*

*April - June*

Prepared by:

## Orange County Community Corrections Partnership



### VISION STATEMENT

"Enhancing the quality of life of Orange County residents by promoting public safety, reducing recidivism and creating safer communities."

### MISSION STATEMENT

The **Mission** of the Orange County Community Corrections Partnership is to enhance public safety by holding offenders accountable and reducing recidivism by utilizing fiscally responsible, quantifiable, evidenced based and promising practices that support victims and community restoration.



CRIMINAL JUSTICE REALIGNMENT

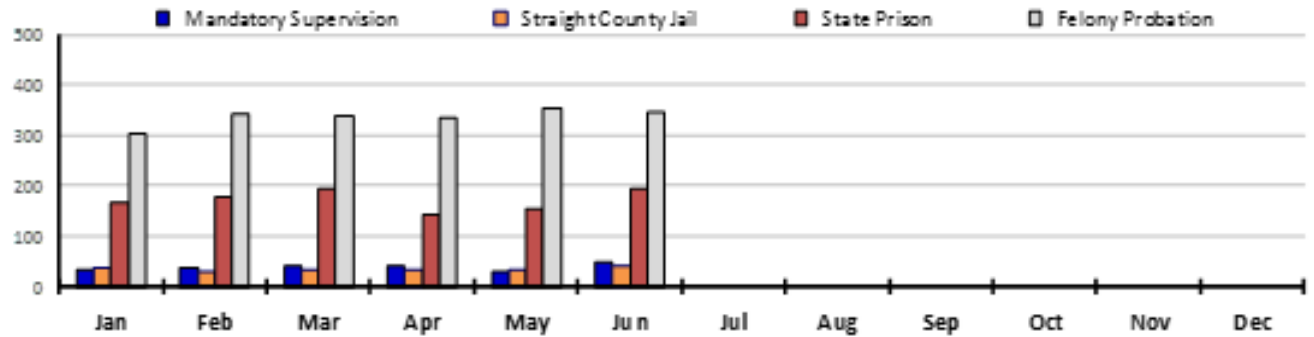
Felony Only

Calendar Year 2018

I. FILINGS

Measure	Monthly Average	CY 2018	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
			Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Felony Filings	928	5,566	917	805	927	985	1,044	888						

II. INITIAL SENTENCING



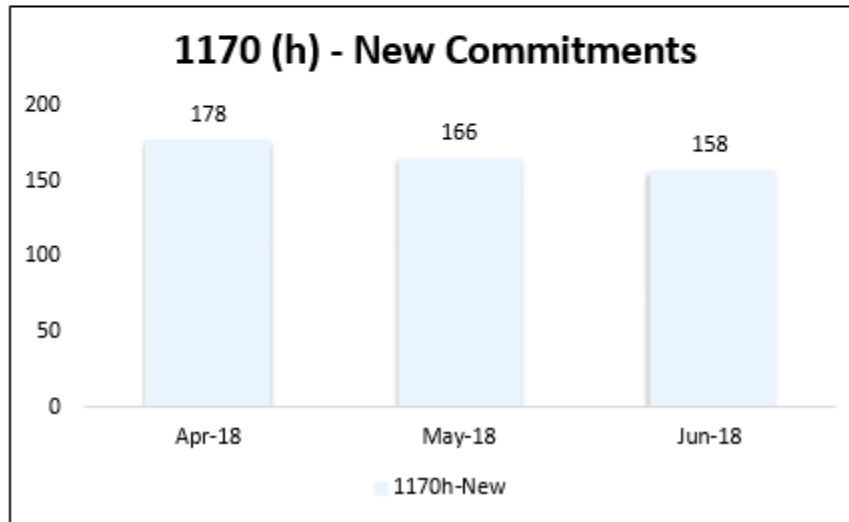
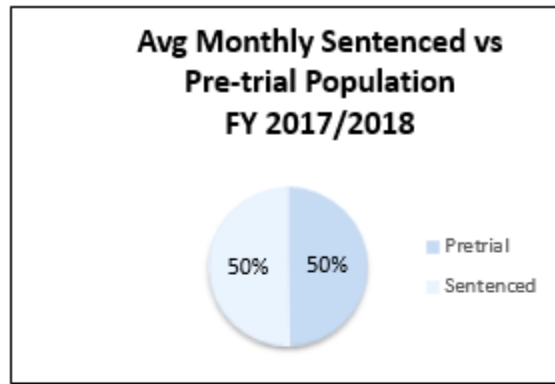
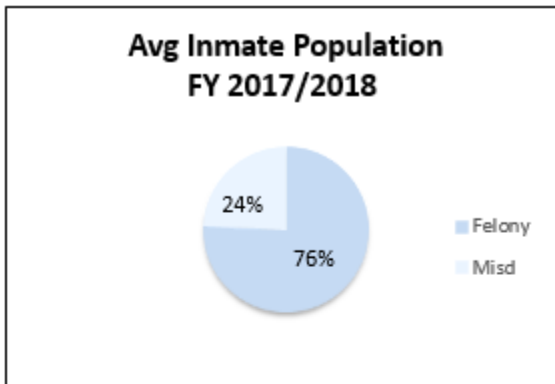
Sentencing Type	%	Month Avg	CY 2018	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
				Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
A. Mandatory Supervision ("split") [PC§1170(h)(5)(b)]	7%	39	231	34	36	41	43	30	47						
B. Straight County Jail [PC§1170(h)(5)(a)]	6%	34	203	37	29	32	32	33	40						
C. State Prison (non PC§1170 eligible)	30%	172	1,030	167	176	195	143	154	195						
D. Felony Probation [PC§1203.1]	58%	336	2,015	304	340	337	336	352	346						
E. TOTAL	100%	580	3,479	542	581	605	554	569	628	0	0	0	0	0	

III. PETITIONS /COURT'S MOTIONS TO REVOKE/MODIFY

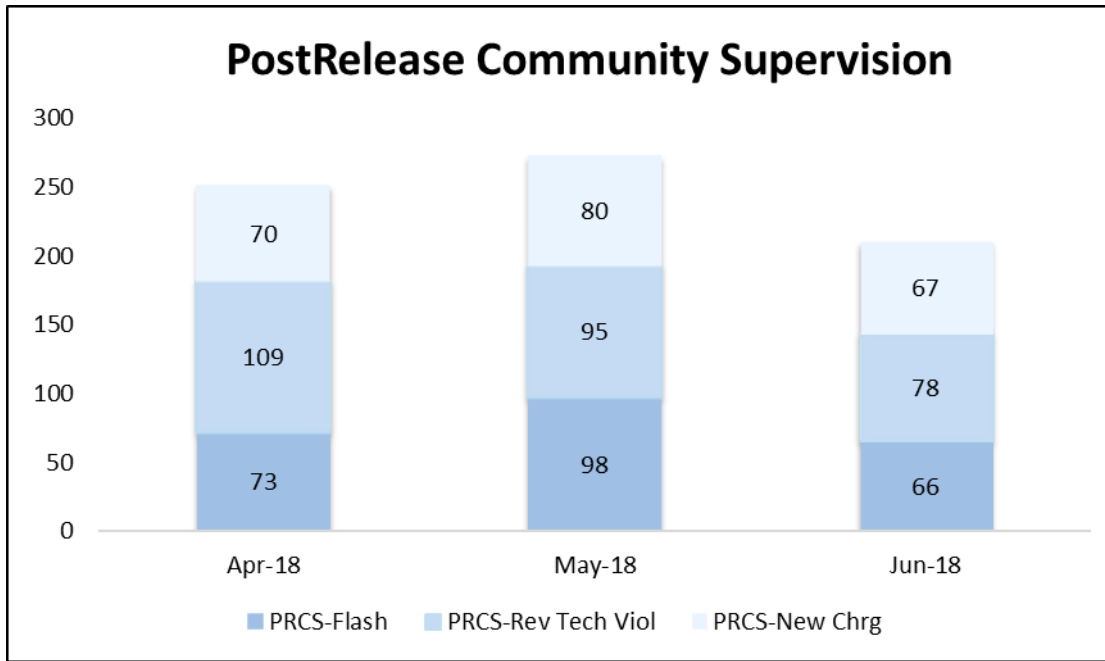
Petitions/ Court's Motions	%	Month Avg	CY 2018	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
				Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
A. Mandatory Supervision ("split")	4%	36	216	37	33	41	30	44	31						
B. Postrelease Community Supv	6%	168	1,008	198	150	141	187	190	142						
C. Parole	6%	57	339	60	55	54	50	74	46						
D. Felony Probation	71%	645	3,872	705	560	603	705	664	635	0	0	0	0	0	
o Petitions	36%	322	1,991	351	271	292	331	359	327						
o Court's Motion	36%	324	1,941	354	289	311	374	305	308						
E. TOTAL	100%	906	5,435	1,000	798	839	972	972	854	0	0	0	0	0	



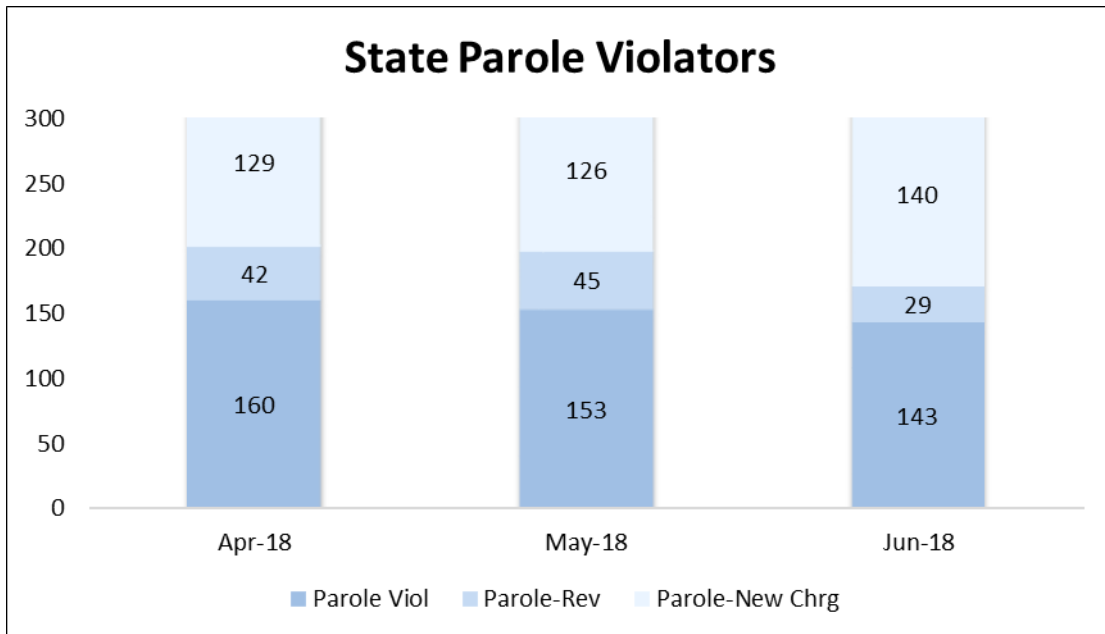
AVG Monthly PRCS Violators Booked	Mental Health Treatment			AVG Monthly Population of PC 1170(h)
149.00 per month	<i>Open Cases</i>	<i>New Cases</i>	<i>Rec. Psy. Drugs</i>	464.00 Serving an average of 186.20 days
Average Length of Stay 58.70	<b>1849</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>945</b>	
	<i>Sick Calls</i>	<i>Dr. Visits</i>	<i>Off Site Dr. Visits</i>	
	<b>7810</b>	<b>6461</b>	<b>214</b>	



- Total number of PC 1170 (h) offenders (non-violent, non-serious, non-sex offenders) sentenced to the Orange County Jails as a new commitment. Includes both straight and split sentences.



- Total number of Post-Release Community Supervision offenders booked on a 1) PC 3454(c) flash incarceration; 2) PC3455(a) – revoked for technical violation; and 3) for new charges.



- Total number of state parole violators booked on a 1) PC3056(a) parole violation only; 2) received jail time as a result of a parole revocation hearing; and 3) any new offense(s) including 1170(h) charges.



The Public Defender’s office takes its duty to help our clients reduce recidivism very seriously. To that end, we continue to staff our unit with three experienced attorneys, two resource paralegals, an attorney clerk, and a staff specialist. In addition, non-dedicated staff assist with any investigation or clerical needs. Lawyers from the Writs & Appeals Unit are also available to assist lawyers in litigating issues on behalf of our clients.

In addition to handling the above matters, the Realignment team of attorneys have been active in filing Proposition 47 petitions to reduce felony drug and theft convictions to misdemeanors. This quarter, **714** petitions were filed, with significant benefit to the clients. The team has also filed for dismissals and reductions of certain marijuana charges pursuant to Proposition 64 with a total of **44** petitions filed.

The overall number of Post-release Community Supervision (PCS), Mandatory Supervision (MS), and parole cases remained fairly steady for this quarter:

<b>PCS Cases Opened</b>	<b>MS Cases Opened</b>	<b>Parole Cases Opened</b>	<b>Total Court Appearances (includes PCS, MS and Parole)</b>	<b>Contested Hearings</b>
<b>514</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>1525</b>	<b>30</b>

Our two dedicated resource paralegals work closely with clients to help them acclimate in society after release from prison. Our paralegals attend and present at fairs and clinics in the community where they assist clients with obtaining resources to help lower recidivism rates. Paralegals also staff expungement clinics and assist clients with resources for expungement relief and assistance via Prop. 47 and Prop. 64. Our paralegals also continue to collaborate with OC Probation, the Division of Adult Parole Operations (DAPO) of the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR), Sheriff’s Department (OCSD), and Health Care Agency (HCA). On a weekly basis, they visit the day reporting centers run by OC Probation and DAPO. In addition, they work with the OCSD on the “All In” re-entry program to assist realignment clients in connecting with services and addressing their criminogenic factors.

Our paralegals assist our clients with the often arduous application process to obtain valid forms of identification, including driver’s licenses, birth certificates, and immigration documents. They also assist with General Relief, food stamp benefits, and Medi-Cal for clients. Our paralegals further help our clients with obtaining housing, sober living and drug treatment, and mental health resources. Our paralegals are specifically trained to assist our veteran clients obtain military assistance, as well.





Our paralegals provide assistance to our Realignment clients in the form of jail visits, phone calls, and resource referrals. They also assist clients in obtaining forms of identification, including driver's licenses, birth certificates, and military ID. This helps our clients in their efforts to obtain housing and employment, further reducing their likelihood for recidivism.

<b>Client Jail Visits</b>	<b>Client Program Visits</b>	<b>Phone Calls (to/from clients)</b>	<b>Program and service referrals</b>	<b>Obtaining Valid Forms of Identification</b>
<b>34</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>143</b>



**Number of Petitions Filed**

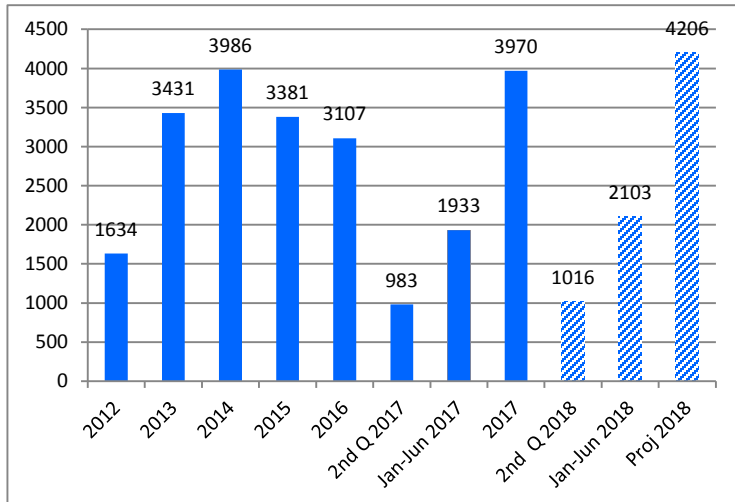
<b>Filings</b>	2nd Q 2018
PCS Petitions Filings (Estimate)	527
Active PCS Defendants	51
Warrant PCS Defendants	325

<b>Filings</b>	2nd Q 2018
MSV Petition Filings	183
Active MSV Defendants	64
Warrant MSV Defendants	301

<b>Filings</b>	2nd Q 2018
Parole Petitions Filings (Estimate)	148
Active Parole Defendants	11
Warrant Parole Defendants	0

**Set Court Proceedings**

**PCS Proceedings**



Post Release Community Supervision proceedings were up 3% in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2018 as compared to the same time frame of last year.

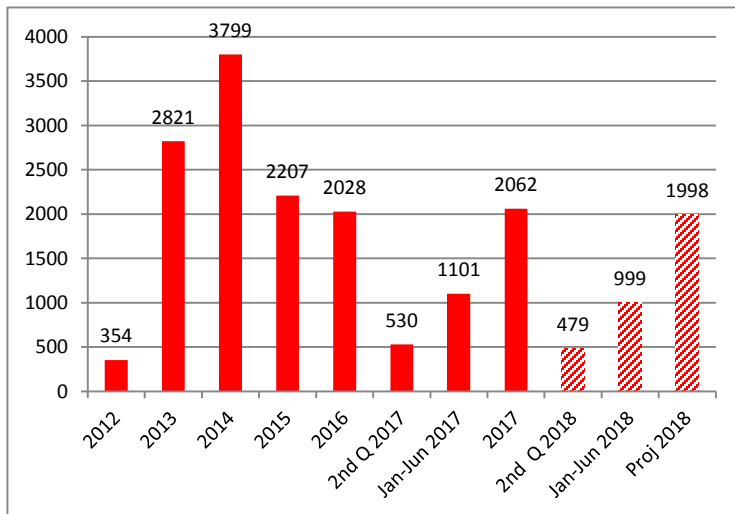
Current 2018 statistics for PCS proceedings indicate that the OCDA will appear in 6% more proceedings as 2017 statistics.

We are projected to appear in more Post Release Community Supervision proceedings in 2018 than in other previous years.

Petition Dispositions	2014	2015*	2016*	2nd Q 2017*	Jan-June 2017*	2017*	2nd Q 2018*	Jan-June 2018*	2018*	Proj Annual % Change
Dismissed	164	176	158	34	75	121	16	50	100	-17%
Sustained No Time	534	528	654	217	423	884	265	514	1028	16%
Sustained Serve Specified Time	1412	1001	1152	370	711	1539	480	952	1904	24%
PRCS Terminated	92	173	4	2	3	9	7	10	20	122%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2202</b>	<b>1878</b>	<b>1968</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>1212</b>	<b>2553</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>1526</b>	<b>3052</b>	<b>20%</b>

\* Dispositions and Petitions are still being updated.

**MSV Proceedings**



Mandatory Supervision Violation filings have decreased by 10% in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2018 as compared to the same time frame of last year.

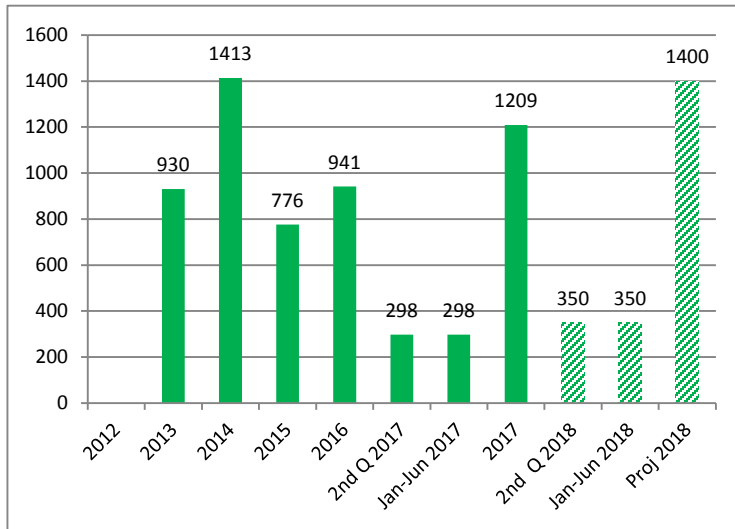
Current 2018 statistics for MSV proceedings indicate that the OCDA will appear in 3% fewer proceedings than in 2017.

It seems we have reached a plateau in relation to filings, proceedings, and dispositions.



Petition Dispositions	2015*	2016*	2nd Q 2017*	Jan-June 2017*	2017*	2nd Q 2018*	Jan-June 2018*	2018*	Jan-Mar % Change	Proj Annual % Change
Dismissed	14	25	5	11	21	2	6	12	-45%	-43%
Sustained No Time	37	35	13	22	39	16	28	56	27%	44%
Sustained Serve Specified Time	413	496	165	285	515	146	276	552	-3%	7%
Sustained Returned for Remaining Term	183	194	43	84	205	59	116	232	38%	13%
MSV Terminated - Sentence Deemed Complete	62	38	19	19	57	3	11	22	-42%	-61%
Prop 47 Reduced Cases - MSV Terminated	127	6	0	0	3	0	1	2	n/a	-33%
<b>Total</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>4%</b>

**Parole Proceedings**



AB 109 required the OCDA to handle Parole Violations beginning in July of 2013.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2018 saw an increase of 11% as compared to that same time frame in 2017.

Current 2018 statistics for Parole Violations indicate that the OCDA will appear in 15% more proceedings than in 2017.

Petition Dispositions	2015*	2016*	2nd Q 2017*	Jan-June 2017*	2017*	2nd Q 2018*	Jan-June 2018*	2018*	Proj Annual % Change
Dismissed	26	28	4	16	29	16	33	66	128%
Sustained No Time	4	1	2	3	3	0	0	0	-100%
Sustained Serve Specified Time	316	362	139	249	512	140	266	532	4%
Terminated	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a
<b>Total</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>10%</b>

**Data Sources**

The Office of the District Attorney (OCDA) tracks filings for Mandatory Supervision Violations in the DA Complaint Management System (CMS). This includes cases that go to warrant. However, resources are not available to track all filings for Post Release Community or Parole Violations; therefore, these numbers can only be estimated. The OCDA does track all proceedings/hearings scheduled for these AB 109 Violations.

The Central Justice Center handles all the Post Release Community Supervision (PCS) Violations. The PCS proceedings are heard in C58 on Wednesdays. They are also heard in CJ1, when defendant is in custody. There exists a backlog of PCS Violations dating back to 2013. The OCDA continues to develop tracking procedures for PCS Violations. Cases are most often not entered into the OCDA's CMS until a hearing is set. Cases are updated as new hearings are scheduled and dispositions and sentences are being entered into CMS.

Mandatory Supervision Violations (MSV) are heard in all courts. MSV hearings are part of the data exchange with VISION and are included in the automated data exchange between the OCDA and the Courts. Cases are updated as new hearings are scheduled and dispositions and sentences are being entered into CMS.

Parole Violations are heard at the Central Justice Center. They are heard in CJ1 on Thursdays. Cases are only entered into the OCDA's CMS once a hearing is set. Cases are updated as new hearings are scheduled and dispositions and sentences are being entered into CMS. We are aware of a lag in 2016 of entering parole violations. We are working on correcting the issue.

