

SUMMARY ACTION MINUTES

REGULAR MEETING ORANGE COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP

Thursday, February 25, 2021, 2:00 P.M.



STEVE SENTMAN, Chair
Chief Probation Officer

DON BARNES
Sheriff-Coroner

TOM DARÉ
Chief of Police, Garden Grove

JEFF NAGEL
Health Care Agency

MARTIN SCHWARZ, Interim
Public Defender

TODD SPITZER
District Attorney

ATTENDANCE: DaRé, Schwarz, Sentman, Spitzer, Mugrditchian (Alternate for Nagel), Park (Alternate for Barnes) and Rodriguez (Alternate for Spitzer; participated items 3 – 8) (all members participated via zoom)

EXCUSED: Members Barnes and Nagel

COUNTY COUNSEL: Wendy Phillips, Deputy (participated via zoom)

CLERK OF THE PARTNERSHIP: Jamie Ross & Sonia Acuna, Deputy Clerks (participated via zoom)

ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS: (Items 1 - 8)

1. Welcome and Introductions
CHAIR CALLED ROLL AND CONFIRMED A QUORUM
2. Receive and file Recidivism Reduction Grant (RRG) outcome data report (*Continued from 10/22/20, Item 2*)
RECEIVED
3. Discussion and approval of FY 2021-22 proposed AB 109 funding allocation
421356789 **APPROVED AS PRESENTED**
xx x
4. Receive and file 2020 Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) Survey
RECEIVED
5. Receive and file 2011 Public Safety Annual Report, FY 2019-20
RECEIVED

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6. Receive and file Quarterly Report for October – December 2020

RECEIVED

7. Approve appointment of Meghan Medlin as Community-Based Organization representative to Partnership (non-voting member)

541236789 **APPROVED MEGHAN MEDLIN AS NEW CBO REPRESENTATIVE**

x x x

8. 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)

PRESENTED

PUBLIC & PARTNERSHIP COMMENTS:

PUBLIC COMMENTS:

Carole Urie – Written Re.: SB 823

PARTNERSHIP COMMENTS:

Chair Sentman – Oral Re.: Encouraged everyone not to use COVID as an excuse but as an opportunity to enhance and improve what we already do.

ADJOURNED: 3:09 P.M.

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*** KEY ***

Left Margin Notes

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Don Barnes | A = Abstained |
| 2 Tom DaRé | X = Excused |
| 3 Jeff Nagel | N = No |
| 4 Martin Schwarz | P.O. = Partnership Order |
| 5 Steve Sentman | |
| 6 Todd Spitzer | |
| 7 Annette Mugrditchian (Alternate) | |
| 8 Jason Park (Alternate) | |
| 9 Jess Rodriguez (Alternate) | |

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

/s/

STEVE SENTMAN

Chair

/s/

Jamie Ross, Deputy
Clerk of the Partnership



RECIDIVISM REDUCTION GRANT

EXIT TYPES AND REARRESTS

DECEMBER 29, 2020

The following tables provide information on the Recidivism Reduction Grant for the period beginning in May 2016 through December 2019. The data was provided by OC Probation's Admin & Fiscal staff from grant payment records. The data was reviewed by the Research Unit and missing data (i.e. Discharge Type and Dates) was filled in with information from ICMS DPO notes.

May 2016 through December 2019				
PROVIDER	Completed	Did Not Complete	No Fault /Other	TOTAL PARTICIPANTS
Colettes Children	24	11	1	36
Five Points Sober Living	3	5	1	9
New Life Spirit	24	52		76
Phoenix House of Orange County	8	1		9
Straight Talk Clinic	16	13	3	32
The Cottages	3	2		5
The Villa Center	1			1
TOTAL	79	84	5	168
Percent	47%	50%	3%	100%

- * Seven providers served 168 individuals from May 2016 through December 2019. Of the 168, 47% completed the program while one-half did not complete.

Exited by June 2019			
EXIT TYPE	Total Participants	Number with Arrests for New Crimes 1-Year after Exit	1-Year Arrest Rate
Completed	74	6	8.1%
Did Not Complete	82	26	31.7%
No Fault/Other	5	0	0.0%
TOTAL	161	32	19.9%

- * One year after exiting the program (follow-up period through June 30, 2020), participants who completed had much lower rates of arrests compared with those who did not complete – 8.1% vs. 31.7%.

FY 2021/22 Proposed AB 109 Allocation

Department	2020 Strategic Financial Plan		FY 2021/22 ESTIMATED Allocation (Governor's Proposed Budget) (1)		FY 2021/22 Department Requests	FY 2021-22 Proposed Allocations (Budget)
	Estimates					
Sheriff	44,372,573	54.9%	49,469,269	54.9%	49,470,675	49,469,269
Probation	15,196,624	18.8%	16,942,369	18.8%	23,006,794	16,942,369
HCA (In/Post-Custody)	17,029,407	21.1%	18,985,430	21.1%	20,391,497	18,985,430
District Attorney	1,148,435	1.4%	1,280,403	1.4%	3,207,411	1,280,403
Public Defender	1,402,812	1.7%	1,564,036	1.7%	1,826,882	1,564,036
Local Law Enforcement (Total)	1,615,303	2.0%	1,800,847	2.0%	1,800,847	1,800,847
<i>Reentry Services (Growth Funds) (2)</i>	<i>1,248,524</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>3,783,835</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>3,783,835</i>	<i>3,783,835</i>
Total AB 109 Funds	82,013,678	100.0%	93,826,189	100.0%	103,487,941	93,826,189

Notes:

- (1) The budget amount was obtained from the Governor's January Proposed Budget that was released on 1/8/21 and includes the updated allocation for Orange County as notified by the California State Association of Counties (CSAC).
- (2) The anticipated growth funds, net 10% set aside for the Local Innovation Fund, is proposed to be allocated for reentry services in accordance with the County's 2025 Vision Plan.

**2011 Public Safety Realignment (AB 109)
FY 2021-22 Proposed Budget Details**

Department	Description of Services - Direct	FY 2021-22 Dept Requested	FY 2021-22 Proposed Allocations (Budget)
Sheriff	Housing AB 109 inmates: FY 19-20 Avg AB 109 Pop (671) x Daily Bed Rate (\$152.71) @ the following County facilities: Men's Central, Theo Lacy, Intake Release Center; and Increased Inmate programming.	49,470,675	49,469,269
Probation	AB 109 Field Supervision and Adult Court Services	23,006,794	16,942,369
HCA (In/Post Custody)	Correctional and Behavioral Health Services	20,391,497	18,985,430
District Attorney	AB 109 direct services and AB 109 Task Force (CCP approved 7/25/19): 2 Investigators and 1 Research Analyst III	1,872,124	1,280,402
Public Defender	Courts: Mandatory Supervision, Adult Drug, Assisted Intervention, DUI, Homeless, Military Diversion, Young Adult, Opportunity/Recovery, Veterans, Whatever It Takes (WIT); and Social Worker Program	1,826,882	1,564,036
Local Law Enforcement	Allocation of 2%	1,800,847	1,800,847
Total Direct AB 109 Requests		98,368,819	90,042,353

Department	Description of Services - Expansion Projects	FY 2021-22 Dept Requested	FY 2021-22 Proposed Allocations (Budget)
District Attorney	AB 109 Task Force: 1 Deputy DA IV, 1 Supervising Investigator, 2 Investigators, 1 Investigative Assistant	1,335,287	-
Total Expansion Projects Requests		1,335,287	

Department	FY 2019-20 (Actuals)	FY 2020-21 (Estimate)	FY 2021-22 Dept Requested	FY 2021-22 Proposed Allocations (Budget)
Sheriff	39,922,319	44,372,573	49,470,675	49,469,269
Probation	15,320,742	15,196,624	23,006,794	16,942,369
HCA (In/Post Custody)	15,320,742	17,029,407	20,391,497	18,985,430
District Attorney	810,232	1,148,435	3,207,411	1,280,403
Public Defender	810,232	1,402,812	1,826,882	1,564,036
Local Law Enforcement (2)	1,473,147	1,615,303	1,800,847	1,800,847
TOTAL AB 109 FUNDING REQUESTS	73,657,414	80,765,154	99,704,106	90,042,354

ESTIMATED AB 109 FUNDING AVAILABLE			90,042,354	90,042,354
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Variance Between Requested/Proposed & Available Funding (Over)/Under			(9,661,752)	-
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Department	FY 2019-20 (Actuals)	FY 2020-21 (Estimate)	FY 2021-22 Projection	FY 2021-22 Proposed Allocations (Budget)
Reentry Services/CCP Approved Projects	4,448,900	-	3,783,835	3,783,835

Notes:

- (1) The anticipated growth funds, net 10% set aside for the Innovation Fund, is proposed to be allocated for reentry services in accordance with the County's 2025 Vision Plan.
- (2) The amount allocated to Local Law Enforcement remains at 2% of the estimated AB 109 funding allocation anticipated.

**2011 Public Safety Realignment
FY 2021-22 LLE Allocation based on AB 109 Population**

City/Agency	Reported Offenders	Adjusted %	Allocation Jan Proposed CCP Approved
OCSD Contract Cities	131	10.50%	189,089
Anaheim	261	20.91%	376,557
Brea	6	0.48%	8,644
Buena Park	30	2.40%	43,220
Costa Mesa	41	3.29%	59,248
Cypress	8	0.64%	11,525
Fountain Valley	18	1.44%	25,932
Fullerton	62	4.97%	89,502
Garden Grove	95	7.61%	137,044
Huntington Beach	51	4.09%	73,655
Irvine	15	1.20%	21,610
La Habra	21	1.68%	30,254
La Palma	2	0.16%	2,881
Laguna Beach	6	0.48%	8,644
Los Alamitos	3	0.24%	4,322
Newport Beach	7	0.56%	10,085
Orange	56	4.49%	80,858
Placentia	17	1.36%	24,492
Santa Ana	356	28.53%	513,782
Seal Beach	0	0.00%	0
Tustin	23	1.84%	33,136
Westminster	39	3.13%	56,367
Total	1,248	100.00%	1,800,847

FY 21-22 Allocation: \$ 1,800,847

Source: Information on the number of Reported Offenders is based on the number of PCS Releases from Prison on active supervision as of 12/31/2020 as reported by the OC Probation on the PCS Monthly Stats from January - December 2020.

Allocation is distributed based on the percentages of the Reported Offenders within Orange County.

City/Agency	Funds Received	Indirect AB 109 services?	Contracted with CBOs?	Utilization of Funds
OCSD Contract Cities	\$169,405.91	no	no	The AB 109 allocation is used for front-line law enforcement costs in OCSD's contract cities' law enforcement agreements. Funds are credited against the law enforcement contract agreements.
Anaheim	\$330,341.42	no	no	<p>The majority of the funding was utilized on overtime for PRCS operations. Year to date, we have conducted 4 PRCS sweeps, and approximately 70 PRCS related operations, search warrants, and surveillance operations. As a result, we have arrested approximately 60 PRCS offenders for violations and/or new offenses.</p> <p>The department purchased 4 trackers with the corresponding data service, simunition training rounds, tools for the PRCS unit - 1 miniram, 1 multisledge, and 1 break and rake, to assist with response for PRCS operations. PRCS funding was also utilized for several training courses to maintain and enhance our ability to track and monitor PRCS offenders.</p> <p>It should be noted that due to the impacts of COVID-19, PRCS sweeps with OC Probation were terminated, and are currently being conducted on a case-by-case basis.</p>
Brea	\$10,890.35	no	no	The funds were used to equip a surveillance trailer (surveillance cameras, power supply system, data transmission system), to purchase 2 GPS-equipped "bait" bicycles, and to purchase 2 small portable GPS tracking devices.
Buena Park	\$47,191.71	no	no	All funding used to pay a portion of the salary and benefits of a Crime Analyst position. The Crime Analyst provides real-time crime data and intelligence on early release prisoners, probationers, PRCS, and parolees.
Costa Mesa	\$62,922.16	no	no	Funds received from AB 109 for FY 2019-20 were and will be used to purchase equipment and supplement overtime expenses to support daily public safety efforts.
Cypress	\$14,520.47	no	no	The Cypress Police Department Special Investigations Unit will conduct periodic and frequent compliance checks on individuals identified on supervised release as it applies to AB 109. These compliance checks are in addition to their regular duties and responsibilities. Detectives will utilize various investigative techniques, such as surveillance, undercover operations, and compliance checks to deter criminal activity and ensuring offenders living in our community are in compliance with their post-release conditions.
Fountain Valley	\$14,520.47	no	no	2 SWAT ballistic vests
Fullerton	\$89,543.14	no	no	The AB 109 Public Safety Realignment funds were wholly used to help offset the difference between the Police Department annual patrol overtime budget and actual overtime costs.
Garden Grove	\$137,944.83	no	no	During the year, the Garden Grove Police Career Criminal Apprehension Team (CCAT) was tasked with the responsibility of monitoring the AB 109 program for the Department. CCAT, along with other Garden Grove PD officers, conduct one to two sweeps per month on an overtime basis, with assistance from the Orange County Probation Department. Each operation consists of two 6-person teams that target 16-20 locations for compliance checks, address verifications, and arrest warrant services. For FY 2019-20, AB 109 funds were expended solely for overtime expenses related to AB 109 compliance and enforcement.
Huntington Beach	\$98,013.35	no	no	AB 109 funds continue to support the Automated License Plate Reader (ALPR) program by paying for the annual database subscription. AB 109 funds also partially support a sergeant assigned to the Orange County Regional Narcotics Suppression Program (OC RNSP).
Irvine	\$20,570.72	no	no	AB 109 funds in the amount of \$1,077.30 were used to purchase a tactical vest for a Special Investigations Detective. The vest is serving multiple purposes, including protection during AB 109 searches.
La Habra	\$30,251.09	no	no	The Public Safety Realignment funds were used to pay for coordinated probationer contacts throughout the city of La Habra. The funds were also used for personnel overtime costs directly related to criminal investigations with a specific nexus to a probationer.
La Palma	\$3,630.11	no	no	Funds were used to supplement the Detective Bureau's overtime costs associated with the investigation and management of cases involving AB 109 subjects.

City/Agency	Funds Received	Indirect AB 109 services?	Contracted with CBOs?	Utilization of Funds
Laguna Beach	\$8,470.22	no	no	AB 109 funding continues to be utilized by our organization to help fund: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bair Analytics Mapping / Crime Analysis Software which provides us with a systematic approach to monitoring the activities of potential offenders. • Nixle Alerting Software which allows us to quickly alert the community about any dangers or hazards posed by AB 109 early release offenders. Both products were originally purchased with AB 109 funding. While the cost for these platforms exceeds \$10,000, the \$8,470.22 provided by Public Safety Realignment Funds helps us maintain their operability and expand upon their usages. None of these funds were used to supplant any public funding.
Los Alamitos	\$2,420.14	no	no	These funds are utilized to pay overtime costs associated with additional probation and parole compliancy checks, registrant compliancy checks, and sweeps with regional public safety partners to provide additional supervision of these populations and identify potential violations.
Newport Beach	\$10,890.35	no	no	These funds were expensed to the General Fund to off-set expenditures used for public safety overtime for investigations and PRCS checks.
Orange	\$67,762.43	no	no	Funding was used for overtime services of City law enforcement personnel to assist OC Probation with activities/"sweeps" outside of regular work hours.
Placentia	\$24,200.84	no	no	The funds were used towards the salary of the agency's crime analyst.
Santa Ana	\$481,596.56	no	no	The FY 19-20 AB 109 allocation was used for public safety purposes by funding the AB 109 Santa Ana Police Officer assigned to the AB 109 program as well as front-line law enforcement overtime in the Santa Ana Police Department Field Operations bureau. Funds used for indirect AB 109 services included worker's compensation and liability insurance directly tied to the AB 109 Police Officer salary and public safety overtime.
Seal Beach	\$2,420.14	no	no	The funds used for FY 2019-20 were used to perform the following/critical functions within the City of Seal Beach: 1. Providing Mental Health services to children and adults to reduce failure in schools, harm to self or others, homelessness, and preventable incarceration or institutionalization. 2. Preventing, treating, and providing recovery services for substance abuse victims. 3. Training Public Safety Officials, including Law Enforcement personnel assigned to our Homeless Liaison Officer program.
Tustin	\$26,620.98	no	no	The Tustin Police Department utilized FY 2019-20 AB 109 funds towards the purchase of ballistic panels for the doors of our patrol vehicles. The enhanced safety and security of the ballistic panels will provide protection for our officers, and allow them to continue to service our community in adverse conditions.
Westminster	\$66,552.27	no	no	Westminster PD officers conducted pre-planned AB 109 probation compliance checks (residents and businesses) throughout the city in conjunction with OC Probation Dept. Funding received was used to pay personnel overtime costs related to AB 109 enforcement and compliance operations.
Total	\$1,720,679.66			

FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

PLEASE READ THIS SECTION THOROUGHLY AS THERE IS UPDATED INFORMATION REGARDING SURVEY COMPENSATION

This survey is designed to help Californians understand your efforts, goals, and successes in implementing Public Safety Realignment. The information you share will be used as the basis of the Board of State and Community Corrections' (BSCC) annual report to the Governor and Legislature on the implementation of Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) Plans as required by paragraph (11) of subdivision (b) of Section 6027 of the Penal Code.

