

# AGENDA

## REGULAR MEETING ORANGE COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP



Thursday, October 24, 2019, 2:00 P.M.

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

**STEVE SENTMAN, Chair**  
Chief Probation Officer

**DON BARNES**  
Sheriff-Coroner

**TOM DARÉ**  
Chief of Police, Garden Grove

**JEFF NAGEL**  
Health Care Agency

**SHARON PETROSINO**  
Public Defender

**TODD SPITZER**  
District Attorney

*The Orange County Community Corrections Partnership welcomes you to this meeting. This agenda contains a brief general description of each item to be considered. The Partnership encourages your participation. If you wish to speak on an item contained in the agenda, please complete a Speaker Form identifying the item(s) and deposit it in the Speaker Form Return box located next to the Clerk. If you wish to speak on a matter which does not appear on the agenda, you may do so during the Public Comment period at the close of the meeting. Except as otherwise provided by law, no action shall be taken on any item not appearing in the agenda. When addressing the Partnership, please state your name for the record prior to providing your comments.*

**\*\*In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, those requiring accommodation for this meeting should notify the Clerk of the Board's Office 72 hours prior to the meeting at (714) 834-2206\*\***

*All supporting documentation is available for public review in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors located in the Hall of Administration Building, 333 W. Santa Ana Blvd., 10 Civic Center Plaza, Room 465, Santa Ana, California 92701 during regular business hours, 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday.*

# AGENDA

## ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS: (Items 1 - 6)

*At this time, members of the public may ask the Partnership to be heard on the following items as those items are called.*

1. Welcome and Introductions
2. Discuss and approve projects to be funded with FY 2019-20 Public Safety Realignment:
  - A. Coordinated Reentry Services (CEO - \$4,000,000)
  - B. Research and Planning (CEO - \$100,000)
  - C. Probation Officer for AB109 Task Force (Probation - \$95,980)
3. Receive update on Public Safety Realignment in the County's Strategic Financial Plan
4. Receive and File FY 2017-18 Annual Report
5. Receive and File Quarterly Report for July to September 2019
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)

## PUBLIC & PARTNERSHIP COMMENTS:

*At this time members of the public may address the Orange County Community Corrections Partnership on any matter not on the agenda but within the jurisdiction of the Partnership. The Partnership or Chair may limit the length of time each individual may have to address the Partnership.*

## PUBLIC COMMENTS:

## PARTNERSHIP COMMENTS:

## ADJOURNMENT

## NEXT MEETING:

January 23, 2020      Regular Meeting, 2:00 p.m.

**Projects Submitted for CCP Consideration  
October 24, 2019**

**Number of Projects Submitted: 3**  
**Total Funding Requested: \$4,195,980**

**Summary of Funding Available**

The following table summarizes the funding set aside for CCP Approved Projects and the projects approved by the Committee as of the last CCP Committee Meeting (July 25, 2019). The State has finalized and notified the County of the amount of Growth Funds to be received. The revised amount is \$4.5M and is about \$1.8M less than the budgeted amount of \$6.3M and is net of the 10% allocated to the Innovation Fund.

Project	Request FY19/20	Request Future Years	Anticipated Set Aside	CCP Planning
Carryover from FY 18/19			440,705	
<b>Approved Use of Funds</b>			<b>4,448,900</b>	<b>1,397,044</b>
CCP Coordinator				(160,000)
UCI Study				(548,602)
Substance Use Beds for Reentry Population	500,000	1,000,000	(500,000)	
NADCP Annual Conference	36,000			(36,000)
Evaluation of Recidivism Reduction Advisors	30,000			(30,000)
Standardizing Policy and Procedures Manuals	14,000		(14,000)	
Collaborative Court Training Day Speaker	5,000			(5,000)
AB109 Task Force	310,422		(310,442)	
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>585,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>4,375,605</b>	<b>617,442</b>
<b>Proposed Projects - Recommended</b>				
Reentry Services	4,000,000		(4,000,000)	
Research & Planning	100,000			(100,000)
Probation Officer for AB109 Task Force	95,980		(95,980)	
<b>Projected Ending Balance</b>	<b>4,780,980</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>279,625</b>	<b>517,442</b>

- Coordinated Reentry Services (CEO) - \$4,000,000**  
 One-time funding is requested to plan and establish a coordinated reentry to provide rehabilitative and effective programs to assist individuals being released from prison or County jails in need of support during their reintegration into the Orange County community. Elements will be determined based on available data and are anticipated to include a strong case management and peer support system, strategic work readiness program, relevant and applicable services pertaining to an individual's educational, mental health, legal or other needs. The coordinated reentry system would link with services and trainings received in-custody to continue them seamlessly during the individual's reintegration back into the community.
- Research & Planning (CEO) - \$100,000**  
 One-time funding is requested to provide start-up funds to engage a local university or research group to coordinate a study/studies or data analytic project(s) with the implementation of identified initiatives with respect to specialized incentive housing in the jails or various reentry services planned for post-custody, such as workforce training, programming, or other services.

The intent would be to begin the data analytics prior to the start of the planned project to be able to establish a control group and the data capturing and reporting structure to provide the statistical information to measure outcomes. The funding is not intended to be used for a one-time solicitation but rather to establish a collaborative partnership to assist the County in identifying the outcomes to be measured and the data required to help guide strategic decisions. There would be an expectation for the university or research group to secure additional funding to maintain the study going forward.

- **Probation Officer for AB109 Task Force (Probation) - \$95,980**

Funding is requested to support the costs for one existing Deputy Probation Officer (DPO) to be assigned to the District Attorney's Pilot AB109 Task Force (approved at the July CCP Meeting). The purpose of this AB 109 Task Force is to work with Orange County law enforcement agencies to reduce both violent and property crimes committed by those released to Post Release Community Supervision or Mandatory Supervision. This DPO position is intended to support these efforts full-time.

The requested amount for FY 2019/20 of \$95,980 reflects the effective date for the position to be November 22, 2019 and does not represent a full fiscal year of cost for the assigned DPO. The estimated cost for a full fiscal year for this assignment is \$156,493 and would be included in the future budgeting process if the pilot program is deemed successful.

**2011 Public Safety Realignment (AB 109)  
Strategic Financial Plan Forecast (2019)  
Period Through FY 2024/25**

Department	FY 18/19 (Actuals)	FY 19/20 (Estimate)	FY 20/21 (Proj)	FY 21/22 (Proj)	FY 22/23 (Proj)	FY 23/24 (Proj)	FY 24/25 (Proj)
Sheriff	47,596,184	47,772,467	50,756,728	52,424,077	54,124,775	55,859,484	57,628,889
Probation	18,333,345	18,333,345	18,714,352	19,325,333	19,952,269	20,591,744	21,244,008
HCA (In/Post Custody)	18,068,922	18,333,345	19,328,376	19,963,708	20,611,353	21,271,951	21,945,762
District Attorney	881,411	969,552	1,531,503	1,586,264	1,637,724	1,690,213	1,743,752
Public Defender	881,411	969,552	1,443,198	1,489,540	1,537,863	1,587,151	1,637,426
Local Law Enforcement	1,762,822	1,762,822	1,872,942	1,934,468	1,997,224	2,061,236	2,126,527
CEO / CCP Coordinator / Support	176,282	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reentry Services/CCP Approved Projects	440,705	4,448,900	3,076,291	3,137,817	3,200,573	3,264,584	3,329,876
<b>ESTIMATED AB109 FUNDING AVAILABLE</b>	<b>88,141,082</b>	<b>92,589,983</b>	<b>96,723,390</b>	<b>99,861,207</b>	<b>103,061,781</b>	<b>106,326,363</b>	<b>109,656,240</b>
<b>CCP Planning/Training Funds</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>
<b>District Attorney/Public Defender (LE04)</b>							
District Attorney	1,376,594	1,520,474	1,667,951	1,818,378	1,971,814	2,128,319	2,287,954
Public Defender	1,376,594	1,520,474	1,667,951	1,818,378	1,971,814	2,128,319	2,287,954
<b>ESTIMATED PCS FUNDING AVAILABLE</b>	<b>2,753,188</b>	<b>3,040,948</b>	<b>3,335,902</b>	<b>3,636,756</b>	<b>3,943,628</b>	<b>4,256,638</b>	<b>4,575,908</b>
<b>EST. TOTAL AB109/CCP/PCS FUNDING</b>	<b>91,094,270</b>	<b>95,830,931</b>	<b>100,259,292</b>	<b>103,697,963</b>	<b>107,205,409</b>	<b>110,783,001</b>	<b>114,432,148</b>

**Notes:**

Amounts include growth funds net of the 10% transfer into the Local Innovation Subaccount per Government Code section 30029.07.

Growth for FY 2018/19 (received in FY 2019/20) is based on State amounts. Forecasts for FY 2020/21 to 2024/25 include growth funds increasing consistent with estimates for Prop 172 at 2.5%, 2.0%, 2.0%, 2.0% and 2.0% respectively.

# **PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT IN ORANGE COUNTY**



## **FY 2017-18 ANNUAL REPORT**

The seal of Orange County, California, is a large, faint watermark in the background. It features a central figure of a woman holding a scale and a sword, surrounded by the text "COUNTY OF ORANGE CALIFORNIA".

## **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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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The County of Orange presents the Fiscal Year 2017-18 Public Safety Realignment Report. The purpose of this report is to highlight the programs and collaborative investments made across county departments, courts, and local law enforcement entities implemented to address the additional responsibilities under Realignment and review the statistical data and trends further impacting public safety.

The statistical information included in this report was obtained from the County's Sheriff-Coroner's Department, District Attorney's Office, Public Defender's Office, Probation Department, Health Care Agency as well as the Courts and local law enforcement entities.

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.*

In June 2014, 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).

Currently, the County has the infrastructure to report recidivism data based on the BSCC definition of recidivism. The County stakeholders continue to refine the Board-adopted definition and work to put systems and processes in place that will allow for the collection of data based on the Board-adopted definition and facilitate metrics to meet both definitions of recidivism.

The information and data in this report covers the fiscal year period of July 1, 2017, to June 30, 2018. This is a change from the period covered in prior annual reports as those followed the annual implementation of the 2011 Public Safety Realignment and covered the period of October 1st through September 30th. With this revision, the reporting period now aligns with the County's fiscal reporting and funding allocation period. Therefore, the data for the period of July 1, 2017 to September 30, 2017, was included in last year's report, however, upon review it was determined that the change in reporting period did not materially affect the content for comparability.

In Fiscal Year 2017-18, the County of Orange received a Base allocation of \$79.4M in 2011 Public Safety Realignment funds from the State of California. Funds were distributed

to the Sheriff-Coroner's Department, Probation, Health Care Agency, District Attorney, Public Defender and Local Law Enforcement Entities based on the amount available and the impact to operational costs from the increased responsibilities resulting from the Public Safety Realignment. 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 incarcerated populations.

## **2011 Public Safety Realignment (AB 109) Summary**

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 Postrelease Community Supervision (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, as of 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 summarizes the key components of the 2011 Public Safety 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 supervised by 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, are 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**

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. This is the same conduct credit offenders receive when serving time in state prison.

- **Alternative Custody Program**

Senate Bill (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 recognizing that alternative custody is an integral part in reintegrating these individuals back into their community.

- **2016 Legislation**

SB 266 - Probation and Mandatory Supervision: Flash Incarceration. This Bill amended several Penal Codes, including Section 1203; amended and added to Section 4019; and added Section 1203.35. SB 266 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. Prior to January 1, 2021, the bill will 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.

- **Implementation Plans**

The 2011 Public Safety Realignment legislation required each County to submit a comprehensive implementation plan to the BSCC along with any revisions, thereafter. In addition, the responsibility for the development and implementation of such plan was charged to each County's established Community Corrections Partnership.

## **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 2011 Public Safety 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 2011 Public Safety Realignment Plan, along with the update, was developed by OCCCP members, their designees, and other key partners.

For FY 2017-18, the OCCCP consisted of the following voting members:

**Steve Sentman**, Chief Probation Officer (Chair)  
**Sandra Hutchens**, Sheriff-Coroner  
**Tony Rackauckas**, District Attorney  
**Sharon Petrosino**, Public Defender  
**Mary Hale & Dr. Jeff Nagel**, Health Care Agency  
**Todd Elgin**, Chief of Police, Garden Grove

The 2011 Public Safety Realignment legislation tasked the OCCCP to develop and recommend an implementation plan for consideration and adoption by the Board. The plan outlined multifaceted strategies to meet Realignment implementation and developed system goals to guide implementation and ongoing efforts in Orange County 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 aligned with the vision and mission of the OCCCP by 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.

## **2011 Public Safety Realignment Funding**

The 2011 Public Safety Realignment 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 with 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 formed by the California State Association of Counties, established the 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 has had on public safety services and factors consist of PC 1170(h) jail inmates, the MS and PCS population, and felony probation caseloads.
- Crime and Population (45%) recognizes the general county costs and the costs of diversion programs not otherwise captured in caseload data. Factors include the adult population and the number of serious crimes.
- Special Factors (10%) recognizes the socioeconomic and other unique factors that affect a county's ability to implement Realignment, per such factors as poverty and the impact of state prisons on the counties.