OCDA Representative

Howard Gundy  
Head of Court, Central Justice Center  
714-834-7613 [howard.gundy@ocda.ocgov.com](mailto:howard.gundy@ocda.ocgov.com)

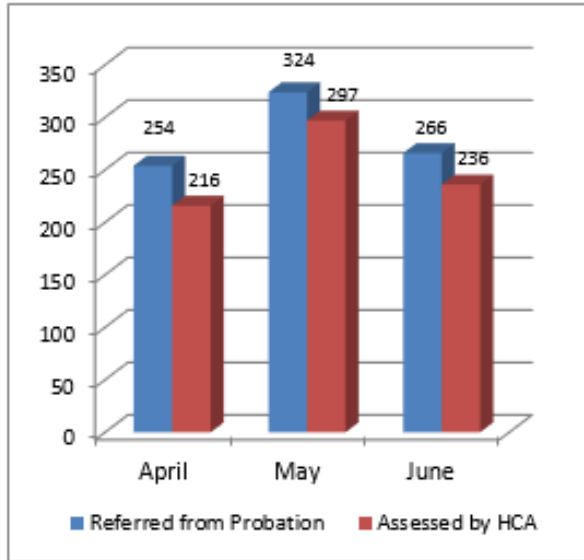
OCDA Data Expert

Katie J.B. Parsons, Ph.D.  
Research Manager  
714-623-0615 [katie.parsons@ocda.ocgov.com](mailto:katie.parsons@ocda.ocgov.com)

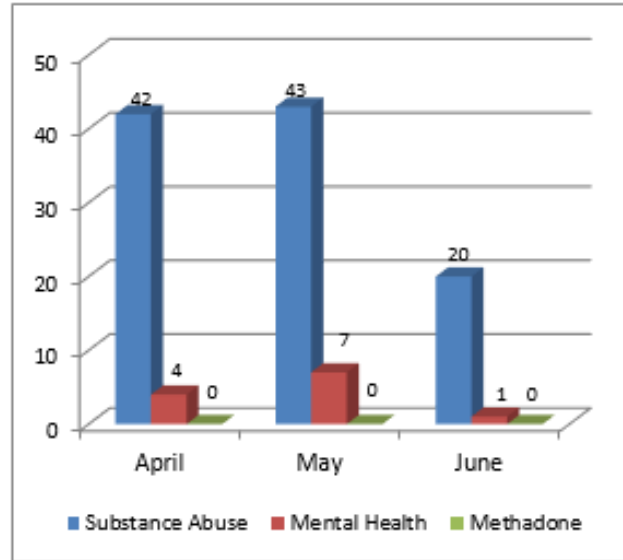


## Referrals and Admissions

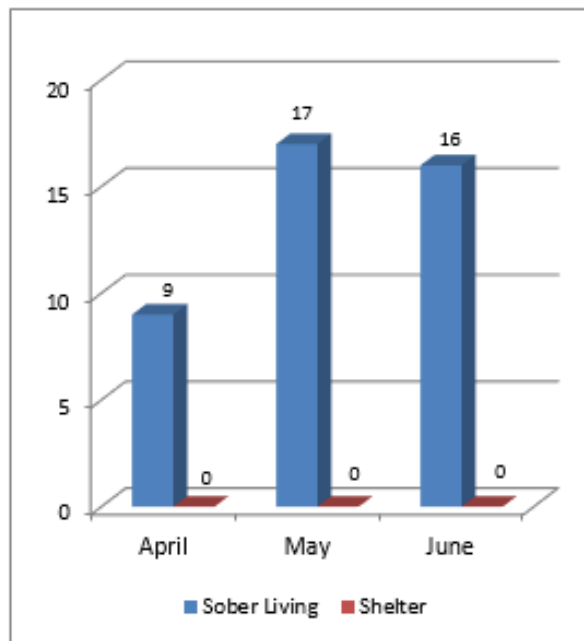
### Probation Referrals & HCA Assessments



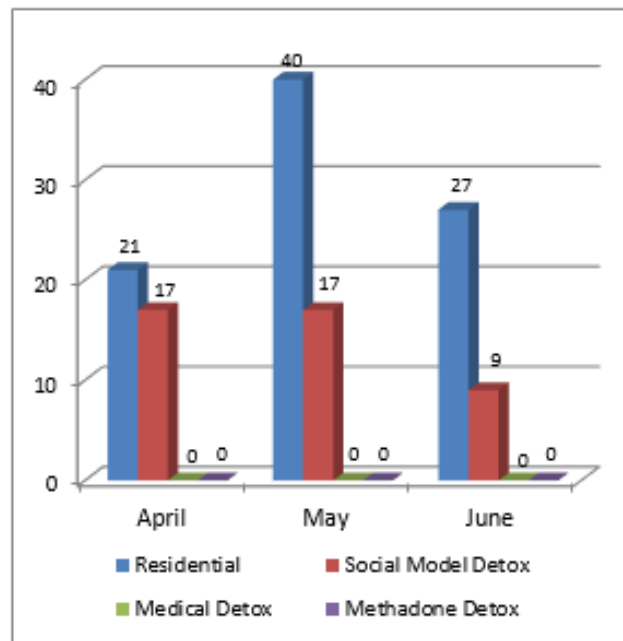
### Admitted to Outpatient Treatment



### Admitted to Housing



### Admitted to Residential Treatment/Detox





**AB 109 referrals and admissions to HCA Behavioral Health Services from April 2018 – June 2018:**

<b>Referrals Apr-Jun 2018</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Admissions Apr-Jun 2018</b>	<b>Total</b>
Outpatient SUD Tx	213	Outpatient SUD Tx	105
Residential SUD Tx	101	Residential SUD Tx	88
Social Model Detox	62	Social Model Detox	43
Medical Detox	2	Medical Detox	0
Methadone Detox	1	Methadone Detox	0
Methadone Maintenance	0	Methadone Maintenance	0
Vivitrol	34	Vivitrol	12
Mental Health Outpatient	21	Mental Health Outpatient	12
Psychiatrist	18	Psychiatrist	12
Full Service Partnership (FSP)	7	Full Service Partnership (FSP)	4
Shelter Beds	0	Shelter Beds	0
Sober Living	50	Sober Living	42
Moral Reconciliation Therapy	6	Moral Reconciliation Therapy	6
	515		324

**Behavioral Health Services:**

HCA continues to partner with Probation by providing behavioral health assessments, referrals and linkages, and services. During this quarter, there were 844 referrals received from probation. Of the total referrals received, 749 or 89% were assessed by HCA’s AB 109 screening team. Of those assessed, 515 referrals were made for services. Three hundred twenty-four or 62% of the referrals made resulted in admission. When a participant does not enroll in services probation is notified and the HCA AB 109 behavioral health team works with the probation officer to engage the participant into appropriate services.

Outpatient substance use services continue to be the most frequent treatment referral with 41% of referrals made for this service. Nine percent of the referrals were for mental health services, 20% for residential substance use treatment, 10% for sober living, 13% for detox, and 7% for Vivitrol.

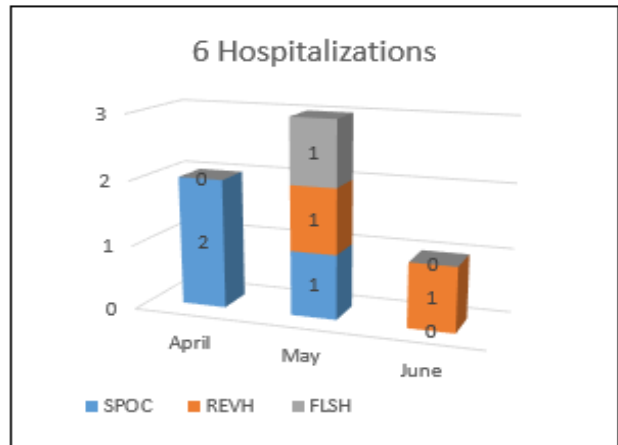
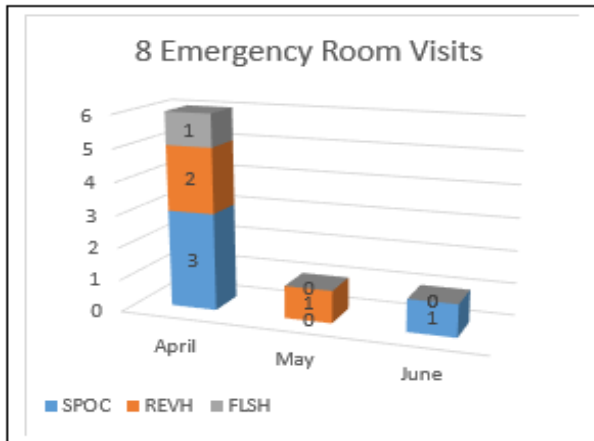
Residential treatment continues to be the only service that is difficult to access. Clients waiting for residential treatment are offered outpatient substance use services and a program is structured to meet the client’s treatment needs. If housing is an issue, clients are referred to sober living and are required to actively participate in outpatient services. To ensure a successful transition, clients are also offered Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT). Of the 50 referrals to sober living, 26 or 52% were for short term stays pending residential treatment admission. For residential treatment, 87% of the referrals made resulted in admission.



**Correctional Health Services:**

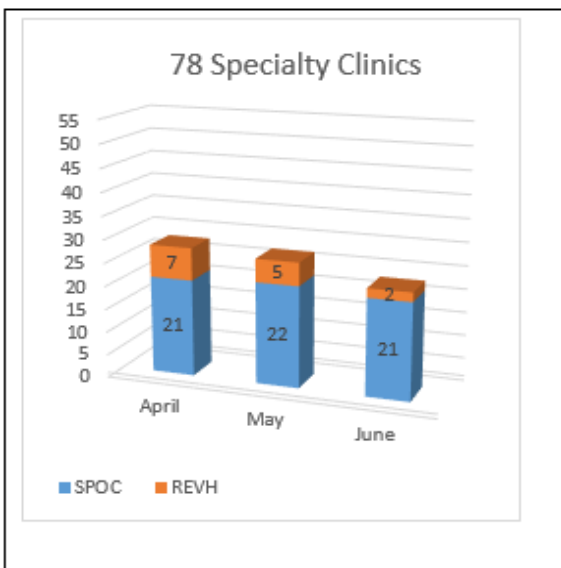
Partnering with BHS, Correctional Health staff administered Vivitrol to twenty (20) inmates prior to their release. Coordinated follow-up is arranged for these individuals to receive additional injections post-release via BHS out-patient services.

Fourteen (14) AB 109 inmates were either hospitalized or treated in the Emergency Department. This is an increase from the previous quarter reflecting thirteen (13) inmates.



All primary care physician services are provided within the jail; however, when an AB 109 inmate needs specialty services, they are transported to specialty medical clinics off-site (such as, Cardiology, Nephrology, Oncology, OB, Surgery, etc.). There are currently nearly 26 specialty clinic services available with 78 clinic visits completed during the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2018 for AB 109 inmates specifically. This equates to approximately 12% of specialty clinic services business—with only 11% of the total jail population being AB 109 status.

AB109 Type:	SPOC	REVH	Total Per Clinic
<b>Total Number of Appointments</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>14</b>	
Cardiology	3		3
Dermatology	1		1
Diagnostics	4		4
Dialysis	36		36
Endocrine	1		1
ENT	1		1
Gastroenterology	1		1
General Surgery Clinic	3	1	4
Hematology/Oncology	1		1
Ophthalmology		1	1
Oral Surgery	3	3	6
Orthopedics	8	6	14
OT	2		2
UTS		2	2
Vascular		1	1
			<b>78</b>

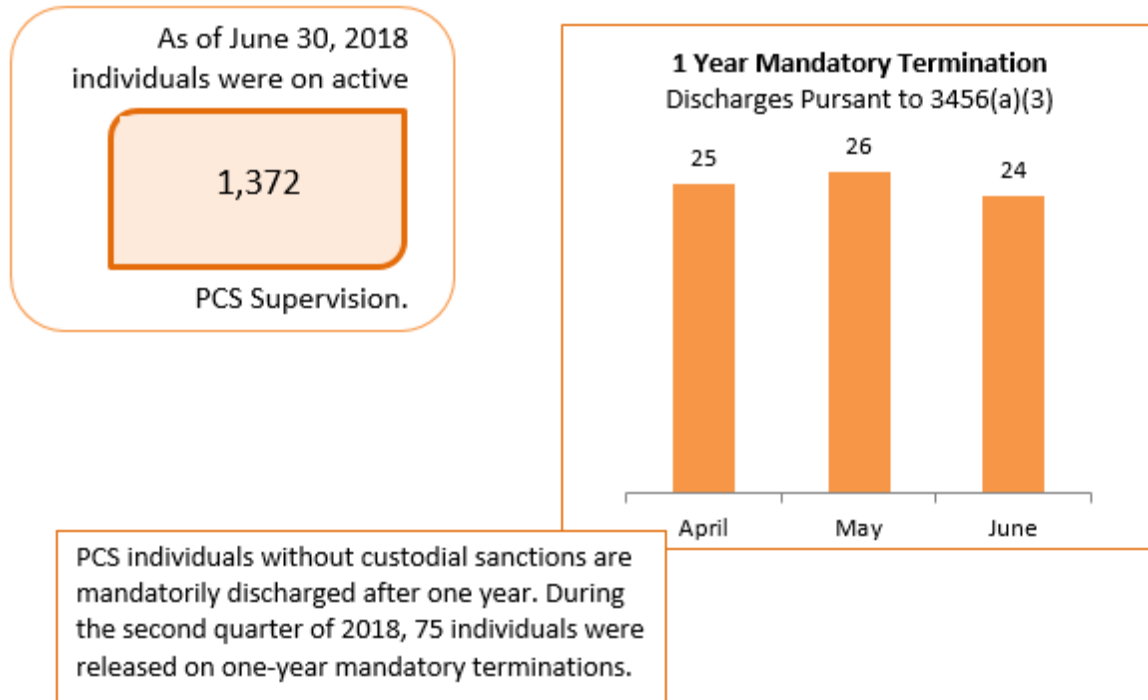


In-custody Correctional Health Services triages and screens every AB 109 inmate in the jail to determine their medical and mental health needs and subsequent treatment and medication plan. The volume of patients is reflected in the Sheriff’s section of this report, as all in-custody inmates on the Sheriff’s census are also managed by in-custody healthcare staff.



Since the inception of AB109 through June 30, 2018, OC Probation has supervised 7,778 former state prisoners.

### Postrelease Community Supervision



PCS Controlling Offense (All Felonies)	Person	Property	Drug	Weapons	Other
	12%	33%	33%	8%	14%

### Local Law Enforcement Collaboration

The OC Probation Department continues to collaborate with Local Law Enforcement by providing dedicated Deputy Probation Officers at Anaheim Police Department, Santa Ana Police Department and the Orange County Sheriff's Department.

### Mandatory Supervision

*Individuals with MS Convictions from October 1, 2011 through June 30, 2018 = 3,627*

Mandatory Supervision (MS) individuals are offenders sentenced under PC § 1170(h) who receive jail time followed by supervision. During the second quarter of 2018, 107 individuals were sentenced to MS. As of June 2018, 445 individuals are actively supervised while 372 individuals are on active warrant. In addition, 135 individuals were sentenced but are still in Orange County Jails – once released, OC Probation will supervise them.



Characteristics of 1,372 PCS Individuals	PCS Gender
87% are assessed as high risk to reoffend.	92% Males
94% have been supervised by Probation in the past.	
94% have had one or more prior Probation violations.	8% Females
85% had two or more prior Felony convictions.	

### Day Reporting Center (DRC)

207 Program Referrals*		155 Program Entries*		133 Program Discharges*	
<i>Referral Reason (%)</i>		<i>Risk Level at Entry (%)</i>		<i>Phase at Exit 1-3 (%)</i>	
Benefit to Participant	50%	High	61%	1	80%
Sanction	14%	Medium	22%	2	12%
Both	10%	Low	4%	3	5%
Unknown	26%	Not Assessed	13%	Intake/Orientation	3%

\* Includes West County DRC which opened 9/25/2017





# **Public Safety Realignment in Orange County**

**Annual Report 2017**



## **VISION STATEMENT**

**“Enhancing the quality of life of Orange County residents by promoting public safety, reducing recidivism and creating safer communities.”**

## **MISSION STATEMENT**

**The Mission of the Orange County Community Corrections Partnership is to enhance public safety by holding offenders accountable and reducing recidivism by utilizing fiscally responsible, quantifiable, evidence-based and promising practices that support victims and community restoration.**

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<b>OC Public Defender .....</b>	<b>45</b>
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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The County of Orange presents this 2017 Public Safety Realignment Annual Report which highlights the programs and collaborative investments made across county departments, courts, and local law enforcement entities. In line with the County's implementation plan, the programming in place supports the additional responsibilities under Realignment while also protecting public safety utilizing best practices in recidivism reduction. The information and data included covers the one-year period of October 2016 through September 2017, unless otherwise noted, and includes the contributions from the State of California Superior Court, Orange County Probation Department, Sheriff-Coroner's Department, Health Care Agency, District Attorney, Public Defender, Local Law Enforcement, and Community Based Organization.

In Fiscal Year 2016-17, the County of Orange received an allocation of \$77.2M in 2011 Public Safety Realignment funds from the State of California. Funds were distributed to the Sheriff-Coroner's Department, OC Probation, Health Care Agency, District Attorney, Public Defender and Local Law Enforcement Entities based on funds available and impact to operational costs from the increased responsibilities. Collectively, the County continues to work collaboratively across departments and partner agencies to address public safety concerns to create or expand programming to meet the needs of the supervised and jailed populations.

The collection and analysis of data continues to be an area of focus and review. In 2017, OC Probation noted a 13% increase in active supervision when compared to the prior year. In addition, petitions and court appearances for postrelease community (PCS) and mandatory (MS) supervision are increasing.

A major component of the data collection and analysis centers on recidivism. Recidivism data is a central metric to measuring the impacts of Realignment, effectiveness in programming, and efficiency in funding utilization. Orange County has collected recidivism data per the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) definition as follows:

*Recidivism is defined as a conviction of a new crime committed within three years of release from custody or committed within three years of placement on supervision for a previous criminal conviction.*

However, the Orange County Board of Supervisors (Board) adopted a definition for recidivism which expands the scope to include not only sustained parole or probation violations but also new lawful arrests and those sentenced to programs not considered a conviction per PC1000 (drug diversion) and PC1210 (non-violent drug possession).

*Recidivism is defined as a conviction of a new crime committed within three years of release from custody or committed within three years of placement on supervision for a previous criminal conviction or a sustained parole or probation violation of the underlying offense, or any new lawful arrest whether or not it*



*leads to imprisonment in any penal institution. Recidivism also includes those who are sentenced to programs which are not considered a conviction under PC 1000 (drug diversion) and PC 1210 (non-violent drug possession offense).*

The partnership stakeholders is working to put systems in place that will allow for the collection of data and facilitate metrics to meet both definitions of recidivism in the near future.

## Overview

In 2011, Assembly Bill (AB) 109 was enacted to address the overcrowding in California's 33 prisons and alleviate the State's financial crisis. The law, effective October 1, 2011, also known as 2011 Public Safety Realignment, mandates that individuals sentenced to non-serious, non-violent or non-sex offenses serve their sentences in county jails instead of state prison. Realignment made some of the largest and most pivotal changes to the criminal justice system in California. In short, Realignment transferred the responsibility for supervision of felons (excluding high-risk sex offenders) released from prison whose commitment offenses are statutorily defined as non-serious and non-violent to the 58 counties. Offenders convicted after October 1, 2011 who have no current or prior statutorily defined serious, violent, or sex-offense convictions serve time locally (regardless of length of sentence) with the possibility of community supervision in place of time spent in custody.

Realignment established the PCS classification of supervision, altered the parole revocation process placing more responsibility in local jurisdictions, gave local law enforcement the freedom to manage offenders in a more cost-effective manner, and charged the Community Corrections Partnerships (CCPs) with planning and implementing Realignment in each county as of October 1, 2011. Also, effective July 1, 2013, parole violations are housed, prosecuted and tried locally. Realignment created an unprecedented opportunity for all 58 California counties to determine an appropriate level of supervision and services to address both the needs and risks of individuals released from prison and local jails into the community.

The following is summary of the Realignment Legislation:

- **Redefined Felony Sentencing**

Individuals convicted of certain felonies on or after October 1, 2011 may be sentenced to Orange County Jail for more than 12 months. Individuals sentenced under Penal Code (PC) § 1170(h) can receive a sentence that falls within a low, middle or upper term of incarceration based on their specific offense. Some felony offenses - serious, violent and sex offenses - are excluded from sentencing under 1170(h) and thus will be sentenced to state prison time. Pursuant to 1170(h) an individual convicted of a non-serious, non-violent, non-sex offense may be sentenced to serve that entire time in county jail, or may be sentenced to serve that time split between county jail and Mandatory Supervision (MS). Offenders sentenced to MS are also supervised by OC Probation.

- **Postrelease Community Supervision**

Those released from state prison on or after October 1, 2011 who had been incarcerated for a non-serious offense, pursuant to PC § 1192.7(c), a non-violent offense, pursuant to PC § 667.5(c), or a sex offender deemed not high-risk, as defined by California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, were released to a local jurisdiction based on their county of residence at time of conviction for supervision under PCS. These individuals may have prior violent or serious offenses, or be registered sex offenders. PCS supervision cannot exceed three years.

- **Custody Credits**

With the enactment of Realignment, PC § 4019 was amended to allow for those sentenced to county jail to receive pre and post-sentence conduct credit of two days for every four days actually spent in custody; resulting in sentences being served more quickly if the inmate receives the maximum conduct credits. This is the same conduct credit offenders receive when serving time in state prison.

- **Alternative Custody Program**

SB 1266 allows for non-serious, non-violent and non-sex offenders to serve part of their sentence in a non-custodial facility such as a residential home, non-profit drug-treatment program or transitional-care facility. Alternative custody is an integral part in reintegrating these individuals back into their community.

- **2016 Legislation**

Senate Bill (SB) 266 - Probation and Mandatory Supervision: Flash Incarceration. This Bill amended Section 1203; amended and added to Section 4019; and added Section 1203.35. SB266 allows a court to authorize the use of flash incarceration, as defined, to detain the offender in county jail for not more than 10 days for a violation of his or her conditions of probation or mandatory supervision, as specified. These provisions would not apply to persons convicted of certain drug possession offenses. The bill will, until January 1, 2021, allow a person to receive credits earned for a period of flash incarceration pursuant to these provisions if his or her probation or mandatory supervision is revoked.

## **Community Corrections Partnership**

The Orange County Community Corrections Partnership (OCCCP) was established with the enactment of the California Community Corrections Performance Incentives Act of 2009 (SB 678) and serves as a collaborative group charged with advising on the implementation of SB 678 funded initiatives and Realignment programs.

Chaired by the Chief Probation Officer, the OCCCP oversees the Realignment process and advises the Board in determining funding and programming for the various components of the plan. The OCCCP includes an Executive Committee which, pursuant to bylaws adopted by the OCCCP consists of the following voting members: the Chief

Probation Officer; the County Sheriff; the District Attorney; a Chief of Police; the Public Defender; and the Director of County Social Services or Mental Health or Alcohol and Drug Services (as determined by the Board). The original Public Safety Realignment Plan, along with the update, was developed by OCCCP members, their designees, and other key partners.

For 2017, the OCCCP consisted of the following voting members:

**Steve Sentman**, Chief Probation Officer (Chair)

**Sandra Hutchens**, Sheriff

**Tony Rackauckas**, District Attorney

**Sharon Petrosino**, Public Defender

**Mary Hale**, Health Care Agency

**Todd Elgin**, Chief of Police, Garden Grove

The implementation of the Realignment legislation tasked the OCCCP to develop and recommend a plan for consideration and adoption by the Board. The OCCCP's original plan, required by Realignment, outlined multifaceted strategies to meet Realignment implementation and developed system goals to guide Realignment in Orange County through each passing year and was adopted by the Board on October 18, 2011.

Updates to the County of Orange plan were submitted to the BSCC through FY 2014-15. Implementation Plans of all 58 California counties are available through the BSCC at the following website:

[www.bscc.ca.gov/s\\_communitycorrectionspartnershipplans.php](http://www.bscc.ca.gov/s_communitycorrectionspartnershipplans.php)

Since implementation, the goals and objectives established by the OCCCP have remained consistent and guide the efforts of the OCCCP with regards to creating and maintaining a:

- Streamlined and efficient system to manage additional responsibilities under Realignment.
- System that protects public safety and utilizes best practices in recidivism reduction.
- System that effectively utilizes alternatives to pre-trial and post-conviction incarceration where appropriate.

Below are some of the notable achievements in 2017 for the County of Orange for the goals and objectives outlined by the OCCCP. Further in the report, each department/entity involved has included a summary highlighting their programs addressing Public Safety Realignment.

- A dedicated Community Corrections Partnership Coordinator position was created to support effective implementation of public safety programs across agencies and acts as multi-agency coordinator for OCCCP activities and/or special projects.

- The OC Health Care Agency was awarded a grant to establish a Community Support and Recovery Center that will serve as a reentry center upon release from jail for offenders with behavioral health challenges.
- OC Probation opened a second Day Reporting Center opened adjacent to the Probation Office in Westminster to increase accessibility for those under supervision to meet reporting requirements and access services.
- OC Probation continued to provide data on sanctions, programs and services, and risk/needs data to Public Policy Institute of California for inclusion in a multi-county study in collaboration with the BSCC. The report was issued in December 2017.
- The County of Orange, through their analysis of the nationwide Stepping Up Initiative, analyzed and identified gaps or needs in programming and services to best serve the reentry population and reduce recidivism. The programs and services were identified in the 2017 Strategic Financial Plan.

## Funding

Public Safety Realignment (AB 109) provides a dedicated and permanent revenue stream through a portion of Vehicle License Fees (\$12) and State sales tax (1.0625%). This is outlined in trailer bills AB 118 and SB 89. Funding became constitutionally guaranteed by California voters under the passage of Proposition 30 in 2012.