Your responses help to illustrate how counties are allocating and using funds to reduce recidivism while keeping communities safe. We hope you will also consider answering a few optional questions to show how your county is responding to the unique needs of local offenders and what, if any, challenges have arisen and changes have resulted from those responses.

In addition, to produce a more comprehensive report on the implementation of realignment, we are asking for photos of programs in action along with quotes from program participants and/or stakeholders, if available. You do not need to provide identifying information. These may be published in the *2011 Public Safety Realignment Act: Ninth Annual Report on the Implementation of Community Corrections Partnership Plans*. **Note:** Ensure any individual(s) in the photos have given their consent for use/publication and do not submit any photos that include faces of minors (youth under the age 18).

IMPORTANT INFORMATION: The Budget Act language contains a new requirement for counties. Counties are required to **submit an updated Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) plan and** a report (i.e., the CCP Survey) to the Board of State and Community Corrections by Tuesday, **December 15, 2020**.

The Budget Act of 2020 (AB 74, Chapter 6) appropriates \$7,950,000 to counties as follows:

Counties are eligible to receive funding if they submit an updated Community Corrections Partnership plan and a report to the Board of State and Community Corrections by December 15, 2020, that provides information about the actual implementation of the 2019-20 Community Corrections Partnership plan accepted by the County Board of Supervisors pursuant to Section 1230.1 of the Penal Code. The report shall include, but not be limited to, progress in achieving outcome measures as identified in the plan or otherwise available. Additionally, the report shall include plans for the 2020-21 allocation of funds, including future outcome measures, programs and services, and funding priorities as identified in the plan accepted by the County Board of Supervisors.

Updated Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) Plan

There is no statutorily required format for the CCP Plan. However, counties may wish to consider the following format when submitting the CCP plan to the BSCC:

- Cover Page
- CCP Membership
- Table of Contents
- Introduction
- Goals, Objectives, & Outcomes
- Conclusion

Survey Distribution

This survey was designed by the BSCC in consultation with the Department of Finance to assist counties with reporting requirements. This survey and the annual letter to the field has been distributed electronically to each Chief Probation Officer as CCP Chair. Each CCP Chair is encouraged to share the survey and accompanying letter with CCP members prior to completion and submission of all required documents. Responses to the Survey should represent the collective views of the CCP and not a single agency or individual.

Survey Submission Instructions

To make the survey more user friendly, the BSCC is using both Microsoft Word and Excel for a complete submittal package. **The survey consists of two (2) parts and five (5) sections:**

- Part A- to be completed in Microsoft Word
Section 1: CCP Membership;
Section 2: Your Goals, Objectives and Outcome Measures; and
Section 3: Optional Questions.
- Part B- to be completed in Microsoft Excel
Section 4: FY 2019-20 Public Safety Realignment Funding; and
Section 5: FY 2020-21 Public Safety Realignment Funding.

Respondents may use spell and grammar checks for their narrative responses (Part A, Sections 1, 2, and 3) and Excel's auto-sum features when completing the budgetary questions (Part B, Sections 4 and 5). If you choose not to answer an optional question, please respond "Decline to Respond."

To submit the CCP Survey package, which includes 1) Parts A & B of the Survey, optional photos and/or quotes, AND 2) the updated CCP plan, email all attachments to:

Helene Zentner, BSCC Field Representative at: Helene.Zentner@bscc.ca.gov
For questions, also contact at: 916-838-7777.

Due Date

A fully completed survey package must be submitted electronically to the BSCC by **Tuesday, December 15, 2020**. The CCP is encouraged to collaborate on responses and

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the CCP Chair should submit the survey. Only one submission by a county will be accepted.

Funding

Funds will be distributed by January 31, 2021 to counties that comply with all Budget Act requirements as stated above.

Counties that submit both documents (the updated CCP plan and the Survey) are eligible for funding as follows:

- \$100,000 to counties with a population of 200,000 or less;
- \$150,000 to counties with a population of 200,001 to 749,999; and
- \$200,000 to counties with a population of 750,000 and above.

If you have questions or need technical assistance, please contact:

Helene Zentner, BSCC Field Representative
916-838-7777 or Helene.Zentner@bscc.ca.gov

Thank you.

FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey PART A

SECTION 1: CCP Membership

Section 1 asks questions related to the CCP composition and meeting frequency. There are five (5) questions in this section.

1. County Name: [Orange County](#)
2. Penal Code Section 1230 identifies the membership of the CCP. Provide the name of each individual fulfilling a membership role as of October 1, 2020 in the spaces to the right of each membership role. If a membership role is not filled, respond by indicating "vacant."

Chief Probation Officer	Steve Sentman
Presiding Judge of the Superior Court or designee	Kirk Nakamura
County Supervisor or Chief Administrative Officer or a designee of the Board of Supervisors	Andrew Do
District Attorney	Todd Spitzer
Public Defender	Martin Schwarz
Sheriff	Don Barnes
Chief of Police	Tom DaRe
Head of the County Department of Social Services	Debra Baetz
Head of the County Department of Mental Health	Jeff Nagel
Head of the County Department of Employment	Carma Lacy
Head of the County Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs	Jeff Nagel
Head of the County Office of Education	vacant
A representative from a community-based organization with experience in successfully providing rehabilitative services to persons who have been convicted of a criminal offense	Bob Roll
An individual who represents the interests of victims	Ronnetta Johnson

3. How often does the CCP meet? Use an "X" to check the box to the left of the list.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Bi-weekly (every other week)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Monthly
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bi-monthly (every other month)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Quarterly
<input type="checkbox"/>	Semi-Annually
<input type="checkbox"/>	Annually
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (please specify)

4. How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet? Use an "X" to check the box to the left of the list.

	Bi-weekly(every other week)
	Monthly
	Bi-monthly(every other month)
X	Quarterly
	Semi-Annually
	Annually
	Other (please specify)

5. Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups? Use an "X" to check the box to the left of the list.

X	Yes
	No

If "Yes," list the subcommittees and/or working groups and the purpose.

The CCP has a dedicated position to coordinate the directives of the executive committee and may pull together ad hoc committees or working groups as needed.

There is an established AB 109 Working Group, which meets on a quarterly basis to discuss issues related to the needs of the AB 109 population. The Working Group has representatives from the Orange County Sheriff's Department (OCSD), Probation Department, Collaborative Courts, Health Care Agency (HCA), Workforce Development, Public Defender's Office, District Attorney's Office, Local Law Enforcement, Victims Services, and Community Based Organization. The Working Group's purpose is to facilitate goal development and measure accomplishments, create sub-groups when appropriate as needed, identify and trouble-shoot areas of challenge, and share best practices.

SECTION 2: Your Goals, Objectives and Outcome Measures

Section 2 asks questions related to your goals, objectives, and outcome measures. To view your responses provided in the 2019-20 survey, [click here](#).

For the purpose of this survey:

- **Goals are defined as broad statements the CCP intends to accomplish.**
- **Objectives support identified goals and are defined by statements of specific, measurable aims of the goal.**
- **Outcome measures consist of the actual measurement of stated goals and objectives.**

Example:

Goal	Increase substance use disorder treatment to offenders in ABC County
Objective	40% of participants will complete substance use disorder treatment

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Objective	100% of participants will receive screening for substance use disorder treatment
Outcome Measure	Number of participants enrolled in substance use disorder treatment
Outcome Measure	Number of participants completing substance use disorder treatment
Progress toward stated goal	Between January 2019 and June 2019, 70% of participants in substance use disorder treatment reported a decrease in the urge to use drugs. This is a 10% increase from the same period last year.

6. Describe a goal, one or more objectives, and outcome measures from FY 2019-20. If the CCP kept the same goal, objective and outcome measure from a prior fiscal year for FY 2019-20, provide that information. If no goal, objective, or outcome measure was identified, respond by indicating "Not Applicable."

Goal	Increase linkage to appropriate reentry and behavioral health services upon release from incarceration. (HCA)
Objective	Begin implementation of a coordinated reentry system.
Objective	Identify behavioral health County and contract provider staff for in-reach and linkage to reentry and behavioral health services.
Objective	Provide in-reach and facilitate linkage to services.
Outcome Measure	Increase the number of incarcerated individuals to receive behavioral health in-reach.
Outcome Measure	Increase the number of incarcerated individuals who link to re-entry and behavioral health services.
Outcome Measure	
Progress toward stated goal	<p>Orange County HCA Behavioral Health Services (BHS) has been working in collaboration with the County and community partners to develop a comprehensive plan for a coordinated reentry system. The implementation of a coordinated reentry system began in November 2019. In FY 2019-20, BHS and Correctional Health Services (CHS) worked closely to identify staffing and other resources needed to support linkage to services. CHS and BHS worked to establish and share a list of individuals needing in reach and behavioral health services upon release. BHS identified a behavioral health staff to help coordinate with service providers. BHS also identified 2 Full Service Partnership (FSP) staff from the Telecare and Orange (TAO) Central program and 1 staff from Project Kinship to provide in reach and support reentry and linkage to behavioral health services. These staff are coordinating services with CHS, providing in reach, coordinating for transportation, and linking referred individuals to services at time of release. BHS Residential Treatment Services has staff to provide level of care screenings to inmates prior to release. Open Access staff are coordinating with CHS staff to provide individuals who need outpatient services with intake appointments. During FY 2019-20, there was an increase in the percentage of individuals linked to behavioral health services upon release in a number of programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunity Knocks FSP had a 19.3% linkage rate (8.5% in FY 2018-19).

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open Access had linkage rate of 16% (11% in FY 2018-19). • TAO Central FSP had a 67% linkage rate from January – June 2020. The program is a newer program and had not been providing in reach prior to January 2020.
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7. Describe a goal, one or more objectives, and outcome measures from FY 2019-20. If the CCP kept the same goal, objective, and outcome measure from a prior fiscal year for FY 2019-20, provide that information. If no goal, objective, or outcome measure was identified, respond by indicating “Not Applicable.”

Goal	Increase access to housing opportunities and support for justice involved individuals who also report a behavioral health issue. (HCA)
Objective	Expand current housing contracts to create dedicated beds/units for individuals coming out of jail.
Objective	Increase the number of housing trainings available for general behavioral health staff members.
Objective	Increase the number of housing specialists in the BHS system of care.
Outcome Measure	Increase the number of dedicated beds/units available to individuals coming out of jail.
Outcome Measure	Increase the number of housing trainings available for general behavioral health staff members.
Outcome Measure	Increase housing specialist positions.
Progress toward stated goal	<p>Orange County HCA is the recipient of the Proposition 47 (Prop 47) Grant, Cohort 1 and Cohort 2. During the planning phase of the grant, housing was identified as a significant need for individuals being released from jail who also have behavioral health needs. HCA reviewed the current contracts and alternate funding sources to expand existing contracts to serve individuals so they can be housed immediately upon release in a variety of settings, such as recuperative care, bridge housing, and recovery residences. Expanding housing resources for justice involved population is also a part of the larger initiative to create a Countywide coordinated reentry system.</p> <p>As of May 2020, BHS added 15 Bridge Housing beds to support individuals coming out of jail who have behavioral health issues and are also experiencing homelessness. In FY 2019-20, recovery residence contracts were expanded. This expansion allows for individuals that were incarcerated to be served upon completing a residential treatment program. To support successful housing placements, housing trainings were available for behavioral health provider staff. Housing topics included “Coordinating with Property Management & Supportive Services,” “Eviction Prevention and Working with Landlords” and “Engaging Tenants in Services.” BHS was also able to increase the number of housing specialists in the system of care to support housing needs. Project Kinship has a Housing Case Manager dedicated full time to support Prop 47 clients’ housing needs. BHS reviewed the FSPs contracts and was able to add housing staff to provide on-site services at permanent supportive housing locations.</p>

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8. Describe a goal, one or more objectives, and outcome measures from FY 2019-20. If the CCP kept the same goal, objective, and outcome measure from a prior fiscal year for FY 2019-20, provide that information. If no goal, objective, or outcome measure was identified, respond by indicating "Not Applicable."

Goal	Implementation of a streamlined and efficient system in Orange County to manage additional responsibilities under Realignment. (CEO)
Objective	Evaluate the impact of AB 109 in Orange County.
Objective	Provide information on the impact of AB 109 on local recidivism, the effectiveness of programs and services, the program strengths, and the areas for improvement.
Objective	Provide information needed to improve programming with strategic plans and develop mitigation strategies for unmet needs.
Outcome Measure	A third-party contractor will be utilized to perform an analysis of the impact AB 109 has had on the AB109 population, County of Orange, and/or its residents.
Outcome Measure	
Outcome Measure	
Progress toward stated goal	The Board of Supervisors initiated a Performance Audit to analyze the cost of services received by the AB 109 population and funding received to determine the fiscal impacts on AB 109 has had on the County. This audit began in January 2020 and was scheduled to be completed by June 2020 but was delayed slightly due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, the County also entered into an agreement with a data consultant to assist with identifying key metrics needed to measure the success of the County's implemented programs.

9. Describe a goal, one or more objectives, and outcome measures from FY 2019-20. If the CCP kept the same goal, objective, and outcome measure from a prior fiscal year for FY 2019-20, provide that information. If no goal, objective, or outcome measure was identified, respond by indicating "Not Applicable."

Goal	Create a Countywide multi-agency AB 109 Enforcement Task Force in an effort to reduce recidivism in the County of Orange. (DA)
Objective	Work toward receiving support from vested local law enforcement agencies for the AB 109 Task Force concept.
Objective	Identify participating agencies and develop roles and operational protocols. Identify needed equipment and the location where the AB 109 Task Force will be housed.
Objective	
Outcome Measure	In the summer of 2019, the Orange County District Attorney's (DA) Office formed the AB 109 Task Force with participating personnel from the DA's Office, the Santa Ana Police Department, and the Orange County Probation Department. The AB 109 Task Force is officially housed at the Santa Ana Police Department. Assigned personnel were equipped with all safety related equipment, vehicles, and access to state-of-the-art

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	investigative resources. The AB 109 Task Force continues to seek additional manpower from local law enforcement agencies.
Outcome Measure	
Outcome Measure	
Progress toward stated goal	Since the summer of 2019, the Orange County AB 109 Task Force has been working cooperatively towards accomplishing our goal of reducing recidivism in Orange County. The team has conducted over 5,800 compliance and reporting checks, worked with Orange County Probation to ensure AB 109 participants get needed County resources and held AB 109 participants accountable for repeated criminal violations. Subjects involved in violent crimes and property crimes impacting the quality of life for Orange County residents have been arrested, including arrests for attempted murder, robbery, burglary, auto theft and narcotic sales.

10. Will the CCP use the same goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2020-21? Use an "X" to check the box to the left of the list.

	Yes. <i>(Continue to Section 3)</i>
X	No. The CCP will add and/or modify goals, objectives, and outcome measures <i>(Continue with section below)</i>

11. Describe a goal, one or more objectives, and outcome measures for FY 2020-21.

Goal	Improve public safety outcomes and utilize best practices in reducing recidivism. (Probation and DA)
Objective	Leverage technology to continue to deliver the needed programming, counseling and other services to Day Reporting Center clients who are unable to attend in person. (Probation)
Objective	Work with County Probation Department and other law enforcement agencies to identify AB 109 participants who are in need of County assistance, sober living, intervention, mental health assistance or who are in need of law enforcement intervention due to repeated criminal activity. (DA)
Objective	Hold AB 109 participants accountable when they violate the terms of their release or commit new crimes. (DA)
Outcome Measure	Number of telephone interviews, groups; number of video conferencing; and other social media methods of communication. (Probation)
Outcome Measure	
Outcome Measure	
Progress toward stated goal	To be determined in November 2020 as goal did not begin until July 1, 2020. (Probation) Since the summer of 2019, the AB 109 Task Force has conducted 5,840 compliance and reporting checks, all in an effort to identify subjects in need of County resource assistance or intervention by law enforcement. The

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	AB 109 Task Force has arrested 128 AB 109 participants, revoked 71 AB 109 participants who were on Post-release Community Service, arrested 5 AB 109 participants for attempted murder, 4 for being in stolen vehicles and arrested 73 participants for other felony related crimes. (DA)
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12. Describe a goal, one or more objectives, and outcome measures for FY 2020-21.

Goal	Work with County Probation and other law enforcement agencies to identify AB 109 participants responsible for impacting major crime patterns within Orange County, utilizing technology and intelligence-based investigative techniques. (DA)
Objective	Utilize Countywide crime data to identify emerging crime patterns and develop collaborative relationships with local law enforcement investigative and intelligence units in an effort to identify and arrest AB 109 participants responsible for major crime patterns.
Objective	
Objective	
Outcome Measure	
Outcome Measure	
Outcome Measure	
Progress toward stated goal	During the 1 st quarter of 2020, the AB 109 Task Force, while collaborating with other local law enforcement agencies, identified a Los Angeles based burglary crew who was responsible for over 44 burglaries throughout Orange County, with an aggregate loss of over \$1.9 million. Utilizing advanced investigative resources, surveillance and advanced crime mapping, the AB 109 Task Force along with other law enforcement agencies were able to take 5 subjects into custody who were responsible for this crime wave. Of the 5 subjects arrested, 2 were on parole, another had been in prison with 2 prior strikes, and another had been in prison with 1 prior strike. The AB 109 Task Force continues to look for emerging crime patterns effecting the safety of the citizens of Orange County.