### **Growth Funding**

Distributed based on the following performance factors:

- SB 678 Success Rates (80%): Based on data indicating the success and improvement in probation outcomes, factors include the number of non-failed probationers (60%) and year-over-year improvement in the success rate (20%).
- Incarceration rates (20%): Focus is on reducing prison incarcerations and factors include the year-over-year reduction in the number of felons admitted to state prison (10%), success measured by the per capita rate of prison admissions (10%) and a year-over-year reduction in the number of felons admitted to prison as a 2<sup>nd</sup> strikers (fixed dollar amount).

In compliance with Government Code (GC) 30029.07 and beginning with the growth funding attributed to FY 2015-16, 10% of the Growth Funds received are 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 FY 2017-18, Orange County received a Base Allocation of \$79.4M and \$5.4M in Growth Funding net of the 10% of the Growth Funds received (\$605,533) 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, 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, PCS 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 \$2.2M. 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 2017-18 Allocations

Department	Prior Years Unspent Allocation	FY 17-18 Base Allocation Received	FY 16/17 Growth Funds Received	Total Allocated for FY 17-18
<b>Community Corrections (AB109)</b>				
Sheriff-Coroner	-	42,850,055	2,997,389	45,847,444
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)	-	7,141,676	490,482	7,632,158
District Attorney	-	793,520	54,498	848,018
Public Defender	-	793,520	54,498	848,018
Local Law Enforcement (LLE)	-	793,520	-	793,520
CEO/CCP Coordination	-	142,834	-	142,834
<b>Total Community Corrections (AB109)</b>	-	<b>79,351,956</b>	<b>5,449,799</b>	<b>84,801,755</b>
CCP Approved Projects	576,324	-	-	576,324
Community Corrections Incentive Funds	997,044	200,000	-	1,197,044
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,573,368</b>	<b>79,551,956</b>	<b>5,449,799</b>	<b>86,575,123</b>
<b>District Attorney &amp; Public Defender Subaccount</b>				
District Attorney	48,623	1,086,318	143,984	1,278,925
Public Defender	1,293,863	1,086,318	143,984	2,524,165
<b>Total District Attorney &amp; Public Defender</b>	<b>1,342,486</b>	<b>2,172,636</b>	<b>287,968</b>	<b>3,803,090</b>
<b>Total Allocations/Expenditures</b>	<b>2,915,854</b>	<b>81,724,592</b>	<b>5,737,767</b>	<b>90,378,213</b>

**Goals and Objectives:**

The following goals were identified for the County of Orange in FY 2017-18 and are shown along with notable achievements:

**Goal #1: Analyze current Realignment programs and impacts on public safety and the AB 109 population.**

**Status:**

Through countywide efforts supported by the analysis of the nationwide Stepping Up Initiative, gaps or needs in programming and services were identified to best serve the reentry population and reduce recidivism. The results of the 18-month analysis was summarized in a report and presented as a strategy to guide the implementation phase. To incorporate these initiatives into County plans, the programs and services were included in the 2017 Strategic Financial Plan presented to the Board in December 2017.

In addition, the Probation Department analyzed and contributed data on sanctions, programs and services, and risk/needs data to Public Policy Institute of California for inclusion in a multi-county study on Realignment and Recidivism in California in collaboration with the BSCC. The report was issued in December 2017.

**Goal #2: Implement a system that provides public safety and utilizes best practices in reducing recidivism.**

**Status:**

The objective identified was to expand the Day Reporting Center in the County to add an additional site to increase accessibility for Probation's clients. The County opened a secondary Day Reporting Center (DRC) in Westminster on September 25, 2017. As of June 2018, the average daily population at the Westminster DRC was 50 and the average daily population at the Santa Ana DRC is 65.

**Goal #3: Provide successful transition from treatment to the community through Sober Living services.**

**Status:**

The objective identified was to have individuals maintain their sobriety while going through the treatment programs and to link them to stable housing upon completion from the sober living program. In FY 2017-18, 95% of all participants tested negative for drugs and 94% were linked to stable housing upon completion of the program.

**Goal #4:**

**Increase efforts to address the needs for reentry services in the County of Orange with respect to referrals, treatment, housing or other supportive services.**

**Status:**

The County was successfully awarded Prop 47 grant for a Community Support and Recovery Center that will serve as a reentry center for offenders with mental health challenges upon release from jail. The County went out for RFP and awarded the contract to Project Kinship. The County's 2017 Strategic Priorities continues to list the reentry facility, involving multiple agencies within the County, to ensure reentry services to those that who may not fall under the Community Support and Recovery Center criteria.

The goals and objectives identified above required collaboration and coordination across departments and, in some cases, outside entities. The programs and efforts made by the departments and partner agencies to address the needs of the AB 109 population are highlighted in the following sections.

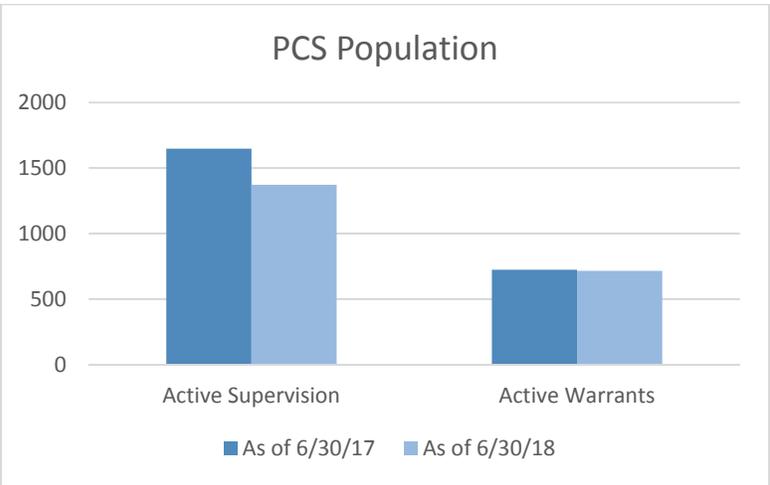
## PROBATION DEPARTMENT

The Orange County Probation Department (Probation) supervises and provides case management services for approximately 14,000 adult and juvenile offenders on court-ordered probation or in diversion programs. Deputy Probation Officers (DPOs) serve an investigative role for the courts, by producing sentencing reports and recommendations and work in specialized units alongside local law enforcement entities, the Sheriff-Coroner's Department, and the District Attorney's office to reduce gang-related crime and to supervise convicted narcotics dealers.

With the 2011 Public Safety Realignment, Probation was tasked with the supervision of the Postrelease Community Supervision (PCS) population and individuals under Mandatory Supervision (MS) who would have been sentenced to state prison but complete their sentence through a combination of local incarceration and a period of community supervision. As with formal probation, each Deputy Probation Officer works with these populations to ensure compliance with the court's terms of their probation and assists with their reintegration into society by identifying constructive social outlets like jobs, school, community activities to help rehabilitate so that future anti-social behavior does not occur.

As of June 30, 2018, there were 1,372 actively supervised PCS individuals, a decrease of 275 individuals (17%) from the 1,647 reported for June 2017, and 715 active warrants, a decrease of 1% from the 723 reported for the prior year. An estimated 45% of the PCS population reports residency in just two cities, Anaheim (18%) and Santa Ana (27%) and is predominantly male (92%).

For the same reporting period, the number of MS individuals on active supervision totaled 445 which was a decrease of 67 individuals (13%) and those with active warrants totaled 372 which was a slight increase of six individuals (2%) from the prior year. In addition, there were also 135 individuals in-custody awaiting release to be supervised. Similarly to the PCS population, approximately 37% reside in the same two cities, Anaheim (14%) and Santa Ana (23%).



### **Needs and Services Assessments**

The responsibility of the PCS and MS populations are primarily those of Probation's AB 109 Field Services Division and the dedicated Reentry Team. This Division utilizes evidence-based practices and collaborates with other County and community partners to best address the needs of their clients. An objective risk/needs assessment tool is utilized to determine the appropriate level of supervision that is necessary and identify the type of evidence-based treatments and services that are needed to be successful on supervision, thereby reducing the risk of reoffending and increasing pro-social functioning and self-sufficiency.

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 June 30, 2018, the majority of individuals were classified as high risk (PCS 87%; MS 87%). There are ten risk factors on the assessment tool, however, five of those factors carry the highest correlation of risk with subsequent new law violations and include prior probation violations, substance use, age at first conviction, number of prior periods of probation supervision, and the number of prior felony convictions.

In practice, the DPO completes a risk/needs assessment on every client on their caseload and develops a comprehensive case management plan addressing criminogenic factors as well as treatment services and basic needs/support services. Approximately every six months, the DPO conducts a reassessment and updates the supervisory case management plan based on any changes in the risk level and/or in the identified needs for services.

In addition, the Reentry Team also assesses the individual's basic needs at the time of reentry into the community and provides clothing, hygiene kits, food vouchers, and bus passes as applicable and appropriate.

### **Graduated Interventions and Sanctions**

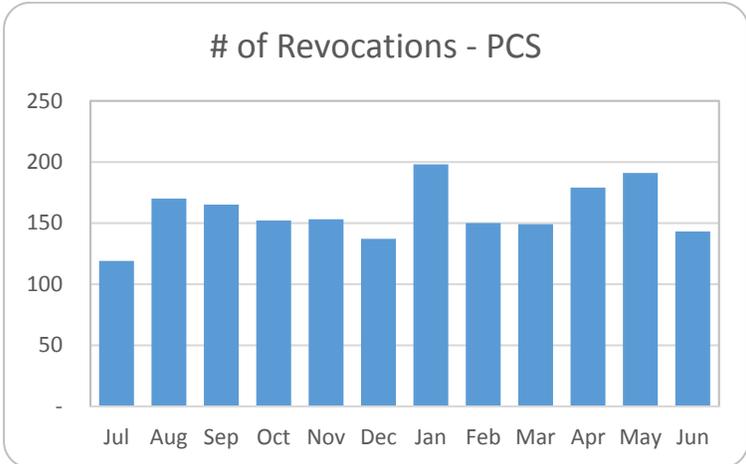
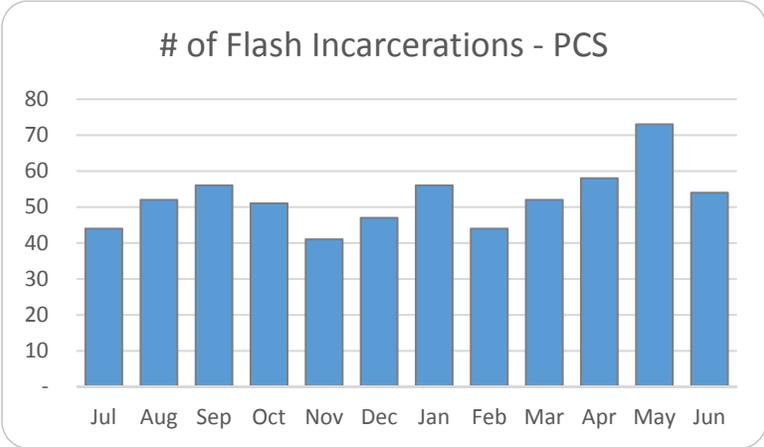
The Postrelease Community Supervision Act of 2011 supports the use of evidence-based sanctions and programming, which includes a range of custodial and noncustodial responses to criminal or noncompliant activity, to improve community safety. The use of graduated interventions and sanctions for both technical violations of supervision and subsequent new law violations ensure the sanctions are proportionate to the seriousness of the violation and hold the individual accountable; assert sufficient control and properly manage the risk that the individual presents to the community; and facilitates the individual's continued progress in changing behavior to achieve ongoing compliance, successful completion of supervision, and future law-abiding behavior.

DPOs have broad discretion and 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. They 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. Programming and treatment options are as important to supervision as enforcement activities and it is understood that custodial sanctions manage risk well but it does nothing to reduce the risk once an offender is released into the community.

Flash incarceration is an intermediate sanction tool utilized by a DPO 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, as of January 2017, flash incarceration can be utilized for the MS population if agreed upon at the time of sentencing via a Court Order and, thus, does not apply to all MS cases. During FY 2017-18, there was one flash incarceration for the MS population and a total of 628 flash incarcerations for the PCS population of which 465 were for a technical violation and 163 pertained to a New Law Violation Arrest.



### **Day Reporting Centers For Adults**

The Day Reporting Center (DRC) for adults provides a combination of intensive treatment and programming and on-site supervision to individuals who are under community supervision as well as immediate reporting of behavior to assigned DPOs. The DRC currently provides services to both PCS and MS along with individuals on formal probation. The majority of these individuals have lengthy criminal arrest records and have been identified and assessed as "high risk" to reoffend.

Orange County contracts with a community provider to operate the DRC which 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, 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 individual needs as part of their program. In addition, the Orange County Human Relations Commission continues to partner with the Probation Department and the DRC operator to provide a Restorative Justice Honors Program for specific individuals at the DRC.