The funding formula adopted by the State has changed dramatically from the initial implementation. The Realignment Allocation Committee (RAC), formed by the California State Association of Counties, established the AB 109 allocation methodology framework for Base Allocation and Growth Funding with both formulas containing factors weighted as follows:

### Base Allocation

- Caseload (45%): recognizes the quantifiable impacts 2011 Realignment had on public safety services and consists of PC 1170(h) jail inmates, the MS and PCS population, and felony probation caseloads.
- Crime and Population (45%): include general county costs, the costs of diversion programs not otherwise captured in caseload data, adult population and the number of serious crimes.
- Special Factors (10%): socioeconomic and other unique factors that affect a county's ability to implement Realignment, such as, poverty and the impact of state prisons on host counties.





## Growth Funding

- Probation (80%): rewards success and improvement in probation outcomes, factors include the number of non-failed probationers and improvement in the success rate.
- Incarceration (20%): rewards success and improvement in reducing prison incarcerations, factors include reducing the number of felons admitted to state prison, reducing felons admitted to prison as a 2<sup>nd</sup> strikers, and success measured by the per capita rate of prison admissions.

In compliance with Government Code (GC) 30029.07 and beginning with growth attributed to FY 2015-16 revenues, 10% of the Growth Funds received are to be used to fund a Local Innovation Account for the County. Additional funding of this account is received from similar growth funding from other realigned public safety programs with the primary funding being AB 109. Funds in this account must be used for activities otherwise allowable per the realigned public safety programs included in the funding with expenditures determined and approved by the Board.

For 2017, Orange County received a Base Allocation of \$74.3M (6.3939% of the State's total available funding) and \$2.6M (5.4195% of the State's total available funding) in Growth Funding net of the 10% of the Growth Funds received (\$293,000) used to fund the Local Innovation Account. Funds were allocated, as approved by the OCCCP and Board, to five County agencies (Sheriff-Coroner's Department, OC Probation, Health Care Agency, District Attorney, and Public Defender) and 20 Local Law Enforcement entities. Each of the agencies that received an allocation utilized Realignment monies for costs associated with local incarceration, Postrelease Community Supervision oversight, and other Realignment programmatic services, such as but not limited to:

- Short-term housing/shelter beds
- Sober Living
- Day Reporting Center
- Restorative Justice Services
- Bus Passes
- GPS Electronic Monitoring
- Adult Non-medical Detoxification Services Outpatient and Residential Services

Additionally, pursuant to GC 30027.8 (e)(3) with respect to costs associated with revocation proceedings involving persons subject to state parole and the Postrelease Community Supervision Act of 2011, the District Attorney and Public Defender Offices received a total of \$2.1M. In addition, the OCCCP was eligible and received a one-time grant of \$200,000 through the Corrections and Planning Grant Program. The OCCCP and Board have authorized the use of this money to fund research and training related to Realignment.

### FY 2016-17: Realignment (AB 109) Allocations

Department	Prior Year Carryover	FY 16-17 Base Allocation	FY 15-16 Growth Allocation	FY 16-17 Total Allocation
<b>Postrelease Community Supervision (PCS)/ Local Incarceration</b>				
Sheriff-Coroner	-	40,106,976	2,196,187	42,303,163
OC Probation	-	17,082,601	-	17,082,601
Health Care Agency (In-Custody)	-	8,912,661	299,420	9,212,081
Health Care Agency (Post-Custody)	-	6,684,496	-	6,684,496
Local Law Enforcement	671,256	742,722	-	1,413,978
District Attorney	-	371,361	127,418	498,779
Public Defender	-	371,361	15,037	386,398
<b>Subtotal PCS/Local Incarceration</b>	<b>671,256</b>	<b>74,272,178</b>	<b>2,638,063</b>	<b>77,581,497</b>
<b>One-time Funds</b>				
Community Corrections Partnership	797,044	200,000	-	997,044
<b>Subtotal One-time</b>	<b>797,044</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>997,044</b>
<b>District Attorney/Public Defender PCS Representation</b>				
District Attorney	14,047	913,244	117,824	1,045,116
Public Defender	912,237	913,244	117,824	1,943,306
<b>Total DA/PD PCS</b>	<b>926,285</b>	<b>1,826,488</b>	<b>235,648</b>	<b>2,988,421</b>
<b>Total Allocation</b>	<b>2,394,584</b>	<b>76,298,666</b>	<b>2,873,711</b>	<b>81,566,962</b>

The County's anticipated funding allocations for FY 2017-18 are consistent with the methodology used for the distribution of FY 2016-17. Estimated amounts for the FY 2017-18 Base and Growth Allocations are \$79.4M and \$5.4M, respectively, net of the 10% allocated to the Local Innovation Fund (\$605,553) per GC 30029.07. The table below shows the allocations projected for FY 2017-18:

### FY 2017-18: Estimated Realignment (AB 109) Allocations

Department	Prior Year Carryover	FY 17-18 Base Allocation	FY 16-17 Growth Allocation	FY 17-18 Total Allocation
<b>Postrelease Community Supervision (PCS)/ Local Incarceration</b>				
Sheriff-Coroner	-	42,850,055	2,997,389	45,847,444
OC Probation	-	17,314,596	1,198,956	18,513,552
Health Care Agency (In-Custody)	-	9,522,235	653,976	10,176,211
Health Care Agency (Post-Custody)	-	7,141,675	490,482	7,632,157
District Attorney	-	793,520	54,498	848,018
Public Defender	-	793,520	54,498	848,018
Local Law Enforcement	-	793,520	-	793,520
CCP Coordinator (CEO Office)	-	142,833	-	142,833
<b>Subtotal PCS/Local Incarceration</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>79,351,954</b>	<b>5,449,799</b>	<b>84,801,753</b>
<b>One-time Funds</b>				
Community Corrections Partnership	997,044	200,000	-	1,197,044
<b>Subtotal One-time</b>	<b>997,044</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,197,044</b>
<b>District Attorney/Public Defender PCS Representation</b>				
District Attorney	50,331	967,140	173,074	1,190,544
Public Defender	1,293,863	967,140	173,074	2,434,076
<b>Total DA/PD PCS</b>	<b>1,344,194</b>	<b>1,934,279</b>	<b>346,147</b>	<b>3,624,620</b>
<b>Total Allocation</b>	<b>2,341,238</b>	<b>81,486,233</b>	<b>5,795,946</b>	<b>89,623,417</b>



## 2018 Objectives

The County of Orange has established the following key goals and objectives for 2018 based on identified needs of the population and direction provided by the OCCCP.

Funding received will be utilized to:

- Analyze current Realignment programs and impacts on public safety and the AB109 population.
- Begin to establish a framework/system to collect data that meets both the BSCC and OC Board's definition of recidivism.
- Provide successful transition from treatment to the community through Sober Living services.
- Increase efforts to address the needs for reentry services in the County of Orange with respect to referrals, treatment, housing or other supportive services.

The goals and objectives require collaboration and coordination across departments and, in some cases, outside entities. The OCCCP maintains oversight of the directions taken and may approve revisions to the funding as appropriate to meet their needs.

The following highlights the programs and efforts of the County of Orange departments and partner agencies to address the needs of the AB109 population.



## ***OC Superior Court***

### **Revocation of Community Supervision, Mandatory Supervision and Parole**

Consistent with Realignment the Court has assumed responsibility for Postrelease Community Supervision, Mandatory Supervision and Parole Revocation Hearings. Pursuant to California Rules of Court 4.541 and upon receipt of a petition for revocation of supervision from the supervising agency or a request for warrant, the Court will accept and file the matter for action. The Court will prescribe the hearing dates and times within the required time frames, unless time is waived or the Court finds good cause to continue the matter. The Court will provide a hearing officer, courtroom facility, interpreter services and the means to produce a record. The Court will comply with reporting requirements to local and state agencies as defined.

## ***OC Probation***

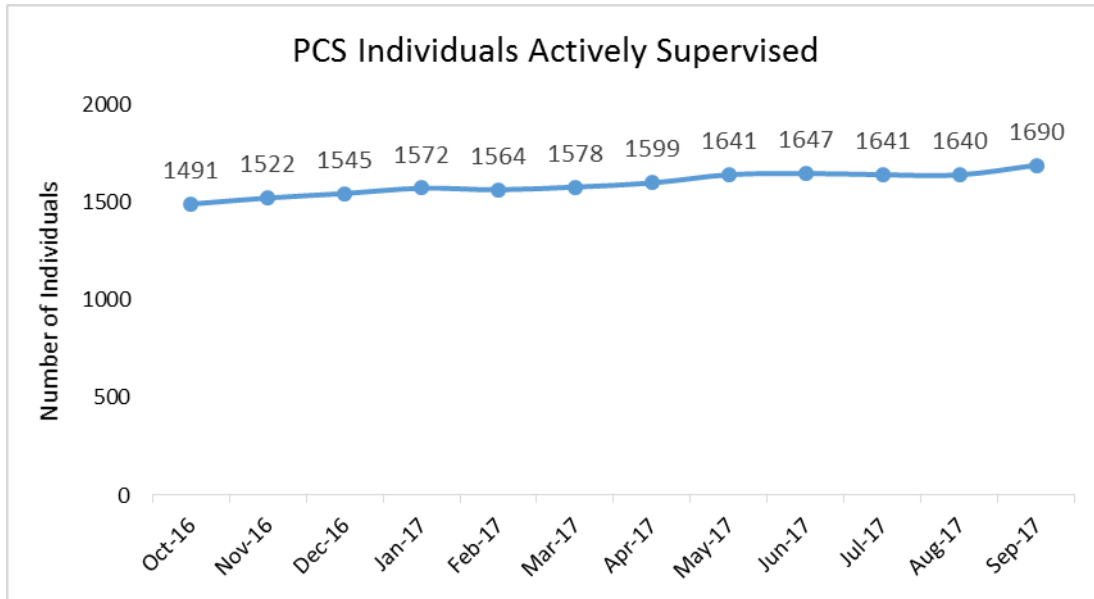


### **Types of Supervision**

With the implementation of Realignment, the Orange County Probation Department (OC Probation) became responsible for supervising two additional categories of offenders: 1) Postrelease Community Supervision (PCS) and 2) Mandatory Supervision (MS). Effective September 2015, these two populations are supervised by the AB109 Field Services Division. The third and largest supervision group includes offenders granted probation by the Court. Formal probationers have a prison sentence that is suspended as long as the offender consistently follows the terms and conditions for the duration of time under supervision.

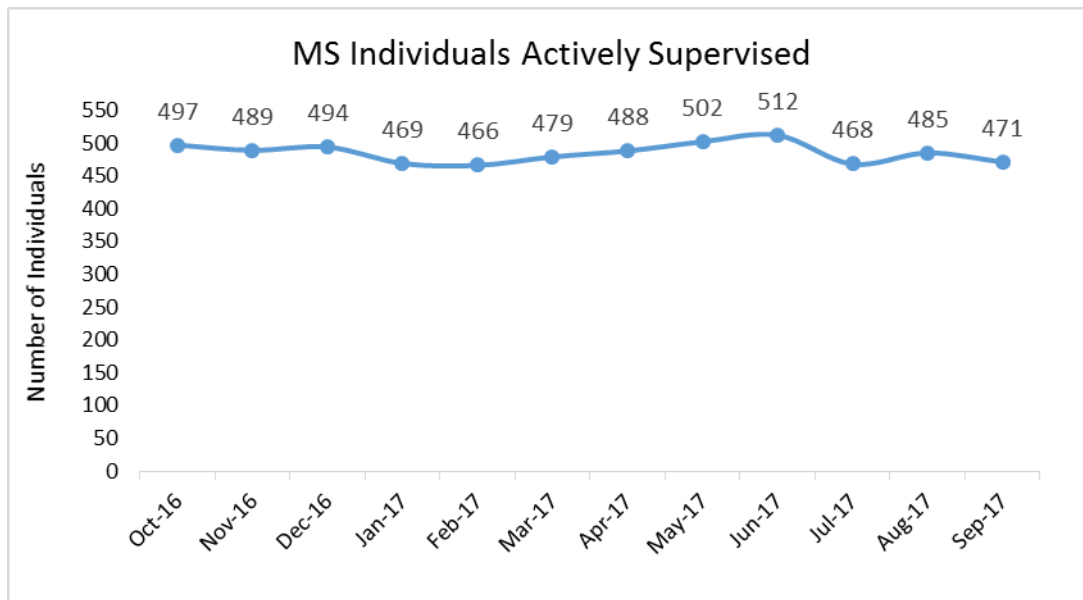
#### Postrelease Community Supervision

Since the inception of AB109 through September 30, 2017, a total of 7,057 former state prisoners have been released to OC Probation. As of September 30, 2017, 1,690 were on active supervision, an increase of 13% from October 2016. Ninety percent are male and 35-years-old on average. Since October 1, 2011 through September 30, 2017, a total of 4,643 have completed PCS. Of those, 2,710 were mandatorily terminated after one year while 1,933 were discharged for other reasons or transferred to other counties. There were 724 individuals with an active warrant status including 353 ICE Warrants.



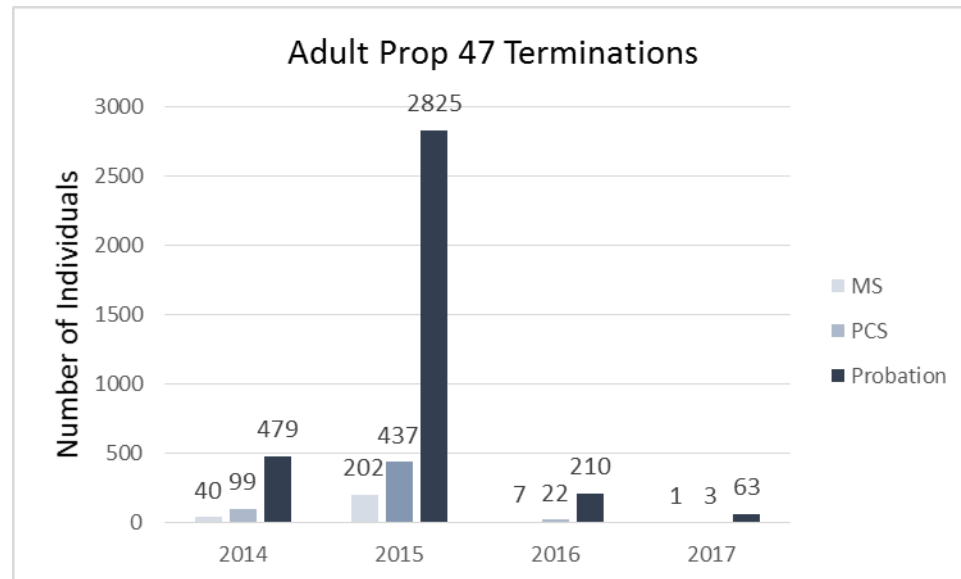
**Mandatory Supervision**

Since the implementation of Realignment, 3,406 individuals have been sentenced to MS. Previously these individuals would have been sentenced to state prison, but now complete a combination of local incarceration and a period of community supervision. These clients receive supervision services that closely resemble those clients placed on formal probation. Violations of MS are handled like probation violations, in that they are returned to court for a formal hearing and disposition. As of September 30, 2017, 471 are actively supervised (excluding 357 offenders who are out on warrants) and 163 are still in custody. The remaining 2,415 have been terminated or discharged from supervision.



## Proposition 47

As of September 30, 2017, 4,388 individuals whose qualifying offenses were reduced to misdemeanors were terminated from supervision by OC Probation due to Proposition 47. Formal probation had the highest population decrease with 3,577 individuals terminated from supervision followed by PCS (561) and MS (250).



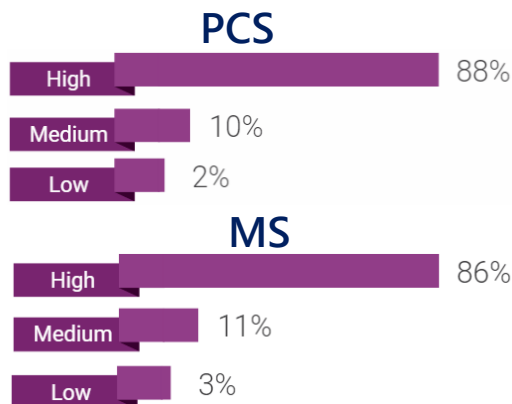
## Assessments

In accordance with evidence-based practices known to reduce recidivism, OC Probation utilizes a risk/needs assessment instrument as the foundation for supervision and case planning decisions. In 2012, following an updated validation study of the tool by the Council of State Governments (CSG), the department implemented CSG's recommended changes to improve the instrument's predictive ability. This objective assessment assists officers in determining the appropriate level of supervision based on the offender's risk of reoffending and in identifying their service needs to help reduce that risk, thereby enabling OC Probation to allocate resources effectively and efficiently.

In practice, the Deputy Probation Officer (DPO) completes a risk/needs assessment on every client on their caseload and develops a case plan addressing "criminogenic needs"- dynamic factors that are strongly correlated with crime risk.<sup>1</sup> The risk/needs assessment determines the level of supervision that is necessary and identifies the type of evidence-based treatment and services that are needed to be successful on supervision (reducing the risk of reoffending and increasing pro-social functioning and self-sufficiency). Typically, the DPO conducts a reassessment every six months and updates the supervisory case plan based on any changes in risk level and in needs for services.

<sup>1</sup> Latessa, E., Lowenkamp, C. (2005). What are Criminogenic Needs and Why are they Important? *Community Corrections: Research and Best Practices*. 1-2. [http://ojj.la.gov/ojj/files/What\\_Are\\_Criminogenic\\_Needs.pdf](http://ojj.la.gov/ojj/files/What_Are_Criminogenic_Needs.pdf)

The risk/needs assessment tool assigns weighted scores to each factor on the instrument in order to obtain an overall risk classification. Risk classification is assigned as high, medium or low. As of September 30, 2017, the majority of individuals are classified as high risk (PCS 88%; MS 86%). There are ten risk factors on the assessment tool, five of those factors carry the highest correlation of risk with subsequent new law violations.



### Continuum of Graduated Interventions and Sanctions for Violations of Postrelease Community Supervision

Penal Code (PC) 3450, known as the Postrelease Community Supervision Act of 2011 reaffirms its commitment to reducing recidivism among criminal offenders. PC 3450 supports the use of evidence-based sanctions and programming to improve community safety. Evidence-based correctional sanctions and programming encompass a range of custodial and noncustodial responses to criminal or noncompliant offender activity.

With this in mind, OC Probation developed a continuum of interventions and graduated sanctions. Deputy Probation Officers consider a wide range of supervision options with the understanding that detention for technical violations does not always result in improved outcomes or reduced recidivism.<sup>2</sup> Programming and treatment options are as important to supervision as enforcement activities with the understanding that jail (custody) manages risk well but it does nothing to reduce risk once an offender is released into the community.<sup>3</sup> Deputy Probation Officers have a broad discretion and will determine when to properly implement graduated interventions and sanctions and when to effectively utilize secure detention after prior interventions or sanctions have failed and/or when the safety of the individual, others, or the community are at risk.

Promoting swift, certain, and graduated responses to technical violations of supervision is an evidence-based, research-supported strategy that is both consistent and fair.<sup>4</sup> The objectives of graduated interventions and sanctions for both technical violations of supervision and subsequent new law violations are: make sanctions proportionate to the seriousness of the violation and to hold the offender accountable; assert sufficient control and properly manage the risk that the offender presents to the community; and facilitate the offender’s continued progress in changing behavior to achieve ongoing compliance, successful completion of supervision, and future law-abiding behavior.

<sup>2</sup> Pew Center on States, Public Safety Performance Project (2012) Time Served: The High Cost, Low return on Longer Prison Terms.

<sup>3</sup> Edward Latessa Ph.D. Keynote Address: What Works and What Doesn’t Work in Reducing Recidivism at the CA State Association of Counties (CSAC), CA State Sheriffs Association (CSSA), and Chief Probation Officers of CA (CPOC) 4th Annual Conference on Public Safety Realignment, Sacramento CA (January 22, 2015)

<sup>4</sup> Taxman, Fayes et.al. (2004) Tools of the Trade: A Guide to Incorporating Science into Practice National Institute of Corrections US Department of Justice and Maryland department of Public Safety and Correctional Services





## Flash Incarcerations

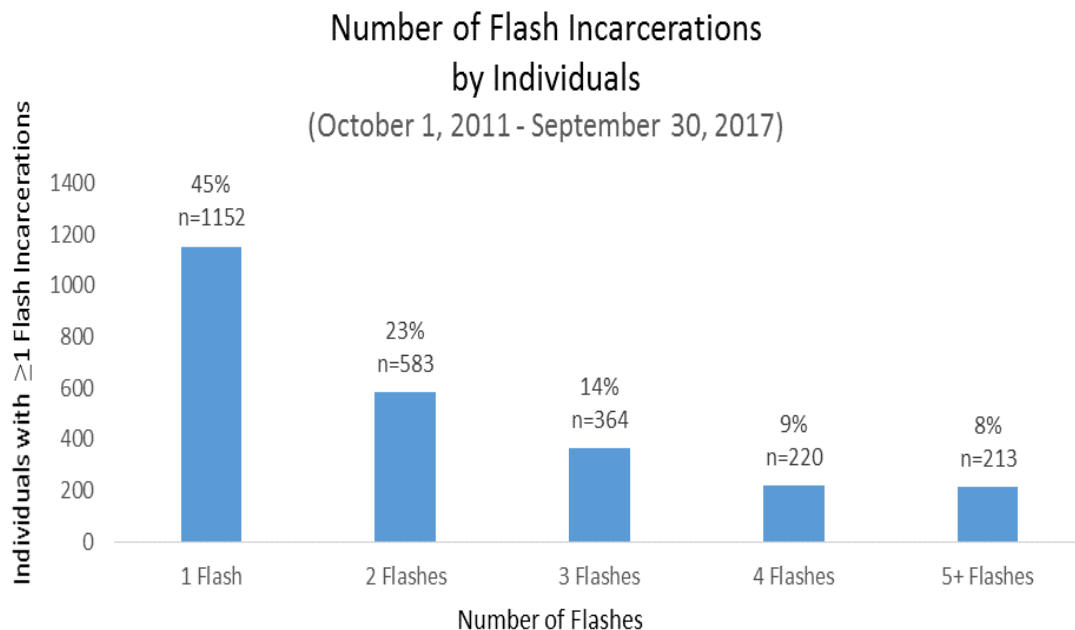
Flash incarceration is an intermediate sanction tool. It is utilized by DPOs to arrest individuals for lesser new law violations and/or technical violations, such as, positive drug tests, absconding, etc. The detention period of up to 10 days maximum is intended to deliver a swift and certain sanction while minimizing the impact on the individual's success in the community.

Previously unique to the PCS population, flash incarceration now applies to the MS and General Supervision populations after the passage of SB266. SB266 and subsequent Penal Code Section 1203.35 authorizing Flash for both the MS and General Supervision populations, however, was not retroactive. In contrast to PCS individuals who are immediately eligible for flash upon release from prison, the Court must first authorize the use of flash for MS and General Supervision individuals. In addition, an offender must formally agree to and "waive" his or her rights to formal due process in order to be eligible. This can only occur via a formal Court hearing, such as, at the time of original sentencing or when a formal petition has been filed either for violation or modification of terms and conditions.

The process has limited the number of MS and General Supervision offenders eligible for flash. Although SB266 authorized flash incarcerations for MS and Probationers as of January 1, 2017, there have not been any MS flashes and only 5 flashes for the General Supervision population through September 30, 2017.

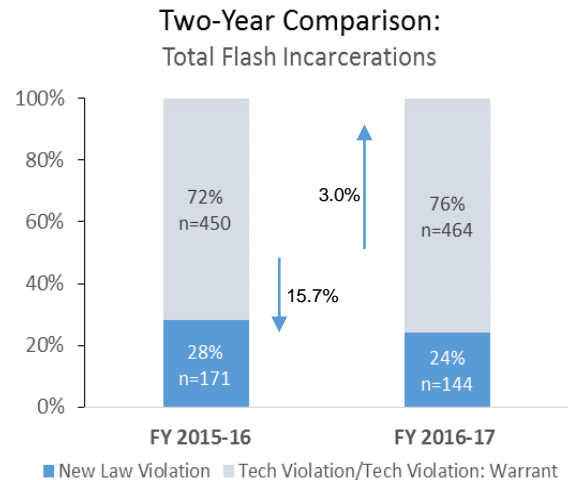
### PCS Flash Incarcerations

Since the inception of Realignment through September 30, 2017, 2,532 PCS individuals (35.9%) received at least one flash incarceration, totaling 5,634 flashes, averaging 9.22 days.