13. Describe a goal, one or more objectives and outcome measures for FY 2020-21.

Goal	Increase linkage to appropriate reentry and behavioral health services upon release from incarceration. (HCA)
Objective	Reevaluate and expand the coordinated reentry system.
Objective	Train behavioral health and correctional health staff on best practices for reentry and successful transition of individuals with behavioral health disorders.
Objective	Increase linkage to reentry and behavioral health services.
Outcome Measure	Expansion of the coordinated reentry system.
Outcome Measure	Number of behavioral health and correctional health staff trained on best practices for reentry and successful transition of individuals with behavioral health disorders.

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Outcome Measure	Number of individuals linked to reentry and behavioral health services.
Progress toward stated goal	Orange County HCA is the recipient of the Prop 47 Grant, Cohort 1 and Cohort 2. Currently HCA BHS is working to transition from Cohort 1 to Cohort 2, which is focused on extending services provided in Cohort 1 and expanding services, including housing, substance use counseling and support and peer navigation services. BHS is also developing a training that focuses on best practices for reentry and successful transition of individuals with behavioral health disorders and post-custody services available to support their needs. The training will be completed soon and made available for behavioral health and correctional health staff to take later this fiscal year. Additionally, BHS continues to work with CHS to increase linkage to appropriate reentry and behavioral health services upon release.

14. Describe a goal, one or more objectives and outcome measures for FY 2020-21.

Goal	Increase access to housing opportunities and support for justice involved individuals who report a behavioral health issue.
Objective	Increase linkage to the Bridge Housing Program for individuals coming out of jail who report a behavioral health issue and are experiencing homelessness.
Objective	Increase collaboration between housing specialists and Bridge Housing Program staff to support individuals served to secure permanent housing.
Objective	
Outcome Measure	Number of Prop 47 individuals linked to the Bridge Housing Program.
Outcome Measure	Number of permanent housing placements for individuals participating in the Bridge Housing Program.
Outcome Measure	
Progress toward stated goal	With the approval of the 15 dedicated beds in the Bridge Housing Program in May 2020 to support individuals coming out of jail who report a behavioral health issue and are also experiencing homelessness, HCA has been collaborating with the Bridge Housing Program and Project Kinship to discuss eligibility and referral process and coordinate services. Bi-weekly team meetings are held to discuss cases and ensure a collective team approach and progress towards goals. The Bridge Housing Program has started providing services to this population. Services include interim housing, intensive housing coordination and navigation services (e.g., locating housing opportunities, securing rental units and negotiating lease agreement), life skills and independent living skills to assist clients achieve successful transition. Since July 2020, the Bridge Housing Program served 14 clients and has had 9 discharges, of which 5 were successful discharges.

SECTION 3: Optional Questions

Section 3 asks optional questions about evaluation, data collection, programs and services, training and technical assistance needs, and local best practices. There are 10 questions in this section. Responses will be used by the BSCC and its justice-system partners to better understand the needs of counties. If you choose not to answer an optional question, please respond “Decline to Respond.”

15. Describe the process the CCP uses to determine potential programs and/or services for local implementation using Realignment funds?

Potential programs and/or services are either brought forth by the CCP Executive Members or the AB 109 Working Group through the CCP Coordinator. At the quarterly meetings, the Working Group may introduce and vet potential programs and/or services for local implementation utilizing Public Safety Realignment funds. Since the Working Group is made up of individuals who are at the forefront of delivering programs and/or services to the AB 109 population, they are well in-tune with their gaps, needs, and challenges. Potential programs and/or services are clearly identified and presented to the CCP Executive Committee for potential funding. Similarly, any Executive Member may identify a need and may direct the CCP Coordinator to return to the Working Group to go through their process or, in the case of small requests, may make them directly.

All funding and appropriations must also be approved by the Orange County Board of Supervisors as submitted.

16. Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation? Use an “X” to check the box to the left of the list.

X	Yes
	No

If yes, how?

- 1) Orange County HCA BHS provides behavioral health and recovery residence services to persons released from correctional facilities and under the supervision of the Orange County Probation Department. Outcome measure data is collected from service providers.
- 2) Orange County Probation Department conducts continuous evaluation and monitoring of the Orange County Day Reporting Centers (DRCs), which serves the AB 109 population. Recidivism outcomes of DRC participants are tracked by DRC site (i.e., Santa Ana and Westminster) as well as by the type of program exit.

17. Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services? Use an “X” to check the box to the left of the list.

X	Yes
	No

If yes, how?

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The Orange County Board of Supervisors are provided with metrics when programs/services and contract renewals come before them for approval. This information is used to ensure that funding is directed to result-oriented programs and/or services.

18. Does the county use [BSCC definitions](#) (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data? Use an "X" to check the yes or no box to the left of the list, as applicable.

Yes	No	
X		Average daily population
X		Conviction
X		Length of stay
X		Recidivism
X		Treatment program completion rates

19. What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)? Use an "X" to check the box to the left of the list.

X	Less than 20%
	21% 40%
	41% 60%
	61% 80%
	81% or higher

20. We would like to better understand your county's capacity to offer mental health, substance use disorder, behavioral health treatment programs, and/or other services? What type and level of services are now available?

In Orange County, behavioral health services are offered through Health Care Agency (HCA). For individuals with serious mental illness, HCA has an information and referral line (1-855-OC LINKS), an Open Access program with two locations, five regional County-operated outpatient clinics, Recovery Services programs, and nine Full Service Partnership (FSP) programs that serve adults and older adults. The Housing FSP is a new program which started this fiscal year. The County has a robust collaborative court program and one FSP designated to work with AB 109 individuals who need intensive outpatient services. Additionally, HCA has a team of BHS clinical staff members who are also embedded in the three Probation Offices to screen, assess and link AB 109 clients transitioning from incarceration to the community, including AB 109 individuals with mild to moderate mental health issues.

HCA also offers a continuum of services and supports for justice involved individuals with substance use disorder and co-occurring mental illness. Services include:

- Medical and social model detox
- Methadone maintenance and detox
- Residential treatment
- Intensive outpatient treatment
- Outpatient treatment
- Recovery residence services

- Medication assisted treatment

Orange County opted into the State's Drug Medi-Cal Organized Delivery System (DMC-ODS) Waiver in July 2018. Admission into the different DMC-ODS levels of care is based on the American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) criteria and medical necessity. Those with co-occurring issues are linked to appropriate services to address both substance use and mental health challenges.

21. What challenges does your county face in meeting these program and service needs? One challenge is getting individuals connected to treatment services when they leave jail. The length of stay for these individuals is often unpredictable. A recent survey of Orange County's jails showed that 70% of the population is incarcerated for 30 days or less and 40% of our population is incarcerated 7 days or less. With a short amount of time, it can be difficult to develop discharge plans and coordinate the linkage.

Housing for justice involved individuals with behavioral health needs continues to be a challenge. There continues to be limited housing resources, particularly for individuals with a criminal history. The ability to provide a quick and appropriate housing placement for justice involved individuals exiting jail is also a challenge. Collaboration between service providers and housing providers and having a clear understanding of different housing programs available can be challenging, especially during the startup of a new program. HCA continues to work to increase housing opportunities, reduce barriers to housing placement and improve collaboration between housing and service providers to support justice involved individuals with behavioral health issues.

Access to SUD residential services remains a challenge. Despite efforts to have more residential treatment providers, the County does not have an adequate amount of providers. The County's current residential treatment providers are maxed out and have waiting lists. Another challenge has been finding residential providers that can treat our co-occurring substance use and mentally ill population within our County lines. With the COVID-19 pandemic, capacity became more challenging as bed availability was reduced in order to allow for quarantining if the need was present. The County has been working to have more residential treatment providers address service needs and will have more residential treatment providers in the near future, including one that will provide co-occurring residential treatment.

22. What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

This year the County continues its efforts to increase in collaboration amongst justice-involved county and community partners, including the Probation Department, Public Defender's Office, District Attorney's Office, Sheriff's Department, Orange County Superior Court, Project Kinship, Health Care Agency, Social Services Agency, and Orange County Community Resources. This allows for increased coordination of services and improved access to needed services. For HCA, there has been focused interest and resources towards creating an integrated and coordinated system for justice involved individuals with behavioral health issues, resulting in increased system collaboration and more successful outcomes for clients.

23. Describe a local best practice or promising program that has produced positive results. If data exists to support the results, please share.

Orange County's HCA is the recipient of the Prop 47 Grant, Cohort 1 and Cohort 2. The overall goal of Orange County's Prop 47 grant-related services is to reduce the number of people with mental health and/or substance use disorders incarcerated in county jail by reducing recidivism through intensive case management and linkages to treatment and community supports upon release. For Cohort 1, the County's Prop 47 initiative includes several core programmatic components, including (1) in-reach services provided by HCA BHS system navigators, (2) a community support and recovery center (CSRC) that provides peer support and navigation services provided by a contract provider, Project Kinship, and (3) dedicated HCA behavioral health clinical services. At this time, HCA is working on transitioning from Cohort 1 to Cohort 2. Services provided under Cohort 2 include:

- Extending contract with Project Kinship at current level of service. Current services include:
 - Engaging target population upon release from jail, and providing for basic needs upon release (clothing, food/snack, phone charge, phone call, transportation and transportation assistance, and linkage to reentry and behavioral health services).
 - Reentry services including case management, peer navigation and support, individual and group substance use and co-occurring counseling, transportation, life skills training, relapse prevention and recovery education, job readiness/coaching, education supports, and linkage to emergency shelter and short-term housing options.
- Expanding contract with Project Kinship including adding:
 - A dedicated van driver to improve provision of transportation, while freeing up peer navigators to provide other services.
 - A housing coordinator, who will have expertise in the full continuum of housing options and supports, housing assessment and placement, and knowledge of supportive housing service to sustain housing.
 - Peer navigators to provide intensive support and navigation to treatment and housing providers, and support for housing retention.
 - Certified Drug and Alcohol Counselors (CDAC) to expand on-site SUD services.
- Expanding continuum of supportive housing options and supports, including short-term and permanent housing, and housing certificates/rental assistance, dedicated to this reentry population through leverage funding.
- Expanding access to and provision of County SUD services and mental health/co-occurring services through leverage funding.

Based on the interim evaluation report conducted by Urban Institute, Orange County's Prop 47 independent research partner, some of the key findings for Cohort 1 include:

- Orange County has made substantial progress toward its goal of developing new system components and linking existing ones to coordinate provision of Prop 47 grant-related services. The HCA has rapidly forged strong partnerships across county agencies and organizations to support and deliver an array of services to their Prop 47 target population. The referral process has created constant

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communication channels between Community Counseling and Supportive Services, CHS, the Orange County Sheriff's Department (OCSD), Project Kinship, the Prop 47 program managers, and system navigators. The result is an established system-navigation and case management program and expanded availability of integrated supportive services.

- Orange County has demonstrated commitment to closing gaps in services provision. There has been improved communication which helped partners clarify and revise their roles, collaborate to improve service delivery, and ensure overlapping service provision does not create confusion or competition for resources.
- The County's system navigators have identified the immediate re-entry needs of many in the target population and provided them with several direct services and referrals either before or upon release.
- Project Kinship, Prop 47's contract provider for CSRC, has developed and launched the community support and recovery center, a hub for re-entry resources and services in the County. Project Kinship has become recognized by its clients, staff, and others in Orange County for providing a supportive and welcoming environment through which the reentry population can access the essential support it needs immediately after release.
- The Prop 47 initiative has also raised awareness about reentry issues, generating major policy changes in the Orange County jail system. The OCSD is changing its longstanding practice of releasing people from jail in the late night/early morning hours. Moreover, the County Executive Office and the Orange County Board of Supervisors are working to create a more comprehensive reentry system for everyone being released from jail in Orange County. Project Kinship is involved in planning this reentry system and is being used as a model program for facilitating successful reentry.

"From day one, they welcome me as a member of the family. I was skeptical at first, but they've been consistent. Everyone knows my name here, and everyone keeps each other accountable and on track. It feels like home" ~ Project Kinship participant

24. Describe how the BSCC can assist your county in meeting its Public Safety Realignment goals through training and/or technical assistance?

Nothing at this time from Orange County.

NOTE: The information contained in this report will be made public by the BSCC in the annual report to the Governor's Office and the Legislature on the implementation of Community Corrections Partnership plans in print and on the BSCC website.

24. Provide the contact information for the individual completing this survey in the spaces provided to the right of the list.

Name	Dat Thomas
Organization	County of Orange / County Executive Office / Budget
Address	Hall of Administration
Address 2	333 W. Santa Ana Blvd, 3 rd Floor
City/Town	Santa Ana
ZIP Code	92701
Email Address	Dat.thomas@ocgov.com

Phone Number	714-834-2320
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25. Identify the individual who may be contacted for follow up questions. Use an "X" to check the box to the left of the list.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Same as above
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (If "Other" provide contact information below)

Name	
Organization	
Address	
Address 2	
City/Town	
ZIP Code	
Email Address	
Phone Number	

ATTENTION: This is only Part A of the Survey. Please complete Part B in Microsoft Excel which consists of two (2) budgetary sections

SUBMITTAL INSTRUCTIONS:

In a single email, please attach both the completed Part A (Word) and completed Part B (Excel) documents, including any optional photos and/or quotes, and email to:

Helene Zentner, Field Representative
Board of State and Community Corrections
916-838-7777 or Helene.Zentner@bscc.ca.gov

Please be aware that in addition to the CCP Survey, an updated CCP plan MUST also be submitted to the BSCC in order to receive compensation.

**FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey
PART B**

SECTION 4: FY 2019-20 Public Safety Realignment Funding Allocation

Section 4 contains questions related to the allocation of FY 2019-20 Public Safety Realignment dollars. There are three (3) questions in this section.

When answering these questions, consider the funds allocated in FY 2019-20 and include any monies from 2018-19 growth funds and 2019-20 programmatic funding.

[To view your response provided in the 2019-2020 Survey, click here.](#)

Responses are captured in the Individual County Profile section of the "2011 Public Safety Realignment Act: Eighth Annual Report on the Implementation of Community Corrections Partnership Plans."

County Name: County of Orange

25. Of the total funds received in FY 2019-20, how did the CCP budget the allocation? Input the total allocation in the cell above the table. Within the table, identify where funds were **allocated to**, and include if you are using any carry-over funds (monies from previous annual CCP allocations) and/or if you are putting any funds into a reserve fund (i.e., funds specifically set aside to be used when budget is disrupted or decreased so operations can continue). Please correct the information provided if there is a difference showing between the stated total allocation and the calculated amount (directly below the table). Differences will automatically display in red. **Please correct any cells displaying red prior to submitting.**

Example:

Total Allocation: \$ 40,000,000

Where funds were allocated to:	Amount
Probation Department	\$ 8,000,000
Mental Health Agency	\$ 8,000,000
Sheriff Department	\$ 4,000,000
ABC Police Department	\$ 4,000,000
Other (Social Services, Health Services, etc.)	
Please specify by agency	\$ 12,000,000
Carry-over Funds	\$ 2,000,000
Reserve Funds	\$ 2,000,000

Total sums to: \$ 40,000,000
 Difference from Stated Allocation: \$ -

Please spell out all names, no acronyms.

Total Allocation: \$ 78,737,668

Where funds were allocated to:	Amount
Sheriff Department	\$ 39,922,319
Probation Department	\$ 15,320,742
Health Care Agency	\$ 15,320,742
District Attorney	\$ 810,232
Public Defender	\$ 810,232
Local Law Enforcement Entities	\$ 1,473,148
Community Corrections Partnerships (CCP) Coordinator	\$ 114,680
Reentry Services	\$ 4,965,573

(Total sums to) \$ 78,737,668
 Difference from Stated Allocation: \$ -

Please spell out all names, no acronyms.

SECTION 5: FY 2020-21 Public Safety Realignment Funding Allocation

Section 5 asks two (2) questions related to the allocation of FY 2020-21 Public Safety Realignment funding.

When answering these questions consider the total funds allocated in FY 2020-21 and include any monies from 2019-20 growth funds and 2020-21 programmatic funding.