The program consists of three phases and is individually tailored and runs about six to nine months, on average. Progress is monitored by and measured by various factors including but not limited to group attendance and participation, drug and alcohol abstinence, verifiable employment and/or income, stable housing, and compliance with probation terms and conditions. During FY 2017-18, there were 699 referrals made resulting in 473 enrollments. Of the 473, 70% were classified as high risk. There were 150 total exits from the DRCs; 82 were satisfactory and 68 were for other reasons or considered "no fault."

## SHERIFF-CORONER DEPARTMENT

The Orange County Sheriff-Coroner's (OCSD) is a large multi-faceted law enforcement agency comprised of five Command areas including the Custody Operations and Court Services. This Command includes the management of the Orange County jail system that processes over 64,000 bookings each year and houses more than 6,000 inmates each day.

OCSD operates five jail facilities in the County with a total bed capacity of 7,488 beds as follows:

- Intake Release Center (IRC) with a capacity of 903 beds.
- Theo Lacy Facility with a capacity of 3,442 beds.
- Central Men's Jail with a capacity of 1,433 beds.
- Central Women's Jail with a capacity of 388 beds.
- James A. Musick Facility with a capacity of 1,322 beds.

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 to fund 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 will add an additional 312 beds. OCSD has merged these two projects into one modern rehabilitation facility and is currently in the construction phase with an expected completion date by December 2020.

### **County Jail Population:**

Approximately half of individuals housed in the county jail facilities are serving out their sentence while the other half are awaiting trial or sanctioned. Of those sentenced, an average of 24% were convicted of a felony and 76% of a misdemeanor crime.

The inmate population in the County's five jails that pertain to the 2011 Public Safety Realignment include individuals completing their sentence awaiting supervision (local custody/MS) per PC 1170(h), PCS individuals serving less than 180 days, parole violators serving less than 180 days, and individuals sanctioned with a flash incarceration serving 10 days or less.

### **Local Custody: MS Population**

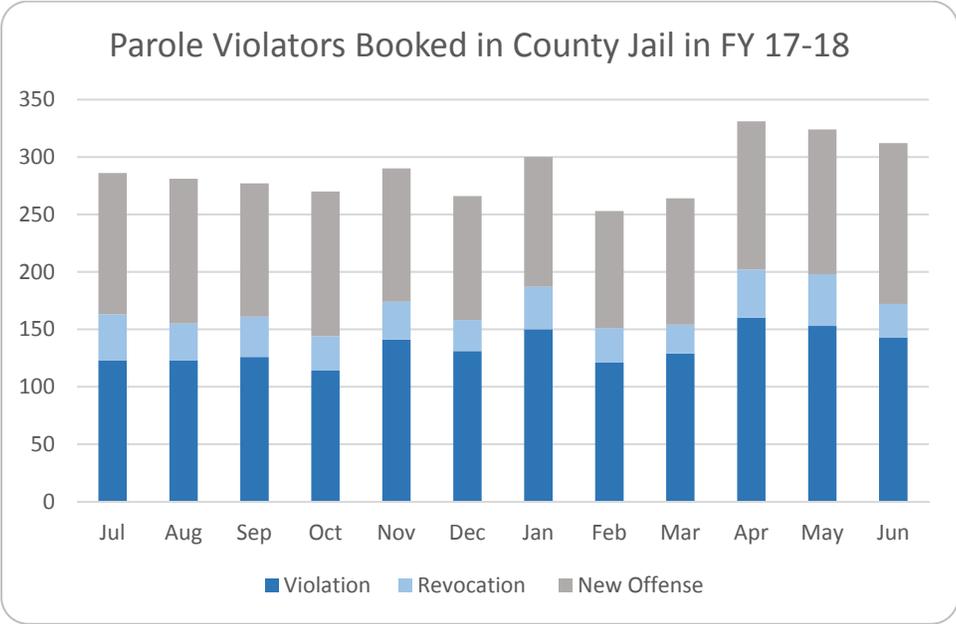
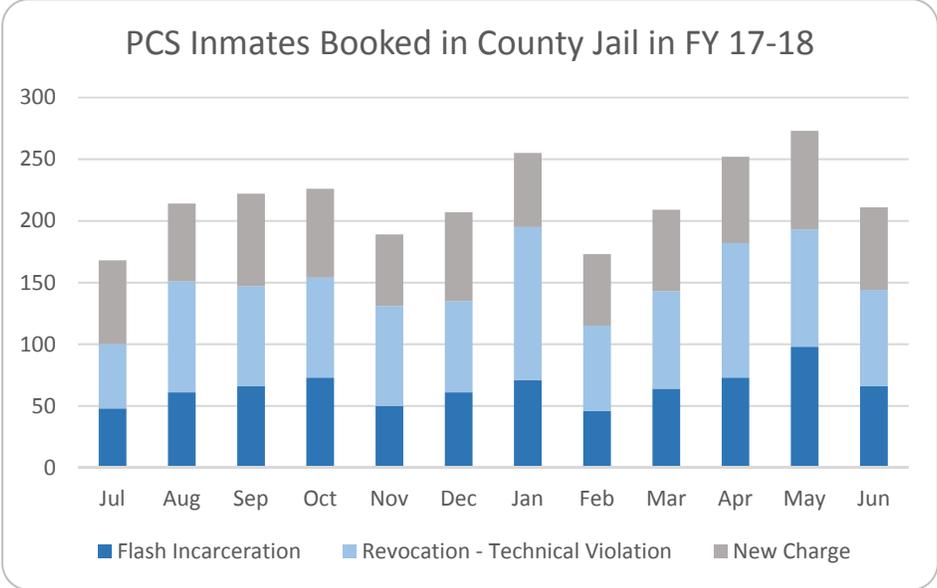
During FY 2017-18, the average number of bookings for the MS population ranged from 513 individuals with an average stay of 199 days during the first quarter of the fiscal year to 464 and 186 days for the fourth quarter. This represents the largest portion of OCSD's realigned population and has remained relatively consistent.

PCS Population

During the same reporting period, the average number of PCS violators booked was 130 per quarter with an average length of stay of 65 days. In addition, there were 777 flash incarcerations booked into the county jail facilities, 1,013 revocations for technical violations, and 809 revocations for a new charge.

Parole Violations

There were 3,454 bookings related to parole violations reported in FY 2017-18. Of this amount, 1,614 were for violations, 405 were for revocations, and another 1,435 were for new offenses.



## **In-Custody Programs**

### Inmate Classes

OCSD offers a host of classes and programs for 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.

In addition, classes are provided in the county jail facilities by Reentry DPOs on a regular basis. The classes, such as Back-On-Track or Celebrate Freedom, address treatment and community reentry, increase individual accountability, rehabilitation, and public safety.

### All-In Program

This is a relatively new intensive pilot program for 20 selected female inmates for a nine week program that address all aspects of the person from parenting and coping skills to workforce preparation. This is a multi-partner collaboration led by OCSD that also includes Probation, Public Defender, and a community provider.

### Fire Camp Program

OCSD has an established 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.

### Community Work Program (CWP)

OCSD has used a combination of methods to manage the increase in the inmate population. One notable change has been the expansion of inmates assigned to the 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.) results 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 eligible offenders has declined dramatically. 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.

## **CORRECTIONAL HEALTH SERVICES**

The Orange County Health Care Agency's Correctional Health Services Division (CHS) provides the medical, dental, mental health and substance use treatments to those individuals incarcerated at a County Jail facility. Services are performed at a community standard of care on a 24-hour, 7-days a week basis.

Upon intake into the jail facility, CHS triages and screens the individuals to determine their medical, mental health, and dental needs and identify subsequent treatment and medication plans. In FY 2017-18, there was an average of 1,687 open cases for mental health treatments and 444 new cases added each quarter with approximately 875 individuals on any time on prescription psychotropic medications. In addition, there were over 32,000 sick calls, 25,000 doctor visits in-custody, and over 800 doctor visits offsite for the year.

All primary care physician services are provided within the jail; however, when an inmate needs specialty services, they are transported to specialty medical clinics off-site. Currently, there are over 25 specialty clinic services available.

For the population in the County jails per the AB 109 legislation, during the same reporting period, there were 35 emergency room visits, 23 hospitalizations, and 360 visits to specialty clinics such as for dialysis (39%), orthopedics (12%), radiology (6%), or general surgery (6%).

CHS works collaboratively with the Health Care Agency's Behavioral Health Division to identify those individuals who are chemically dependent and/or are incarcerated for alcohol and/or drug related crimes to participate in Vivitrol injections. 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 FY 2017-18, CHS clinical staff administered 56 Vivitrol injections to inmates prior to their release.

As part of the 2016 and 2017 Strategic Financial Plans, the County has identified a priority for 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. Another priority was also identified for a Recidivism Reduction Community

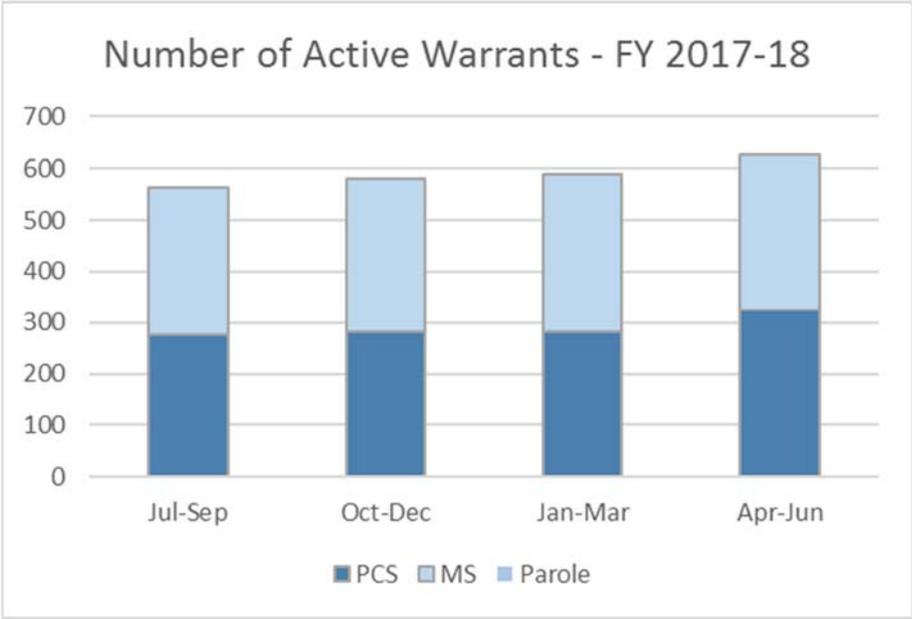
Reintegration Program that would provide professional case management and cognitive-behavioral program services to eligible inmates while incarcerated and continued case management post-custody for one year. Both programs are being analyzed for implementation.

**ORANGE COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY’S OFFICE**

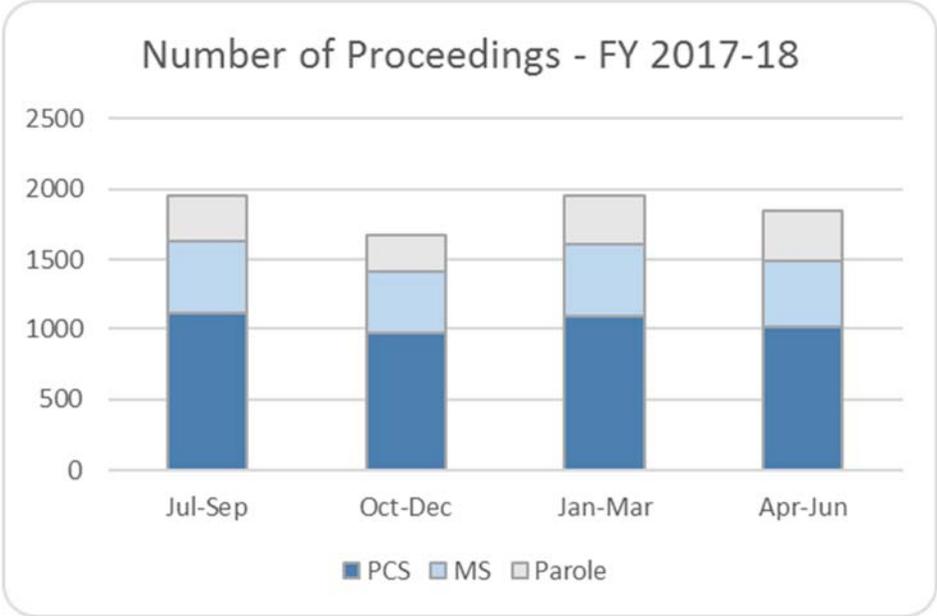
The Orange County District Attorney’s Office (OCDA) is the chief prosecutor for the County and has the responsibility to enhance public safety and welfare and create a sense of security in the community through the vigorous enforcement of criminal and civil law.

The OCDA is responsible for the prosecution of PCS and MS violators as well as parole violators. Within the department, there is a dedicated unit that reviews the violations, makes appropriate dispositions, and works with the Court to ensure that the appropriate sentence is meted out in each case. When cases do not settle, deputies will call upon witnesses for testimony at hearings. The OCDA office works with Probation Department, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and local law enforcement to ensure appropriate laws are being enforced and the community is being protected.