Overall, the total number of flash incarcerations decreased by 2.0% from FY 2015-16 (n=621) as compared to FY 2016-17 (n=608). Flashes for new law violations, either felony or misdemeanor, decreased for this same time period by 15.7%, while technical violations increased by 3%. Recent changes in California law (Proposition 47 and Proposition 64) downgraded many crimes from felonies to misdemeanors and misdemeanors to infractions. This may have affected the number of flashes for new law violations. As a result, there was a small increase in individuals who were flashed for a technical violation, such as a positive drug test, and a considerable decrease in those flashed for a new law violation.



## Re-entry Team

OC Probation's re-entry team consists of six DPOs and one Supervising Probation Officer. The re-entry team identifies individuals recently placed on PCS and/or MS as well as those serving custody commitments due to violations of supervision. OC Probation collaborates with HCA's Behavioral Health caseworkers and assessment team whom are embedded at OC Probation's field offices. The HCA assessment team facilitates the referral and enrollment of the individual into treatment programs which are free of charge to the participant.

The team partners with the Orange County Sheriff Department's (OCSD) Inmate Services unit to educate and assist individuals currently in jail serving custody commitments. Classes are provided by three of the OC Probation re-entry DPOs on a regular basis in all of the OCSD jail facilities. The classes address treatment and program options including other services that prepare the individual for successful community re-entry, increase individual accountability, rehabilitation and public safety. Classes provided in 2017 included Probation 101, Back-on-Track and Celebrate Freedom. In 2017, 16 classes were taught to 210 in-custody individuals. In addition, the re-entry DPO's participated in OCSD's new All-In program which is a collaboration between OCSD, OC Public Defender, OC Probation and Working Wardrobes. In 2017, 55 participants were enrolled in the All-In program, of those, 44 graduated—an 80% success rate.

In addition to the classes taught in-custody, the team's outreach efforts include a basic needs assessment. Clothing, such as, shoes, undergarments, pants, shirts, sweatshirts and hygiene kits are provided to individuals released on PCS and MS. Food vouchers are made available to individuals along with referrals to Waste Not OC Coalition. Transportation is provided via bus passes. Furthermore, re-entry DPOs can, if necessary, transport individuals throughout the County.

Re-entry DPOs attend Substance Abuse Treatment (SAP) and Prison Provider fairs at the local State prisons. The re-entry team attended 10 fairs in 2017. OC Probation continues to collaborate with the McFarland Female Community Correctional Facility and BI Incorporated, a GEO Group Company that is contracted to operate the adult Day Reporting Centers (DRCs). Prior to the individual's release from prison a shared case plan is developed by both McFarland and the DRC. The re-entry DPOs facilitate a seamless re-entry by transporting the individual to Orange County where the intake process is completed.

### **Adult Day Reporting Centers**

The adult Day Reporting Centers (DRCs) is an alternative to custody that relieves pressure on the Orange County Jail population by providing services to offenders who are under PCS, MS or formal probation supervision. The goal of the DRC is to protect the public by providing them with a combination of intensive treatment and programming, on-site supervision, and immediate reporting of behavior to assigned DPOs. A majority of these individuals have lengthy criminal arrest records and have been identified and assessed as "high-risk" to reoffend.

Orange County contracts with BI Incorporated, a GEO Group Company ("BI Inc." <http://bi.com/>) to operate the DRC, which opened at the end of July 2012. The current contract for the DRC went into effect June 1, 2014 and is renewable annually for an additional four years expiring May 31, 2019. On May 12, 2015, the Board of Supervisors approved the annual renewal of the current DRC contract with BI Inc., which opened up re-entry services to the formal probation supervision population and led to a marked increase in the average daily population at the center (from 44 in May 2015 to 89 as of September 2017). Furthermore, on May 9, 2017, the Board of Supervisors also approved the addition of a second day reporting center site to be co-located within the West County Probation office. West County DRC opened on September 25, 2017 and could ultimately service up to 75 offenders.

The DRC utilizes a variety of evidence-based practices including Motivational Interviewing and Moral Reconciliation Therapy (i.e., cognitive behavior therapy) in order to change existing behavior. A description of the actual program and the different services that the DRC offers can be found in the Day Reporting Center Status Report (<http://ocgov.com/gov/probation/prcs>). The DRC formally works with collaborative partners such as the Health Care Agency, Orange County Public Defender's Office, Orange County Human Relations Commission, California Employment Development Department (EDD), and other relevant community-based organizations to address a range of offender needs. Finally, the Orange County Human Relations Commission continues to partner with the Probation Department and BI Inc. to provide a Restorative Justice Honors Program for specific offenders at the DRC.

### Entries and Exits

Between July 30, 2012 and September 30, 2017, the DRC processed a total of 1,755 referred offenders, 1,647 of whom had exited the program as of September 30, 2017.

Entries into DRC have been primarily PCS offenders but beginning in FY 2015-16, the number of formal probationers who entered the DRC exceeded that of PCS numbers.

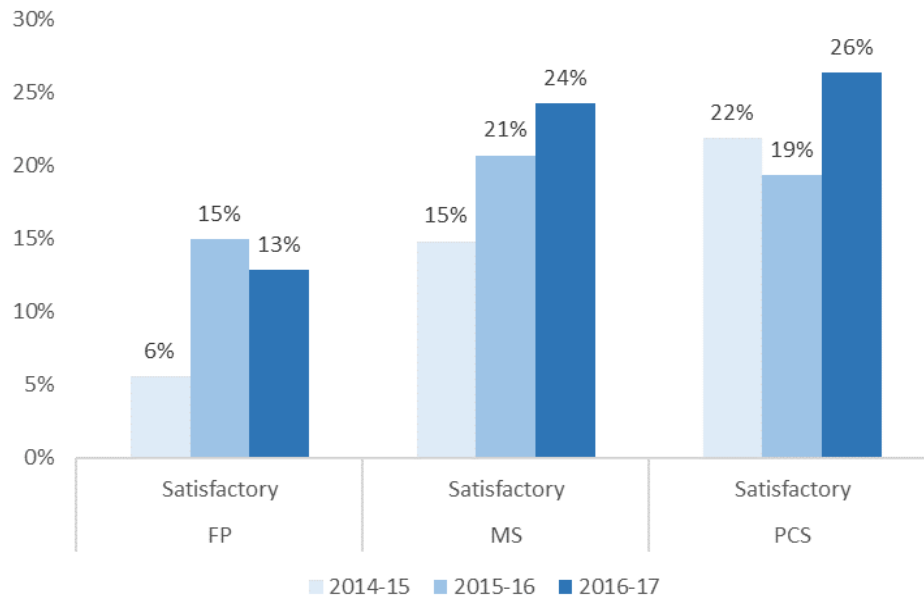
<b>DRC Entries</b>			
<b>Supervision Type</b>	<b>FY 2014-15</b>	<b>FY 2015-16</b>	<b>FY 2016-17</b>
<b>Formal Probation</b>	57	172	249
<b>Mandatory Supervision</b>	59	51	32
<b>Postrelease Community Supervision</b>	199	151	90
<b>Grand Total</b>	315	374	371

In FY 2016-17, 369 individuals exited from the DRC for any reason, 65% of those were formal probationers.

<b>DRC Exits</b>			
<b>Supervision Type</b>	<b>FY 2014-15</b>	<b>FY 2015-16</b>	<b>FY 2016-17</b>
<b>Formal Probation</b>	18	154	241
<b>Mandatory Supervision</b>	54	58	33
<b>Postrelease Community Supervision</b>	215	155	95
<b>Grand Total</b>	287	367	369

A key component in achieving lower crime convictions is a DRC participant's satisfactory completion. The highest satisfactory completion rate by fiscal year was 2016-17, where PCS and MS had 26% and 24% respectively. OC Probation management meets regularly with DRC staff to strategize on various approaches to improve the satisfactory completion of participants.

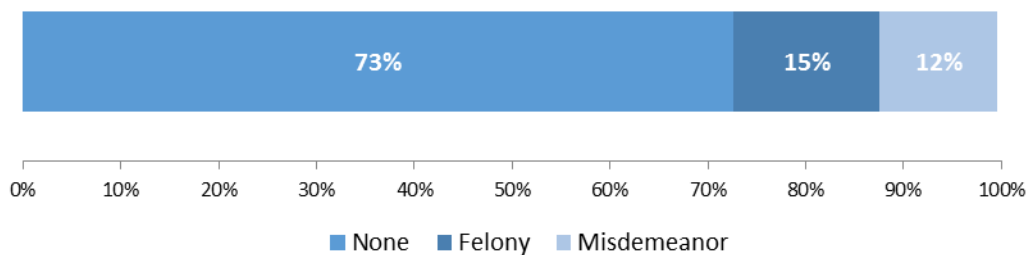
### Satisfactory DRC Exits



### Outcomes

A conviction for a new crime (reconviction) is a key (though not the only) measurement of the effect of criminal justice intervention programs. In this context, it is designated as any violation after DRC discharge leading to a new felony and/or misdemeanor conviction. Results based on a one-year follow-up period of offenders discharged from July 30, 2012 through December 31, 2016, revealed that 73% did not have any new crime convictions.

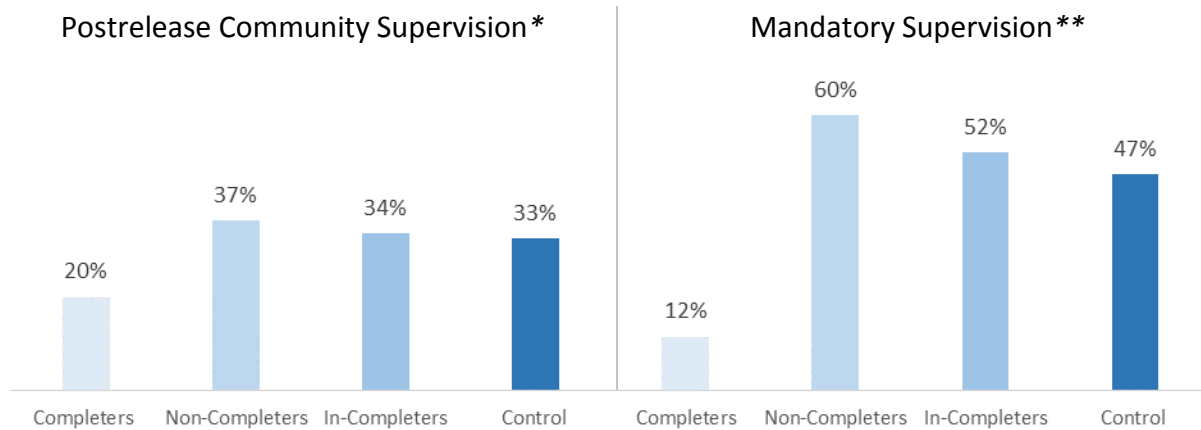
### New Convictions for DRC Program Exits (One-year post discharge)



An evaluation comparing new crime convictions of DRC participants and a matched group of non-DRC individuals (Control Cohort) released from prison or jail was completed in May 2017. One of the key findings was that individuals who satisfactorily completed DRC had significantly lower new crime convictions than other DRC discharge types as well as the Control Cohort. The evaluation results also indicate that DRC participants were reconvicted for less serious crimes (misdemeanors instead of felonies) compared with the Control Cohort.



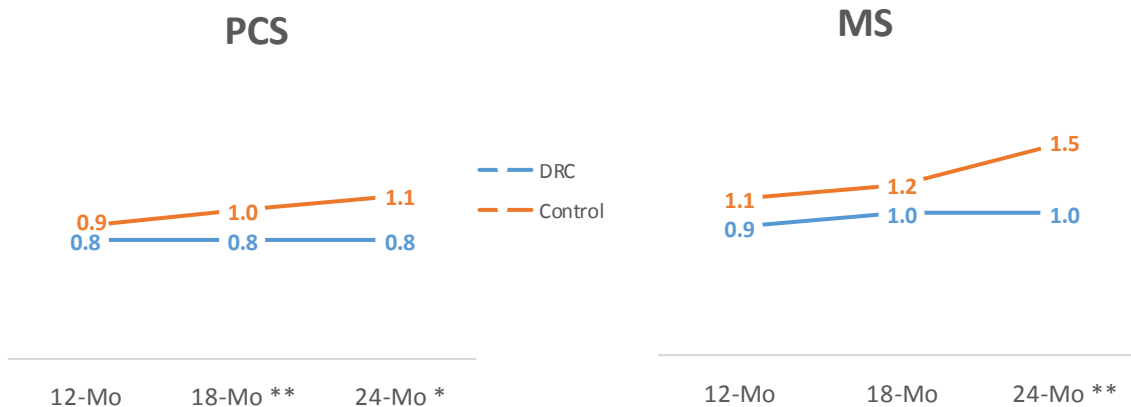
### New Crime Conviction by DRC Discharge Type (One-year follow-up)



\*  $p < .05$ , \*\* $p < .01$

The second key finding discovered during the evaluation was there is modest support to indicate that DRC participants were reconvicted with less serious violations, i.e. fewer violations leading to a felony reconviction, than their Control counterparts. This trend was present in every DRC versus Control felony comparison for both the PCS and MS groups, achieving statistical significance in four instances, all of which were for follow-up periods beyond 12 months.

### Average Number of Felony New Law Violations



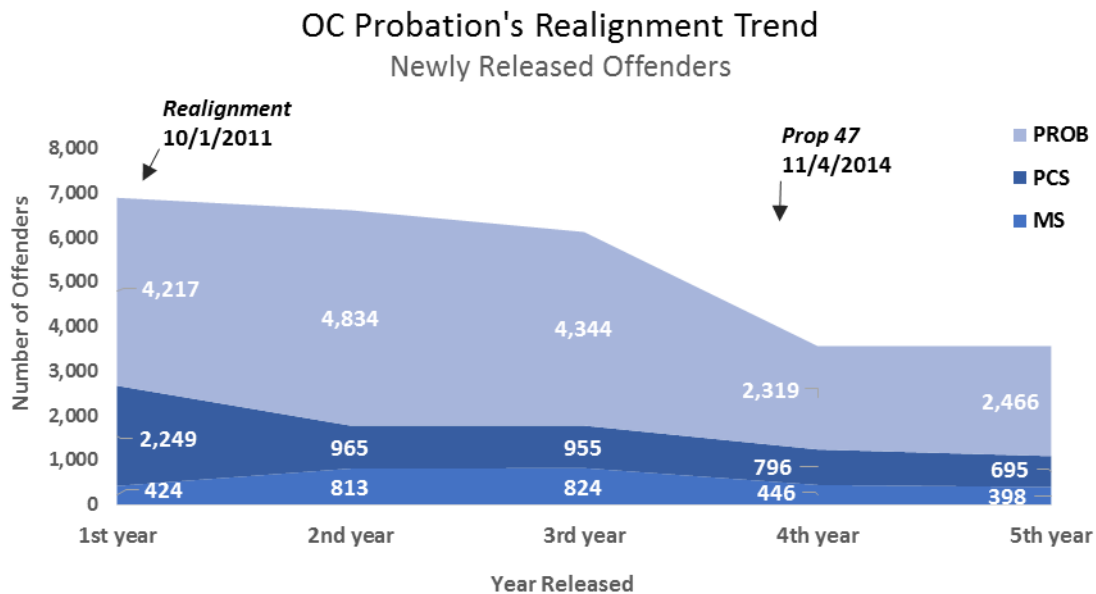
\*  $p < .05$ , \*\* $p < .01$



### New Crime Convictions and PCS Violations (Rates by Year of Release)

Beginning October 1, 2011, individuals newly released to OC Probation for supervision were tracked for one, two, and three years (up to September 30, 2017) from the date of their placement on formal probation, release from prison to Postrelease Community Supervision (PCS) or release from jail to Mandatory Supervision to determine if they were convicted of a new crime (both felonies and misdemeanors) within that period. In addition, one-year violations of Postrelease Community Supervision (PC 3455) for the PCS population were examined.

A conviction for a new crime is counted if the violation occurs within a specified period from placement on formal probation, release from prison to PCS, or release from jail to MS. The same holds true for the PCS violations. The cohorts were examined by year of release and reconviction/violation rates calculated separately. Data on convictions that occurred between October 2011 and September 30, 2017 was provided by the Orange County Superior Court. Recently, the Court expanded the range of dispositions on the data they provide to include PCS violations from January 1, 2013 through September 20, 2017. The data does not include any out-of-County convictions.



During the first year of Realignment, OC Probation received almost 7,000 new clients: 2,249 released from state prisons (PCS); 424 released from jails (MS); and 4,217 placed on formal probation (PROB). State prison releases began leveling out during the second year of Realignment but MS and PROB numbers increased. The numbers dropped after Proposition 47 took effect on November 4, 2014. PCS and MS releases continue to decline during the 5th year but the number of new formal probationers have begun to increase.



The individuals in the chart above are included in the cohorts for this study and were followed up to three years through September 30, 2017. Since a one-year follow-up period is a good indicator of convictions, this report highlights the one-year new crime charts. Information on the two and three-year new crime conviction rates can be found at the end of this report.

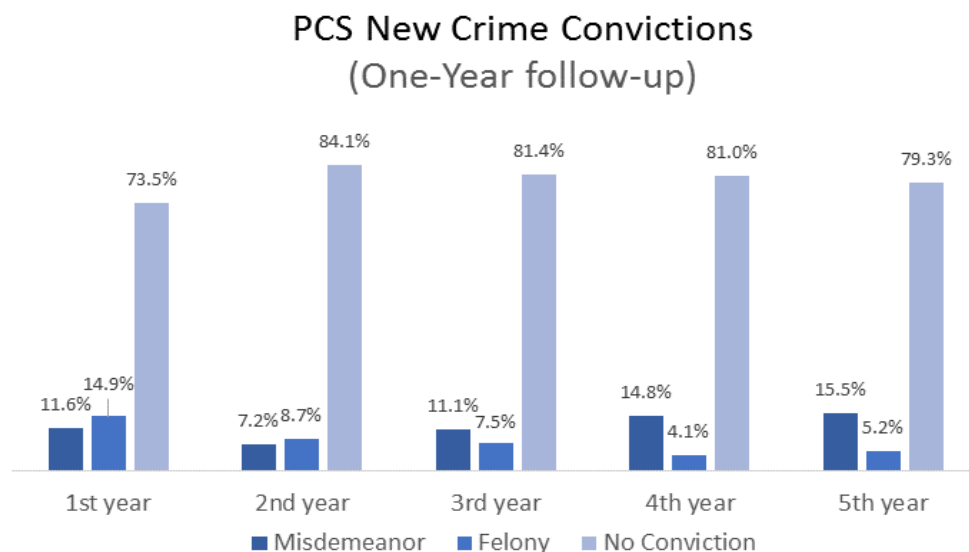
The follow-up periods are described in the table below.

<b>Year of Release and Follow-Up Periods</b>				
<b>Year Released</b>	<b>Dates Released</b>	<b>1 Year Follow-Up Period Thru</b>	<b>2 Year Follow-Up Period Thru</b>	<b>3 Year Follow-Up Period Thru</b>
<b>Year 1</b>	10/1/2011-9/30/2012	9/30/2013	9/30/2014	9/30/2015
<b>Year 2</b>	10/1/2012-9/30/2013	9/30/2014	9/30/2015	9/30/2016
<b>Year 3</b>	10/1/2013-9/30/2014	9/30/2015	9/30/2016	9/30/2017
<b>Year 4</b>	10/1/2014-9/30/2015	9/30/2016	9/30/2017	NA
<b>Year 5</b>	10/1/2014-9/30/2016	9/30/2017	NA	NA

#### Postrelease Community Supervision: One-Year Follow-Up

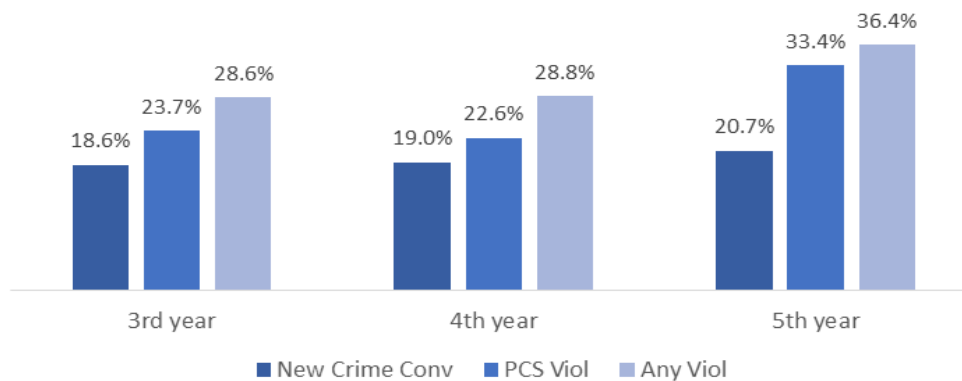
During the first year of Realignment (10/1/2011-9/30/2012), approximately 2,249 individuals were released from prison to Orange County. The vast majority, 73.5%, had no reconvictions within one year. Only 26.5% of PCS individuals released during the first year had reconvictions – over half for felonies.

Changes in California law (Proposition 47 and Proposition 64) that became effective as of the fourth year and later downgraded many crimes from felonies to misdemeanors and misdemeanors to infractions. As a result, the ratio of felony new crime convictions dropped compared to misdemeanors.



Individuals who violate the terms and conditions of PCS are returned to court and could serve up to 180 days in jail if found in violation. In addition to new crime convictions, PCS violations were examined for PCS releases in Year 3 (10/1/2013 – 9/30/2014) through Year 5 (10/1/2015 – 9/30/2016). Compared to new crime convictions, PCS violations were much higher (33.4% vs. 20.7%). One third of the PCS individuals released during the fifth-year had been found in violation of their terms and conditions and over one-fifth had convictions for new crime. Furthermore, individuals with any type of violation, new crime or PCS violations, reached 36.4%.

### New Crime Convictions and PCS Violations



On average, PCS violations occur sooner than violations for new crime. PCS individuals released in the fifth year violated their terms and conditions 3.5 months (vs. 4.5 months for a new crime) after release from prison.

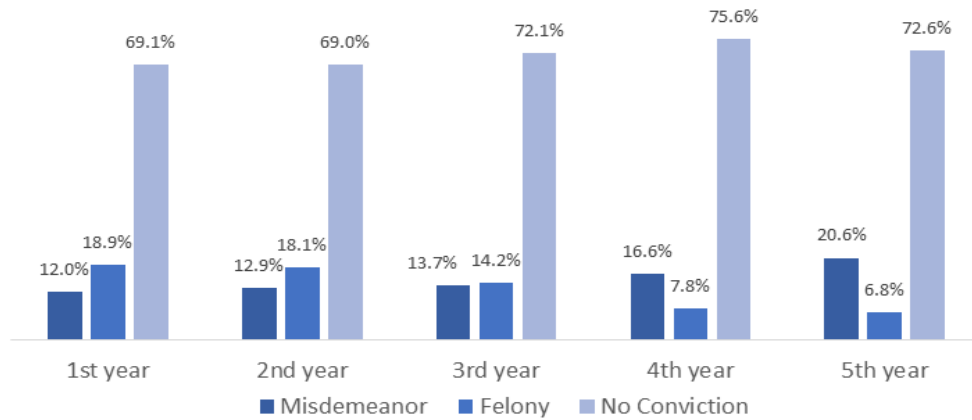
#### Mandatory Supervision: One-Year Follow-Up

The number of MS releases slowed down in Year 4 and continue through Year 5 mainly due to Proposition 47. Proposition 47 reduced some drug felonies to misdemeanors, rendering them ineligible for mandatory supervision.

Of the three populations, MS had the highest one-year new crime rates. This holds true for all the cohorts released thru Year 5. The new crime conviction rate for Year 5 increased by 3 percentage points, to 27.4%.