28. Of the total funds received in FY 2020-21, how did the CCP budget the allocation? Input the total allocation in the cell above the table. Within the table, identify where funds were allocated to, and include if you are using any carry-over funds (monies from previous annual CCP allocations) and/or if you are putting any funds into a reserve fund (i.e., funds specifically set aside to be used when budget is disrupted or decreased so operations can continue). Please correct the information provided if there is a difference showing between the stated total allocation and the calculated amount (directly below the table). Differences will automatically display in red. **Please correct any cells displaying red prior to submitting.**

Example:

Total Allocation: **\$ 40,000,000**

Where funds were allocated to:	Amount
Probation Department	\$ 8,000,000
Mental Health Agency	\$ 8,000,000
Sheriff Department	\$ 4,000,000
ABC Police Department	\$ 4,000,000
Other (Social Services, Health Services, etc.) Please specify by agency	\$ 12,000,000
Carry-over Funds	\$ 2,000,000
Reserve Funds	\$ 2,000,000

(Total sums to) **\$ 40,000,000**
 Difference from
 Stated Allocation: **\$ -**

*Please spell out all names,
no acronyms.*

Total Allocation: **\$ 75,049,106**

Where funds were allocated to:	Amount
Sheriff Department	\$ 41,232,162
Probation Department	\$ 14,121,103
Health Care Agency	\$ 15,824,173
District Attorney	\$ 1,067,156
Public Defender	\$ 1,303,530
Local Law Enforcement Entities	\$ 1,500,982

(Total sums to) **\$ 75,049,106**
 Difference from
 Stated Allocation: **\$ -**

*Please spell out all names,
no acronyms.*

29. If known: of the total funds received in FY 2020-21, how much did the CCP allocate to public agencies for programs and services? How much did the CCP allocate to non-public agencies for programs and services? Input the total allocations in the cells above each table. Within the tables, identify where funds were allocated to. Please correct the information provided if there is a difference showing between the stated total allocation and the calculated amount (directly below the table). Differences will automatically display in red. **Please correct any cells displaying red prior to submitting.**

Example:

Total Allocation to public agencies: **\$ 14,000,000**

Total Allocation to non-public agencies: **\$ 15,000,000**

Where funds were allocated to (public agencies):	Amount	Where funds were allocated to (non-public agencies):	Amount
ABC Drug Court	\$ 5,000,000	Community-Based Organizations	\$ 5,000,000
ABC Diversion Program	\$ 2,800,000	Faith-Based Organizations	\$ 2,000,000
GPS/Electronic Monitoring	\$ 4,000,000	Non-Profits	\$ 4,000,000
In-custody Services	\$ 2,200,000	Treatment Programs	\$ 2,000,000
Other (please specify)		Other (please specify)	\$ 2,000,000
(Total sums to)	\$ 14,000,000	(Total sums to)	\$ 15,000,000
<i>Please spell out all names, no acronyms.</i>	Difference from Stated Allocation: \$ -	<i>Please spell out all names, no acronyms.</i>	Difference from Stated Allocation: \$ -

Total Allocation to public agencies: **\$ 15,816,274**

Total Allocation to non-public agencies: **\$ 2,595,662**

Where funds were allocated to (public agencies):	Amount	Where funds were allocated to (non-public agencies):	Amount
Polygraph Testing - Cynthia M Tipton (Probation)	\$ 14,900	Community-based Organizations (HCA)	\$ 2,595,662
GPS Monitoring (STOP) (Probation)	\$ 132,000		
Day Reporting Center (Probation)	\$ 806,000		
Certified Interpreters Inc (Probation)	\$ 1,500		
Drug Testing (Redwood Toxicology Lab) and Testing Supplies (Probation)	\$ 20,000		
OC Health Care Agency- Assessments (Probation)	\$ 520,065		
OC Health Care Agency- Transitional Housing & Sober Living Beds (Probation)	\$ 596,850		
Soberlink Alcohol Monitor Equip- BI Inc (Probation)	\$ 24,000		
Cellebrite Software (Probation)	\$ 10,000		
Orange County Transportation Authority- Bus Passes (Probation)	\$ 28,000		
Homeless Outreach items (Probation)	\$ 16,500		
In-Custody services (HCA)	\$ 11,964,809		
Mental Health Services (HCA)	\$ 1,090,719		
Alcohol & Drug Abuse services (HCA)	\$ 590,931		
(Total sums to)	\$ 15,816,274	(Total sums to)	\$ 2,595,662
<i>Please spell out all names, no acronyms.</i>	Difference from Stated Allocation: \$ -	<i>Please spell out all names, no acronyms.</i>	Difference from Stated Allocation: \$ -

NOTE: The information contained in this report will be made public by the BSCC in the annual report to the Governor's Office and the Legislature on the implementation of Community Corrections Partnership plans in print and on the BSCC website.

ATTENTION: This is only Part B of the Survey. Please complete Part A in Microsoft Word which consists of three (3) narrative sections.

SUBMITTAL INSTRUCTIONS:

In a single email, please attach both the completed Part A (Word) and completed Part B (Excel) documents, including any optional photos and/or quotes, and email to:

Helene Zentner, Field Representative
 Board of State and Community Corrections
 Helene.Zentner@bscc.ca.gov

Please be aware that in addition to the CCP Survey, an updated CCP plan MUST also be submitted to the BSCC in order to receive compensation.

Thank you.



PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT IN ORANGE COUNTY

ANNUAL REPORT FY 2019-20

Prepared by:

Orange County Community Corrections Partnership



**Orange County
Community Corrections Partnership
Executive Committee**

Steven J. Sentman, Chief Probation Officer (Chair)

Don Barnes, Sheriff-Coroner

Todd Spitzer, District Attorney

Martin Schwarz, Public Defender

Jeffrey Nagel, Health Care Agency

Tom DaRe, Chief, Garden Grove Police Department

The seal of Orange County, California, is a large, faint watermark in the background. It features a central illustration of a landscape with a mountain, a river, and a field, 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 (County) presents the Fiscal Year (FY) 2019-20 Public Safety Realignment Report, which serves as an update to the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) Plan. 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 February 2019, the Orange County Board of Supervisors (Board) revised their adopted definition for recidivism to include sustained parole or probation violations or a lawful arrest based on a new criminal offense and expanded the time frame to include three years after the end of the individual's supervision.

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, 2019, to June 30, 2020. During this fiscal period, Orange County received a Base allocation of \$74M in 2011 Public Safety Realignment funds from the State of California. Funds were distributed to the Sheriff-Coroner's Department, Probation Department, Health Care Agency, District Attorney's Office, Public Defender's Office, 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 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 the 2011 Public Safety Realignment (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 (i.e., serious, violent and sex offenses) are excluded from sentencing under PC 1170(h) and will be sentenced to state prison time. Pursuant to PC 1170(h), an individual convicted of a non-serious, non-violent or 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 offense deemed not high-risk (as defined

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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 no 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

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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 and subsequent updates are developed by the OCCCP members, their designees, and other key partners.

For FY 2019-20, the OCCCP consisted of the following voting members:

Steve Sentman, Chief Probation Officer (Chair)

Don Barnes, Sheriff-Coroner

Todd Spitzer, District Attorney

Sharon Petrosino and Martin Schwarz, Public Defender

Dr. Jeff Nagel, Health Care Agency

Tom Darè, 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. This report is intended to serve as an update to the implementation plan.

Implementation Plans of all 58 California counties are available through the BSCC at the following website:

http://www.bscc.ca.gov/s_communitycorrectionspartnershipplans/

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.

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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. 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. Factors consist of 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. 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 2nd 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 2019-20, Orange County received a Base Allocation of \$74M and \$4.4M in Growth Funding net of the 10% of the Growth Funds received (\$494,322) 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 Department, Health Care Agency, District Attorney's Office, and Public Defender's Office) and 21 Local Law Enforcement entities. Each of the agencies that received an allocation utilized

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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's and Public Defender's Offices received a total of \$2.3M. 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 2019-20 Allocations

Department	Prior Years Unspent Allocation	FY 19-20 Base Allocation Received	FY 18-19 Growth Funds Received (2)	Total Allocated for FY 19-20
Community Corrections (AB109)				
Sheriff-Coroner	-	39,922,319		39,922,319
Probation	-	15,320,742		15,320,742
Health Care Agency	-	15,320,742		15,320,742
District Attorney	-	810,232		810,232
Public Defender	-	810,232		810,232
Local Law Enforcement (LLE)	-	1,473,148		1,473,148
CEO/CCP Coordination	114,680	-		114,680
CCP Approved - Reentry Services	440,705	75,968	4,448,900	4,965,573
Total Community Corrections (AB109)	555,385	73,733,383	4,448,900	78,737,668
CCP Approved Projects (1)	456,384	-	-	456,384
Community Corrections Incentive Funds	1,397,044	200,000	-	1,597,044
Subtotal	2,408,813	73,933,383	4,448,900	80,791,096
District Attorney & Public Defender Subaccount				
District Attorney	468,010	1,143,693	107,381	1,719,084
Public Defender	2,072,789	1,143,693	107,381	3,323,863
Total District Attorney & Public Defender	2,540,799	2,287,386	214,762	5,042,947
Total Allocations/Expenditures	4,949,612	76,220,769	4,663,662	85,834,043

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

FY 2019-20 Realignment Accomplishments

The following goals were identified for the County in FY 2019-20 and are shown along with notable achievements:

Goal #1: Increase linkage to appropriate reentry and behavioral health services upon release from incarceration.

Status:

Orange County Health Care Agency (HCA) Behavioral Health Services (BHS) has been working in collaboration with the County and community partners to develop a comprehensive plan for a coordinated reentry system. The implementation of a coordinated reentry system began in November 2019. In FY 2019-20, BHS and Correctional Health Services (CHS) worked closely to identify staffing and other resources needed to support linkage to services. CHS and BHS worked to establish and share a list of individuals needing in-reach and behavioral health services upon release. BHS identified a behavioral health staff to help coordinate with service providers. BHS also identified 2 Full Service Partnership (FSP) staff from the Telecare and Orange (TAO) Central program and 1 staff from Project Kinship to provide in reach and support reentry and linkage to behavioral health services. These staff are coordinating services with CHS, providing in-reach, coordinating for transportation, and linking referred individuals to services at time of release. BHS Residential Treatment Services has staff to provide level of care screenings to inmates prior to release. Open Access staff are coordinating with CHS staff to provide individuals who need outpatient services with intake appointments. During FY 2019-20, there was an increase in the percentage of individuals linked to behavioral health services upon release in a number of programs:

- Opportunity Knocks FSP had a 19.3% linkage rate (8.5% in FY 2018-19).
- Open Access had linkage rate of 16% (11% in FY 2018-19).
- TAO Central FSP had a 67% linkage rate from January – June 2020. The program is a newer program and had not been providing in reach prior to January 2020.

Goal #2: Increase access to housing opportunities and support for justice involved individuals who also report a behavioral health issue.

Status:

Orange County HCA is the recipient of the Proposition 47 (Prop 47) Grant, Cohort 1 and Cohort 2. During the planning phase of the grant, housing was identified as a significant need for individuals being released from jail who also have behavioral health needs. HCA reviewed the current contracts and alternate funding sources to expand existing contracts to serve individuals so they can be housed immediately upon release in a variety of settings, such as recuperative care, bridge housing, and recovery residences. Expanding housing resources for justice involved population is also a part of the larger initiative to create a Countywide coordinated reentry system.

As of May 2020, BHS added 15 Bridge Housing beds to support individuals coming out of jail who have behavioral health issues and are also experiencing homelessness. In FY 2019-20, recovery residence contracts were expanded. This expansion allows for individuals that were incarcerated to be served upon completing a residential treatment program. To support successful housing placements, housing trainings

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were available for behavioral health provider staff. Housing topics included “Coordinating with Property Management & Supportive Services,” “Eviction Prevention and Working with Landlords” and “Engaging Tenants in Services.” BHS was also able to increase the number of housing specialists in the system of care to support housing needs. Project Kinship has a Housing Case Manager dedicated full time to support Prop 47 clients’ housing needs. BHS reviewed the FSPs contracts and was able to add housing staff to provide on-site services at permanent supportive housing locations.

Goal #3: Implement a streamlined and efficient system in Orange County to manage additional responsibilities under Realignment.

Status:

The Orange County Board of Supervisors initiated a Performance Audit to analyze the cost of services received by the AB 109 population and funding received to determine the fiscal impacts on AB 109 has had on the County. This audit began in January 2020 and was scheduled to be completed by June 2020, but was delayed slightly due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, the County also entered into an agreement with a data consultant to assist with identifying key metrics needed to measure the success of the County’s implemented programs.

Goal #4: Create a Countywide multi-agency AB 109 Enforcement Task Force in an effort to reduce recidivism in the County of Orange.

Status:

In the summer of 2019, the District Attorney’s Office formed the AB 109 Task Force with participating personnel from the District Attorney’s Office, the Santa Ana Police Department, and the Probation Department. The AB 109 Task Force personnel were equipped with all safety related equipment, vehicles, and had access to state-of-the-art investigative resources. The AB 109 Task Force conducted over 5,800 compliance and reporting checks, worked with the Probation Department to ensure AB 109 participants received needed County resources and held AB 109 participants accountable for repeated criminal violations. Subjects involved in violent crimes and property crimes impacting the quality of life for Orange County residents were arrested, including arrests for attempted murder, robbery, burglary, auto theft, and narcotic sales.

FY 2020-21 Realignment Goals

The OCCCP identified the following goals for the County for FY 2020-21. For each goal, the OCCCP will strive to guide every partner in public safety to work together for a safe Orange County through a reduction in recidivism achieved through rehabilitation and other alternatives to incarceration. Following each goal is a description of how each goal may be attained in the next year.

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Goal #1: Improve public safety outcomes and utilize best practices in reducing recidivism.

Objectives:

- a. Leverage technology to continue to deliver the needed programming, counseling and other services to Day Reporting Center clients who are unable to attend in person.
- b. Work with the Probation Department and other law enforcement agencies to identify AB 109 participants who are in need of County assistance, sober living, intervention, mental health assistance or who are in need of law enforcement intervention due to repeated criminal activity.
- c. Hold AB 109 participants accountable when they violate the terms of their release or commit new crimes.

Goal #2: Work with the Probation Department and other law enforcement agencies to identify AB 109 participants responsible for impacting major crime patterns within Orange County, utilizing technology and intelligence-based investigative techniques.

Objectives:

- a. Utilize Countywide crime data to identify emerging crime patterns and develop collaborative relationships with local law enforcement investigative and intelligence units in an effort to identify and arrest AB 109 participants responsible for major crime patterns.

Goal #3: Increase linkage to appropriate reentry and behavioral health services upon release from incarceration.

Objectives:

- a. Reevaluate and expand the coordinated reentry system.
- b. Train behavioral health and correctional health staff on best practices for reentry and successful transition of individuals with behavioral health disorders.
- c. Increase linkage to reentry and behavioral health services.

Goal #4: Increase access to housing opportunities and support for justice involved individuals who report a behavioral health issue.

Objectives:

- a. Increase linkage to the Bridge Housing Program for individuals coming out of jail who report a behavioral health issue and are experiencing homelessness.
- b. Increase collaboration between housing specialists and Bridge Housing Program staff to support individuals served to secure permanent housing.

The goals and objectives identified above requires 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

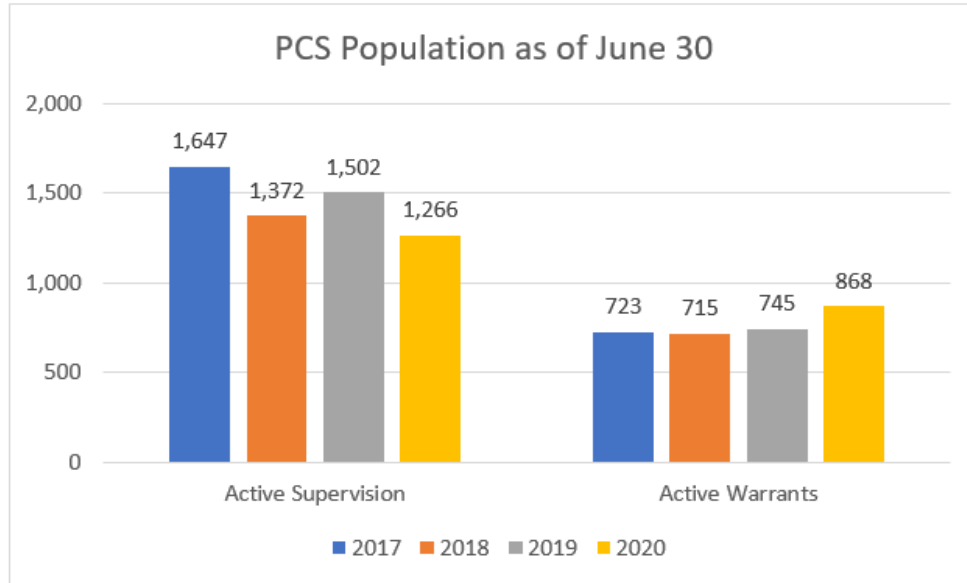
The Orange County Probation Department (Probation) provides supervision services for approximately 15,000 adult and juvenile offenders on court-ordered supervision or in diversion programs. Deputy Probation Officers (DPOs) serve an investigative role for the court by producing sentencing reports and recommendations and by working 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 completed their sentence through a combination of local incarceration and a period of community supervision. As with formal probation, each DPO 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, and community activities to help rehabilitate offenders so that future anti-social behavior does not occur.

As of June 30, 2020, there were 1,266 actively supervised PCS individuals, a decrease of 236 individuals (19%) from the 1,502 reported for June 2019. There were 868 PCS individuals with a warrant status as of June 30, 2020, an increase of 14% from the 745 reported for the prior year. An estimated 44% of the PCS population reports residency in just two cities, Anaheim (19%) and Santa Ana (25%). PCS individuals are predominantly male (91%), while 9% are female.

For the same reporting period, the number of MS individuals on active supervision totaled 476, which was a decrease of 19 individuals (-4%) from the prior year. Those with MS active warrants totaled 422, which was an increase of 8 individuals (2%) from the prior year. Similar to the PCS population, approximately 36% reside in the same two cities, Anaheim (18%) and Santa Ana (18%).

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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 to 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, 2020, the majority of individuals were classified as high risk (PCS 90%; MS 85%). There are ten risk factors on the assessment tool. Five of these factors carry the highest correlation of risk with subsequent new law violations. They 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.

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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 recidivism¹. 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 community².

Promoting swift, certain, and graduated responses to technical violations of supervision is an evidence-based, research-supported strategy that is both consistent and fair³. The objectives of graduated interventions and sanctions for both technical violations of supervision and subsequent new law violations are: make sanctions proportionate to the seriousness of the violation and to hold the offender accountable; assert sufficient control and properly manage the risk that the offender presents to the community; and facilitate the offender's continued progress in changing behavior to achieve ongoing compliance, successful completion of supervision, and future law-abiding behavior.