In FY 2017-18, the OCDA prosecuted over 3,000 petitions between the PCS and MS populations and another 560 for parole violations. As of June 30, 2018, there were 301 MS violators and 325 PCS violators on warrant.



Court proceedings pertaining to the PCS and MS violators are not only handled by OCDA's dedicated AB 109 unit but also by other prosecutors at court locations all over Orange County. During this reporting period, the OCDA attended over 4,100 PCS proceedings, 1,900 MS proceedings, and 1,300 parole proceedings.



**PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE**

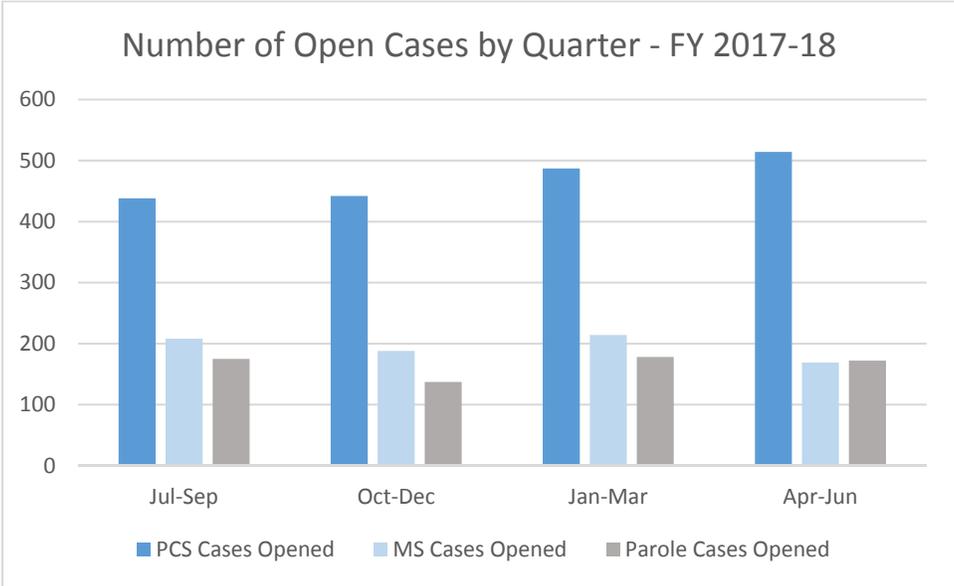
The Public Defender's Office (OCPD) provides quality representation to those individuals in need of legal representation in criminal or mental health cases but are unable to afford a private attorney. The Office provides legal services to indigent adults accused of felony or misdemeanor criminal violations, keep their clients informed of the status of their cases, and provide legal representation.

The passing of the Public Safety Realignment has caused a dramatic adjustment in the OCPD's workload, and in the type of clients represented. There is now a greater emphasis placed on developing and presenting individualized alternative sentencing plans to the court as potential options to incarceration. The 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.

In addition, the OCPD is actively involved in ensuring a client's successful reintegration back into the community. As mentioned earlier, OCPD collaborates with other County partners on a weekly basis at Probation's Day Reporting Centers to assist in the coordination of services with the Probation Department, Health Care Agency, California's

Employment Development Department, and other community-based partners on behalf of the clients.

In FY 2017-18, OCPD had over 3,300 cases opened between the MS, PCS, and parole populations and made over 6,000 court appearances.



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, and the office has pending related litigation in the Superior Courts as well as the Court of Appeal and State Supreme Court. OCPD continues to zealously represent its clients' interests in the trial and appellate courts.

In September 2017, the Legislature passed AB 1115, which expanded expungement relief for OCPD's clients and permits clients who were sentenced to state prison to receive an expungement if their felony would have qualified under the 2011 Public Safety Realignment. The expungement process permits these individuals to have their guilty convictions withdrawn and dismissed and releases them from certain penalties and disabilities. OCPD expects to increase the amount of petitions filed in efforts to obtain post-conviction relief for their clients.

**Reentry Services for Clients**

OCPD works in a collaborative manner with the County's public protection partners, Probation Department, Sheriff-Coroner's Department, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Health Care Agency, and the District Attorney's Office, to provide coordinated reentry services for OCPD's clients.

OCPD has staff dedicated to assist their clients reintegrate into the community by assisting with the following:

- Completing a comprehensive interview to obtain a life history and ensure their needs are accurately assessed.
- Assisting clients to obtain government documents, including birth certificates, consular documents for immigration purposes, reduced-fee identity cards, passports, social security cards, and more
- Assisting clients to ensure they have proper medical care via SSI/SSDI applications
- Obtaining food stamps, Cash Aid, Cal-Works, Medi-Cal, and bus passes for clients
- Coordinating drug treatment and rehabilitation programs, mental health resources, and dental and vision benefits
- Refer clients for specialized services for Legal Aid, Child Support, and Family Law purposes
- Conducting daily visits to the jail, helping in-custody clients transition into the community by discussing housing needs, employment opportunities, as well as substance abuse and mental health needs. Staff also visit drug treatment programs to provide monthly on-site services.
- Collaborating with the Division of Adult Parole Operations of the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. Dedicated staff also attend monthly meetings held by Parole for recently released parolees.
- Working with "Project Kinship," a non-profit organization helping to ensure Medi-Cal, General Relief, and food stamp benefits for clients. Project Kinship representatives accompanied staff on visits to clients and provided guidance in submitting Medi-Cal applications and other forms of assistance.
- Locating and assisting OCPD's clients with housing
- Setting up vocational training and education (such as truck driving schools)
- Locating transitional housing, treatment, and military records for veteran clients
- Providing clothing and hygiene kits
- Attending resource fairs and network with other providers to ensure that clients have the most current, up to date program and resource access.

OCPD provides referrals to various resources that enable clients to obtain assistance for their needs, which are unique, varied, and at times very basic such as food, clothing and shelter. Housing, particularly transitional housing, and employment, continue to be the biggest needs of the clients to ensure success on supervision. The biggest challenges are in finding housing options for Penal Code Section 290 (sex offender) registrants, forcing many to remain homeless and at peril for victimization and future recidivism.

## LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

Local Law Enforcement Agencies (LLE) continue to progress to meet the public safety needs of the community. As each city's needs vary, the funding for the LLE's is allocated per direction of the CCP Committee and used to maintain public safety. The following highlights the investments made in the local communities:

- Costs associated with overtime for PCS-related operations, such as sweeps, warrant services, and surveillance operations.
- Training for peace officers assigned with monitoring PCS probationers.
- Purchases of equipment necessary to maintain public safety, such as automated license plate readers.
- Training for peace officers on advanced criminal activities to be better equipped to handle increased crime, such as with gang activity, human trafficking, and narcotics.
- Costs of mapping/crime analysis software to systematically monitor activities of potential offenders and dangers or hazards posed by AB 109 early-released individuals.
- Provide services to prevent harm to self or others, homelessness, and preventable incarceration or institutionalization.

## BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES

The Orange County Health Care Agency's (HCA) Behavioral Health Services Division (BHS) provides mental health (MH) and substance use disorder (SUD) services for the County and strives to provide the right type of treatment, at the right place, by the right person/programs to help individuals achieve and maintain the highest quality of health and wellness.

As such, BHS has developed a continuum of treatment services comprised of several programs, both County-operated and contracted. These programs are available to all residents in Orange County including the AB 109 individuals identified with untreated MH and/or SUD. Access to services is facilitated by the use of AB 109 Screeners located in Anaheim, Santa Ana and Westminster Probation Offices.

Upon release, individuals meeting criteria for AB 109 meet with a DPO and are referred to a BHS AB 109 Screener who assesses and identifies the most appropriate level of care required and links the individual accordingly. The programs are voluntary, and designed to provide community services and supports to address behavioral health issues and reduce recidivism. AB 109 clients have a wide variety of services available to them, based on their individual needs. Services include behavioral health assessments, outpatient treatment (e.g., medications, individual/group therapy), case management, crisis

intervention, detoxification (e.g., outpatient, medical inpatient), narcotic replacement therapy, residential treatment, recovery residences, medication assisted treatment (e.g., Vivitrol), referral and linkage to community resources, and Full Service Partnership (FSP) services. AB 109 clients with serious mental illness are primarily treated at the Adult/Older Adult BHS Santa Ana Clinic but can be seen at other clinic locations. AB 109 clients needing bridge medications are referred to a psychiatrist co-located at the Santa Ana Probation Office for evaluation and treatment until they can be linked for ongoing treatment.

During FY 2017-18, the Probation Department referred 3,632 clients of which BHS completed assessments on 3,222. The following table summarizes the referrals and admissions for the AB 109 clients for the same reporting period.

<b>BHS Referrals and Admissions July 2017 through June 2018</b>				
<b>BHS Referrals</b>	<b>Total Referred</b>	<b>BHS Admissions</b>	<b>Total Admitted</b>	<b>% Admitted<sup>1</sup></b>
Outpatient SUD Treatment	1,036	Outpatient SUD Treatment	534	52%
Residential SUD Treatment	364	Residential SUD Treatment	297	82%
Outpatient Mental Health	129	Outpatient Mental Health	85	66%
Recovery Residences	314	Recovery Residences	244	78%
Social Model Detox	173	Social Model Detox	155	90%
Medical Detox	7	Medical Detox	4	57%
Full Service Partnership	26	Full Service Partnership	17	65%
MH Shelter Beds	10	Shelter	10	100%
Methadone Detox	3	Methadone Detox	1	33%
Methadone Maintenance	4	Methadone Maintenance	2	50%
Clients seen by Psychiatrist	73	Clients seen by Psychiatrist	66	90%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,093</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,415</b>	<b>66%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Percentages are presented for the number of AB 109 clients admitted to BHS, based on those who were referred during the specified timeframe.

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

HCA has three AB 109 residential treatment providers that include social model and medical detox services. HCA also contracts with five recovery residences providers that offer an excellent opportunity for clients to work on their socialization skills, continue their recovery through outpatient services, secure employment, and save money to move out.

There are four SUD outpatient treatment providers offering outpatient substance use treatment and recovery services to AB 109 clients. Additionally, there is the Narcotic Treatment Program (NTP) for clients with an opioid addiction who are also receiving maintenance therapy or detox.

HCA has been preparing to participate in the State's Drug Medi-Cal Organized Delivery System (DMC-ODS) effective July 1, 2018. DMC-ODS allows 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 SUD 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.

Under DMC-ODS, clients with insurance or ability to pay will be directed to programs that accept those types of payments. All clients with Medi-Cal will be referred to Medi-Cal approved providers. HCA recognizes that there will be AB 109 clients who do not have Medi-Cal, are pending approval or reinstatement, or do not qualify. Those individuals will be referred to AB 109 providers who are not DMC certified or County-operated clinics. Overall it is anticipated that access to residential treatment will not be effected. Outpatient SUD services will work the same. AB 109 clients with DMC will be referred to one of our five contracted outpatient clinics and those without Medi-Cal will be referred to HCA's AOABH County-operated clinics.

HCA did a solicitation for DMC residential, detox and outpatient SUD services. Most of the County's programs have decided to proceed with the process to become Medi-Cal certified. As such, HCA will continue to contract with the two existing social model detox providers until DMC certified providers are identified.

As shown in the table below, for the period of January to June 2018, AB 109 clients were more likely to complete residential treatment (40%) compared to outpatient treatment (18%). The relatively low completion rate for outpatient AB 109 clients may be due to the fact that many clients dropped out of treatment, either due to relapse or being incarcerated, or outpatient clients having lower motivation, engagement and levels of peer and social support compared to residential treatment.

HCA Comparison of Completion Rates January – June 2018				
	Admitted	Discharged	Completed Treatment Goals	Completion Rate
Residential Treatment	53	81	32	40%
Outpatient Treatment	268	314	56	18%

**Vivitrol**

Vivitrol used with counseling is a non-addictive, once-monthly injectable medication provided to those who are suffering from opioid 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.

During FY 2017-18, a total of 235 AB 109 clients were referred by CHS and the BHS AB 109 Screeners to receive Vivitrol. Of the 235 referrals, 105 clients completed a medical evaluation by a physician with 90 of those clients approved to receive Vivitrol. Of the clients who were evaluated and received their first Vivitrol injections in-custody, 100% were engaged in outpatient services initially upon release. Of the clients who received their second 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. In addition, of the clients who received their second shot in the community, 82% of clients reported obtaining employment and/or attending school within 30 days of receiving their second shot of Vivitrol.

**Life Functioning Improvements**

The table below summarizes the responses received from the AB 109 Clients when asked about their engagement in several life functioning behaviors in the prior 30 days. Over the course of treatment, AB 109 SUD clients in outpatient and residential treatment showed a reduction in arrests and days incarcerated and fewer clients reported serious family conflict. Overall, there were also improvements in employment and abstinence from alcohol and drug use, along with an increase in the use of recovery networks.