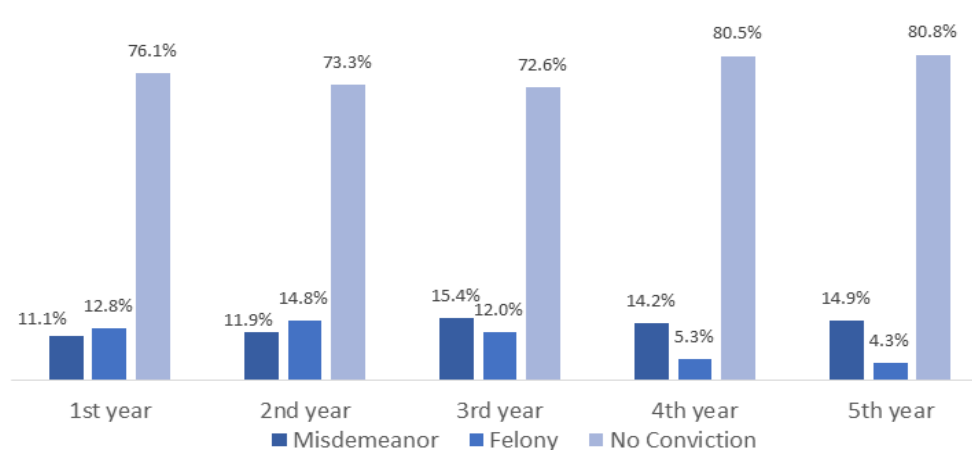
### MS New Crime Convictions (One-Year follow-up)



### Probation One-Year Follow-Up

Of the three supervised populations, individuals placed on probation in Year 1 (10/1/2011-9/30/2012) were the largest segment. Over three-quarters (76.1%) of these individuals did not have convictions for new crimes. For the 23.9% of those who had new crime convictions, over half were felonies.

### PROB New Crime Convictions (One-Year follow-up)



In Year 2, the new crime conviction rate increased to 26.7% - the majority of which were felonies. The recidivism rate increased even more in Year 3, to 27.4%, but the increase was for less serious crimes (misdemeanors).

By the fourth and fifth year, the one-year new crime rate dropped to 19.5% and 19.2%, and less than one-fourth of the offenses were felonies - a trend similar to what was experienced by the PCS and MS cohorts.



## Key Findings

- One-year conviction for new crimes remain low for PCS individuals, 20.7% for Year 5 releases. One-third, however, were found in violation of Postrelease Community Supervision (PC 3455). Furthermore, 36.4% of PCS individuals committed a new crime and/or PC 3455.
- For PCS individuals, violations of PC 3455 were committed more frequently and occurred one-month sooner than violations for any new crime.
- Releases to Mandatory Supervision remain low but these individuals have the highest new crime convictions of the three supervised populations. Next year, we will examine the effect of SB266, which authorized flash incarcerations for MS and Probation effective January 2017, on the high rates of new crime convictions.

## Future Plans

On November 3, 2014, The Orange County Board of Supervisors (BOS) defined recidivism as: “a conviction of a new crime committed within three years of release from custody or committed within three years of placement on supervision for a previous criminal conviction or a sustained parole or probation violation of the underlying offense, or any new lawful arrest whether or not it leads to imprisonment in a penal institution. Recidivism also includes those who are sentenced to programs which are not considered a conviction under PC 1000 (drug diversion) and PC 1210 (non-violent drug possession offense).”

According to a report by the Urban Institute, recidivism measures should encompass multiple public safety indicators in order to get a full picture at each of the major decision points across the criminal justice system<sup>5</sup>. Currently, the data that is available only allows an examination of convictions, and more recently, PCS violations. Under the direction of the CCP, Orange County agencies are collaborating on plans to identify additional sources of information. Once identified, create agreements to secure the information to inform the public of recidivism as defined by the Orange County BOS.

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<sup>5</sup> King, R., Elderbroom, B. (2014). Improving Recidivism as a Performance Measure. Urban Institute.

## Cohort Description by Supervision Type and Year of Release

Postrelease Community Supervision (PCS)											
Year Released	Number Released	One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year		One-Year		One-Year	
		Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	PC 3455 Violations	Violation Rate	Any Violation	Conv/Viol Rate
Year 1	2,249	596	26.5%	870	38.7%	1,005	44.7%				
Year 2	965	153	15.9%	275	28.5%	324	33.6%				
Year 3	955	178	18.6%	291	30.5%	346	36.2%	226	23.7%	273	28.6%
Year 4	796	151	19.0%	232	29.1%		n/a	180	22.6%	229	28.8%
Year 5	695	144	20.7%		n/a		n/a	232	33.4%	253	36.4%

Mandatory Supervision (MS)							
Year Released	Number Released	One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
		Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
Year 1	424	131	30.9%	179	42.2%	202	47.6%
Year 2	813	252	31.0%	371	45.6%	412	50.7%
Year 3	824	230	27.9%	343	41.6%	407	49.4%
Year 4	446	109	24.4%	171	38.3%		n/a
Year 5	398	109	27.4%		n/a		n/a

Probation (PROB)							
Year Released	Number Released	One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
		Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
Year 1	4,217	1,006	23.9%	1,422	33.7%	1,666	39.5%
Year 2	4,834	1,292	26.7%	1,829	37.8%	2,079	43.0%
Year 3	4,344	1,189	27.4%	1,647	37.9%	1,884	43.4%
Year 4	2,319	452	19.5%	680	29.3%		n/a
Year 5	2,466	473	19.2%		n/a		n/a





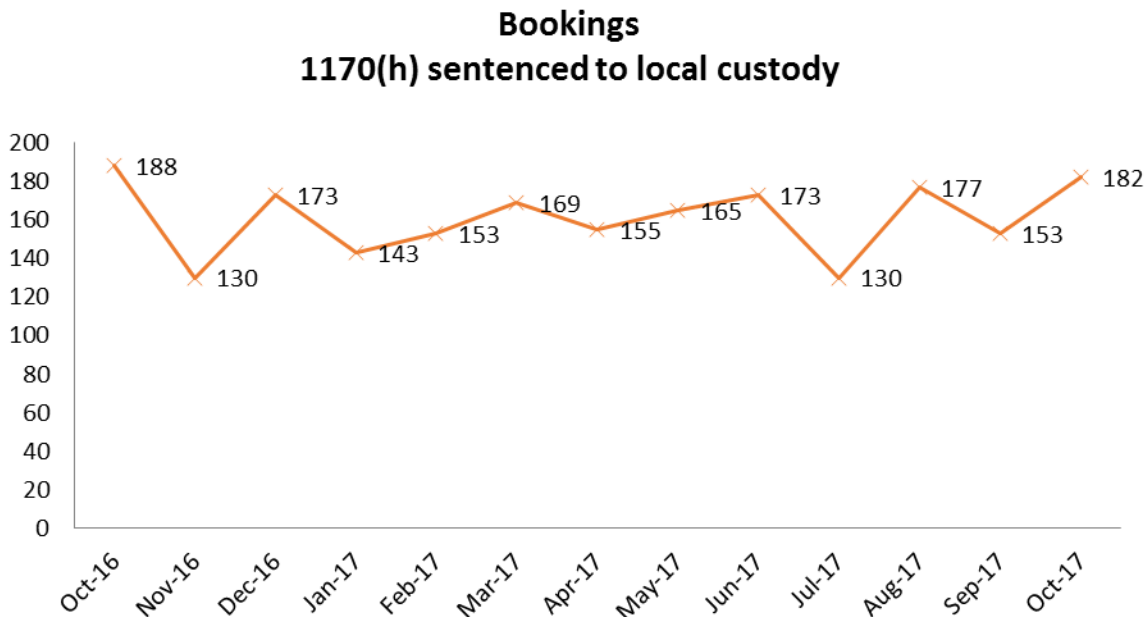
## Sheriff-Coroner's Department

### Custody Population

Orange County Sheriff's Department (OCSD) Realigned inmate population, as discussed in this report, is comprised of several categories which include 1) PC 1170(h) individuals convicted of a felony 2) individuals with PCS violations serving up to 180 days 3) Individuals with violations of state parole serving up to 180 days and 4) PCS individuals that have been sanctioned with a flash incarceration up to 10 days for each violation. The figures below cover the period of October 2016 through October 2017.

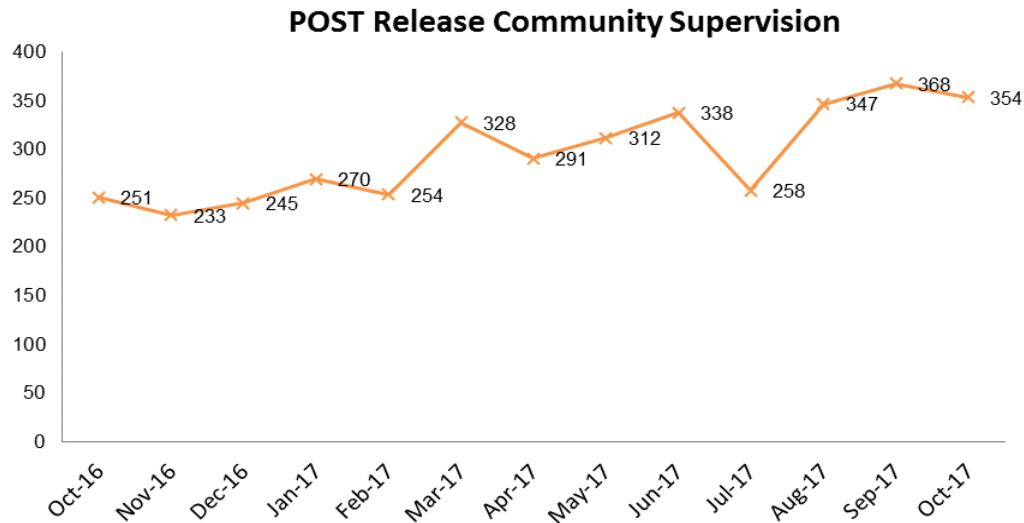
### Local Custody: 1170(h) Population

In November, 2014 California voters approved Proposition 47, which took effect immediately. The net outcome was a dramatic reduction of OCSD's 1170(h) population from a high of 236 bookings per month to a low of 122 in February 2015. Over the past year, that number has rebounded to an average of 161 bookings per month. The chart below displays the monthly bookings of 1170(h) offenders sentenced to local custody in Orange County. Additionally, the length of stay for this population has fluctuated from an average of 197.02 days in September 2016 to an average of 199.08 days in the third quarter of 2017 (2.06 days). This population constitutes the largest portion of OCSD's Realignment population, but seems to have held steady over the past year.



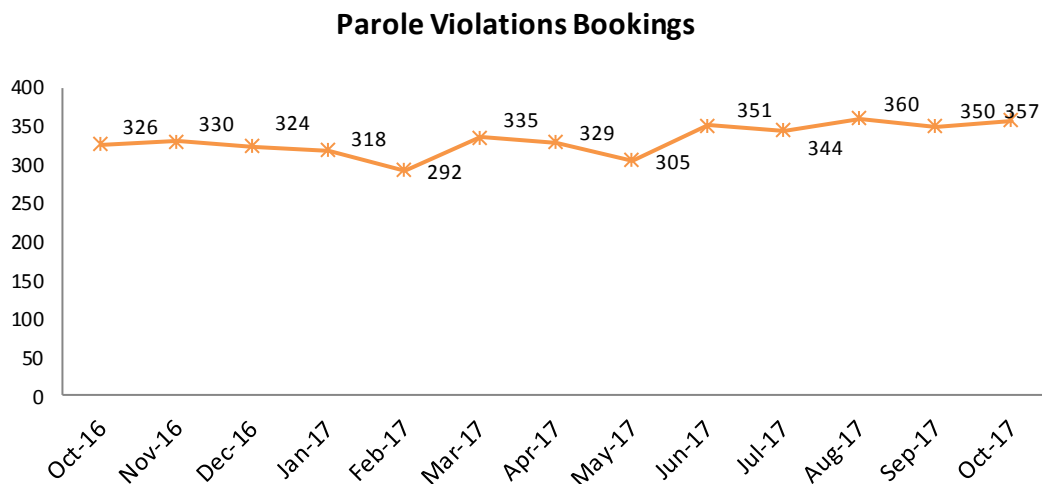
### PCS Trends

The chart below illustrates one year of the PCS population's bookings on flash incarcerations, new charges and PCS revocations. OCSD saw a dramatic population decrease shortly after the passage of Proposition 47. Bookings have rebounded since then, to a high of 368 in September 2017, just below the Pre-Prop 47 high of 371. This data bears watching as the California legislature passed SB 266 in 2016, expanding the use of Flash Incarceration for probationers.



### Parole Violation Trends

The sentencing protocols for parole violators changed mid-2013, giving local jurisdictions a greater say in the length of time parole violators are sentenced to the county jail. Effective July 1, 2013, the Superior Court took responsibility for conducting parole violation hearings. In the first three months, OCSD's parole violator population decreased by roughly 45%. By September 2014, the numbers had mostly rebounded and in 2017 held steady.



## Existing County Jails

OCSD currently operates five jails: Intake Release Center (IRC) and four additional housing jails (IRC: 903 bed-capacity; Theo Lacy Facility: 3,442 bed-capacity; Central Men's Jail: 1,433 bed-capacity; Central Women's Jail: 388 bed-capacity; and James A. Musick Facility: 1,322 bed-capacity).

Post-Proposition 47 the overall jail population dropped, allowing for the closure of the north compound tents at the Musick Facility. The drop also facilitated OCSD's ability to complete much needed repairs throughout the jail system. The population has rebounded some, but is still well below the pre-Proposition 47 numbers that hovered above 7,000.

OC Facilities	Existing Bed-Capacity
Intake Release Center	903
Theo Lacy	3,442
Central Men's Jail	1,433
Central Women's Jail	388
James A. Musick Facility	1,322 (+ 824 beds: future expansion) = 2,146

## Jail Expansion-Remodel

In 2012, the State, by way of AB 900, created a competitive grant source for expansion and/or construction of new jail facilities. OCSD was awarded a \$100 million grant via AB 900 and is currently in the design phase of a 512 bed expansion project at the James A. Musick Facility. OCSD also received an \$80 million grant via SB 1022 for an additional expansion to the Musick Facility as part of a rehabilitation program which would add an additional 312 beds. OCSD has merged these two projects into one modern rehabilitation facility with design nearly complete. Construction bidding finished in 2017 and construction will start late 2018 with an expected completion date of mid-2019.

In 2015, OCSD applied for funding by way of SB 863. If awarded, the grant funding would have been used to remodel and expand existing medical and mental health housing units in the Intake and Release Center in Santa Ana, California. Unfortunately, OCSD was not successful in this endeavor, primarily due to previous successes as listed above. OCSD is now looking to incorporate this effort into the Stepping Up Initiative, a national effort to address issues related to severely mentally ill offenders. OCSD sees this as a priority and will continue to pursue opportunities to fund improvements.

## **Education/Rehabilitation Resources**

Currently, OCSD offers a host of classes and programs for Realigned inmates including Adult Basic Education, English as a Second Language, Money Matters, Domestic Violence, Thinking for a Change, Anger Management (mental health), Workforce Preparation, Substance Abuse, vocational programs, as well as, life skills, and religious programs.

As part of the FY 2017-18 Strategic Financial Plan, OCSD has asked the County to commit resources towards an In-Custody/Post-Custody Drug Treatment Program that would provide professional substance use disorder treatment to eligible inmates while incarcerated, continuing post-custody treatment services, and case management services during the entire program period. The program would serve a total of up to 96 inmates in two jail locations: one housing unit for men and the second housing unit for females. The program would also provide a continuum of post-custody community-based treatment services and post-custody supportive sober-living for one year. In-custody case management services would begin upon program entry and continue for the duration of the program.

In addition to this, OCSD is asking the county to commit resources to a Recidivism Reduction Community Reintegration Program that would provide professional case management and cognitive-behavioral program services to eligible inmates while incarcerated and continued case management post-custody for one year. The program could serve up to 200 inmates in all five jail facilities – and it will include inmates of both genders. The program would also provide a continuum of post-custody case management services for one year. The program would implement an approved software tracking system in order to report service and recidivism outcomes and also include a research component tool to track, analyze and report recidivism outcomes.

## **Fire Camp Program**

In October 2015, OCSD established a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to utilize PC 1170(h) sentenced inmates for state fire crews. Inmates who volunteer for the program undergo extensive training and screening. Successful candidates are subsequently selected to serve their sentence at a designated fire camp and afterwards may be considered for hire by the state as employees. OCSD uses this option sparingly, primarily due to cost; however, it continues to be an option in 2018.

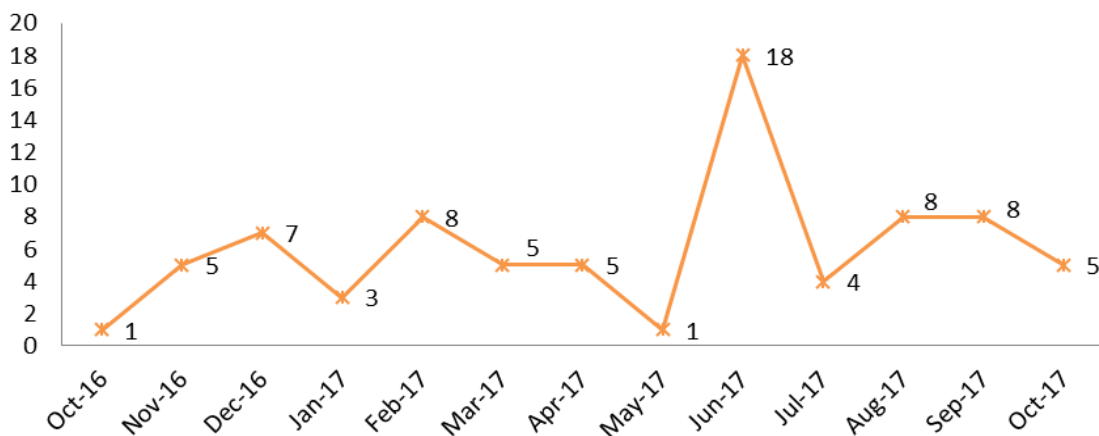
## **Community Work Program (CWP)**

Over the past four years, the OCSD has used a combination of methods to manage the increase in inmate population. One notable change has been the expansion of inmates assigned to the Community Work Program (CWP) to include PC 1170(h) offenders. The CWP is an alternative to incarceration that allows sentenced 1170(h) offenders to serve their time by working on municipal work crews often providing janitorial or landscaping



services at county buildings and parks. The offender is allowed to live at home but must report to a predetermined worksite location as part of a crew. Every workday completed is considered two days of service towards the offender’s sentence. Failure to follow the stringent rules (curfew, avoiding substance abuse, etc.) will result in a return to custody where he/she will serve the remainder of his/her sentence. OCSD screens inmates for suitability and has the discretion to add or remove the offender from the program at any time. OCSD has dedicated resources to conduct welfare and compliance checks on 1170(h) inmates serving time on the CWP. This includes work site and home inspection checks. Since the inception of Proposition 47, the number of 1170(h) offenders has declined dramatically as reflected in the chart below. Nevertheless, the program is still relevant and continues to be a successful population management tool as well as an opportunity for offenders to assimilate into the community while under strict supervision.

**1170(h) Community Work Program**



**OC Health Care Agency**



**In-Custody Health Care Correctional Health Services (CHS)**

In-custody Correctional Health Services (CHS) triages and screens every AB 109 inmate in the jail to determine their medical, mental health, and dental needs including subsequent treatment and medication plans. The volume of inmates is reflected in the Sheriff’s section of this report, as all in-custody inmates on the Sheriff’s census are also managed by in-custody healthcare staff.



### Vivitrol Administration

Partnering with HCS’s Behavioral Health Services, CHS clinical staff helps identify inmates who are chemically dependent and/or are incarcerated for alcohol and/or drug related crimes. CHS provides an initial injection of Vivitrol for inmates who are medically cleared prior to their release. Vivitrol, naltrexone for extended-release injectable suspension, blocks receptors in the brain where opioids and alcohol attach, preventing the feelings of pleasure that these substances produce.

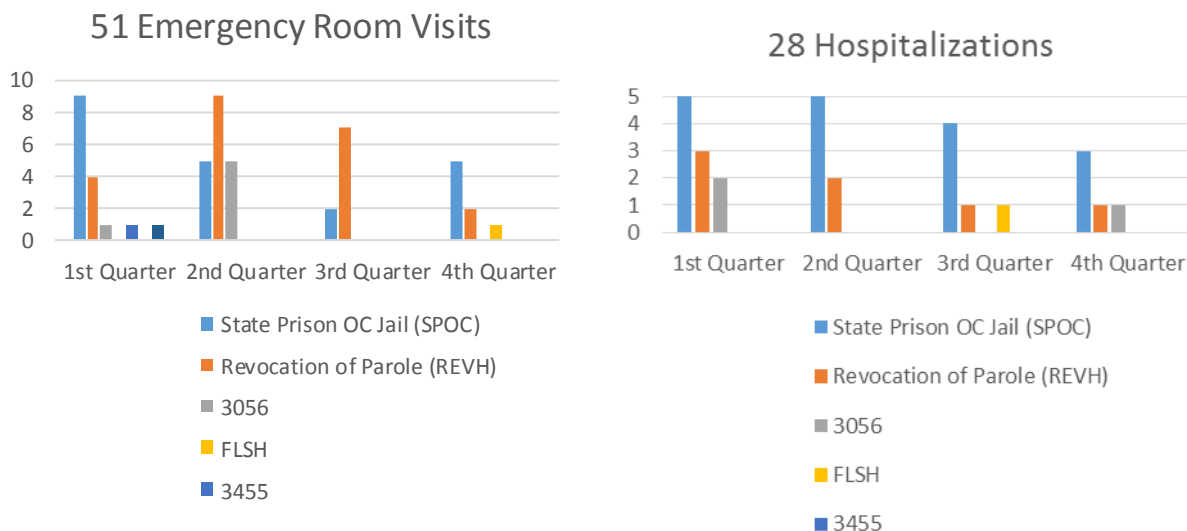
- In 2017, CHS clinical staff administered fifty-seven (57) Vivitrol injections to inmates prior to their release.
- This is a marked increase from 2016, with thirty-four (34) injections administered.

CHS Case Management Department oversees medical clearance and continues to work closely with BHS to arrange for realignment inmates to receive additional injections post-release via BHS out-patient services.

### Emergency Room and Hospitalizations

In 2017, seventy-nine (79) inmates were either hospitalized or treated in the Emergency Department.

- Twenty-eight (28) AB 109 inmates were hospitalized off-site.
- This is a marked decrease from 2016 with forty-one (41) inmates hospitalized



With these marked variances in hospitalization utilization, it is difficult to determine trends. CHS will continue to monitor and assess hospitalizations and emergency room visits quarterly.



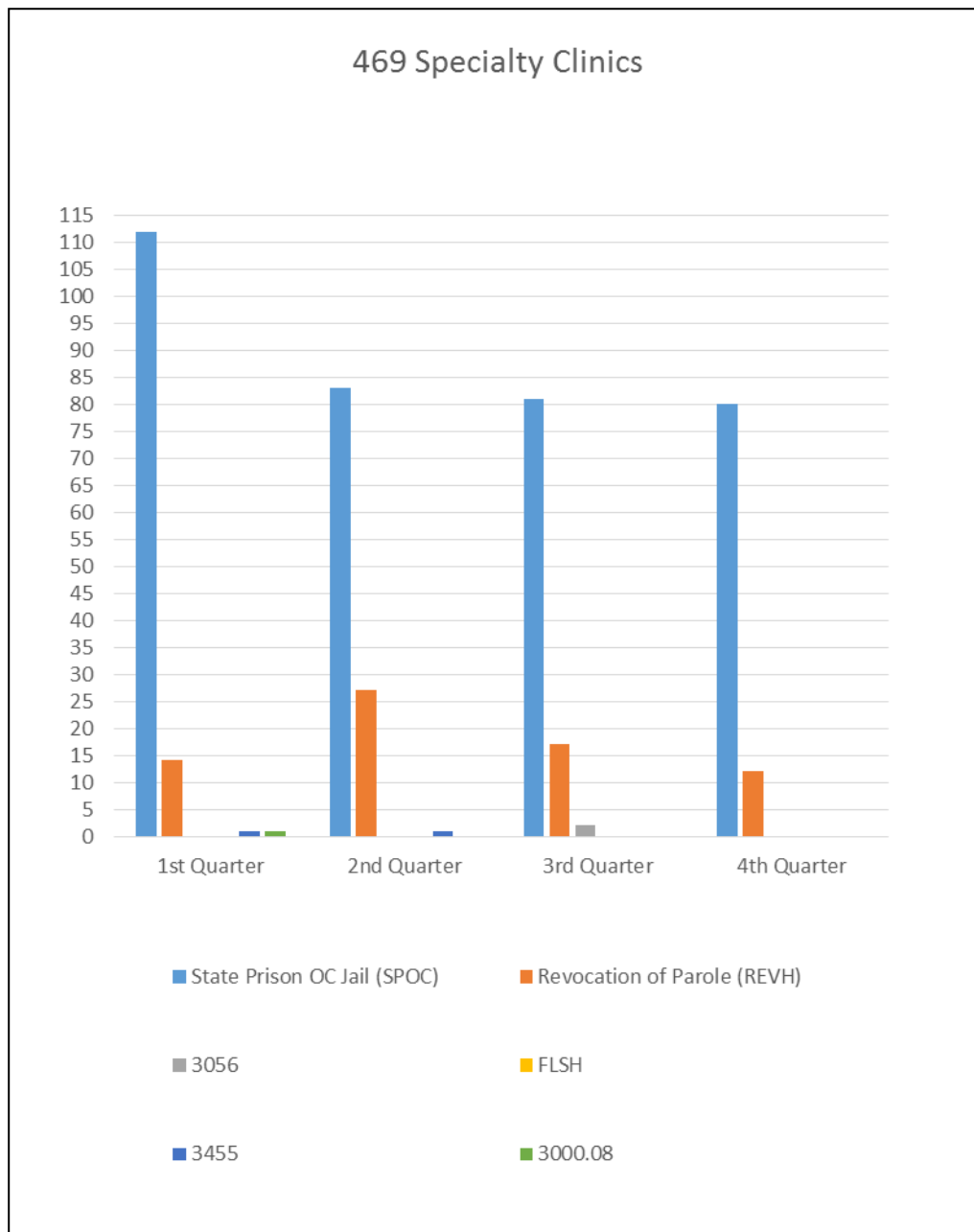
## Specialty Clinics

All primary care physician services are provided within the jail; however, when an AB 109 inmate needs specialty services, they are transported to specialty medical clinics off-site (such as, Cardiology, Nephrology, Oncology, OB, Surgery, etc.). Currently there are over 25 specialty clinic contracted services available.