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,

¹ Pew Center on States, Public Safety Performance Project (2012) Time Served: The High Cost, Low Return on Longer Prison Terms.

² Edward Latessa Ph.D. Keynote Address: What Works and What Doesn't Work in Reducing Recidivism at the CA State Association of Counties (CSAC), CA State Sheriffs Association (CSSA), and Chief Probation Officers of CA (CPOC) 4th Annual Conference on Public Safety Realignment, Sacramento, CA. January 22, 2015.

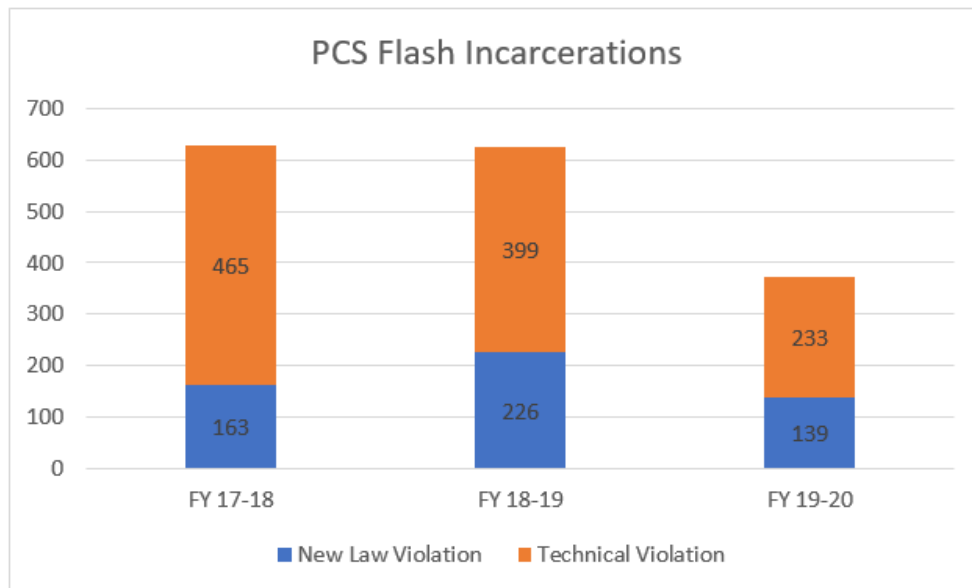
³ Taxman, Fayes et.al. (2004) Tools of the Trade: A Guide to Incorporating Science into Practice National Institute of Corrections US Department of Justice and Maryland department of Public Safety and Correctional Services.

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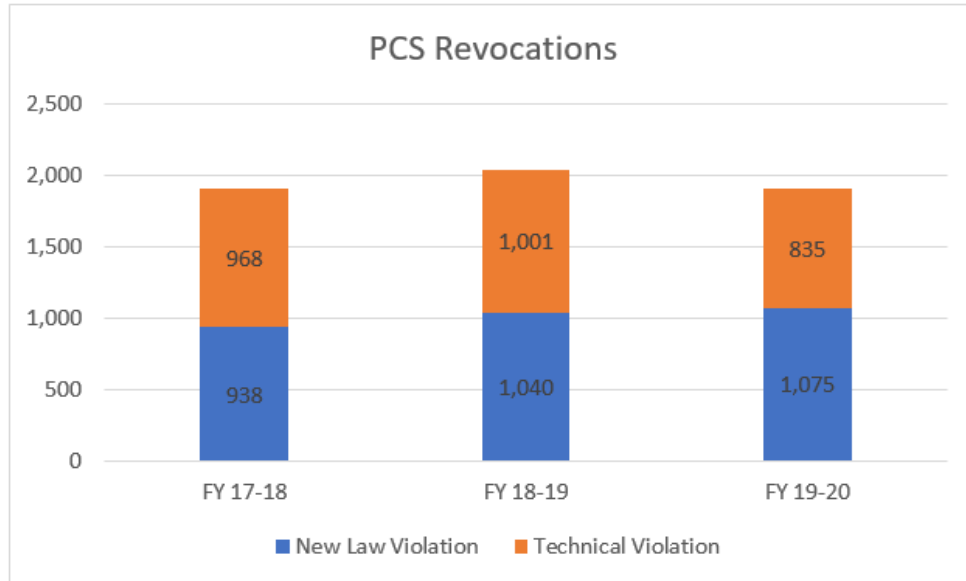
absconding, etc. The detention period of up to 10 days maximum is intended to deliver a swift and certain sanction while minimizing the impact on the individual's success in the community.

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. During FY 2019-20, there were 20 flash incarcerations for the MS population (down from the one reported for FY 2018-19) and a total of 372 flash incarcerations for the PCS population, which, due to the COVID-19 pandemic was down significantly (68%) from the prior year's total of 625. Of the 372 flash incarcerations for FY 2019-20, 233 were for a technical violation and 139 pertained to a new law violation arrest.

PCS revocations decreased from 2,041 in FY 2018-19 to 1,910 in FY 2019-20. The charts below summarize PCS flash incarcerations and revocations.



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The counts for both flash incarcerations and revocations were impacted by the COVID-19 emergency beginning in March 2020.

Day Reporting Centers for Adults

Non-residential adult Day Reporting Centers (DRCs) deliver structured reentry services and comprehensive programming for individuals released to the community. The main objective is to increase self-sufficiency and promote behavior changes through the delivery of evidence-based rehabilitation proven to reduce recidivism. By reducing recidivism, DRCs may reduce pressure on jails and prisons while decreasing correctional costs.

The first DRC opened in the city of Santa Ana in July 2012 and provides a combination of intensive treatment and programming, on-site supervision, and immediate reporting of behavior to the assigned DPOs of the AB 109 clients, those on PCS and MS. In June 2015, DRC services became available to the formal probation (FP) supervision population. The Santa Ana DRC is a stand-alone facility and can service up to 140 clients.

The second DRC opened in the city of Westminster in September 2017 and can service up to 75 clients. It is co-located at the Probation Department's West County Field Services Office.

DRC participants go through a multi-phase program that potentially runs six to nine months. The program includes frequent reporting to the center where participants are placed on different treatment levels and training based on a risk and needs assessment tool. DRC staff monitor individuals closely with daily check-ins, ongoing drug and alcohol testing, and intensive case management. DRC programs are rooted in consistent delivery of programming, immediate response for rewards or sanctions, and other evidence-based

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principles proven to change criminal behavior. DRCs help individuals gain structure, learn stability, modify the way they think and behave, and develop new life skills.

There was a total of 2,964 participants served by the DRC through June 30, 2020. During FY 2019-20, there were 619 referrals made resulting in 335 enrollments. Of the 335, an average of 68% were classified as high risk. There were 327 total exits from the DRCs; 84 were satisfactory and 62 were for other reasons or considered “no fault.”

DRC Services

Typically, all participants are assessed by a DRC case manager at entry, receive services based on their assessed risk/needs and are held accountable for their behaviors through specific measures in the chart below.

Services	Assessments/Accountability Measures
Development of a Behavior Change Plan	Orientation & Intake Assessment using LSI Risk Assessment
Life skills & Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (Moral Reconciliation Therapy)	Daily attendance, participation in individual and group counseling, progress reports & communication with assigned DPO
Substance Abuse Counseling	On-site random alcohol & drug testing, individual and group sessions, progress reports & communication with assigned DPO
Anger Management Counseling	Group sessions, attendance, periodic evaluation and communication with assigned DPO
Parenting & Family Skills Training	Group sessions, attendance, periodic evaluation and communication with assigned DPO, and family nights
Job Readiness & Employee Assistance	Assistance with job preparation and placement monitored by Education & Employment Coordinator
Education Services	Access to educational computer lab, assistance and monitoring by Education & Employment Coordinator
Community Connections	Getting Connected computer application, attendance at Community Connections meetings monitored by case manager & communication with assigned DPO
Restorative Justice Honors Group	Participation and attendance monitored by coordinator & certificate of completion
Reintegration & Aftercare	Aftercare case plan, weekly check-ins, and 1:1 meetings

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, both DRCs closed for in-person services on March 16, 2020. From March until May 2020, all services were conducted via telephone and the decrease in numbers (referrals, entries, exits) reflect the effect the shutdown had on FY 2019-20. In June 2020, the DRCs transitioned into Phase 1 of reopening of both locations. For Phase 1, intakes and initial assessments were done in-person while all other services were still implemented via phone. Both locations will remain in Phase 1 for the remainder of 2020 and plan to move to Phase 2 reopening by January 2021.

SHERIFF-CORONER DEPARTMENT

The Orange County Sheriff-Coroner's Department (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 46,000 bookings this fiscal year.

OCSD operates four jail facilities in the County with a total bed capacity of 6,159 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 1,428 beds.
- Central Women's Jail with a capacity of 386 beds.
- Operations at James A. Musick Facility have been suspended pending construction of the facility.

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 James A. Musick Facility as part of a rehabilitation program that will add 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 January 2023.

County Jail Population

Approximately 39% of the individuals housed in the County jail facilities are serving out their sentence while 61% are awaiting trial or sanctioned. Of those sentenced, an average of 73% were convicted of a felony and 27% of a misdemeanor crime.

The inmate population in the County's four jails that pertain to the 2011 Public Safety Realignment includes 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.

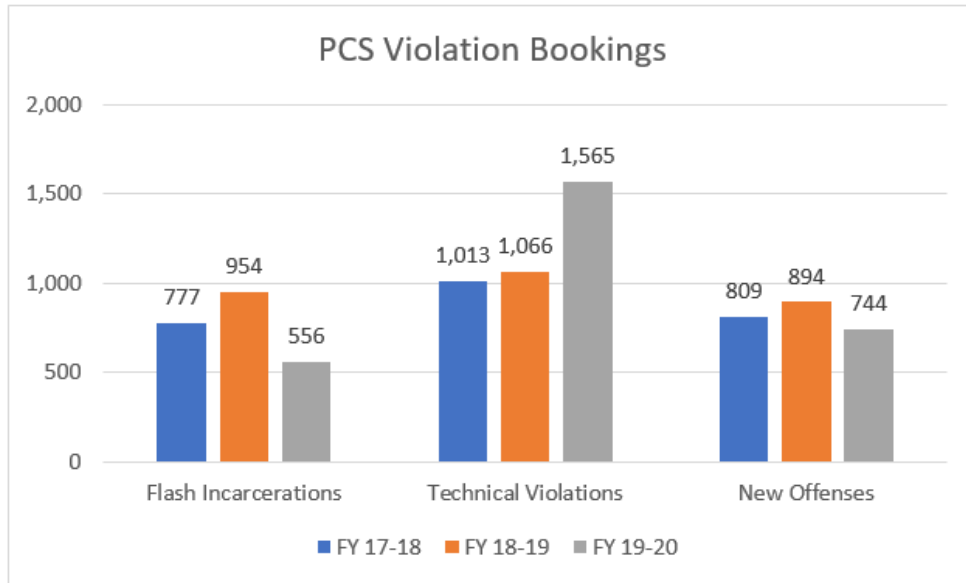
Local Custody: MS Population

During FY 2019-20, there were approximately 4,946 MS individuals booked with an average stay of 207 days and an additional 1,500 new commitments sentenced to serve their sentences in the Orange County Jail system. This represents the largest portion of OCSD's realigned population and has remained consistent.

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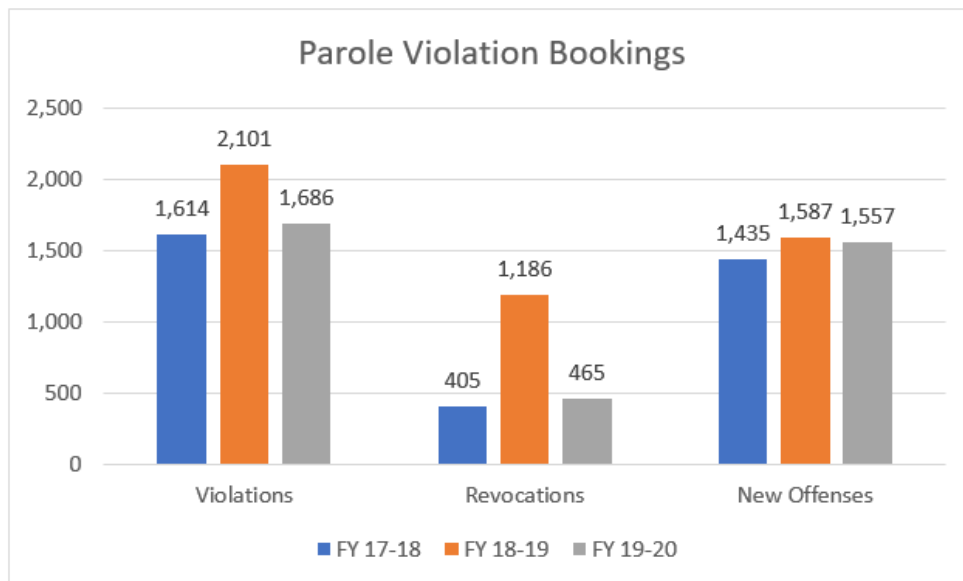
PCS Population

During the same reporting period, an estimated 2,865 PCS violators were booked with an average length of stay of 59 days, a 2% decrease (49 violators) from FY 2018-19. Of this amount, 556 were flash incarcerations, 1,565 were revocations for technical violations, and 744 were revocations for a new charge.



Parole Violations

There were 3,708 bookings related to parole violations reported in FY 2019-20, a decrease of 1,166 (24%) from prior year. Of this amount, 1,686 were for violations, 465 were for revocations, and another 1,557 were for new offenses.



In-Custody Programs

Inmate Classes

OCSD offers a host of classes and programs for inmates taught by Inmate Services staff, other County agencies, community and religious organizations, and educational and vocational partners.

Educational	Vocational	Substance Abuse	Life Skills	Reentry
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Academic Skills •Attitudes for Success •GED •Inside Out Program •Money Matters •WIN Tutoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Introduction to Software Applications •Institutional Food Preparation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •AA Study Group •Alcoholics Anonymous Panels •Narcotics Anonymous Panels •Substance Abuse Class 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Anger Management •Back on Track •Bible Study Discipling •Faith Based Parenting •Finding the Way •Healthy Families •Kinship 101 •Malachi Men •Personal Empowerment Program •Positive Parenting •Seeking Safety •TUMI •Women of Purpose •Workforce Preparation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •College Counseling •Great Escape •Probation 101

In addition, inmates have access to religious services, counseling, and bible study as well as mentoring for reentry.

All-In Program

This is an intensive program for 15 selected female inmates for an 8-week course that addresses 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, the Public Defender’s Office, and a community provider.

In FY 2019-20, a similar program was established for male inmates but had to go on hiatus due to unforeseen circumstances prior to the completion of the first course. It will be resumed dependent on the state of the COVID-19 pandemic.

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

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sentence at a designated fire camp and may be considered for hire by the state as employees afterward. OCSD uses this option sparingly, primarily due to cost; however, it continues to be an option.

Community Work Program

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 Community Work Program (CWP) to include PC 1170(h) offenders. The CWP is an alternative to incarceration that allows sentenced PC 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 one day 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.