Life Functioning Outcomes of AB 109 SUD Clients <sup>2,3</sup>							
		Jan – Dec 2017			Jan – Jun 2018		
		Outpatient Tx % Change	Residential Tx % Change	Overall % Change	Outpatient Tx % Change	Residential Tx % Change	Overall % Change
Arrested (Once or More)	# Clients	*	*	-63%	-30%	-67%	-41%
	Average # arrests	-43%	-89%	-76%	-10%	-67%	-37%
Incarcerated	# Clients	-66%	-71%	-68%	-54%	-68%	-59%
	Average # days	-71%	-68%	-69%	-44%	-64%	-55%
Employed (Full or Part Time)	# Clients	-4%	*	48%	-15%	*	22%
Alcohol Abstinent	# Clients	7%	34%	16%	17%	47%	28%
Drug Use Abstinent	# Clients	-2%	88%	24%	-1%	108%	31%
Serious Family Conflict	# Clients	-25%	*	-40%	-39%	*	-46%
Participate in Recovery Network	# Clients	0%	77%	30%	-1%	35%	12%

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

During the 2017 calendar year, the majority of AB 109 SUD clients maintained similar living arrangements over the course of treatment; however, roughly 45% of clients who were initially homeless gained independent or dependent living upon discharge from treatment.



144 people were homeless at intake

Of those, at discharge...  
 20.1% independent living  
 25.0% dependent living  
 39.6% homeless  
 15.3% unable to locate



258 people were in dependent living at intake

Of those, at discharge...  
 14.7% independent living  
 65.5% dependent living  
 2.7% homeless  
 17.1% unable to locate



150 people were in independent living at intake

Of those, at discharge...  
 60.0% independent living  
 16.0% dependent living  
 2.0% homeless  
 22.0% unable to locate

<sup>2</sup> Source: CalOMS database from HCA.

<sup>3</sup> No data is reported for psychiatric hospitalization stays and mental health emergency room visits for SUD clients due to the small sample sizes.

From January through June 2018, the majority of AB 109 SUD clients maintained similar living arrangements over the course of treatment; however, roughly 45% of clients who were initially homeless gained independent or dependent living upon discharge from treatment.



119 people were homeless at intake

Of those, at discharge...  
 15.1% independent living  
 29.4% dependent living  
 44.5% homeless  
 10.9% unable to locate



97 people were in dependent living at intake

Of those, at discharge...  
 18.9% independent living  
 66.7% dependent living  
 3.0% homeless  
 11.4% unable to locate



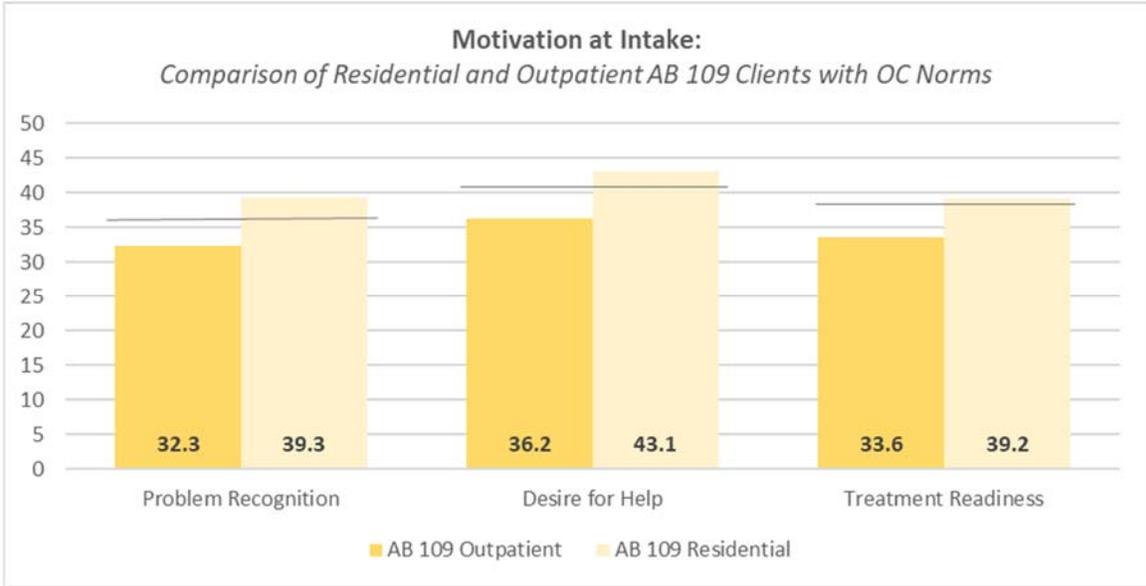
132 people were in independent living at intake

Of those, at discharge...  
 74.2% independent living  
 4.1% dependent living  
 2.1% homeless  
 19.6% unable to locate

**Motivation and Engagement during Treatment**

During FY 2017-18, a total of 758 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>4</sup> and had lower motivation than the average Orange County SUD client.<sup>5</sup>

On average, AB 109 clients in residential treatment had higher motivation at intake than clients receiving outpatient treatment or clients throughout Orange County (see figure below). Outpatient clients consistently had lower motivation compared to Orange County SUD clients overall.

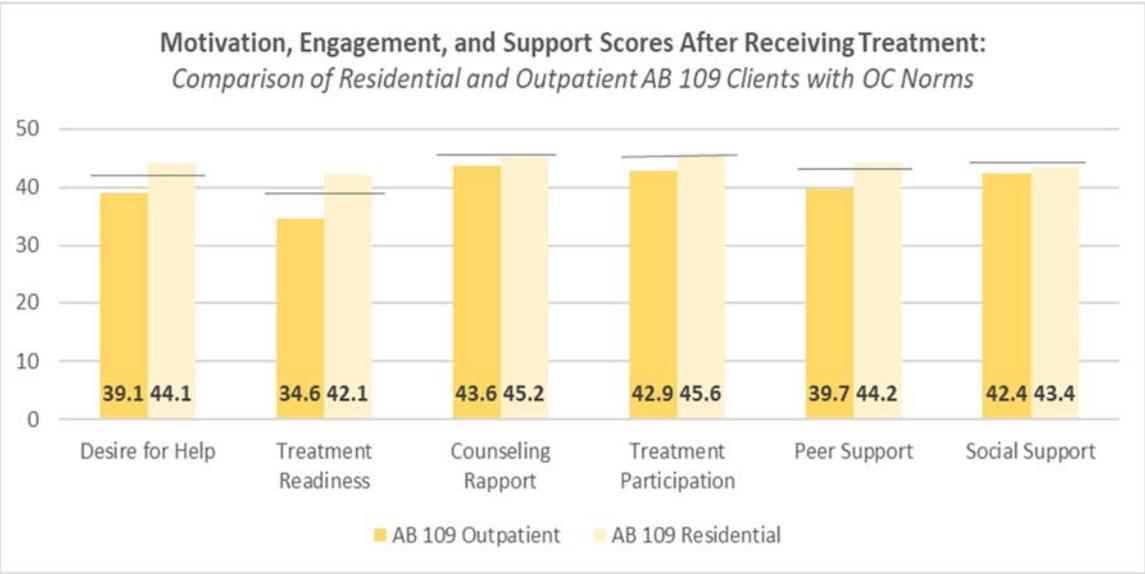


<sup>4</sup> National norms – Problem Recognition (40), Desire for Help (44), and Treatment Readiness (43).

<sup>5</sup> The black horizontal line indicates the norms at intake for all Orange County SUD clients served during FY 2017-18.

After receiving treatment, AB 109 SUD clients on average showed comparable motivation to other SUD clients in the county overall,<sup>6</sup> and higher motivation than SUD clients nationwide (see figure below).<sup>7</sup> AB 109 SUD clients also had higher levels of treatment engagement compared to SUD clients nationwide, while slightly lower than SUD clients countywide. At discharge, AB 109 clients reported levels of peer support within their program and social support outside of treatment higher than national norms and slightly below countywide norms for these indicators.

When comparing the types of services AB 109 clients received, outpatient clients consistently had lower motivation, engagement and levels of peer and social support compared to Orange County SUD clients overall. However, those in residential SUD treatment had higher motivation, engagement, and levels of peer and social support at discharge compared to outpatient SUD clients. Residential SUD clients also had higher or mostly comparable motivation, engagement, and levels of peer and social support compared to SUD clients across Orange County.



**Mental Health Program: Updates and Outcomes**

AB 109 clients with serious mental illness are linked to outpatient clinics for treatment. The data listed below are life functioning outcomes for AB 109 clients receiving mental health services at the AB 109 clinic in Santa Ana during FY 2017-18.

There were significant reductions in incarceration days (93% decrease). Fewer AB 109 MH clients experienced homelessness while enrolled in the program, along with less days in homelessness (56% decrease). Engagement in a structured role improved with

<sup>6</sup> The black horizontal line indicates the norms after receiving treatment for all Orange County SUD clients served during FY 2017-18.  
<sup>7</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).

treatment participation, with a 420% increase in days spent in a vocational or educational activity. However, there was an increase in psychiatric hospitalization days by 23%. One main reason for this was due to increased referrals where clients exhibited more acute symptoms and hospitalization was needed for stabilization of their symptoms.

Life Functioning Outcomes of AB 109 MH Clients <sup>8</sup> July 2017 through June 2018				
Outcomes		12 Months Prior to Enrollment	FY 2017-18	% Change
Psychiatric Hospitalizations	# Clients	10	11	10%
	# Days	220	270	23%
Incarcerations	# Clients	105	46	-56%
	# Days	23,075	1,680	-93%
Homelessness	# Clients	47	48	2%
	# Days	8,075	3,517	-56%
Structured Role	# Clients	5	36	620%
	# Days	706	3,672	420%

### Opportunity Knocks

Opportunity Knocks (OK) is a Full Service Partnership (FSP) program that provides intensive outpatient services to AB 109 clients with a serious mental illness who have a history of incarceration due to their mental illness, and are homeless or at risk of homelessness. Services include assessment, case management, counseling and therapy, 24/7 on-call response, medication support, skill-developing groups, educational and vocational support, housing support, benefits acquisition, as well as linkage to primary care and other community resources. The program has a multi-disciplinary team which includes a psychiatrist, nurse practitioner, licensed psychiatric technicians, Personal Service Coordinators (PSC), outreach specialist, vocational specialist, housing specialist, and peer support staff. OK FSP follows the Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) model of providing comprehensive, community-based interventions, linguistically and culturally competent services that promote wellbeing and resilience in those living with serious mental illness.

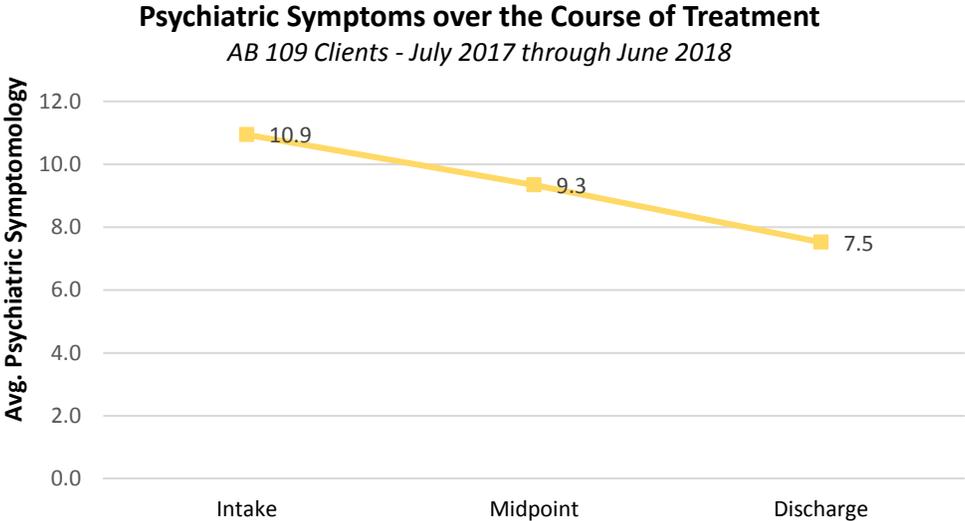
The following table summarizes the life functioning outcomes for 43 AB 109 MH clients participating in OK FSP services during FY 2017-18. Over the course of treatment, there were significant reductions in psychiatric hospitalization days. There were also significant reductions in incarceration days. Fewer AB 109 MH clients experienced homelessness while enrolled in the program with significantly less days spent in homelessness. Engagement in a structured role improved with treatment participation, with a 533% increase in days spent in a vocational or educational activity.

<sup>8</sup> Source: Caminar database HCA

Life Functioning Outcomes of AB 109 MH Clients – OK FSP July 2017 through June 2018				
Outcomes		12 Months Prior to Enrollment	FY 2017-18	% Change
Psychiatric Hospitalizations	# Clients	8	6	-25%
	# Days	564	160	-72%
Incarcerations	# Clients	37	20	-46%
	# Days	8,260	1,865	-77%
Homelessness	# Clients	33	21	-36%
	# Days	4,194	1,519	-64%
Structured Role	# Clients	2	6	200%
	# Days	212	1,341	533%

**Additional Outcomes: Both SUD and MH Clients**

AB 109 clients who were admitted to SUD and/or MH services were also asked a series of questions regarding their psychiatric symptomology (i.e., how often they experienced certain psychological or emotional difficulties) at intake and during treatment.<sup>9</sup> Overall, psychiatric symptomatology was lower throughout treatment. Over time, AB 109 clients showed reductions in the frequency of their psychiatric symptoms (see graph below).