431 Specialty Clinic Appointments						Total Per Clinic
AB 109 Type:	3056	3455	REVH	SPOC	3000.08	
<b>Total Number of Appointments</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>431</b>
Cardiology				7		7
Cardiac/Thoracic Surgeon			1			1
Colonoscopy				1		1
Colorectal Surgeon				1		1
CT Scan			1	4		5
Dermatology				4		4
Dialysis				140		140
Echo			2	3		5
EEG			1			1
Endocrine				16		16
ENT		1	1	3		5
General Surgery			5	16		21
Genetic				5		5
GI			1	13		14
Hand Specialist			1			1
Infectious Disease				1		1
Interventional Radiology				4		4
Mammogram				2		2
MRI			1	1		2
Nephrology				1		1
Neurology				1		1
OB/GYN				13		13
Oncology			2	7		9
Ophthalmology		1	14	10		25
Oral Surgery			1	12		13
Ortho	1		20	22		43
OT	1			2		3
Podiatry				5		5
PT			1	2		3
Pulmonary			1	1		2
Radiology			8	26		34
Retinal Specialist			1	2		3
Stress Test				7		7
Urology			2	7		9
UTS			6	17	1	24

431 specialty clinic visits were completed for realignment inmates in 2017.

- This averages to 108 visits for AB 109 inmates each quarter.
- This is a marked decrease from 2016 with an average of 118 visits conducted each quarter.
- Approximately 17% of specialty clinic services business in 2017 came from AB 109 inmates.
- This is approximately a 7% decrease from 2016 (24%).



## Behavioral Health Services (BHS)

### Behavioral Health Treatment Services

The Health Care Agency (HCA) Behavioral Health Services (BHS) developed a continuum of treatment services comprised of several programs, both county-funded and contract provided. These programs are available to offenders who have untreated substance use (SUD) and/or mental health (MHD) disorders. The purpose of providing treatment services to AB 109 offenders is to, in collaboration with OC Probation, reduce recidivism and costly re-incarceration by treating their SUD and/or MHD.

### Current Services Provided

From November 2011 through September 2017, 18,923 AB 109 clients were referred by OC Probation to HCA. Of those, 87% (n=16,503) were assessed by HCA staff to determine eligibility for services. Over the last year, the number of client referrals from Probation to HCA remained stable (3,583 in 2016 compared to 3,532 in 2017) and the number of clients who were assessed also remained stable (3,192 in 2016 compared to 3,214 in 2017). Of those that were assessed and eligible for behavioral health services, a total of 2,074 client referrals were made by HCA to treatment and a total of 1,372 client referrals were admitted to treatment in 2017. The table below has the breakdown of the different treatment services and number of HCA treatment referrals and admissions during 2017.

HCA Treatment Referrals and Admissions 2017				
Referred to BHS Treatment	Total Referred	Admitted to BHS Treatment	Total Admitted	% Admitted <sup>6</sup>
Outpatient SUD Treatment	943	Outpatient SUD Treatment	500	53%
Residential SUD Treatment	334	Residential SUD Treatment	288	86%
Outpatient Adult Mental Health	136	Outpatient Adult Mental Health	96	71%
Sober Living	320	Sober Living	237	74%
Social Model Detox	186	Social Model Detox	141	76%
Medical Detox	7	Medical Detox	7	100%
Full Service Partnership (FSP)	32	Full Service Partnership (FSP)	29	91%
Shelter	10	Shelter	9	90%
Methadone Detox	3	Methadone Detox	3	100%
Methadone Maintenance	7	Methadone Maintenance	2	29%
Clients seen by Psychiatrist	96	Clients seen by Psychiatrist	60	63%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,074</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,372</b>	<b>66%</b>

<sup>6</sup> Percentages are presented for the number of AB 109 clients admitted to BHS treatment, based on those who were referred during the specified timeframe.

As summarized in the table below, a comparison of admissions data from 2016 and 2017 revealed there was a 40% decrease in the number of clients admitted to residential SUD treatment, and a 5% increase for outpatient clients. There was a 50% increase in the number of clients admitted to sober living, and admissions to mental health shelter beds increased by 125% from 4 to 9. There was also a notable increase, 142%, in admissions to Full Service Partnership (FSP) services for mental health services.

<b>HCA Comparison of Admissions</b>			
<b>Total Admission / Period</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>% Change</b>
Outpatient SUD Treatment	478	500	5%
Residential SUD Treatment	477	288	-40%
Outpatient Adult Mental Health	81	96	19%
Sober Living	158	237	50%
Shelter Beds	4	9	125%
FSP	12	29	142%
Social Model Detox	140	141	1%
Medical Detox	10	7	-30%
Methadone Detox*	3	3	0%
Methadone Maintenance*	4	2	-50%

\* Represents programs that provide Narcotic Replacement Therapy (NRT)

### **SUD Program: Updates and Outcomes**

Currently, HCA has contracts with three community-based SUD residential treatment providers Phoenix House, Woodglen Recovery Junction, and Cooper Fellowship. There are also four SUD outpatient providers, which include Korean Community (KC) Services, Phoenix House, Associates in Counseling and Meditation, and Mariposa Family Center.

Woodglen Recovery Junction and Roque Center are two facilities that provide social model detox to clients. There is currently only one agency that provides medical detox, with locations in Pomona and Long Beach. Additionally, Narcotics Replacement Therapy (NRT) is for clients with an opioid addiction and receiving maintenance therapy or detox. Western Pacific Clinic is the only provider, and they have locations in Stanton and Fullerton.

HCA also contracts with five sober living facilities: Clean Path Recovery, New Life Spirit, Straight Talk's Foundation House, Collette's Children Home, and Grandma's House of Hope. HCA has identified new providers, Grandma's House of Hope and Agape, to meet the needs of mental health clients' short-term stays. Additional AB 109 funding in

fiscal year 2016-2017 allowed for the expansion of sober living services to include short-term stay sober living and emergency housing services.

Orange County has been preparing to participate in the States Drug Medi-Cal (DMC) Organized Delivery System (ODS). DMC will allow, for the first time, clients with SUD to be able to access residential treatment and detox services and be paid with Medi-Cal. As such, only clients with Medi-Cal will be allowed to access Medi-Cal certified programs. This includes residential, detox, and outpatient treatment. AB 109 Clients without Medi-Cal will be able to access any AB 109 funded treatment provider as long as they meet the level of care identified in the American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) assessment.

The County did a solicitation for DMC residential, detox and outpatient services. Providers have been identified and pending Orange County Board of Supervisors approval of DMC ODS implementation, the individual provider's services will start July 1, 2018. Most of the County's programs have decided to be Medi-Cal certified. Under the new system, clients with insurance or ability to pay will be directed to programs that accept those types of payments. All clients with Medi-Cal in hand will be referred to Medi-Cal approved providers. The County recognizes that there will be AB 109 clients who do not have Medi-Cal in hand, are pending approval or reinstatement, or do not qualify. Those individuals will be referred to AB 109 providers who are not DMC certified or our County clinics.

Currently, there are three residential treatment providers serving our AB 109 population. Starting July 1, there will only be one residential AB 109 funded provider for non-DMC clients, and four DMC residential providers. Overall it is anticipated that access to residential treatment will not be effected. Outpatient services will work the same. AB 109 clients with DMC will be referred to one of our five contracted clinics, those without Medi-Cal will be referred to HCA's County operated clinics.

Solicitation for recovery residences, also known as sober living, will be released in February or early March 2018. It is anticipated that a number of new providers will submit applications. In October, our recovery residences providers started taking clients on formal probation, in addition to AB 109 clients who had successfully completed residential treatment. Recovery Residences provide excellent opportunities for clients to work on their socialization skill, continue their recovery through outpatient services, secure employment and save money to move out. Additionally, due to the long wait to enter residential treatment, clients have been placed in recovery residences on a short term basis until a bed becomes available. This has proven to be extremely successful in retaining and linking clients to residential treatment, with 81% of the clients successfully entering once a bed became available.

A solicitation for DMC social model detox services was released late 2017. At the time of this writing, there are no DMC certified social model detox providers. HCA will continue to contract with the two existing detox providers until such time programs become certified. HCA is aware of at least four providers pending certification. If the



providers contract with the County, access to detox services should improve, as more beds will be available.

### SUD Treatment Services Outcomes

AB 109 clients were more likely to complete residential treatment (47%) compared to outpatient treatment (21%). The relatively low completion rate for outpatient clients could be due to the fact that many clients dropped out of treatment, either due to relapse or being incarcerated.

These results are similar to what was reported previously during October 2015 through September 2016, where 42% of clients completed residential treatment and 18% completed outpatient treatment.<sup>7</sup>

HCA Comparison of Completion Rates 2017 <sup>8</sup>				
	Admitted	Discharged	Completed Treatment Goals	Completion Rate 2017
Residential Treatment	288	249	117	47%
Outpatient Treatment	498	472	100	21%

**Vivitrol:** Vivitrol treatment is provided to those who are suffering from drug and/or alcohol dependence. This treatment is used to help block the effects of these substances, including pain relief or other curative benefits. It is also used to prevent relapse in people who have become dependent on opioid medication, as well as reduces ones' urge to drink alcohol.

Of the 73 clients who were assessed between October 2016 and September 2017, 70 people were eligible to receive Vivitrol treatment (96%). Of the 73 clients who had received their first Vivitrol injections, 89% were administered while the client was in-custody and 42% were administered in the community. Additionally, 58% (n=42) of clients, who received their first shot either in custody or in the community, received their 2nd shot in the community.

Vivitrol Outcomes	N	%
Total Assessed	73	100%
Total Approved	70	96%
In Custody 1 <sup>st</sup> Shot	65	89%
In Community 1 <sup>st</sup> Shot	31	42%
In Community 2 <sup>nd</sup> Shot	42	58%

<sup>7</sup> The 5<sup>th</sup> Annual Report on Public Safety Realignment in Orange County. (2016). Technical Report, Orange County Probation, Santa Ana, California.

<sup>8</sup> Discharge is defined as clients leaving the program under any circumstance including completion of program, violation of program rules, incarceration, or absent without leave. Complete treatment goals are those clients who leave the program because they made successful progress, and completed the treatment goals outlined in their treatment plans.

Of the 65 AB 109 clients who were screened and received Vivitrol injections in-custody, 100% were engaged in outpatient services initially. Of the 42 AB 109 clients who received their 2<sup>nd</sup> shot in the community, 100% tested negative for opiates during the course of their treatment. Those who tested positive for substances, tested positive for methamphetamine and not opioids and/or alcohol.

### ***Life Functioning Improvements***

These data examined life functioning outcomes for AB 109 SUD clients served during the 2016 calendar year (n=609). Clients were asked about their engagement in several life functioning behaviors in the last 30 days. Over the course of treatment, AB 109 SUD clients overall showed large reduction in all criminal justice indicators, as well as reductions in serious family conflict. There were also improvements in employment and abstinence from alcohol and drug use, as well as an increase in the use of recovery networks.

Life functioning outcomes also differed depending on whether clients were enrolled in outpatient or residential treatment. AB 109 clients receiving residential treatment were less likely to be involved in the criminal justice system and made were more likely to abstain from using drugs and alcoholic substances. They were also more likely to engage in support recovery networks at discharge, and had greater odds of being employed. On the other hand, outpatient AB 109 clients were arrested and incarcerated less often at discharge.

<b>Life Functioning Outcomes of AB 109 Clients<sup>9, 10</sup></b>				
<i>January to December 2016</i>				
Outcome		Outpatient Tx % Change	Residential Tx % Change	Overall % Change
Arrested (Once or More)	Clients	-10%	-87%	-56%
	Average # arrests	-52%	-44%	-47%
Incarcerated	Clients	-47%	-93%	-80%
	Average # days	-44%	-32%	-48%
Employed (FT or PT)	Clients	-26%	*	37%
Alcohol Abstinent	Clients	-9%	60%	19%
Drug Use Abstinent	Clients	24%	33%	27%
Serious Family Conflict	Clients	-43%	-76%	-65%
Participate in Recovery Network	Clients	-9%	109%	40%

*\*% change not calculated for indicators with fewer than 10 cases or with unreliable change scores*

<sup>9</sup> Source: CalOMS database from HCA.

<sup>10</sup> No data is reported for psychiatric hospitalization stays and mental health emergency room visits for SUD clients due to the small sample sizes.

The majority of AB 109 SUD clients maintained similar living arrangements over the course of treatment. Roughly one-third of clients who were initially homeless gained independent or dependent living upon discharge from treatment.



**171** people were homeless at intake



**262** people were in dependent living at intake



**176** people were in independent living at intake

Of those, at discharge...

**51%** homeless  
**23%** independent living  
**12%** unable to locate  
**14%** dependent living

Of those, at discharge...

**63%** dependent living  
**22%** independent living  
**10%** unable to locate  
**5%** homeless

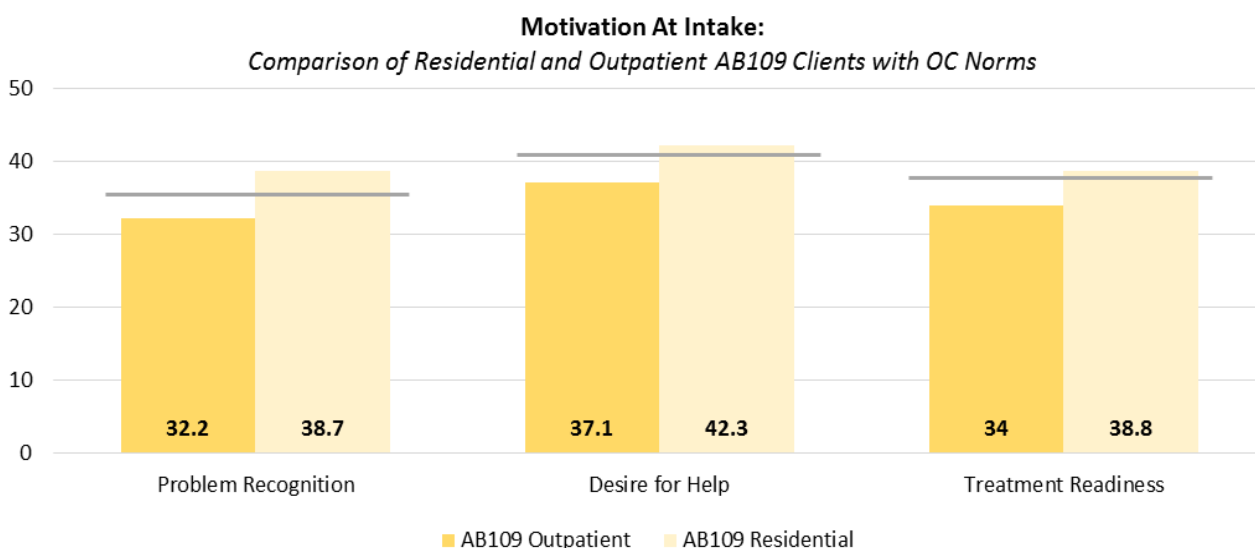
Of those, at discharge...

**64%** independent living  
**30%** unable to locate  
**6%** dependent living  
**1%** homeless

### Motivation and Engagement during Treatment

Between July 2016 and June 2017, 791 AB 109 SUD clients were asked about their motivation to complete and likelihood to engage in treatment. Overall, results show that AB 109 clients at intake had lower motivation than clients receiving SUD treatment nationwide<sup>11</sup>, and motivation scores were slightly higher than or comparable to the average Orange County SUD client.

On average, AB 109 clients in residential SUD treatment had higher motivation at intake than clients receiving outpatient treatment or clients' county-wide (see figure below)<sup>12</sup>. Outpatient clients consistently had lower motivation compared to Orange County SUD clients overall.



<sup>11</sup> National norms – Problem Recognition (40), Desire for Help (44), and Treatment Readiness (43).

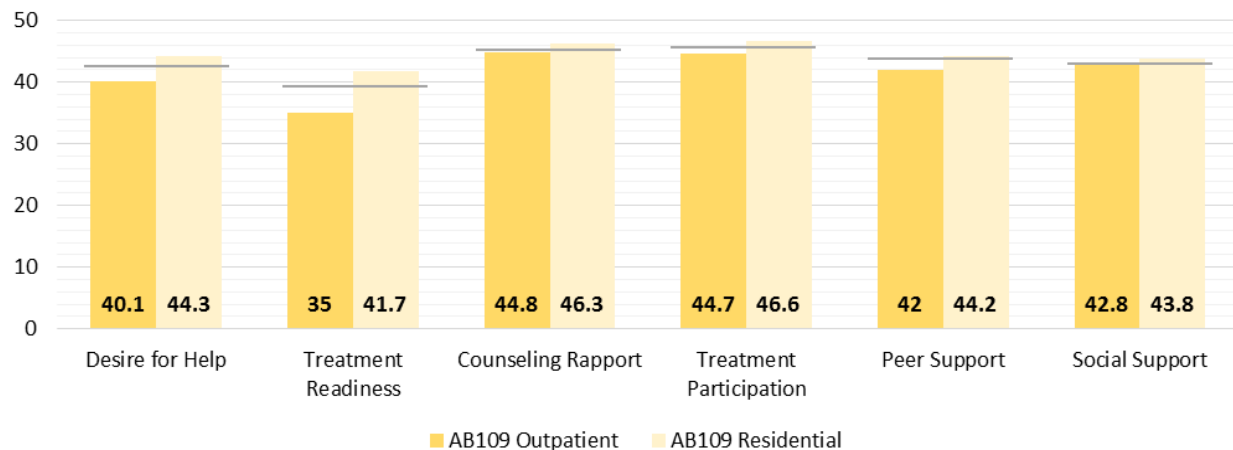
<sup>12</sup> The grey bars indicate the norms for all Orange County SUD clients served during July 2015-June 2016.



After receiving treatment (n=510), AB 109 SUD clients on average showed comparable motivation to other clients in the county overall<sup>13</sup>, and higher motivation than SUD clients nationwide.<sup>14</sup> At discharge, AB 109 clients also reported high levels of peer support within their program and social support outside of treatment, which is comparable to Orange County and national norms for these indicators.

When comparing the types of services AB 109 clients received, those in residential SUD treatment had higher motivation and engagement at discharge compared to outpatient SUD clients, and SUD clients across Orange County. Clients in residential and Outpatient SUD treatment had similar levels of support, which was comparable to the Orange County norms.

**Motivation, Engagement, and Support Scores After Receiving Treatment:**  
*Comparison of Residential and Outpatient AB109 Clients with OC Norms*



## MHD Program: Updates and Outcomes

Health Care Agency's Adult and Older Adult Behavioral Health (AOABH) has Screeners located in Anaheim, Santa Ana and Westminster Probation Offices. Upon release, individuals who meet the criteria for AB 109, meet with a probation officer and are referred to an AOABH Screener that identifies the most appropriate level of care required by the individual and links accordingly. The programs are voluntary, and designed to provide community support and supervision to create alternative strategies to reduce recidivism. AB 109 participants have a wide variety of services available to them, based on their individual needs. Services include behavioral health assessments, outpatient behavioral health treatment (e.g., medications, case management, individual/group therapy), crisis intervention, detoxification (e.g., outpatient, medical inpatient), narcotic replacement therapy, residential treatment, sober living, medication assisted treatment (e.g., Vivitrol), referral and linkage to community resources and Full

<sup>13</sup> The grey bars indicate the norms for all Orange County SUD clients served during July 2015-June 2016.

<sup>14</sup> National norms – Desire for Help (39.9), Treatment Readiness (38.8), Counseling Rapport (40), Treatment Participation (40.9), Peer Support (36.7), and Social Support (39.5).

Service Partnership (FSP) services. AB 109 consumers with serious and persistent mental illness are primarily treated at the Santa Ana outpatient mental health clinic but can be seen at other outpatient mental health clinics.

Opportunity Knocks (OK) is a Full Service Partnership (FSP) that provides intensive community-based services to individuals with a severe and persistent mental illness who have history of incarceration, and are currently homeless or at risk of homelessness. Services include case management, medication management, skill-developing groups, education, employment and volunteer linkage, as well as benefits and temporary housing support. The program has a multi-disciplinary team which includes psychiatrists, nursing staff, Personal Service Coordinators (PSC), vocational specialists, housing specialists, and peer support staff. OK FSP uses a team model approach to provide services in order to best meet the needs of AB 109 individuals.

## MHD Treatment Services Outcomes

### County Operated Clinics

These data examined life functioning outcomes for AB 109 MHD clients receiving mental health service at county operated clinics in 2016 (n=125). Over the course of treatment, AB 109 clients spent fewer days in psychiatric hospitals (23% decrease) and the number of AB 109 clients who required psychiatric hospitalization also decreased (44% decrease). AB 109 clients were also less likely to be incarcerated or homeless at discharge. Engagement in a vocational or educational activity increased with treatment, with a 290% greater chance of being employed or enrolled in education.

<b>Life Functioning Outcomes of AB 109 MHD Clients<sup>15</sup> January to December 2016</b>				
<b>Outcomes</b>		<b>12 Months Prior to Enrollment</b>	<b>Jan – Dec 2016</b>	<b>% Change</b>
<b>Psychiatric Hospitalizations</b>	# Clients	9	5	-44%
	# Days	70	54	-23%
<b>Incarcerations</b>	# Clients	109	31	-72%
	# Days	23,083	1,111	-95%
<b>Homelessness</b>	# Clients	41	36	-12%
	# Days	5,405	2,466	-54%
<b>Structured Role (Employed or In School)</b>	# Clients	10	39	290%
	# Days	869	4,724	444%

<sup>15</sup> Source: Access database HCA.

### County Contracted Program: Opportunity Knocks (OK)

These data examined life functioning outcomes for AB 109 MHD clients participating in OK's FSP services in 2016 (n=26). Over the course of treatment, AB 109 clients saw significant reductions in recidivism and re-incarceration (76% reduction) as well as psychiatric hospitalization (67% reduction) compared to their baseline history (which includes all events occurring in the 12 months prior to enrollment). Equally so, those who experienced recidivism spent less time in jail on average (27% decrease). Fewer AB 109 MHD clients experienced homelessness while enrolled in the program (32% decrease). Engagement in a vocational or educational activity increased with participation, with a 150% greater chance of being employed or enrolled in education and a 126% increase in time spent engaged on average.