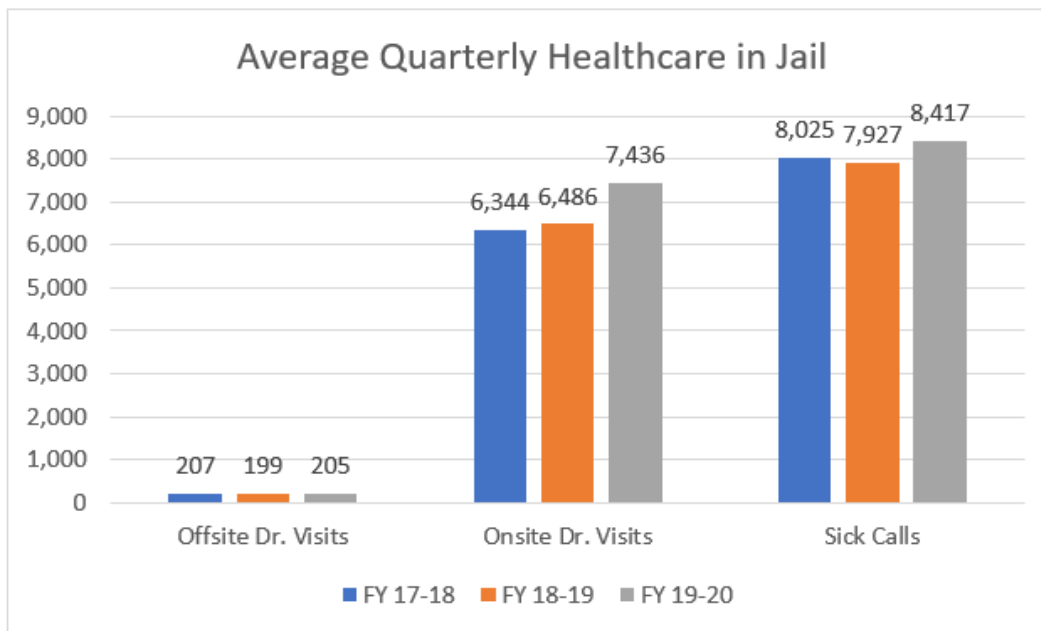
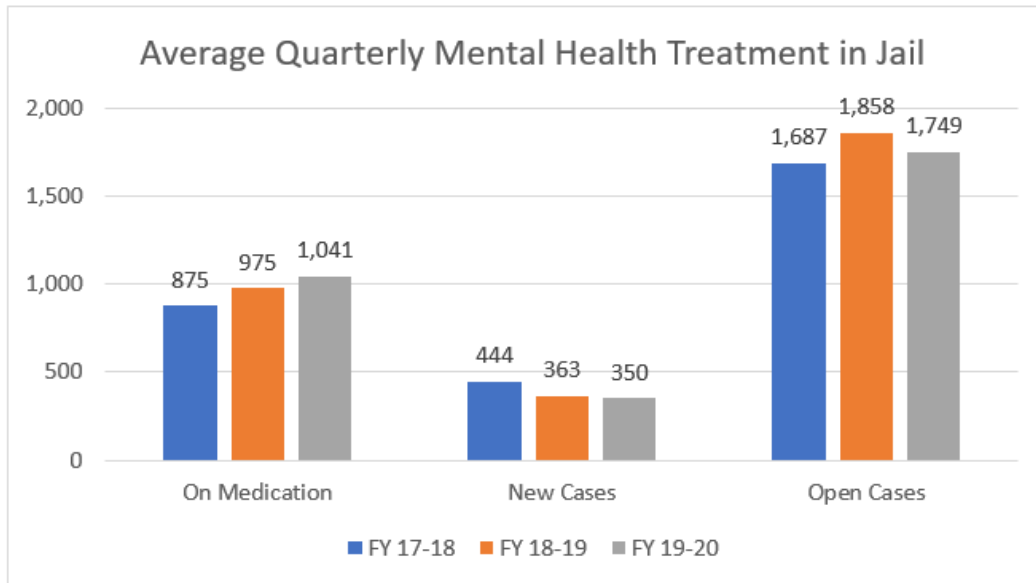
OCSD screens inmates for suitability and has the discretion to add or remove the offender from the program at any time. OCSD has dedicated resources to conduct welfare and compliance checks on PC 1170(h) inmates serving time on the CWP. This includes work site and home inspection checks. Since the inception of Prop 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 (HCA) Correctional Health Services (CHS) Division 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.

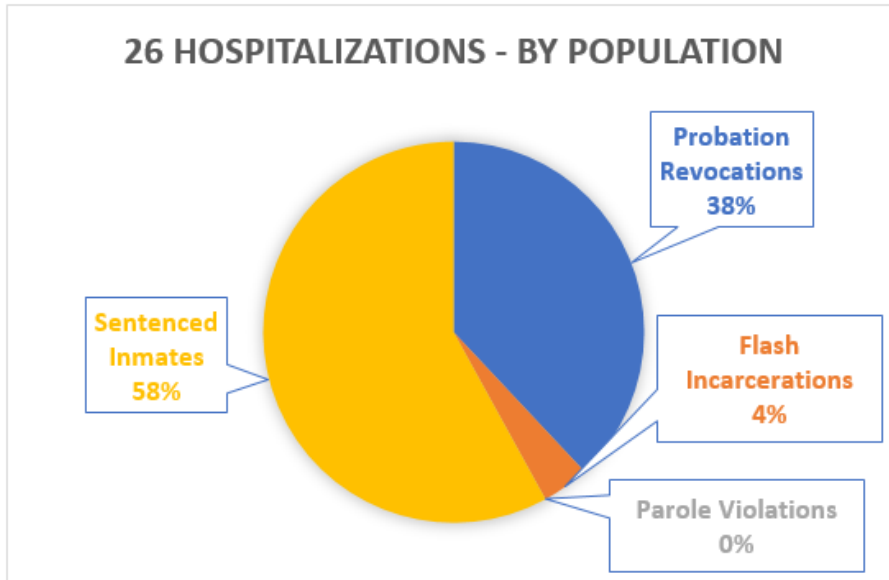
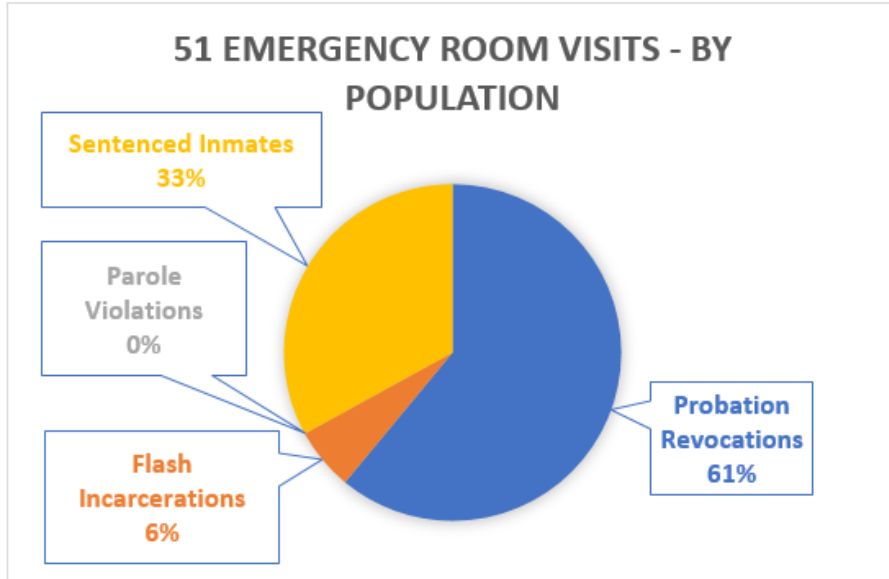
Upon intake into the County jail facility, CHS triages and screens the individuals to determine their medical, mental health, and dental needs and identify subsequent treatment and medication plans. In FY 2019-20, for all in-custody patients there was an average of 1,749 open cases for mental health treatments and 350 new cases added each quarter. In addition, there were approximately 101,009 sick calls, 89,231 doctor visits in-custody, and just under 2,459 offsite doctor visits for the year.

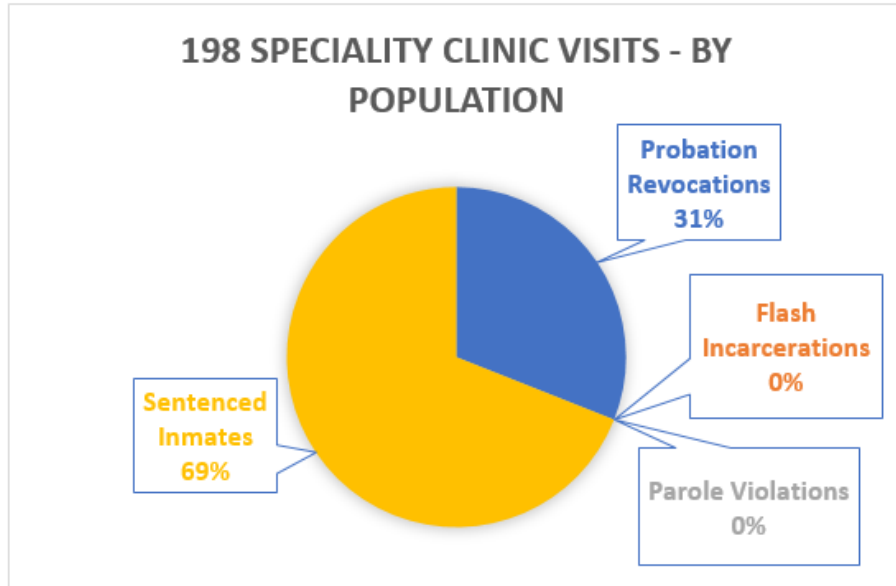
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All primary care physician services are provided within the jail; however, when an inmate needs specialty services, they are transported to specialty medical clinics off-site. Currently, there are over 25 specialty clinic services available.

For the population in the County jails per the AB 109 legislation, during the same reporting period, there were 51 emergency room visits, 26 hospitalizations, and 198 visits to specialty clinics, such as for orthopedics, radiology, dialysis, or cardiology.





CHS works collaboratively with HCA 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 2019-20, CHS clinical staff administered 38 Vivitrol injections to inmates prior to their release.

The County's Strategic Financial Plan 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. The In-Custody/Post-Custody Drug Treatment Program began implementation in FY 2019-20, with selection of contracted personnel to coordinate this program.

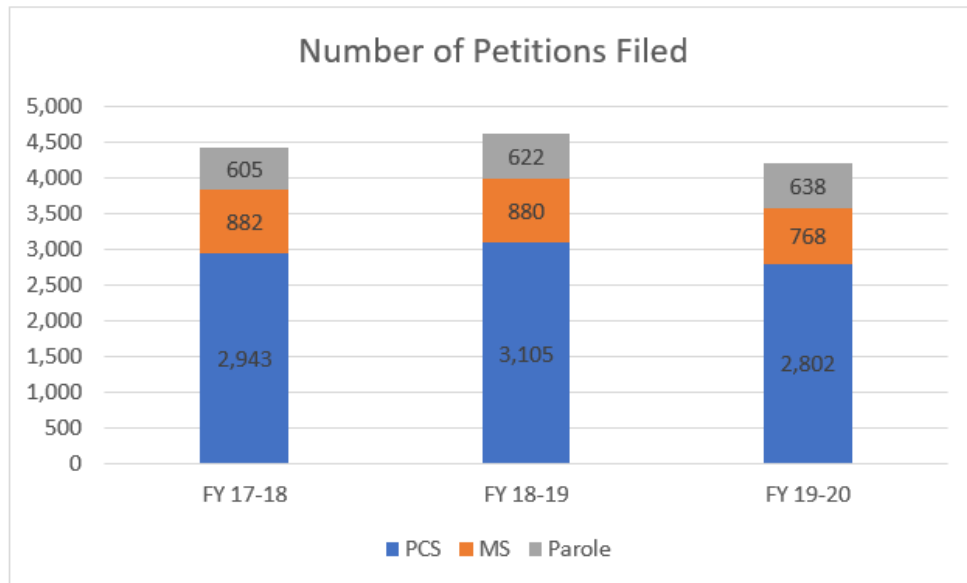
ORANGE COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

The Orange County District Attorney's (OCDA) Office 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.

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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. OCDA works with Probation, CDCR and local law enforcement entities to ensure appropriate laws are being enforced and the community is being protected.

In FY 2019-20, OCDA prosecuted over 3,500 petitions between the PCS and MS populations and another 638 for parole violations.



The 4,208 petitions filed in FY 2019-20 pertained to a total of 2,101 different defendants. Of the 2,101 defendants, 1,621 (77%) were repeat offenders, having received at least one prior petition: 725 defendants (34%) had at least five prior petitions and 231 (10%) had 10 or more prior petition.

# Prior Petitions	0	1	2	3	4	5	6-10	11-15	15+
# Defendants	480	308	235	202	151	116	378	153	78

Additionally, in FY 2019-20, OCDA filed 6,591 new criminal cases against a total of 3,105 different defendants who are currently or previously on AB 109 supervision. Vehicle theft, drug sales, and weapon charges remain the most common felony charges by an AB 109 defendant. These numbers are lower than experienced in FY 2018-19: 3,666 cases against 7,858 defendants. These numbers may have been impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.

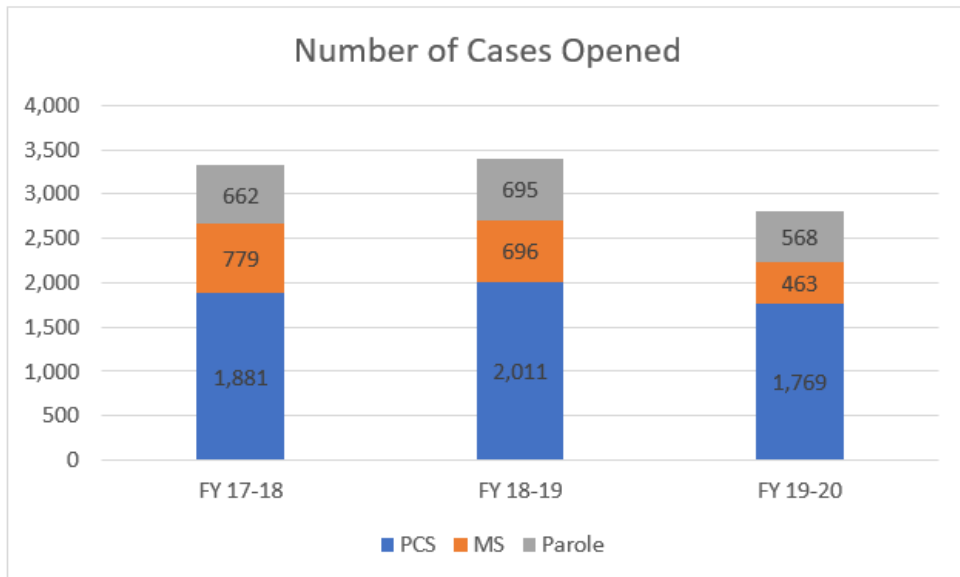
ORANGE COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER’S OFFICE

The Orange County Public Defender’s (OCPD) Office provides quality representation to those individuals in need of legal representation in criminal or mental health cases who are unable to afford a private attorney. OCPD 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 2011 Public Safety Realignment has steadily increased OCPD’s workload and the types of services provided to the clients. OCPD has placed a greater emphasis on developing and presenting individualized alternative sentencing plans to the court as potential options to incarceration. 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, 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 DRC 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.

While the COVID-19 pandemic did cause a slight decrease in the number of cases filed, in FY 2019-20, OCPD had 2,800 cases opened between the PCS, MS, and parole populations and made over 5,050 court appearances.



Realignment continues to be a dynamic area of the law. OCPD attorneys have been raising issues related to court implementation of realignment in the Superior Court, Court

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of Appeal and California Supreme Court with the goal of providing clarity for all stakeholders.

OCPD continues to maximize relief for clients by making the most of the September 2017 Legislation (AB 1115), which expanded expungement relief for OCPD's clients. The statute permits clients previously 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. This releases them from penalties and disabilities that would otherwise prevent them from acquiring employment. OCPD expects to increase the number of petitions filed while continuing efforts to obtain post-conviction relief for these 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 been utilizing two in-house Recidivism Reduction Advisors (RRA) trained in social work to support clients. RRAs primarily work with clients on MS who may need more intensive case management in order to successfully navigate reentry services. The need for this support increased during the COVID-19 pandemic and OCPD RRAs increased services to meet the needs of non-MS clients. RRAs collaborate with other County partners to meet the specific needs of individual clients increasing their opportunity for success.

OCPD has staff dedicated to assist client reentry into the community by assisting with the following:

- Completing a comprehensive interview to obtain a life history and ensure their needs are accurately assessed.
- Helping obtain government documents, including birth certificates, consular documents for immigration purposes, reduced-fee identity cards, passports, social security cards, and more. In FY 2019-20, 1,272 valid forms of identification were issued which is up nearly 45% from FY 2018-19's count of 700.
- 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.
- Referring clients for specialized services for Legal Aid, Child Support, and Family Law purposes.
- Conducting daily visits to the jail, helping in-custody client's transition into the community by discussing housing needs, employment opportunities, as well as

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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 CDCR. 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 basic needs, including food, clothing, and shelter. Housing, particularly transitional housing and employment, continue to be the biggest obstacles for client success on supervision.