When comparing types of services AB 109 clients received, on average clients in residential programs exhibited similar frequency of psychiatric symptoms at discharge as clients in outpatient programs (7.71 vs. 7.66). However, on average, clients in both residential and outpatient programs exhibited less psychiatric symptoms at discharge than at intake or midpoint.

<sup>9</sup> Source: Modified Colorado Symptom Inventory (Conrad, J.J., et al, 2001).

## OC COURTS

The Court has responsibility for PCS, MS, 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 accepts and files the matter for action. The Court prescribes the hearing dates and times within the required period, unless time is waived or the Court finds good cause to continue the matter. The Court provides a hearing officer, courtroom facility, interpreter services and the means to produce a record and complies with reporting requirements to local and state agencies as defined.

## COUNTY & COMMUNITY PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS

In addition to the programs and services described, other County and Community partners provide supportive services that include housing assistance, workforce preparation, and basic needs and support services.

**Orange County Community Resources (OCCR) Department:**

Within OCCR, the OC Community Services and the OC Housing & Homeless Services Divisions focus on linking eligible individuals to safe, affordable housing and shelters and provides comprehensive employment assistance and development services with the goal to help them achieve self-sufficiency.

**Social Services Agency (SSA):**

A significant responsibility of SSA is to determine the eligibility of individuals for Public Assistance Programs, such as CalFresh and Medi-Cal, to facilitate stability and self-sufficiency. In addition, SSA processes all reinstatements of benefits and continues to foster collaborations between programs and outreach efforts.

**Orange County Re-Entry Partnership (OCREP):**

OCREP is a collaboration with state, county and community based organizations to promote a system of care. Linkages are provided to public, community and faith-based agencies and advocates as resources to help individuals who were formerly incarcerated to reintegrated back into the community. Additional information can be viewed on their website at: <http://ocreenty.org>.



# Public Safety Realignment in Orange County

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## *AB109 Quarterly Report July to September 2019*

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.



Superior Court of California  
Kirk Nakamura, Presiding Judge

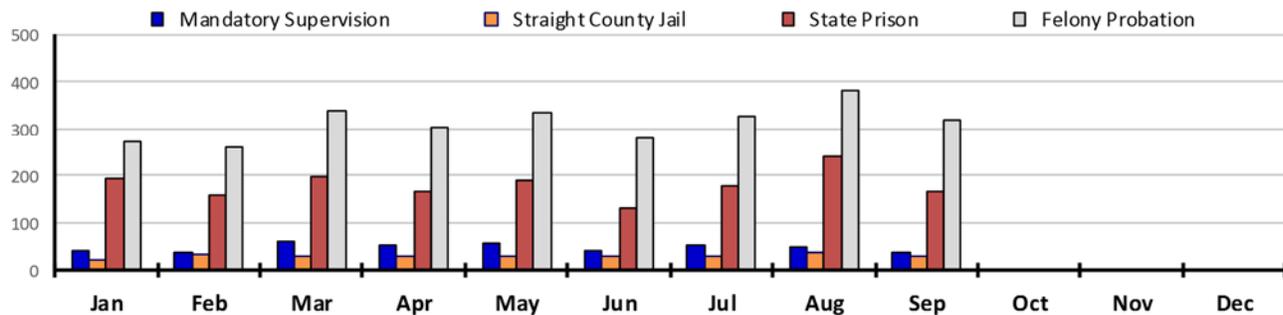


**CRIMINAL JUSTICE REALIGNMENT**  
Felony Only  
Calendar Year 2019

**I. FILINGS**

Measure	Monthly Average	CY 2019	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
			Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Felony Filings	932	8,390	1,034	858	917	827	898	923	1,106	1,017	810			

**II. INITIAL SENTENCING**



Sentencing Type	Month Avg	CY 2019	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4			
			Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
A. Mandatory Supervision ("split") <i>[PC§1170(h)(5)(b)]</i>	8%	48	433	43	39	61	51	57	43	53	48	38			
B. Straight County Jail <i>[PC§1170(h)(5)(a)]</i>	5%	30	272	22	35	31	28	28	31	28	38	31			
C. State Prison <i>(non PC§1170 eligible)</i>	32%	180	1,623	194	160	198	166	190	131	176	241	167			
D. Felony Probation <i>[PC§1203.1]</i>	55%	313	2,815	271	261	338	304	333	281	327	381	319			
E. TOTAL	100%	571	5,143	530	495	628	549	608	486	584	708	555			

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

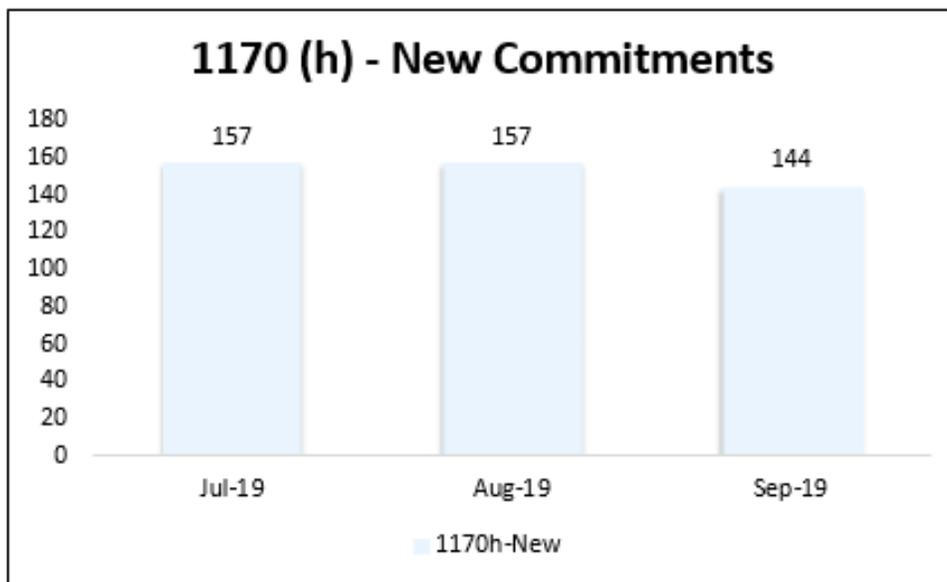
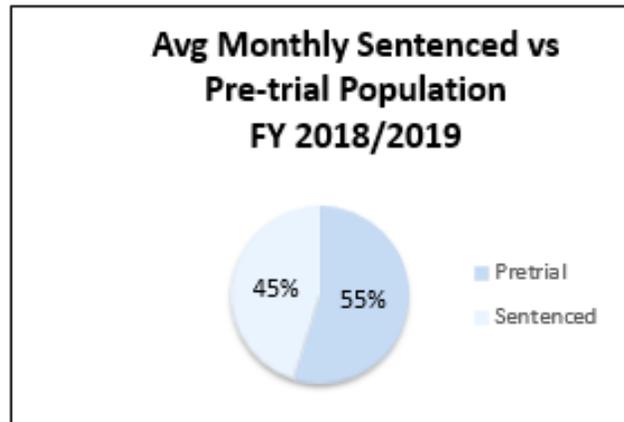
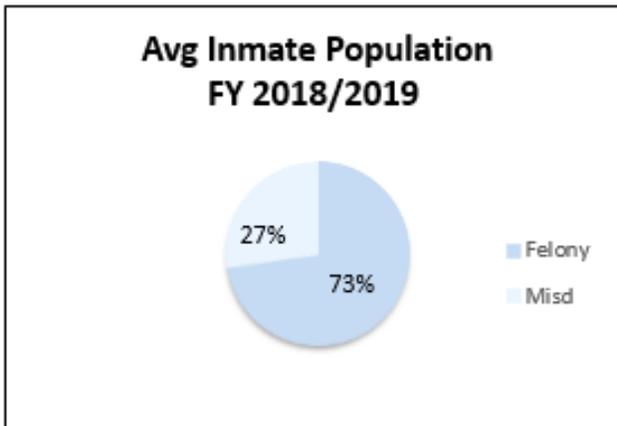
Petitions / Court's Motions	Month Avg	CY 2019	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4			
			Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
A. Mandatory Supervision ("split")	5%	45	406	36	32	35	43	46	46	51	82	35			
B. Postrelease Community Supv	2%	179	1,615	155	141	190	191	189	179	177	202	191			
C. Parole	8%	63	570	57	48	63	69	57	79	64	66	67			
D. Felony Probation	66%	554	4,988	565	540	561	553	587	528	578	553	523			
o Petitions	33%	276	2,488	285	258	273	281	299	262	293	279	258			
o Court's Motion	33%	278	2,500	280	282	288	272	288	266	285	274	265			
E. TOTAL	100%	842	7,579	813	761	849	856	879	832	870	903	816			



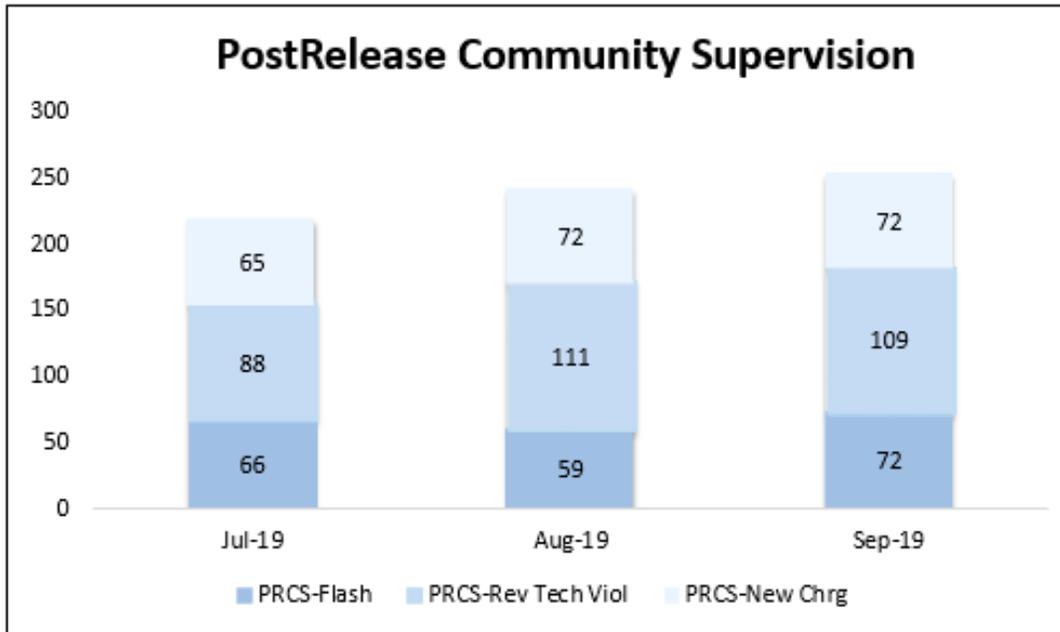
**Orange County Sheriff's Department**  
 Don Barnes, Sheriff-Coroner



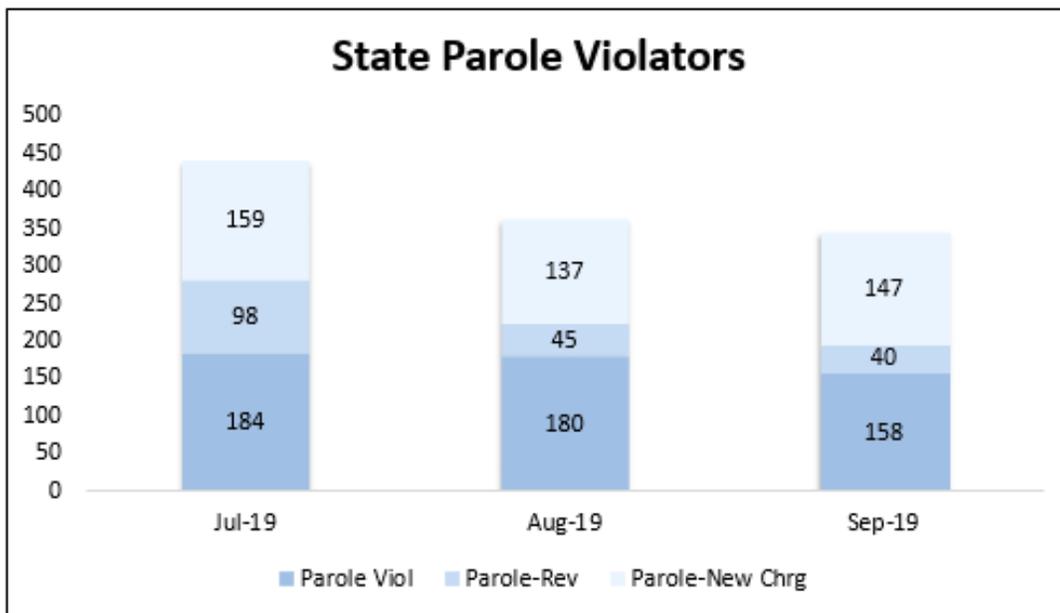
AVG Monthly PRCS Violators Booked	Mental Health Treatment			AVG Monthly Population of PC 1170(h)
	Open Cases	New Cases	Rec. Psy. Drugs	
162.00 per month	1940	496	919	501.00 Serving an average of 1 days
Average Length of Stay 58.63	Sick Calls	Dr. Visits	Off Site Dr. Visits	
	6126	6515	225	



- 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.