Life Functioning Outcomes of AB 109 MHD Clients <sup>16</sup> January to December 2016				
Outcomes		12 Months Prior to Enrollment	Jan – Dec 2016	% Change
Psychiatric Hospitalizations	# Clients	9	3	-67%
	# Days	354	122	-66%
Incarcerations	# Clients	25	6	-76%
	# Days	5,432	954	-82%
Homelessness	# Clients	22	15	-32%
	# Days	1,628	1,675	-3%
Structured Role	# Clients	6	15	150%
	# Days	307	1,736	465%

### Additional Outcomes: Both SUD and MHD Clients

Since July 2016, all AB 109 clients who were admitted to SUD and/or MHD treatment services were asked a series of questions regarding their psychiatric symptomatology at intake and during treatment.<sup>17</sup> Overall, psychiatric symptomatology was low throughout treatment. Over time, AB 109 clients showed reductions in the severity of their psychiatric symptoms (see graph below).

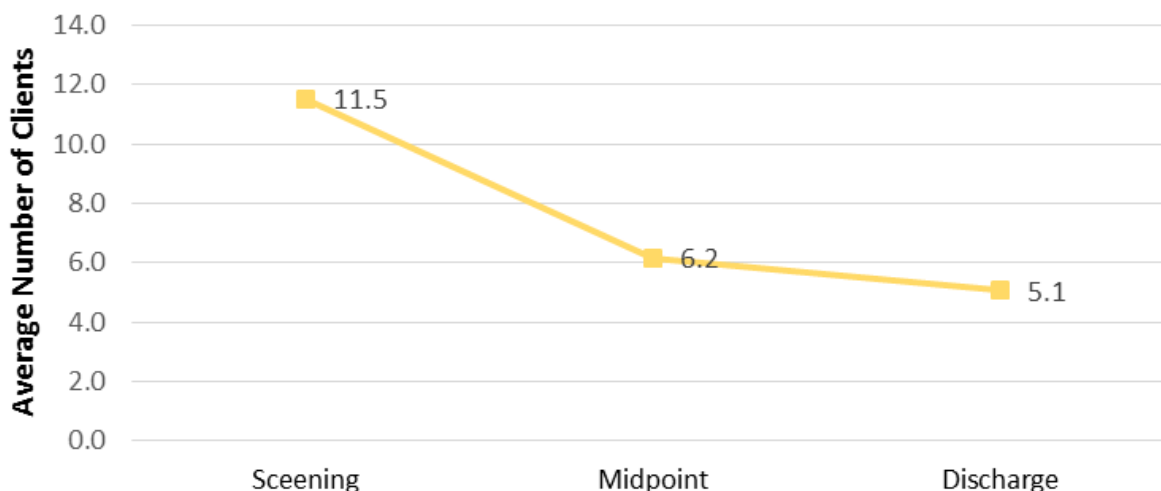
On average, clients in residential programs were less likely to exhibit psychiatric symptoms at discharge than outpatient clients (4.3 vs. 5.5). However, both clients were less likely to exhibit psychiatric symptoms at discharge than at intake or midpoint.

<sup>16</sup> Source: Caminar database HCA.

<sup>17</sup> Source: Modified Colorado Symptom Inventory (Conrad, K.J., et al, 2001).

## Psychiatric Symptoms over the Course of Treatment

AB109 Clients - July 2016 through June 2017



### District Attorney



Beginning with the implementation of AB 109 on October 1, 2011, the Orange County District Attorney (OCDA) has prosecuted Post Community Supervision (PCS) violators as well as Mandatory Supervision (MS) violators. On July 1, 2013, that responsibility expanded to include parole violators. In addition to staff time to prepare for and support the overall program implementation, the District Attorney's Office designated multiple Deputy DAs with specific responsibilities to prosecute these defendants.

On July 1, 2012, SB 1023 became law and amended AB 109. This new law was intended to promote uniform revocation procedures relating to mandatory supervision and PCS. The new law revised PC Sections 1170, 1202.2, 3455, and 3000.08 by extending the probation revocation procedures found in PC 1203.2 to mandatory supervision, under Section 1170(h)(5)(B) and PCS, under Section 3455. This legislation was also intended to provide procedural due process protections held to apply in probation revocations to mandatory supervision and PCS violators.

Currently there are one full time and three half time deputy district attorneys assigned to the AB 109 unit. Assisting the attorneys are one clerical and one full time District Attorney Investigator. These deputies review AB 109 violations and make appropriate dispositions. These deputies work with the court to insure that the appropriate sentence is meted out in each case. If these cases do not settle, the deputies will call witness for testimony at a hearing. The office works with the probation department; the California Department of Corrections and local law enforcement to insure that the appropriate laws are being enforced and the community is being protected.

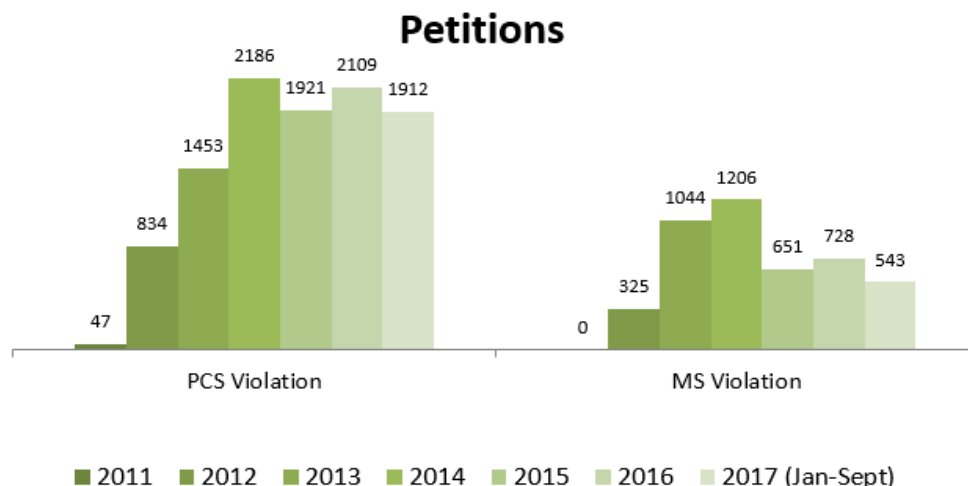


Having formal AB 109 training along with the experience of handling numerous cases has made these deputies good at offering proper dispositions which resolve cases at an early stage of the proceedings. In addition these deputies have developed a working relationship with the defense bar that also encourages early case dispositions.

### PCS and MS Petitions

For the past three years the number of AB 109 cases that have been handled by the District Attorney’s office has remained stable. Although year to year statistical data shows that post release community supervision violations have all been lower than the previous years, the decline has been minimal. A possible cause may be the passage of Proposition 47 in November of 2014. Proposition 47 permitted convicted felons to petition to court to have their felony cases reduced to misdemeanors. In many of these cases, the petitioner’s formal probation; mandatory supervision or post release community supervision was changed to informal probation. This has led to fewer cases being handled by the office’s AB 109 unit.

When AB 109 went into effect on October 1, 2011, the District Attorney’s Office prosecuted only 47 petitions of PCS violations for the two months remaining in the year. In 2012, 1159 petitions for PCS and MS violations were filed.<sup>18</sup> The number of filed petitions continued to grow through 2014. In 2015, petitions decreased by 25%. In the first 9 nine months of 2017, there were over 2,400 petitions prosecuted between PCS and MS violators. Specifically, the District Attorney’s Office filed 1,912 PCS Petitions and 543 MS Petitions (PCS-69%, MS-31%). As of October 1, 2017, some 288 MS violators and 275 PCS violators are on warrant. The projections for 2017 show that the OCDA will file over 3,200 PCS and MS Petitions. This is close to the 2014 high of 3,392.

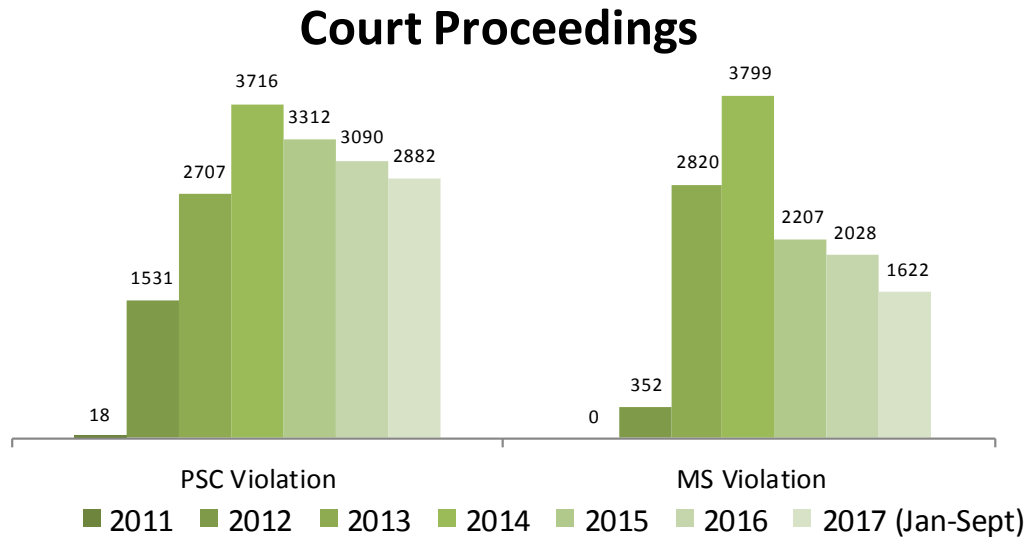


<sup>18</sup> There remains a data entry backlog for PCS petitions dating back to 2013. The OCDA continues to work through the backlog for historical purposes.



### PCS and MS Court Proceedings

These court proceedings are handled not only by the DA team created for AB 109, but also by additional prosecutors at court locations all over Orange County. In 2016 the District Attorney’s Office attended almost 5,000 PCS and MS violator proceedings. In the first 9 months of 2017, the District Attorney’s Office has attended 1,622 MS violator proceedings and 2,882 PCS proceedings (MS— 36%, PCS-64%). The projections for 2017 are over 5,900 MS and PCS proceedings.



### Parole Violator Workload

The July 1, 2013 shifting of this responsibility from the CDCR to the OCDA’s office added a significant workload and further strains limited prosecution resources. The District Attorney’s Office has responded to just over 4,994 new court and/or administrative proceedings that have taken place July 1, 2013 through September 30, 2017.

OCDA Parole-Related Workload (January 1, 2017 - September 30, 2017)	
<b>Parole Petitions</b>	135
<b>Parole Petitions Calendared in Court</b>	940

The Orange County District Attorney Office will continue to monitor the prosecution workload required to implement AB 109 and participate in the OCCCP, to ensure the people are adequately represented in these matters.





## Public Defender

### AB-109 Realignment

AB-109 Realignment was a monumental change in California's criminal justice system. Its passage resulted in the shifting of low-level, nonviolent offenders from the state prison system into county jails and probation departments. It has thus far offered the greatest opportunity California has had in decades to advance criminal justice reform. It has also provided the Orange County Public Defender's Office with the opportunity to assist our clients using a holistic, "wrap-around" approach in order to reduce recidivism.

In addition to AB-109 Realignment, the passage of Proposition 47 has provided the OCPD with another opportunity to assist certain felony clients. Passed in November of 2014, Proposition 47 implemented three broad changes to felony sentencing laws. First, it reclassified certain theft and drug possession offenses from felonies to misdemeanors. Second, it authorized defendants currently serving sentences for felony offenses that would have qualified as misdemeanors under the proposition to petition courts for resentencing under the new misdemeanor provisions. Third, it authorized defendants who have completed sentences for felony convictions that would have qualified as misdemeanors under the proposition to apply to reclassify those convictions to misdemeanors. Recently, the California Supreme Court held that Proposition 47 applies to cases involving vehicle theft. OCPD has begun actively reviewing files involving vehicle theft convictions where the value of the vehicle was less than \$950.

Realignment and Proposition 47 have caused a dramatic adjustment in the OCPD's workload and in the type of clients represented by the OCPD. OCPD now places an even greater emphasis on developing and presenting individualized alternative sentencing plans to the court as potential options to incarceration. Also, the OCPD is actively involved in ensuring our clients are able to successfully reintegrate back into the community. OCPD has filed thousands of petitions for resentencing or applications for reclassification, allowing low-level, non-violent offenders to get a second chance, and saving taxpayers millions of dollars. OCPD regularly participates in Prop 47 clinics, aiding members of the community in obtaining relief. On a weekly basis, OCPD employees visit day reporting centers to assist in the coordination of services with Orange County Probation Officers on behalf of the clients.

OCPD has represented numerous individuals alleged to have violated their Postrelease Community Supervision (PCS or PRCS), Mandatory Supervision (MS), or Parole.

Below is a glimpse of the amount of work and types of services provided to PCS, MS, and parole clients for the end of 2016 and the first three quarters of 2017:

Type of Work	Q4 2016	Q1 2017	Q2 2017	Q3 2017	Total
<b>PCS cases opened</b>	310	407	407	438	1,562
<b>MS cases opened</b>	183	222	191	207	803
<b>Parole opened</b>	154	157	159	175	645
<b>Total Court Appearances (PCS, MS and Parole)</b>	1,454	1,544	1,259	1,583	5,840
<b>Contested hearing</b>	24	8	20	35	87

### Legal Issues and Challenges to Realignment

Realignment continues to present legal and constitutional issues of first impression. OCPD attorneys have been diligently identifying these issues on behalf of each client. As significant legal issues arise, attorney staff from the Writs and Appeals Department have been called upon with greater frequency. Our office has litigated in the Superior Courts as well as the Court of Appeal and State Supreme Court. OCPD continues to zealously represent our clients' interests in the trial and appellate courts.

Recently, the Legislature passed AB 1115, which expands expungement relief for our clients. AB 1115 permits clients who were sentenced to state prison to receive an expungement if their felony would have qualified under the 2011 Realignment Legislation. The expungement process permits these individuals to have their guilty convictions withdrawn and dismissed and releases them from certain penalties and disabilities. Our office expects to increase the amount of petitions it files in our efforts to obtain post-conviction relief for our clients.

### Re-Entry Services for Clients

OCPD works in a collaborative manner with Orange County's public protection partners: OC Probation, Sheriff's Department, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Health Care Agency, and the District Attorney's Office.

Two OCPD paralegals assist in the effort to provide coordinated re-entry services for Realignment clients. OCPD paralegals visit drug treatment programs to provide monthly on-site services to those clients. In addition, OCPD collaborates with the Division of Adult Parole Operations of the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. Paralegals also attend monthly meetings held by Parole for recently released parolees.

In addition, OCPD paralegals conduct thorough interviews of clients, including obtaining a life history, to ensure that their needs are accurately assessed. Paralegals also make daily visits to the jail, helping in-custody clients transition into the community by discussing housing, employment opportunities, substance abuse addiction needs, and mental health concerns.

In addition, our paralegals:

- Help our clients obtain government documents, including birth certificates, consular documents for immigration purposes, reduced-fee identity cards, passports, social security cards, and more
- Actively assist our clients to ensure they have proper medical care via SSI/SSDI applications
- Locate and assist our clients with housing
- Set up vocational training and education (such as truck driving schools)
- Locate transitional housing, treatment, and military records for our veteran clients
- Refer clients for specialized services for Legal Aid, Child Support, and Family Law purposes
- Provide clothing and hygiene kits
- Connect clients with agencies such as Child Support Services, the Veterans Administration for disability benefits, and the Social Services agency for Medi-Cal, food stamps, and General Relief
- Obtain food stamps, Cash Aid, Cal-Works, Medi-Cal, and bus passes for our clients
- Coordinate drug treatment and rehabilitation programs, mental health resources, and dental and vision benefits
- Attend resource fairs and network with other providers to ensure that our clients have the most current, up to date program and resource access.

Summarized below are the types of services provided to clients:

<b>Types of Services</b>	<b>Q4 2016</b>	<b>Q1 2017</b>	<b>Q2 2017</b>	<b>Q3 2017</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Client jail visits</b>	59	45	43	30	177
<b>Client Program visits</b>	72	64	63	43	242
<b>Phone Calls</b> (to and from clients)	466	567	610	586	2,229
<b>Program &amp; Service referrals</b>	840	54	92	84	1,070
<b>Obtaining Valid Forms of ID</b> (including SSI and Birth Certificates)	242	135	96	120	593

Our clients' needs are unique and varied. At times, our paralegals assist our clients at a very basic level, providing food and clothing. Often, our clients have more complicated needs, which require our paralegals to provide resources in areas such as employment and education. Our clients also require assistance for referrals for family law issues, immigration, and disability resources.

Housing, particularly transitional housing, continues to be one of our clients' biggest needs and the most difficult obstacle to ensuring success on supervision. It is most

difficult to find housing options for Penal Code Section 290 (sex offender) registrants, forcing many of our clients to remain homeless and at peril for victimization and future recidivism.

### **The Future of Realignment and the OCPD**

OCPD will continue to provide excellent representation to our clients in the form of zealous litigation and resource acquisition. In order to more effectively represent our clients, OCPD believes it is essential to create a new attorney manager position dedicated to supervising AB-109 and re-entry services. This attorney manager will ensure staff are fully trained in evidence-based practices, new statutes and case law, and the resources available to our clients. A dedicated AB-109 and re-entry services attorney manager is needed to provide regular review and feedback to staff, appear in court to assist with litigation, and help clients acquire assistance to further meet their needs.

It is OCPD's goal to continue with our efforts to advocate and transform the lives of our clients, reduce recidivism, and ultimately make the community safer.

### **Local Law Enforcement**



After the completion of the fifth year of Realignment, local law enforcement continues to progress to meet the public safety needs of the community. The most recent, significant change occurred in November 2014, when California voters approved Proposition 47. Proposition 47 reclassified certain theft and drug possession charges from felonies to misdemeanors. The impact of this law was immediate; Orange County Jails stopped booking arrestees for some property and drug possession crimes. In addition, inmates serving time for crimes reduced to misdemeanors per Prop 47 were released from jails.

The Garden Grove Police Department (GGPD) participates in the County's program of monitoring AB109 and Prop 47 individuals. GGPD conducts proactive interaction compliance checks at least twice a month on these individuals. In Fiscal Year 2016-2017, GGPD conducted 21 compliance checks resulting in over 350 searches and 75 arrests of individuals for new charges or violations of existing probation or parole conditions. The monitoring of Prop 47 individuals by GGPD was made possible by a cost-recovery program by the County.

A 40% increase in service calls involving the homeless prompted the GGPD to start a full time Special Resources Team (SRT) responsible for connecting the homeless and mentally ill populations to appropriate resources. The SRT works closely with Orange County's Health Care Agency's (HCA) Outreach and Engagement Team and the Mental Health Team to assist in homeless outreach efforts. These officers are trained to handle mental health and homeless calls. The training includes how to appropriately respond to transient calls, legally handle personal property if an arrest is made, and verbal techniques to deescalate a situation.



## Community Based Organizations



OCREP serves as a critical link between community service providers and the formerly incarcerated striving to re-establish healthy, productive, and rewarding lives. OCREP relays important updates and information relevant to the AB109 population directly from the Community Based Organizations (CBOs) to the CCP and AB109 workgroups. OCREP then in turn relays any pertinent information back to the community at large in order to bridge any gaps between community and county services and resources.

In October 2016, OCREP was on the planning committee for a statewide reentry conference “Reentry Solutions: People, Programs and Policy” which was held in Ontario, California. The focus of the conference was to gather stakeholders from across California to network, share, and strategize around the most effective and innovative solutions that support the successful reintegration of formerly incarcerated people. Many Orange County stakeholders were in attendance as well as spoke on panels and taught workshops.

In December 2016, OCREP became a fiscally sponsored project of OneOC, a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization, which enabled them to begin receiving funding with the intention of serving a wider breadth of the reentry community. They continue to operate as a fully volunteer-ran organization. In 2017 OCREP added 420 new members for a total of 918 general members representing 349 unique organizations including community service providers, community members and county partners.

OCREP has continued with their bi-weekly e-newsletter and bi-monthly general member meetings which share community resources, challenges, funding opportunities and realignment updates with county and community providers. Meetings for this time period included a workshop for reentry employment which focused on employee rights when applying to jobs with a criminal background, updates on the county’s Stepping Up Initiative, recognizing intellectual disabilities, and a parole workshop addressing services, gaps and challenges within that population.



PA3 David Mitchell of Department of Adult Parole Operations (DAPO) discusses challenges Orange County parolees encounter.



Probation Division Director Erik Wadsworth and Sheriff's Department Manager Geoff Henderson present on the county's Stepping Up Initiative.



Root & Rebound, a nonprofit organization from northern California partnered with OCREP to teach service providers and clients on how to use the Roadmap to Reentry Guide. The organizations collaborated to host an additional workshop which focused on resources and legal rights for children & families of those who have been incarcerated. In attendance were participants from the county's Day Reporting Centers as well as several community partners.



Dominik Taylor from Root & Rebound presents on the Roadmap to Reentry Guide

OCREP's Advisory Committee and Agency Representatives served on several county committees including the AB109 Workgroup, Proposition 47 Advisory Committee, and the Stepping Up Initiative. Health Care Agency was awarded a Proposition 47 grant of \$6 million to facilitate a 24 hour reentry center linking formerly incarcerated to community providers. OCREP's Director was invited to attend the BSCC's awardee conference in Sacramento representing all community providers in Orange County. OCREP also served on the majority of the Stepping Up Initiative subcommittees which created a plan to reduce the number of individuals incarcerated who suffer from a mental health illness. Through these efforts there has been a greater sense of collaboration between county and community providers which truly is the key to combatting recidivism.



In June, OCREP collaborated with Parole's Day Reporting Center (ran by GEO Group Inc) to host the county's 3<sup>rd</sup> Annual Reentry Resource Fair which caters to formerly incarcerated and their families at the Honda Center in Anaheim. There were 57 vendors in attendance and over 219 people who attended (not including providers/guests). In addition to providers and employers, the Public Defender's office was present to help file Prop 47 and expungement paperwork and the

AIDS Services Foundation of Orange County was on hand offering free HIV and Hep C testing. County partners including Probation and the Sheriff's Department were present both offering their services as well as inviting their clients to attend. This event has proven to be a key event in which formerly incarcerated individuals are able to directly connect with community providers and employers.



Pictures: Participants at the Reentry Resource Fair meet with providers for services



Participants talk with a provider about available resources.



Sheriff's employees Crystal Null and Geoff Henderson join Probation Executive Staff Scott Chandler, Stacey McCoy and Erik Wadsworth at the Reentry Resource Fair at the Honda Center.



OCREP's Assistant Director Ashley Vican-Baribeault presents to the Re-Entry Employment Committee on "Knowing your rights" when it comes to convictions.

Employment continues to be a challenge for those who have had interaction with the criminal justice system. OCREP's Reentry Employment subcommittee teamed up with Pacific Reentry Career Services to host two employer focused Fair Chance Hiring Summits to educate employers on the benefits of hiring second chance employees. OCREP participated as a panelist and co-host in the events. There are plans to continue to educate companies on Ban the Box laws and also to host an employment career fair in the fall of 2018.

In September 2017 OCREP took part in "OC's Largest Expungement Clinic" where attorneys and advocates from local community organizations were on hand to assist people with filing for expungements and getting linked to resources. These services enable formerly incarcerated individuals to obtain employment, treatment and housing opportunities, and ultimately, to not reoffend. OCREP also participated in a community provider event hosted by Social Services Agency and a Public Safety Conference hosted by Project Kinship which featured presentations by county and community providers educating the public on reentry, realignment, and resources available.



Thalia Higgins and Stephanie Hammerwold (OCREP) at the SSA Community Provider Fair



First meeting of the Juvenile Justice Subcommittee hosted at OC Bar Foundation.

A direct result of the Public Safety conference was the creation of a Juvenile Justice Subcommittee which is addressing prevention and intervention of youth involved in the criminal justice system. This subcommittee partners with the Orange County Bar Foundation and includes public safety officers, probation, school districts, service providers and community members. They are working to address the growing needs for youth services and eliminate gaps in services.





**AB 109 WORKING GROUP  
RECOMMENDATION to the OCCCCP Executive Committee  
RE: Local Law Enforcement One-Time Funding of \$200,000**

**Background**

- On July 28, 2016, the Orange County Community Corrections Partnership (OCCCCP) Executive Committee approved one-time funding of \$200,000 for Local Law Enforcement (LLE) projects.
- On February 22, 2018, the OCCCCP directed the CCP Coordinator to return to the AB 109 Working Group to discuss the one-time funding of \$200,000 that was set aside for LLEs and return to the OCCCCP with recommendations.
- On April 26, 2018, the OCCCCP was presented with and approved the AB 109 Working Group's recommendation for the disbursement and utilization of the \$200,000 LLE set aside funds.