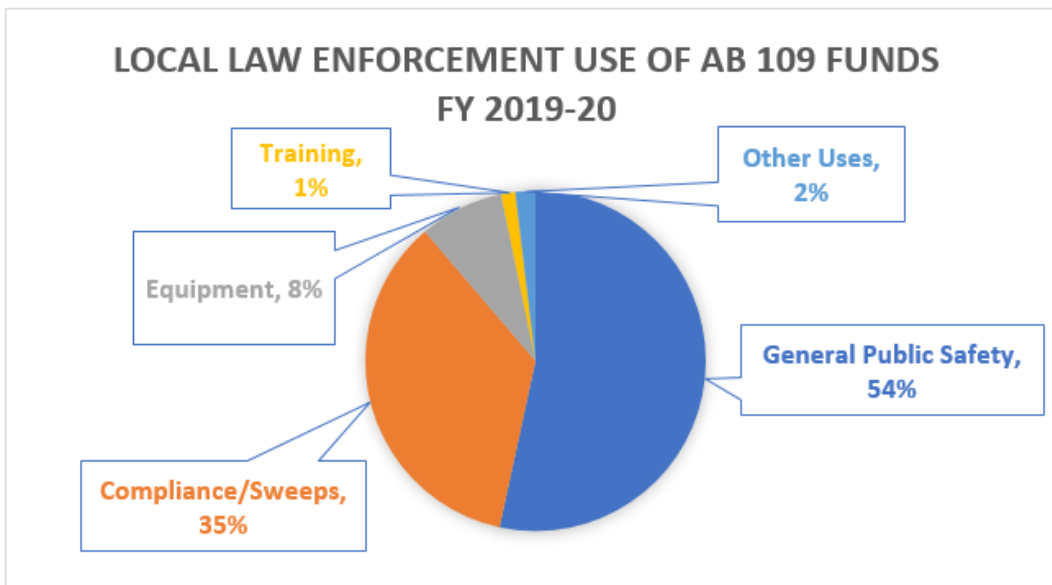
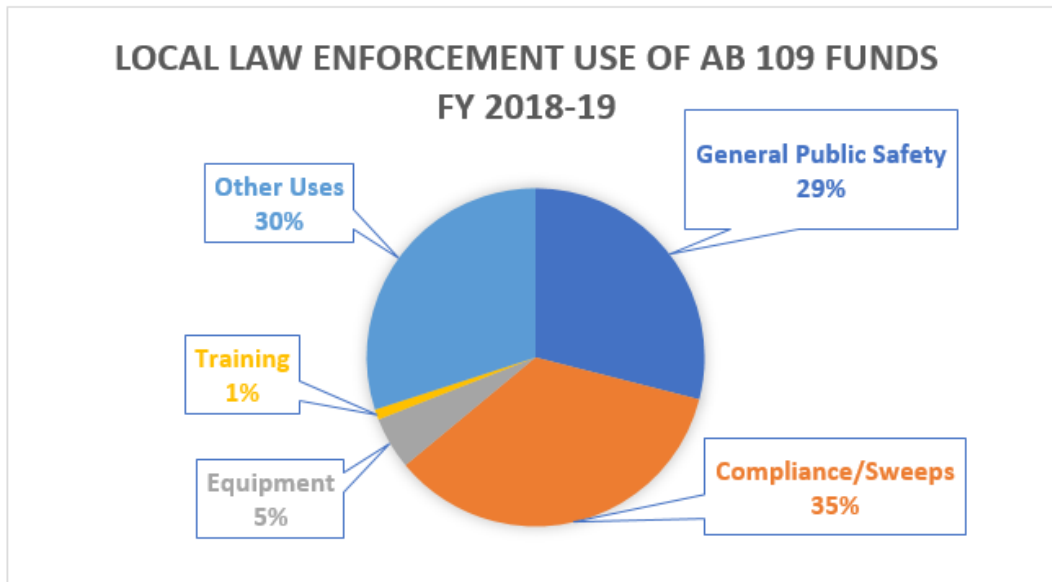
LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

Local Law Enforcement (LLE) agencies 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 Orange County CCP Committee and used to maintain public safety. The following highlights the investments made in the local communities:

- Staffing costs for PCS-related operations, such as compliance checks, sweeps, warrant services, and surveillance operations. (35%)
- Front line law enforcement costs, including staffing, operational costs, and general overtime expenses involved with public safety enforcement and investigations. (53%)
- Purchases of equipment to enhance or maintain public safety, such as an armored rescue vehicle, surveillance equipment, or protective gear and entry tools. (8%)
- Training for peace officers on advanced criminal activities, such as gang activity, and for public safety officials, including law enforcement personnel, specific for the Homeless Liaison Officer program. (1%)
- Costs associated with specialized programs such as: (2%)
 - Mapping/crime analysis software to systematically monitor activities of potential offenders and dangers or hazards posed by AB 109 early-released individuals.
 - Automated License Plate Reader (ALPR) program.
 - Dedicated staff for crime analysis or monitoring AB 109 offenders.

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- Services to prevent harm to self or others, homelessness, and preventable incarceration or institutionalization.



BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES

The Orange County Health Care Agency (HCA) Behavioral Health Services (BHS) division 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.

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As such, BHS developed a continuum of treatment services comprised of many programs, both County-operated and contracted. These programs are available to residents in Orange County, including 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. Individuals with behavioral health issues 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 support 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 AB 109 Adult and Older Adult Behavioral Health (AOABH) Clinic in Santa Ana but can be seen at other clinic locations. AB 109 clients needing psychiatric services are referred to a psychiatrist at the AB 109 AOABH Santa Ana Clinic for medication evaluation, bridge medications, and treatment until they can be linked for ongoing treatment.

Current Services Provided

During FY 2019-20, there were 2,434 referrals received from Probation. Of this total, HCA AB 109 Screeners were able to complete 2,029 assessments. The table below summarizes the number of referrals that AB 109 Screeners made for different behavioral health services and the number of admissions during same reporting period.

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BHS Referral and Admission FY 2019-20			
Services	Referral	Admission	Percentage Admitted⁴
Outpatient SUD Treatment	668	361	54%
Residential SUD Treatment	593	299	50%
Outpatient Mental Health	131	49	37%
Recovery Residences	174	142	82%
Social Model Detox	167	111	66%
Medical Detox	5	4	80%
Full Service Partnership	21	15	71%
MH Shelter Beds	4	1	25%
Methadone Detox	4	2	50%
Methadone Maintenance	35	16	46%
Psychiatric Services	28	15	54%
Total	1,886	1,023	54%

During the last quarter of this fiscal year, modifications had to be made in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. HCA AB 109 Screeners remained available on site at Probation offices to follow up with referrals, screen, assess, and link individuals to appropriate services. To promote safety and as Probation offices were closed to the public, assessments were provided mostly via telephone. As needed, AB 109 Screeners also coordinated for assessments to be done on site at one of the AOABH County-operated clinics.

SUD Program: Updates and Outcomes

During FY 2019-20, HCA continued to utilize Drug Medi-Cal Organized Delivery System (DMC-ODS) to provide a continuum of care approach for clients needing SUD treatment services. This approach allows clients with Medi-Cal to access services within the plan in various levels of care as determined in their current assessment based on the American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM). This includes SUD Residential, withdrawal management and outpatient treatment services. With DMC-ODS, clients are able to move through the system of care with coordination to achieve sustainable recovery.

Under DMC-ODS, clients with insurance or ability to pay are referred to programs that accept those types of payments. All clients with Medi-Cal are referred to Medi-Cal

⁴ Percentages are presented for AB 109 clients admitted to BHS based on number of referrals made during the specified time frame.

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approved providers. HCA recognizes that there are AB 109 clients who do not have Medi-Cal, are pending approval or reinstatement, or do not qualify for Medi-Cal. Those individuals are referred to AB 109 providers who are not DMC-certified or to the County-operated SUD outpatient clinics.

During FY 2019-20, HCA has a total of five SUD outpatient contracted providers with a total of ten locations within Orange County. These providers are Korean Community (KC) Services (three locations), Phoenix House, Pacific Educational Services (PES), Twin Town (three locations), and Wel-Mor Psychology Group (two locations), providing outpatient treatment and recovery services to AB 109 clients with Medi-Cal. Additionally, there were Narcotic Treatment Programs (NTPs) for clients with an opioid addiction and receiving Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT). The two providers for NTP and MAT were Western Pacific with locations in Costa Mesa, Stanton and Fullerton and Recovery Solutions with one location in Santa Ana. During this fiscal year, a new outpatient treatment service location was added for Wel-Mor in the city of Fullerton and one additional location is pending in the city of Laguna Hills. In addition, Western Pacific now has a total of four locations adding Mission Viejo as the newest location for NTP services. These added locations for both outpatient treatment and NTP services increase accessibility for clients needing SUD services.

Since DMC-ODS implementation, HCA has been able to identify gaps in SUD services and has been working to address them by developing new programs to ensure clients are getting linked to services without interruptions and that providers are continuing to be co-occurring capable when providing SUD treatment. SUD Peer Mentoring Program is a new program that will focus on system navigation, referral and linkage to supportive services, and community reintegration. The program will support SUD clients to access current treatment and other benefits available to them and assist with consistent flow in moving through the system in various levels of care without interruption in current services. The In-Custody SUD Treatment program, approved this year and will be available next year, was designed to provide SUD services while clients are incarcerated. This program will also assist in getting clients linked to appropriate treatment upon discharge from jail in hopes of increasing overall linkage and improve continuity of care. Project VISTA is a new SUD Training and Education Program that will be available for both County and contracted providers. This training curriculum will include standardization of assessments, additional evidenced based practices material and coaching and consultation sessions. The curriculum and resources will ensure standardized and integrated approach to SUD services between all levels of care. These newly developed programs focus on the overall improvement and quality of services being delivered to clients as well as ensuring that clients are able to move through the system of care to maintain sustainable recovery.

With DMC-ODS, HCA also expanded the number of residential providers that could provide services to Orange County AB 109 clients. HCA contracted with Clean Path and Vera's Sanctuary to provide perinatal residential treatment. Due to limited providers in

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Orange County and to meet the need, HCA contracted with His House and New Creation located in San Bernardino County to provide residential treatment. Additionally, HCA was able to bring Roque Center and Woodglen Recovery Junction on as DMC providers for clinically managed withdrawal management services. Behavioral Health Services, Inc., which has two locations throughout Los Angeles County, also contracted with HCA as a DMC provider for medically managed withdrawal management services.

During FY 2019-20, HCA contracted with six providers to provide recovery residence services. They included Clean Path Recovery, Gage House, Step House Recovery, The Villa, Collette's Children Home, and Grandma's House of Hope. Recovery residences provide excellent opportunities for clients to continue their recovery through outpatient services, develop healthy socialization, secure employment and save money to move out.

With the COVID-19 pandemic, SUD providers were quick to adjust and made program modifications so that treatment services remained available. SUD outpatient providers were able to set guidelines and safety precautions (i.e., touchless sanitizing stations, plexi-glass, etc.) in place to keep clients and staff safe while providing the treatment services needed for the clients individually and in groups. Telehealth and telephonic services were offered while face to face services continued to be available. Residential treatment providers experienced significant changes due to the COVID-19 pandemic. One program, Cooper Fellowship temporarily closed its doors and clients had to be directed to treatment elsewhere. This had a significant impact to those needing services and were waiting for bed availability. HCA made a decision to no longer contract with Cooper Fellowship and the agreement was terminated. Other residential providers had to change their capacity in order to have space to quarantine individuals affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The table below shows the treatment completion rates for SUD residential treatment, detox/withdrawal management and outpatient (County and contracted) treatment during FY 2019-20. AB 109 clients in residential treatment were more likely to complete treatment compared to those in outpatient. The relatively low completion rate for outpatient clients could be due to the fact that many clients dropped out of treatment, either due to relapse or being incarcerated.

SUD Treatment Completion Rates⁵			
FY 2019-20			
	Discharges	Completed Treatment Goals	Completion Rate
Residential Treatment	136	56	41%
Detox/Withdrawal Management	123	92	75%
Outpatient Treatment	211	22	10%

⁵ Source: CalOMS and HCA IRIS for AB 109 Special Cohort FY 2019-20.

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 one's urge to drink alcohol.

During FY 2019-20, a total of 101 AB 109 clients were referred for Vivitrol by HCA's Correctional Health Services (CHS) and BHS AB 109 Screeners. Of those referrals, 75 completed a medical evaluation and 61 of those clients were approved to receive Vivitrol. Twenty-nine AB 109 clients received their initial Vivitrol shot in-custody and 13 clients received their initial Vivitrol shot in the community. Some clients, although approved, did not receive their initial shot due to early release from jail, declining, or not attending their scheduled appointment. Of those who received their first shot either in-custody or in the community, a total of 19 clients received their second shot in the community.

Vivitrol FY 2019-20	
	N
Total Referred	101
Total Evaluated	75
Total Approved	61
In-Custody 1 st Shot	29
In Community 1 st Shot	13
In Community 2 nd Shot	19

Of the 29 clients who were evaluated and received their first Vivitrol injections in-custody, 88% were engaged in treatment upon release and received their ongoing shots in the community. In addition, of the 19 clients who received their second shot in the community, 63% of the clients reported obtaining employment and/or attending school and have reconnected with their immediate families after receiving their second shot of Vivitrol.

Life Functioning Improvements

The table below summarizes the responses received from AB 109 clients (n=477) when asked about their engagement in several life functioning outcomes during FY 2019-20. Overall, there was a large reduction in number of client arrests (81% decrease) and days incarcerated (84% decrease), and fewer number of clients reported serious family conflict (68% decrease). Overall, there were improvements in employment (37% increase), abstinence from alcohol (23% increase), abstinence from drug use (89% increase), along with a 42% increase in the use of recovery networks.




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Life functioning outcomes also differed depending on whether clients were enrolled in outpatient or residential treatment. AB 109 clients receiving residential treatment saw larger reductions in arrests and were more likely to abstain from using alcohol and drug use and engage in support recovery networks at discharge.

Life Functioning Outcomes of AB 109 SUD Clients ⁶ FY 2019-20				
		Outpatient Treatment % Change	Residential Treatment % Change	Overall % Change
Arrested (Once or More)	# Clients	*	*	-81%
	Average # arrests	-33%	-88%	-69%
Incarcerated	# Clients	-74%	-89%	-86%
	Average # days	-59%	-90%	-85%
Employed (Full or Part Time)	# Clients	-38%	*	37%
Alcohol Abstinent	# Clients	6%	32%	23%
Drug Use Abstinent	# Clients	-29%	177%	89%
Serious Family Conflict	# Clients	*	*	-68%
Participate in Recovery Network	# Clients	-45%	96%	42%

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

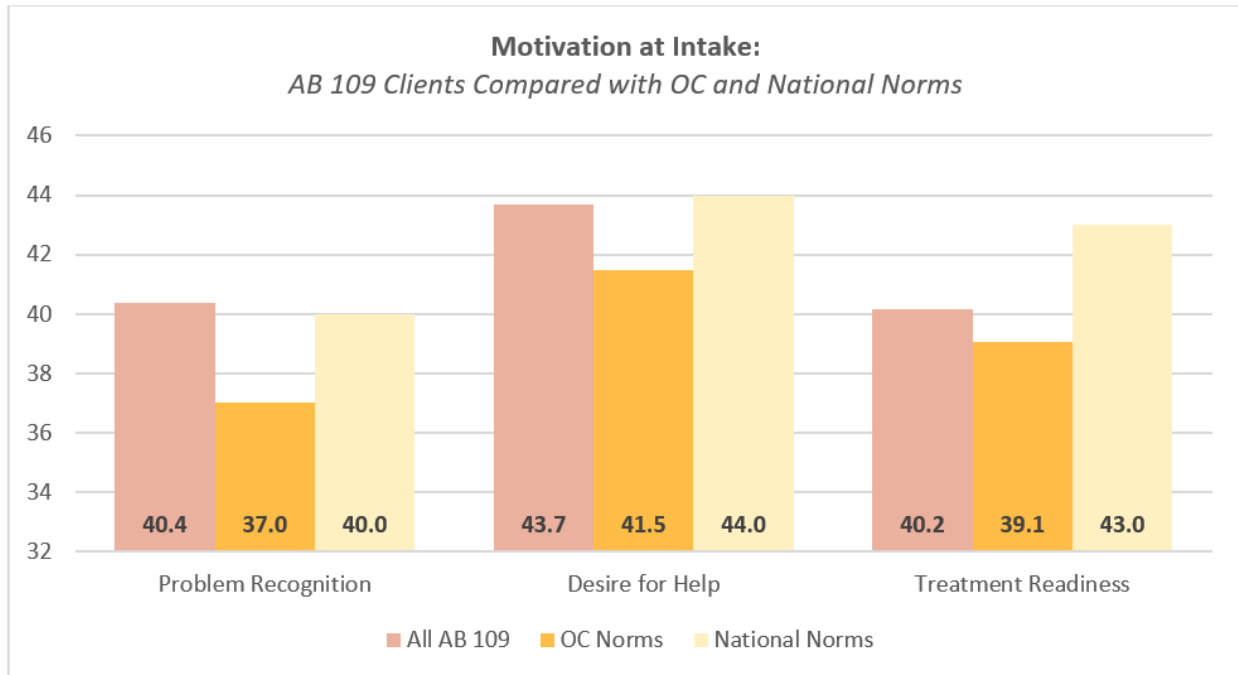
During FY 2019-20, the majority of AB 109 SUD clients maintained similar living arrangements over the course of treatment; however, roughly 49% of clients who were initially homeless gained independent or dependent living upon discharge from treatment.

 <p>191 people were homeless at intake.</p>	 <p>175 people were in dependent living at intake.</p>	 <p>111 people were in independent living at intake.</p>
<p>Of those, at discharge: 24.6% independent living 24.6% dependent living 49.2% homeless 1.6% unable to locate</p>	<p>Of those, at discharge: 16.0% independent living 69.7% dependent living 4.6% homeless 9.7% unable to locate</p>	<p>Of those, at discharge: 49.5% independent living 12.6% dependent living 2.7% homeless 35.1% unable to locate</p>

⁶ Source: CalOMS database from HCA.

Motivation and Engagement during Treatment

Between July 2019 and February 2020⁷, 138 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 similar or lower motivation than clients receiving SUD treatment nationwide.⁸ However, AB 109 clients had higher motivations scores than the average Orange County SUD client.