**Orange County Public Defender’s Office**  
 Sharon Petrosino, Public Defender



The need to support our clients continues to be very high. The Reentry or Recidivism Reduction Unit is making an impact in the lives of our clients. Outreach and resourcing is the focus of this unit. Daily, our staff are reaching out and connecting our clients to programs and services. These services will best support our clients by providing them the appropriate resources for their needs. The Reentry Unit is singularly focused in its attempt to help to further our mission, which is to help our clients and of reduce recidivism and making the community safer.

In this quarter, the Public Defender’s Office has continued to staff the Realignment client population with three regularly assigned attorneys, two resource service paralegals, an attorney clerk, and a staff specialist. In addition, non-dedicated staff assist with investigation, clerical needs, and any additional Writs & Appeals issues on behalf of Realignment clients. Our two Recidivism Reduction Advisors (RRA’s) are managing significant caseloads. The word is out throughout the county about the services they provide. We are pleased to note that our RRA’s are continuously working with probation to link up additional AB 109 clients with treatment programs. In addition, they are assisting in administering ASAM testing in order to place clients in appropriate treatment programs. They also have been working with SSA on ways to streamline access to information on our client Medi-Cal status. This information is critical to have in order to place our clients into treatment programs. Lastly, it is important to note that the need for additional RRA’s is significant. Our RRA’s are constantly receiving calls for service from in and out of custody clients who do not fit their mandate of only servicing clients who are in AB109/Mandatory Supervision. It would be worthwhile to seriously consider the addition of two more RRA’s to meet the demand for all our AB109 client needs.

In addition to handling the above matters, the Reentry Unit team has been active in filing Proposition 47 petitions to reduce felony convictions to misdemeanors. This quarter, 375 petitions were filed, with significant benefit to our clients and their criminal records. The team has also filed for dismissals and reductions of certain marijuana charges pursuant to Proposition 64 with a total of 10 petitions filed. With respect to AB-109 specifically, the overall number of Postrelease Community Supervision (PCS), Mandatory Supervision (MS), and parole cases remained fairly steady. The number of contested hearings remained steady with a slight uptick as well. Lastly, we had a significant increase in referrals and community partners.

In the first quarter of 2019, the Public Defender’s Office handled the following AB109 matters:

<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>554</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>1,581</b>	<b>31</b>

In addition to our legal work, the Public Defender’s Office continues to assist in the reduction of recidivism by working directly with clients to reduce their risk factors and increase stability in their lives. To this end, our two dedicated resource paralegals work closely with clients, helping them acclimate in society after release from custody. As mentioned above, our two Recidivism Reduction Advisors will be a critical component in assisting our AB109 clients.



**Orange County Public Defender's Office**  
Sharon Petrosino, Public Defender



Again this quarter, our resource paralegals continue to assist our clients with necessary resources and programs.

<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>29</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>287</b>

Throughout this quarter of 2019, our paralegals and support staff continue to provide the following assistance to our clients:

- Assisted our clients with obtaining valid forms of identification, including driver's licenses and birth certificates, to help them gain employment, housing, and transportation
- Helped our clients enroll in programs for family reunification services
- Worked with our clients to obtain immigration documents to help them obtain citizenship
- Obtained General Relief benefits, food stamps, Medi-Cal, and other forms of government assistance for our clients
- Helped our clients obtain treatment, including sober living and drug and alcohol rehabilitation services
- Assisted our clients with receiving mental health services
- Helped our clients to receive veteran benefits and assistance

With assistance from our lawyers, paralegals, and support staff, our clients have been able to make huge strides in their lives, from obtaining employment, locating a place to live, and receiving treatment for a myriad of substance and mental health problems. With the newly created Reentry Unit, the Public Defender's Office is excited to continue to provide excellent representation and make big changes in our clients' lives.



Office of the District Attorney  
Todd Spitzer, District Attorney



### Total Population Analysis

During the period of July to September 2019, the Orange County District Attorney's Office (OCDA) handled 1,048 petitions for AB109 supervision violations. The 1,048 petitions were for 839 different defendants. Of the 839 defendants, 655 were repeat offenders, having received at least 1 prior petition. 290 defendants had at least 5 prior petitions, and 90 had more than 10 prior petitions. These numbers put the OCDA on pace to handle over 4,400 petitions this year, which would be similar to 2018 and considerably more than 2017 or 2016.

Additionally, the OCDA filed 320 new criminal cases - 110 felony, 170 misdemeanor – against a total of 279 different defendants who are currently previously on AB109 supervision. While vehicle theft and drug sales remain the most common felony charges by an AB109 defendant, this quarter saw an uptick in fraud and weapons charges as well.

Overall, PCS defendants remained the largest population of violators, both in volume and in seriousness of new charges. However, defendants on mandatory supervision were more likely to commit new criminal offenses.

The following pages of this report break down the above statistics by form of supervision - mandatory supervision, PRCS, and parole.

	3rd Quarter	YTD 2019	Projected 2019	Projected Change 2018 to 2019	2018	2017	2016
# Defendants	839	1868	2491	18%	2106	1908	1704
# Grants/Cases	887	1974	2632	19%	2217	2043	1807
# Petitions	1048	3358	4477	1%	4426	4198	3473

# of Prior Petitions	3rd Quarter	1	2	3	4	5	6-10	11-15	More than 15
# Defendants this Quarter	247	139	90	84	52	44	156	68	22
# Defendants this Year	845	516	522	504	477	466	475	451	448

	3rd Quarter	YTD 2019	Projected 2019	Projected Change 2018 to 2019	2018	2017	2016
New Cases Filed							
# of Defendants	279	962	1283	-1%	1294	1208	1060
Filed Cases	320	1593	2124	-16%	2540	2334	1976

\*This data is live and is constantly being added to and corrected. Past reported numbers change because cases are constantly being edited.



### Mandatory Supervision Violation Analysis

In the 3rd quarter of 2019, the OCDA received 229 petitions for a violation of Mandatory Supervision by 175 defendants. Of these defendants 128 were repeat offenders, having received at least 1 prior petition; 12 defendants had more than 5 petitions and 3 had over 10 prior petitions.

	3rd Quarter	YTD 2019	Projected 2019	Projected Change 2018 to 2019	2018	2017	2016
# Defendants	175	406	541	14%	475	472	510
# Grants/Cases	224	513	684	19%	577	598	613
# Petitions	229	672	896	2%	876	902	881

# of Prior Petitions	0	1	2	3	4	5	6-10	11-15	More than 15
# Defendants this Quarter	101	38	29	33	8	8	9	3	0
# Defendants the Year	397	68	74	56	29	18	27	3	0

Average Sentence for Sustained Violation: 6 months LOCAL

### New Crime Analysis

In the 3rd quarter of 2019, the OCDA filed 68 new criminal cases (36 felonies and 32 misdemeanors) against 63 defendants currently or previously on Mandatory Supervision. These new cases include felony charges of Auto Theft, Narcotics Sales, and Fraud.

New Crime	3rd Quarter	YTD 2019	Projected 2019	Projected Change 2018 to 2019	2018	2017	2016
# of Defendants	63	217	289	-6%	308	322	345
Filed Cases	68	341	455	-29%	637	647	689

Felony Case Breakdown (Count 1)	
AUTO THEFT	11
NAR SALES	8
FRAUD	7
WEAPONS	3
ROBBERY	2
ASSAULT	2
OTHER	4

New Criminal Case Historical Review for 3rd Quarter:

2018 - Defendants with a new offense w/in 1 year 78%

2016 - Defendants with a new offense w/in 3 years 73%

2014 - Defendants with a new offense w/in 5 years 82%

*\* The review measures are for defendants placed on supervision during the 3Q 2018 with new offenses between 1/1/2018 and 3/31/19, 1Q 2016 with new offenses between 1/1/2016 and 3/31/19, and 1Q 2014 with new offenses between 1/1/2014 and 3/31/19.*

Average time between being placed on Supervision and first date of violation for a new crime 236 days



## Post Release Community Supervision Violation Analysis

In the 3rd quarter of 2019, the OCDA received 649 petitions for a violation of PRCS by 503 defendants. Of these defendants 426 were repeat offenders, having received at least 1 prior petition; 209 defendants had over 5 petitions and 79 had over 10 prior petitions.

	3rd Quarter	YTD 2019	Projected 2019	Projected Change 2018 to 2019	2018	2017	2016
# Defendants	503	1103	1471	21%	1219	1073	917
# Grants/Cases	503	1105	1473	20%	1229	1083	918
# Petitions	649	2187	2916	-1%	2939	2749	2132

# of Prior Petitions	0	1	2	3	4	5	6-10	11-15	More than 15
# Defendants this Quarter	77	72	45	38	30	32	130	59	20
# Defendants this Year	171	149	116	102	77	68	272	111	37

Average Sentence for Sustained Violation: 144 Days Jail

## New Crime Analysis

In the 3rd quarter of 2019, the OCDA filed 195 new criminal cases (91 felonies and 104 misdemeanors) against 174 defendants currently or previously on PRCS. These new cases include felony charges of Auto Theft, Weapons, and Fraud.

New Crime	3rd Quarter	YTD 2019	Projected 2019	Projected Change 2018 to 2019	2018	2017	2016
# of Defendants	174	571	761	2%	745	663	555
Filed Cases	195	917	1223	-7%	1317	1232	994

Felony Case Breakdown (Count 1)	
AUTO THEFT	18
WEAPONS	17
FRAUD	11
NAR SALES	11
BURGLARY	10
ROBBERY	8
OTHER	23

### New Criminal Case Historical Review for 3rd Quarter:

2018 - Defendants with a new offense w/in 1 year 53%

2016 - Defendants with a new offense w/in 3 years 68%

2014 - Defendants with a new offense w/in 5 years 77%

*\* The review measures are for defendants placed on supervision during the 3Q 2018 with new offenses between 1/1/2018 and 3/31/19, 1Q 2016 with new offenses between 1/1/2016 and 3/31/19, and 1Q 2014 with new offenses between 1/1/2014 and 3/31/19.*

Average time between being placed on Supervision and first date of violation for a new crime 324 days



## Parole Violation Analysis

In the 3rd quarter of 2019, the OCDA received 160 petitions for a violation of Parole by 161 defendants. Of these defendants, 101 were repeat offenders, having received at least 1 prior petition: 25 defendants had more than 5 petitions and 8 had over 10 prior petitions.

	3rd Quarter	YTD 2019	Projected 2019	Projected Change 2018 to 2019	2018	2017	2016
# Defendants	161	359	479	16%	412	363	277
# Grants/Cases	160	356	475	15%	411	362	276
# Petitions	170	499	665	9%	611	547	460

# of Prior Petitions	3rd Quarter	1	2	3	4	5	6-10	11-15	More than 15
# Defendants this Quarter	69	29	16	13	14	4	17	6	2
# Defendants this Year	277	73	40	26	23	8	33	16	3

*Average Sentence for Sustained Violation: 95 days JAIL*

## New Crime Analysis

In the 3rd quarter of 2019, the OCDA filed 57 new criminal cases (3 felonies and 54 misdemeanors) against 42 defendants currently or previously on Parole. These new cases include felony charges of Assault and Auto Theft.