***Approved recommendation:***

*To request solicitations from LLEs to fund projects up to \$100,000 that would supplement (not supplant) existing or establish new public safety efforts with a focus on: regional approach; systematic approach to substance abuse treatment referrals; or AB 109 population. The entire \$200,000 set aside LLE allocation would be disbursed with no one award exceeding \$100,000 based on proposals submitted by the LLE agencies in Orange County (inclusive of the Sheriff's contract partners). The AB 109 Working Group would review all of the funding requests and make recommendations of funding to the OCCCCP Executive Committee at the July 26, 2018 OCCCCP meeting.*

**Discussion**

On Friday, May 3, 2018, an announcement was sent via email to the Police Chiefs of the LLE agencies which included information on the source of the set aside funding, explanation of the methodology chosen for award, and outlined the steps in the process. The Funding Request Guidelines and Request Form were attached to the announcement.

Requests for funding were due to the County of Orange by 5:00 PM Friday, June 1, 2018. There were a total of 10 responses received which were presented and discussed at the July 12, 2018, AB 109 Working Group meeting. The group focused on how the funding will be utilized and the extent each proposal had on a regional approach element, systematic approach to substance abuse treatment referrals, and addressed challenges with the AB109 population. Funding was then allocated based on how well the proposal met this criteria.

- Full funding was awarded to those LLEs that demonstrated strong efforts in meeting the identified criteria.
- Partial funding was awarded to those LLEs that demonstrated moderate effort in meeting the identified criteria.
- Those LLEs that did not meet any of the identified criteria were not awarded funding.

**AB 109 WORKING GROUP  
RECOMMENDATION to the OCCCCP Executive Committee  
RE: Local Law Enforcement One-Time Funding of \$200,000**

**Recommendation**

Below is a summary of the proposals received and the amount of funding recommended by the AB 109 Working Group to be awarded:

LLE Agency	Amount Requested	Summary of Request	RECOMMENDED
Anaheim	\$50,000	Overtime associated with AB 109 related operations, training, and referrals to substance abuse treatment programs and providers.	\$50,000
Buena Park	\$30,000	Costs associated with the location of *PCS population and conduct compliance checks.	\$0
Costa Mesa	\$39,600	Purchase of nine electronic citation tablets used towards AB 109 enforcement to make identification of offenders in the field a more reliable process. Also includes referrals to Social Services programming for those AB 109 offenders needing services.	\$39,600
Garden Grove	\$100,000	Costs associated with AB 109 sweeps and compliance checks and to purchase a specially equipped utility vehicle for Special Resource Team (AB109/Homeless) to transport property seized or taken for safekeeping from homeless individuals.	\$22,720
Irvine	\$25,000	Costs associated with AB 109 compliance checks, and purchase of mission specific equipment related to surveillance and monitoring.	\$0
La Habra	\$20,000	Funding to conduct four compliance and probation checks in a 12 month period; 12 homeless outreach details in a 12 month period; and reduce calls for service as they relate to subjects released under AB 109.	\$5,680
Orange	\$50,000	Funding to conduct compliance checks; further partnership and working relationship with Probation Department; provide resources to *PCS population for housing, employment, and mental health through **HEART; and provide AB 109 training to patrol officers on how *PCS operates.	\$50,000
Placentia	\$40,000	Funding to conduct increased compliance checks by 24 hours per month.	\$0
Tustin	\$32,000	Funding to conduct four Crime Impact Operations annually which target various issues from violent crimes to homeless/substance abuse.	\$32,000
Westminster	\$18,000	Funding to conduct monthly enforcement sweeps (homeless) within city parks for the one-year period of July 2018 - June 2019.	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$404,600</b>		<b>\$200,000</b>

\*Postrelease Community Supervision (PCS)

\*\* Homeless Engagement Assistance and Resource Team (HEART)

Upon approval, each LLE would be notified of the status of their proposal with the final award being made when the item is presented and approved by the County of Orange Board of Supervisors during the First Quarter Budget Report, which will be heard on November 20, 2018.

Upon final approval, each LLE will also be informed of the claim process and requirements for supporting documentation. Funds not spent by 18 months after award will be reverted back to the County and remain dedicated for the LLE agencies.

## 1. PURPOSE

The Orange County Community Corrections Partnership (OC CCP) is issuing this Request for Proposals (RFP) for the procurement of data collection and evaluation services related to the implementation and impact of the County's AB109 Public Safety Realignment programs and services. Services will include evaluation design, data collection and analysis, regular progress updates, interim and final reporting.

The goals for this data collection and evaluation plan include (but not limited to) the following:

- \* Evaluate the impact of AB109 on local recidivism based on the definitions provided by the California Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) and the Orange County Board of Supervisors (BOS);
- \* Evaluate the impact of AB109 programs and services on local recidivism;
- \* Provide a snapshot of the current AB109 population including their needs and concerns;
- \* Identify OC CCP program strengths and areas for improvement;
- \* Establish an ongoing evaluation framework for the OC CCP stakeholders;
- \* Provide information needed to improve implementation and assist the OC CCP to align funding and programming with strategic plans, and develop mitigation strategies for unmet needs.

The OC CCP seeks to enter into an agreement with a contractor that possess extensive experience in conducting evaluations of multiple criminal justice and human services programs and interventions that make up the service continuum for Orange County's criminal justice system, and overall criminal justice system effectiveness in achieving public safety outcomes. The preferred contractor will have expertise in obtaining and utilizing the California Department of Justice (DOJ) data and robust exposure in Orange County.

## 2. BACKGROUND

In 2011, Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. signed Assembly Bill (AB) 109 and AB 117, historic legislation to address overcrowding in California's 33 prisons. The law, effective October 1, 2011 mandates that individuals sentenced to non-serious, non-violent or non-sex offenses serve their sentences in county jails instead of state prison. Realignment established the Postrelease Community Supervision (PCS) and Mandatory Supervision (MS) classifications of supervision and altered the parole revocation process placing more responsibility on local jurisdictions, gave local law enforcement the freedom to manage offenders in a more cost-effective manner, and charged the OC CCP with planning and implementing Realignment in each county. Additionally, effective July 1, 2013, parole violations are housed, prosecuted and tried locally.

On October 18, 2011, the Orange County Public Safety Realignment and Postrelease Community Supervision 2011 Implementation Plan (Realignment Plan) was adopted by the Orange County



Board of Supervisors (BOS). The policy initiative and the interventions strategies articulated in the Realignment Plan were intended to improve success rates of offenders under supervision resulting in less victimization, reduced recidivism and increased community safety. The Realignment Plan is based on the following three system goals:

1. Implementation of a streamlined and efficient system in Orange County to manage our additional responsibilities under realignment.
2. Implementation of a system that protects public safety and utilizes best practices in recidivism reduction.
3. Implementation of a system that effectively utilizes alternatives to pre-trial and post-conviction incarceration where appropriate.

Through the past six years of the AB 109 programming, the County has continued to follow the established Realignment Plan. The OC CCP completes an annual update report that includes individual agencies' discussions of challenges, successes, and innovative solutions. The annual update report also includes tables and summaries of the key elements of the AB109 population. In addition, the County is part of a multi-county Public Policy Institute of California (PPIC) study that examined AB109 data from October 2011 to October 2015. Although PPIC's initial report, published in August 2017, demonstrated the important changes in the composition of the California probation population overall, the results were not outlined at the county level.

### **3. REQUIRED SERVICES AND DELIVERABLES**

The evaluation services contracted under this RFP will proceed in three phases, with deliverables, a timeline and a budget proposed for each phase. The OC CCP also recognizes that the scope, timeline and budget of each phase, in particular for phases 2 and 3, may change based on progress and lessons learned over the course of the project. Accordingly, the contractor will provide at a minimum quarterly updates to the OC CCP to inform their final decisions on the project scope details and funding for each phase.

#### Phase 1 – Evaluation Plan

Contractor will submit a comprehensive written evaluation plan within 9-12 months from contract start date. The evaluation plan will address the goals of the OC CCP and will include (but not limited to) the following:

- a. A Logic Model with the following elements: inputs, activities, outputs, outcomes, and impacts;
- b. Research questions to be answered by the evaluation;
- c. Study design and methods of analysis;
- d. Data collection protocols;
- e. Template/s for data sharing agreements between OC CCP agencies that would allow an ongoing evaluation;

- f. Detailed breakdown of costs for all Phases;
- g. Timelines and communication plan.

During this phase, the contractor is expected to work with research staff of the OC CCP working group in study design, including the selection of potential control groups; identifying data sources; and other tasks as required. The contractor will also work with the OC CCP Coordinator/Project Manager with regard to the communication plan and progress reports to the OC CCP and BOS.

### Phase 2 – Recidivism Report

The contractor will submit a research protocol approved by an accredited university's institutional review board (IRB). The approved protocol will then be submitted to the Orange County Health Care Agency (HCA) IRB for review and approval. Once approved by the HCA IRB, data collection can begin. Background checks for evaluator's staff may also be required.

The contractor will submit, at a minimum, an interim and final evaluation report, and a PowerPoint presentation to the OC CCP within 12-24 months from contract start date. A presentation at the OC Board of Supervisors' Meeting may also be requested. In addition, quarterly progress reports to the OC CCP may be requested.

The **final report** will include (but not limited to) the following:

- a. Demographic characteristics of Orange County's AB109 population, including criminal history and risk factors;
- b. Factors associated with reductions (or increases) in recidivism system-wide. This may include background, demographic factors, programs and services;
- c. Complete dataset including all data collected, entered, and analyzed as part of the study, a data dictionary of variables, all output produced, and syntax used for analyses.

The evaluation will include analysis of recidivism based on the following two definitions:

- a. BSCC: "a conviction of a new felony or misdemeanor committed within three years of release from custody or committed within three years of placement on supervision for a previous criminal conviction."
- b. Orange County BOS: "a conviction of a new crime committed within three years of release from custody or committed within three years of placement on supervision for a previous criminal conviction or a sustained parole or probation violation of the underlying offense, or any new lawful arrest whether or not it leads to imprisonment in an penal institution. Recidivism also includes those who are sentenced to programs which are not considered a conviction under PC 1000 (drug diversion) and PC 1210 (non-violent drug possession offense)."

The AB109 populations to be included in the evaluation are:

- a. Postrelease Community Supervision (PCS);
- b. Mandatory Supervision (MS);
- c. 1170h – straight (no supervision);
- d. Felony Probation.

Analysis of the following measures of recidivism will be conducted on the entire AB109 population identified above. In addition, subgroup analyses will be performed using these same measures:

- a. Rearrest
- b. Reconviction
- c. Reincarceration (prison or jail)

#### Phase 3 – AB109 Program Impacts

The contractor will deliver within 24-36 months from contract start date a final evaluation report that includes (but not limited to) the following:

- a. Analysis of services received by AB109 population including the frequency and availability of services, and participant outcomes including possible impact on recidivism;
- b. Identify wait lists or delays in providing services;
- c. Analysis of gaps in services;
- d. Cost of services;
- e. Executive summary that encompasses all the phases of the evaluation - project description, research design and methods used, data collection, final outcomes and findings;
- f. Recommendations for improvements system-wide;
- g. The report will also include challenges faced, recommendations for a sustained evaluation effort by County staff, and conclusions.

#### **4. BUDGET:**

Up to \$100,000 for Phase 1; up to \$200,000 for Phase 2; up to \$250,000 for Phase 3.

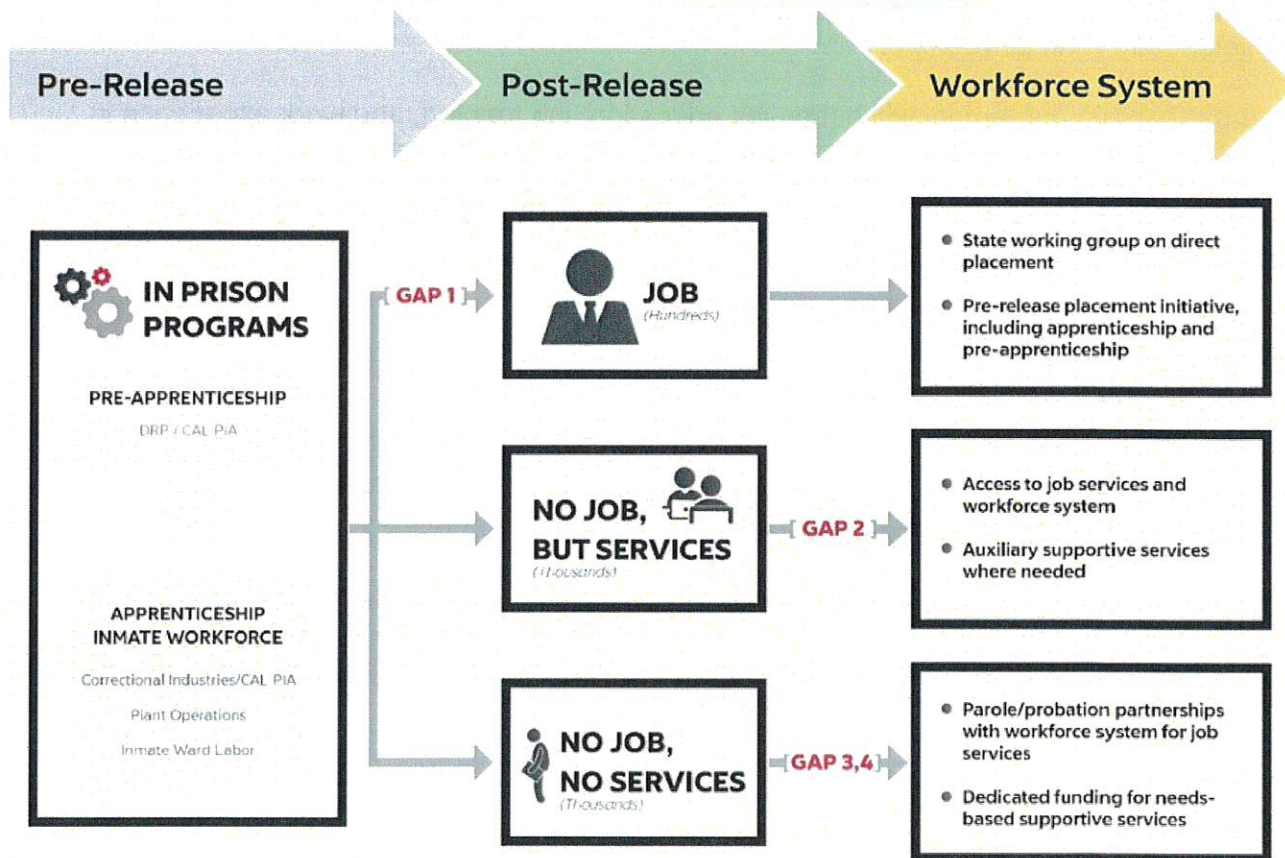


Michael Rossi, Chair    ▪    Tim Rainey, Executive Director    ▪    Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor

## Corrections Workforce Partnership & Prison to Employment Initiative

### SUMMARY

The Corrections Workforce Partnership Agreement is intended to strengthen linkages between the workforce and corrections systems in order to improve the process by which the formerly incarcerated and justice-involved<sup>1</sup> individuals reenter society and the labor force. The Prison to Employment Initiative is included in the Governor’s 2018 Budget proposal and includes \$37 million over three budget years to operationalize integration of workforce and reentry services in the state’s 14 labor regions. The goal is to improve labor market outcomes by creating a systemic and ongoing partnership between rehabilitative programs within California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) and the state workforce system by bringing CDCR under the policy umbrella of the [State Workforce Plan](#).



<sup>1</sup> “Justice-involved” refers to individuals who are on parole, probation, mandatory supervision, or post-release community supervision and are supervised by, or are under the jurisdiction of, a county or the CDCR.



## **BACKGROUND**

California releases approximately 36,000 people from the state prison each year, a portion of whom have received in-prison job-training rehabilitative services such as Career Technical Education (CTE) or have participated in programs operated by the California Prison Industry Authority (CALPIA). Concurrently, California manages federal Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) funds through its State Workforce Plan developed by the California Workforce Development Board (State Board), and implemented by Local Workforce Development Boards (Local Boards) across the state.

While there is some, often informal, coordination between these two systems there is no formal, sustained, and systemic, relationship between them. Some reentry and workforce programs have been created to target certain subpopulations of the state's supervised population, as discussed below, and while these programs have provided good data and lessons learned, an ongoing marriage of the two systems is needed to better integrate services operating in isolation, and to fill gaps and provide holistic and long-term outcomes to reduce recidivism.

As part of Governor Brown's efforts to improve California's criminal and juvenile justice systems and reduce recidivism through increased rehabilitation, the State Board, CDCR, CALPIA, and California Workforce Association (CWA) have finalized a partnership agreement which is included in amendments to the [California WIOA Unified Strategic Workforce Development Plan 2016-2020](#).

The [partnership agreement](#) will better link education, job training, and work experience in prison to post-release jobs by fostering a system of coordinated service delivery to a population that faces a variety of barriers. It serves as a blueprint for building local and regional partnerships to improve labor market outcomes and reduce recidivism. Policy strategies outlined in this agreement include:

1. Sector Strategies
2. Career Pathways
3. Organizing Regionally
4. Earn and Learn
5. Supportive Services
6. Integrated Service Delivery and Braided Resources
7. Building Cross-System Data Capacity

The partnership agreement will inform policies specific to California's [14 Labor Regions, 45 Local Workforce Development Boards, and 200 contracted America's Job Centers of California \(AJCCs\)](#), and how they serve the state's formerly incarcerated and justice-involved population.



**California's  
14 Labor Regions**  
Source: CWDB

The partnership agreement and Prison to Employment Initiative build off of existing [grants and initiatives](#) administered by the State Board that targets the formerly incarcerated and justice-involved population. These programs include [Workforce Accelerator Fund](#), [ForwardFocus: AB 2060 Supervised Population Workforce Training](#), and [Proposition 39 Pre-Apprenticeship](#). This new approach takes the best of the existing initiatives; and integrates these into systemic and ongoing change through the development of regional plans to coordinate service delivery based on local labor conditions, resources, and partners.



## PENDING REGIONAL AND LOCAL PLANNING GUIDANCE

The State Board will be issuing draft [Local and Regional Planning Guidance](#) spelling out new planning requirements in the Spring of 2018, and final guidance in the Summer of 2018. The new planning guidance will require that regional plans specify how Local Boards and Regional Planning Units (RPUs) will partner with Community Based Organizations (CBOs), CDCR contracted reentry service providers, and representatives of Parole and Probation to provide seamless, integrated services to the formerly incarcerated and other justice-involved individuals in each of the 14 RPUs. RPUs will be encouraged to build on existing regional partnerships, including existing Community Corrections Partnerships (CCPs) to develop a comprehensive regional vision and plan for successfully integrating the formerly incarcerated and other justice-involved individuals into the labor market. Please see our Corrections Workforce [Partnership Page](#) for our interactive resource map, and future updates.

## PENDING PRISON TO EMPLOYMENT INITIATIVE BUDGET RESOURCES

The Governor's 2018 Budget proposal includes \$37 million over three budget years to fund the integration of workforce and reentry services in the state's 14 regions. Known as the "Prison to Employment Initiative," the proposal is briefly mentioned in the [Governor's Budget Summary](#) on page 74 (page 6 of the linked document).

### PROPOSED FUNDING PLAN

Items	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Regional Planning Grants	\$1.75m		
Implementation and Direct Service Grants	\$6m	\$8m	
Needs-Based Supportive Services	\$8m	\$12m	
Program Evaluation and Assessment			\$1m
<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>\$16m</b>	<b>\$20m</b>	<b>\$1m</b>

Funding for the [Prison to Employment Initiative](#) is contingent on approval by the Legislature and is intended to support regional planning efforts, fund regional plan implementation, and provide resources for direct services to the formerly incarcerated and other justice-involved individuals. It also sets aside specific resources for both supportive services and earn and learn activities which were identified as a major gap by current grantees and local service providers.

## QUESTIONS?

Please visit our Corrections Workforce [Partnership Page](#), or email us at [reentry@cwdb.ca.gov](mailto:reentry@cwdb.ca.gov)





# AB109 Monthly Stats June 2018

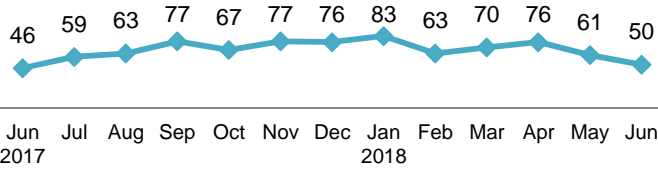
## Postrelease Community Supervision (PCS)

### Releases from Prison\*

from 10/1/11 - 6/30/18 = 7,778

2018 YTD = 403

2018 Monthly Avg = 67



### PCS Active Supervision

• 1,372

### Warrants

278

437

715

•ICE

•PCS

•Total

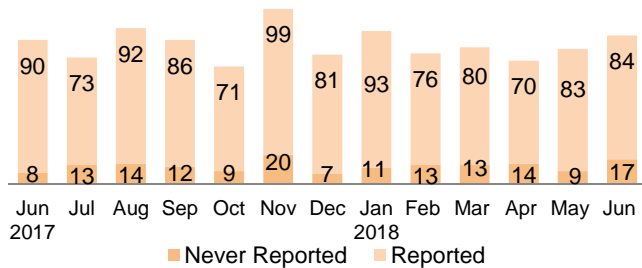
\*Based on CDCR's projected release dates and are subject to change. Numbers reflect the most current release date information.

### Warrants

2018 YTD = 563

2018 Monthly Avg = 94

37.07% of individuals had at least one warrant issued since 10/1/2011.

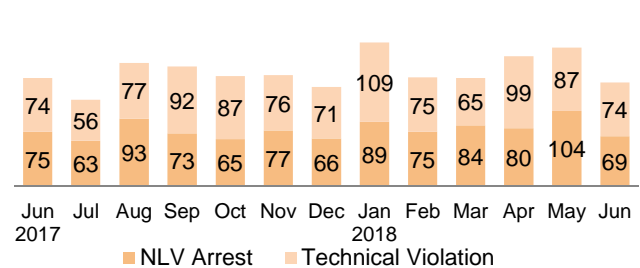


### Revocations

2018 YTD = 1010

2018 Monthly Avg = 168

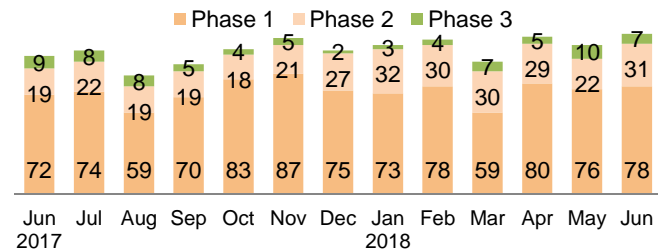
41.42% of individuals had at least one revocation issued since 10/1/2011.



### Day Reporting Center Participants

2018 Monthly Avg = 109

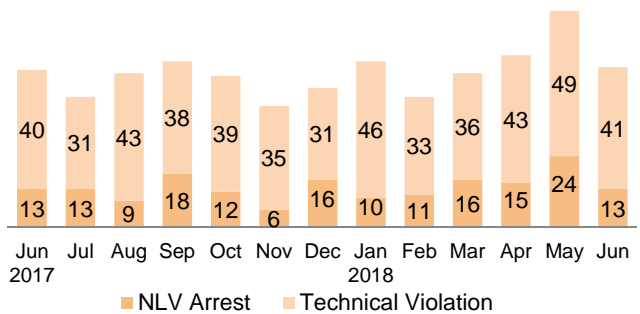
2018 Monthly Avg: (AB109 = 42, GenSup = 67)



### Flash Incarcerations

2018 Monthly Avg = 56

2017 Monthly Avg = 50



## Mandatory Supervision (MS)

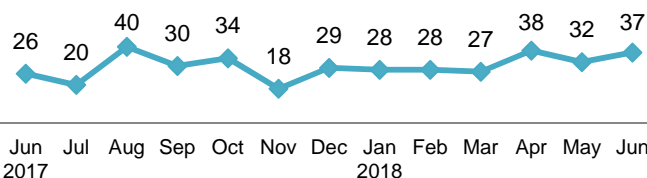
### Individuals with MS Convictions

from 10/1/11 - 6/30/18 = 3,627

2018 YTD = 190

2018 Monthly Avg = 32

2017 Monthly Avg = 32



### MS Active Supervision

• 445

### Warrants

372

### June Flash Incarcerations

0