New Crime	3rd Quarter	YTD 2019	Projected 2019	Projected Change 2018 to 2019	2018	2017	2016
# of Defendants	42	174	232	-4%	241	223	160
Filed Cases	57	335	447	-24%	586	455	293

Felony Case Breakdown (Count 1)	
ASSAULT	2
AUTO THEFT	1

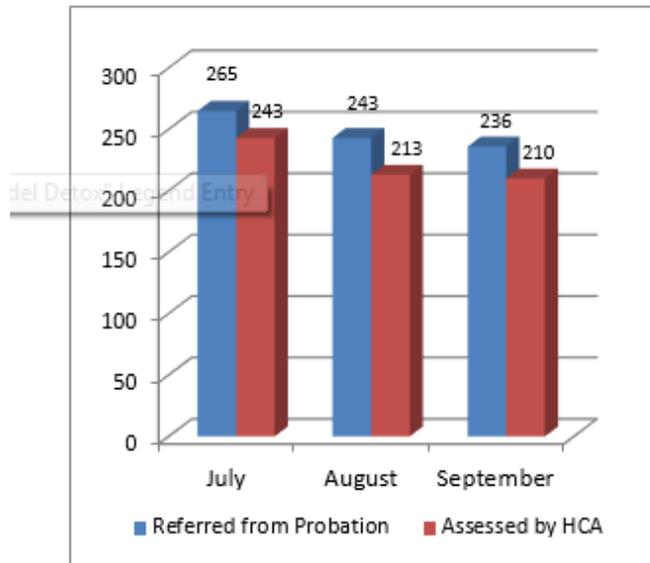
### Post Release Community Supervision Violation Analysis



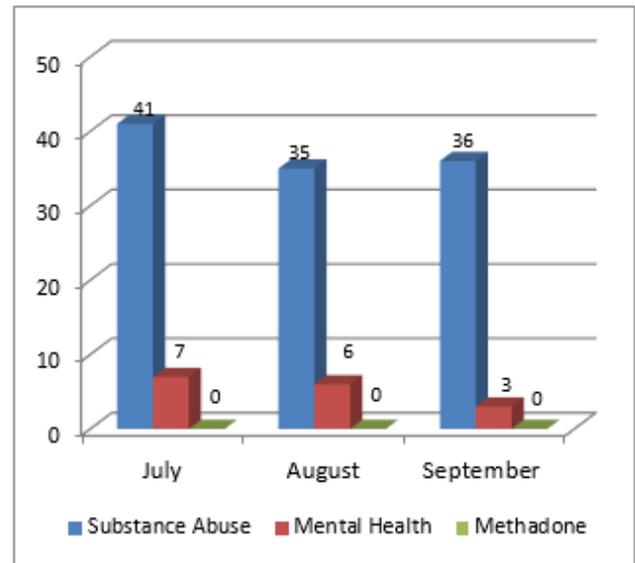
**Behavioral Health Services**

**Referrals and Admissions**

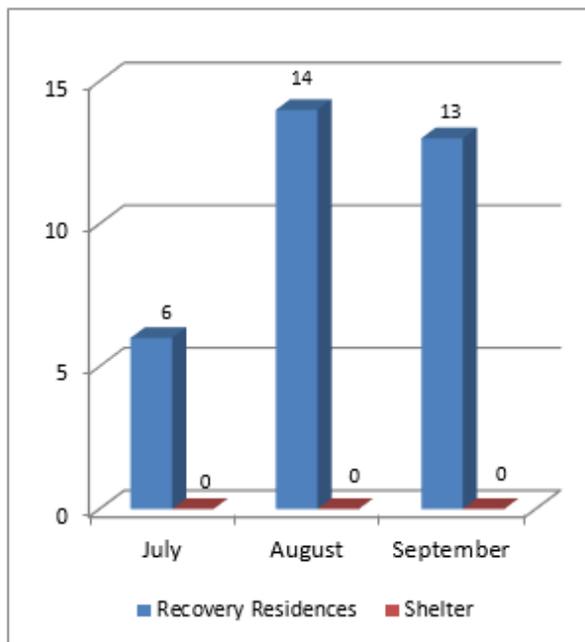
**Probation Referrals & HCA Assessments**



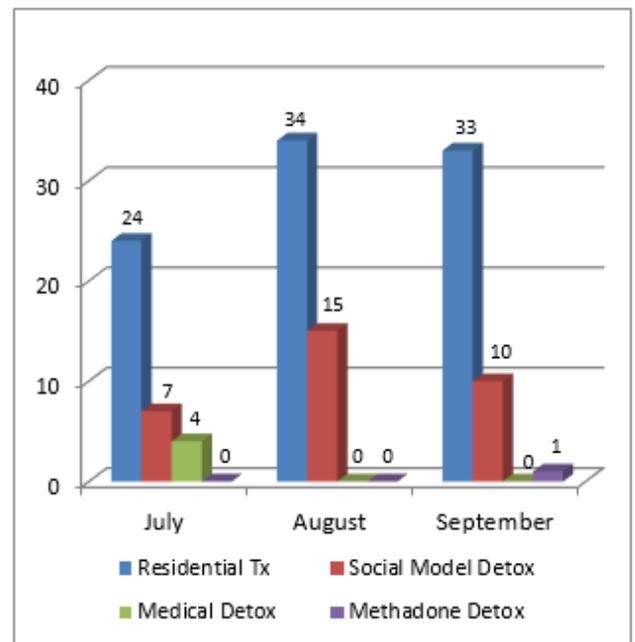
**Admitted to Outpatient Treatment**



**Admitted to Housing**



**Admitted to Residential Treatment/Detox**





**AB 109 referrals and admissions to HCA Behavioral Health Services from July - September 2019:**

<b>Referrals July - September 2019</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Admissions July - September 2019</b>	<b>Total</b>
Outpatient SUD Tx	211	Outpatient SUD Tx	112
Residential SUD Tx	180	Residential SUD Tx	91
Social Model Detox	52	Social Model Detox	32
Medical Detox	4	Medical Detox	4
Methadone Detox	2	Methadone Detox	1
Methadone Maintenance	1	Methadone Maintenance	0
Vivitrol	14	Vivitrol	2
Mental Health Outpatient	55	Mental Health Outpatient	16
Psychiatrist	14	Psychiatrist	6
Full Service Partnership (FSP)	9	Full Service Partnership (FSP)	10
Shelter Beds	2	Shelter Beds	0
Recovery Residences	38	Recovery Residences	33

HCA continues to partner with Probation by providing behavioral health assessments, referrals and linkages, and services. Residential Treatment Services has made a few changes in ensuring delivery of Drug Medi-Cal (DMC) for AB 109 clients. AB 109 clients under Mandatory Supervision will now receive American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) evaluations through the Public Defender's Office. There are two social workers that now assist with providing screenings to inmates and assisting with linking them directly to our residential treatment providers if they meet criteria.

Some additional treatment providers joined our continuum of care as of July 2019. Gerry House Straight Talk and Step House Recovery started accepting DMC clients for residential treatment. Also in July 2019, our social model detox providers, Roque and Woodglen, became DMC providers. They are also able to serve unfunded clients at this time. Clean Path started a perinatal residential program in August 2019. Also, as of October 1, 2019, Vera's Sanctuary has become our newest DMC residential treatment provider. They will serve adult females.

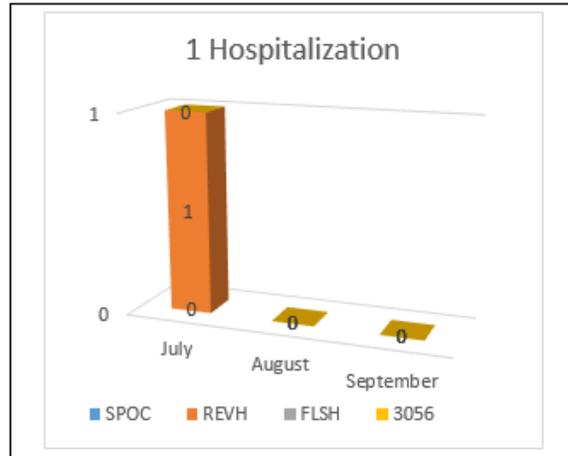
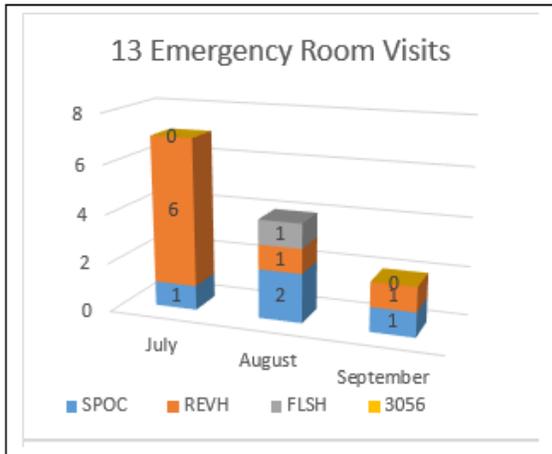
For outpatient services, Step House Recovery started providing Vivitrol services to unfunded clients as of July 2019. They will complement the DMC Vivitrol services that KC Services has provided throughout the years.

During this quarter, there were 744 referrals received from probation. Of the total referrals received, 666 or 90% were assessed by HCA's AB 109 screening team. Of those assessed, 582 referrals were made for behavioral health services and of those referrals made, 307 or 53% 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. Of the different services, 31% of referrals made were for residential services, 36% for outpatient substance use treatment, 10% for detox, 7% for recovery residences and mental health shelter bed, 12% for mental health outpatient and psychiatrist, 1% of FSP and 3% for Vivitrol and methadone maintenance.

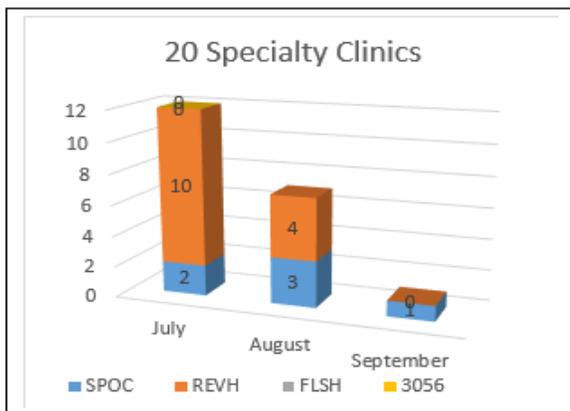


**Correctional Health Services:**

Correctional Health Services' staff administered Vivitrol to seventeen (17) 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 a decrease from the previous quarter reflecting twenty-four (24) 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 20 clinic visits completed during the 3rd quarter of 2019 for AB 109 inmates specifically. This equates to approximately 10% of the total specialty clinic services for this quarter.



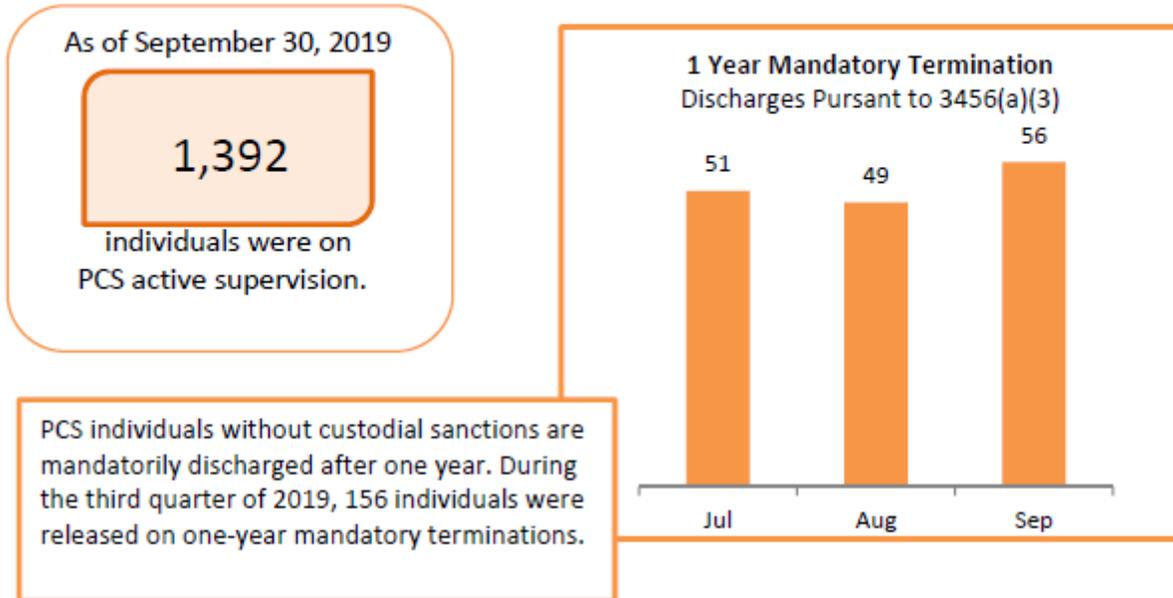
AB109 Type:	SPOC	REVH	FLSH	Total Per Clinic
<b>Total Number of Appointments</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>14</b>		
Cardiology	0	0	0	0
Endocrinology	0	0	0	0
ENT	0	1	0	1
Gastroenterology	1	0	0	1
Hematology/Oncol	0	0	0	0
OB/GYN	0	0	0	0
Oncology	0	0	0	0
Ophthalmology	0	2	0	2
Oral/Facial Surgery	0	0	0	0
OR- Surgery	1	0	0	1
Orthopedics	0	7	0	7
OT	0	2	0	2
PT	0	0	0	0
Radiology	3	1	0	4
Retinal Specialist	0	0	0	0
Ultrasound	1	0	0	1
Urology	0	1	0	1
				<b>20</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 September 30, 2019, OC Probation has supervised 8,987 former state prisoners.

### Postrelease Community Supervision



PCS Controlling Offense (All Felonies)	Person	Property	Drug	Weapons	Other
	12%	32%	32%	9%	14%

### Mandatory Supervision

Individuals with MS Convictions from October 1, 2011 through September 30, 2019 = 4,041

Mandatory Supervision (MS) individuals are offenders sentenced under PC § 1170(h) who receive jail time followed by supervision. During the third quarter of 2019, 90 individuals were sentenced to MS. As of September 2019, 476 individuals are actively supervised while 405 individuals are on active warrant. In addition, 120 individuals were sentenced but are still in Orange County Jails – once released, OC Probation will supervise them.

### Day Reporting Centers (DRC)

July 1, 2019 – September 30, 2019

184 Program Referrals*		104 Program Entries*		102 Program Discharges*	
Referral Reason (%)		Risk Level at Entry (%)		Phase at Exit 1-3 (%)	
Benefit to Participant	42%	High	66%	1	60%
Sanction	8%	Medium	22%	2	26%
Both	13%	Low	4%	3	14%
Unknown	37%	Not Assessed	8%	Intake/Orientation	0%

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