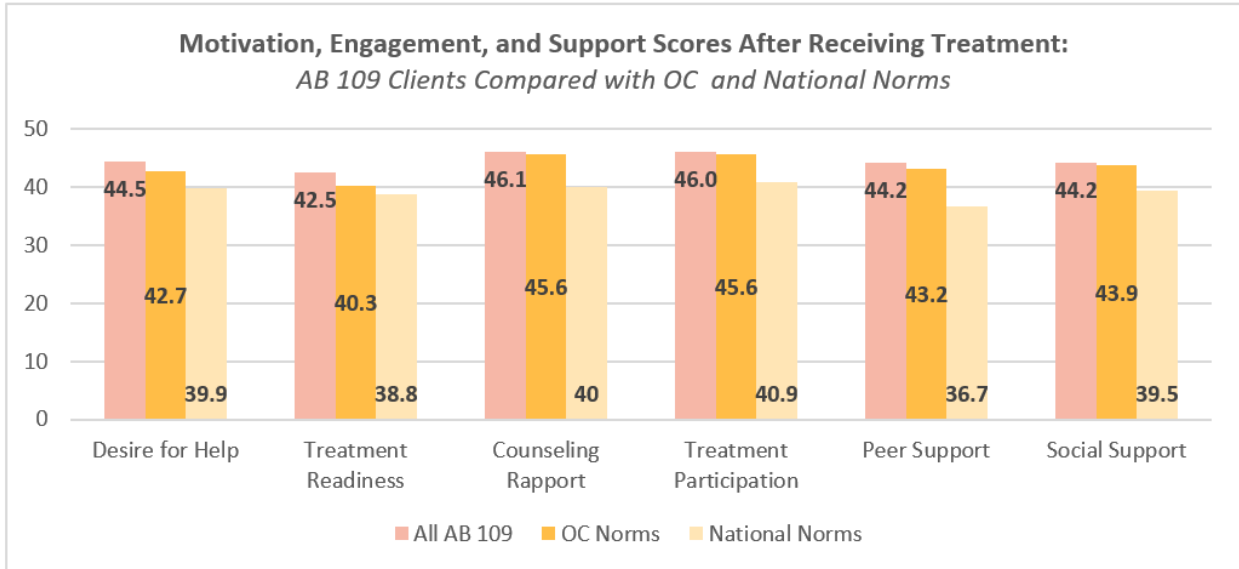
After receiving treatment (n=106), AB 109 SUD clients, on average, scored higher on all scales compared to the SUD clients in the County and nationwide.⁹ Specifically, AB 109 SUD clients had higher levels of motivation, treatment engagement, and support. For treatment engagement and support scales, AB 109 clients and clients Countywide scored similarly. Compared to clients nationwide, however, AB 109 clients and Orange County clients well exceeded national norms for motivation, treatment engagement, and support. This suggests that Orange County SUD clients, and particularly AB 109 clients, respond well to treatment compared to substance abuse clients nationwide.

⁷ Due to COVID-19, there was a disruption in survey intake and processing.

⁸ National norms – Problem Recognition (40), Desire for Help (44), and Treatment Readiness (43).

⁹ 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).

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Mental Health Program: Updates and Outcomes

County-Operated Adult and Older Adult Behavioral Health Clinic

AB 109 clients with serious mental illness are linked to an AB 109 Plan Coordinator at the County-operated Adult and Older Adult Behavioral Health (AOABH) outpatient clinic in Santa Ana for treatment. Services include assessment, case management, counseling and therapy, and medication support.

This fiscal year, the AB 109 AOABH mental health outpatient clinic treatment team located in Santa Ana continued to explore and implement different clinical tools to improve engagement and client care. Bi-weekly treatment team meetings were implemented to ensure consistent communication and care coordination for AB 109 clients. Additionally, the program also worked on increasing coordination with housing programs to reduce homelessness for those participating in treatment.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, County-operated AOABH clinics remained open to provide essential services including initial intakes, psychiatric assessments and crisis services and see clients who do not have access to a phone. Other services were provided telephonically or via telehealth when possible to promote safety and social distancing.

The data listed below are life functioning outcomes for 70 AB 109 clients receiving mental health services at the AOABH AB 109 clinic in Santa Ana during FY 2019-20. There were significant reductions in incarceration days (94% decrease) and psychiatric hospitalization days (82% decrease). Fewer AB 109 MH clients experienced homelessness while enrolled in the program with less number of days in homelessness (9% decrease). Engagement in a structured role improved with treatment participation, with a 1,557% increase in days spent in a vocational or educational activity.

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Life Functioning Outcomes of MH Clients – AB 109 Santa Ana Clinic ¹⁰				
Outcomes		12 Months Prior to Enrollment	FY 2019-20	% Change
Psychiatric Hospitalizations	# Clients	7	8	14%
	# Days	640	114	-82%
Incarcerations	# Clients	67	19	-72%
	# Days	14,531	939	-94%
Homelessness	# Clients	29	24	-17%
	# Days	3,099	2,831	-9%
Structured Role	# Clients	1	26	2,500%
	# Days	21	348	1,557%

County Contracted Program: 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 and needing that level of care. 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, benefits 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 well-being and resilience in those living with serious mental illness.

This fiscal year, the OK program worked to increase coordination with the HCA AB 109 Screeners, probation officers, jail and case managers to expedite enrollment in the program, as well as expedite admission to residential rehabilitation services and linkage to outpatient substance use disorder treatment in order to address additional co-occurring needs of AB 109 clients. This allowed for improved coordination for screenings, enrollment, linkage to resources and improved follow through with legal requirements.

The data listed below are life functioning outcomes for 44 AB 109 clients participating in OK FSP services during FY 2019-20. Over the course of treatment, there were significant reductions in psychiatric hospitalization days (100% decrease) and incarceration days (95% decrease). Fewer AB 109 FSP clients experienced homelessness while enrolled in the program with significantly less days spent in homelessness (96% decrease).

¹⁰ Source: MS Access database HCA.

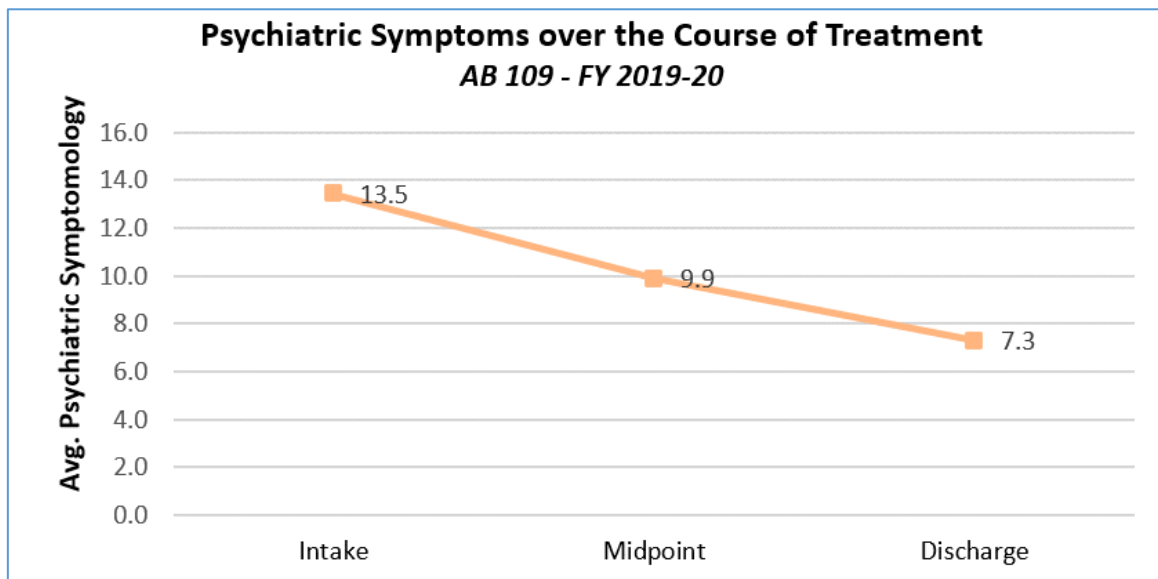
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Engagement in a structured role improved with treatment participation, with a 62% increase in days spent in a vocational or educational activity.

Life Functioning Outcomes of MH Clients – AB 109 OK FSP ¹¹				
Outcomes		12 Months Prior to Enrollment	FY 2019-20	% Change
Psychiatric Hospitalizations	# Clients	16	0	-100%
	# Days	525	0	-100%
Incarcerations	# Clients	38	6	-84%
	# Days	7,850	377	-95%
Homelessness	# Clients	29	3	-90%
	# Days	3,885	151	-96%
Structured Role	# Clients	2	2	0%
	# Days	728	279	62%

Additional Outcomes: Both SUD and MH Clients

AB 109 clients admitted to residential treatment, outpatient SUD and mental health 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.¹² Overall, AB 109 clients (n=294) experienced less psychiatric symptoms with treatment (see graph below).



¹¹ Source: Caminar database HCA

¹² Source: Modified Colorado Symptom Inventory (Conrad, J.J., et al, 2001).

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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 (7.76 vs. 6.42). However, on average, clients in both residential treatment and outpatient programs exhibited less psychiatric symptoms at discharge than at intake or midpoint.

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 Department

Within the Orange County Community Resources (OCCR) Department, 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

A significant responsibility of the Social Services Agency (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

The Orange County Re-Entry Partnership (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

ITEM #5

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

AB 109 Quarterly Report October to December 2020

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.

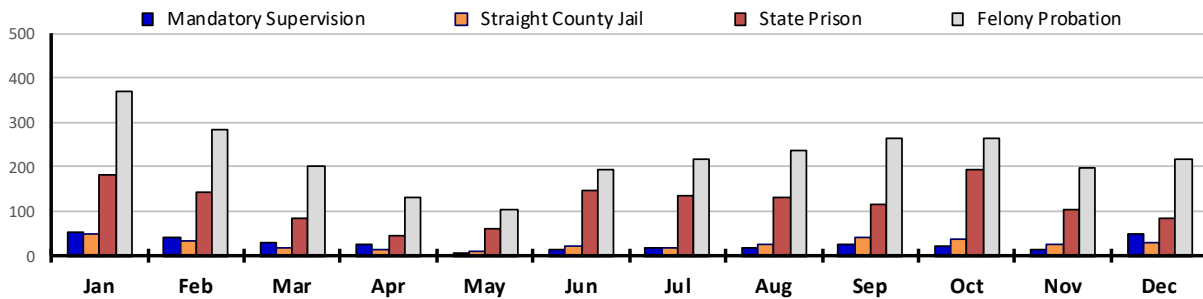


Superior Court of California
COUNTY OF ORANGE
CRIMINAL JUSTICE REALIGNMENT
Felony Only
Calendar Year 2020

I. FILINGS

Measure	Monthly Average	CY 2020	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
			Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Felony Filings	882	10,579	1,072	889	664	607	796	867	924	896	1,188	918	838	920

II. INITIAL SENTENCING



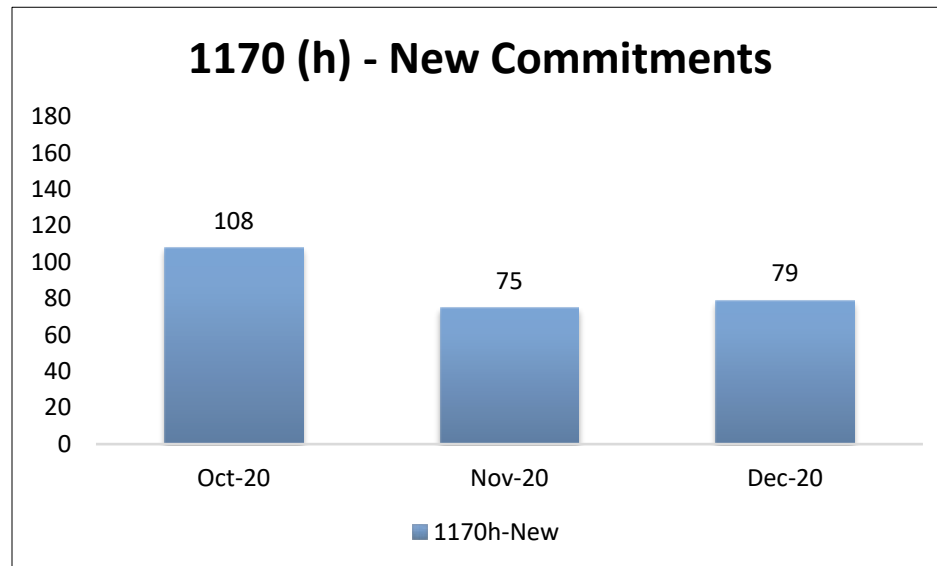
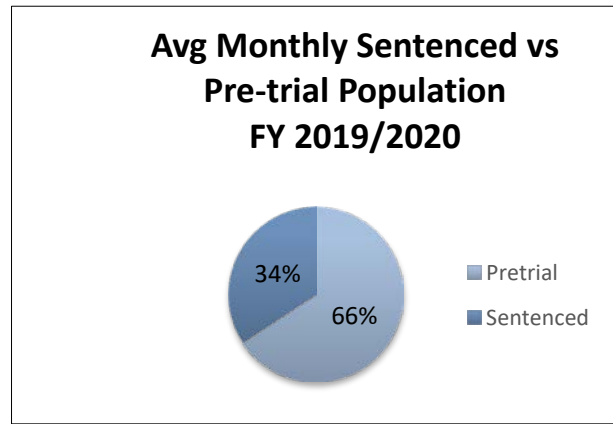
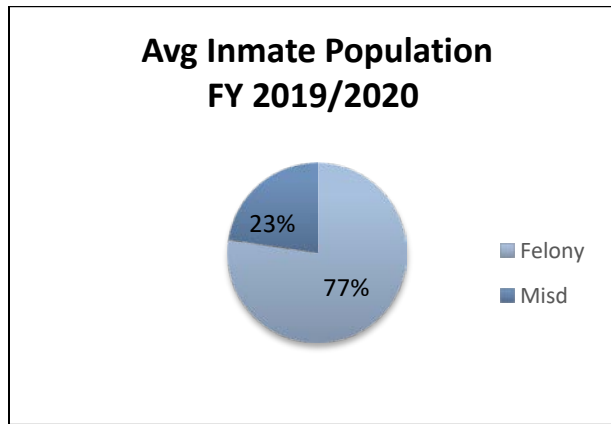
Sentencing Type	%	Month Avg	CY 2020	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
				Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
A. Mandatory Supervision ("split") <i>[PC§1170(h)(5)(b)]</i>	6%	26	306	52	41	30	26	4	14	16	16	26	22	12	47
B. Straight County Jail <i>[PC§1170(h)(5)(a)]</i>	7%	27	321	48	35	19	12	10	21	16	24	42	37	26	31
C. State Prison <i>(non PC§1170 eligible)</i>	30%	118	1,417	180	142	84	44	60	146	134	130	116	192	105	84
D. Felony Probation <i>[PC§1203.1]</i>	57%	223	2,673	371	282	202	132	105	194	216	235	262	262	197	215
E. TOTAL	100%	393	4,717	651	500	335	214	179	375	382	405	446	513	340	377

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

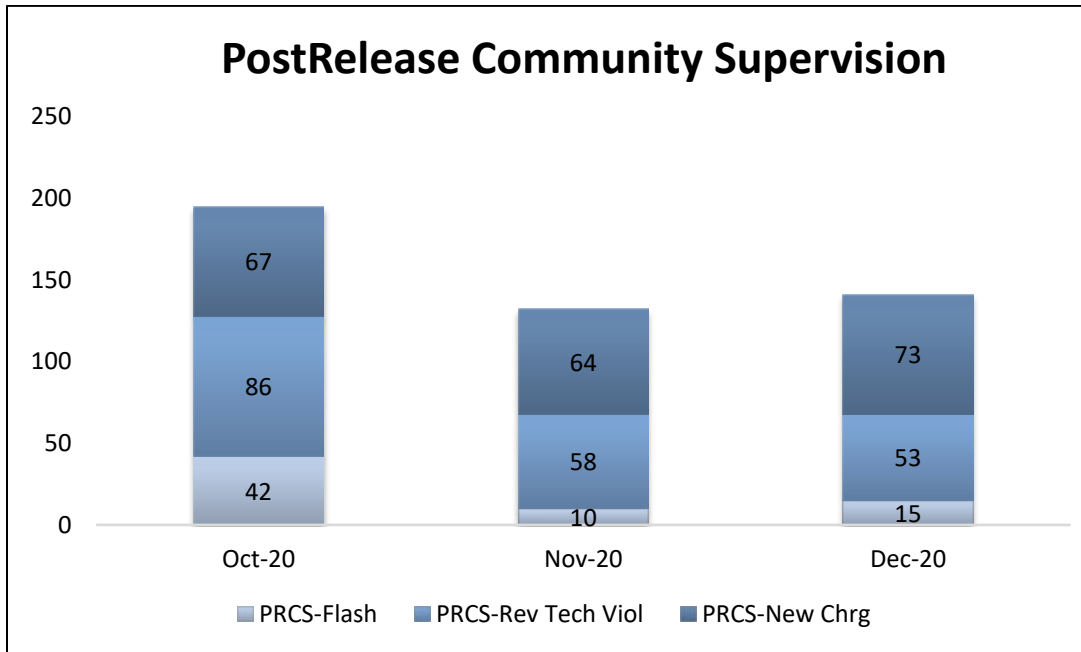
Petitions / Court's Motions	%	Month Avg	CY 2020	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
				Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
A. Mandatory Supervision ("split")	7%	43	513	45	72	30	4	70	70	70	31	27	37	24	33
B. Postrelease Community Supv	23%	137	1,642	179	189	83	51	68	160	172	150	139	171	155	125
C. Parole	6%	38	456	85	78	53	30	24	20	24	39	22	23	33	25
D. Felony Probation	63%	376	4,508	535	432	300	123	334	360	407	382	427	423	430	355
o Petitions	29%	173	2,077	283	229	145	70	98	163	189	167	216	185	213	119
o Court's Motion	34%	203	2,431	252	203	155	53	236	197	218	215	211	238	217	236
E. TOTAL	100%	593	7,119	844	771	466	208	496	610	673	602	615	654	642	538



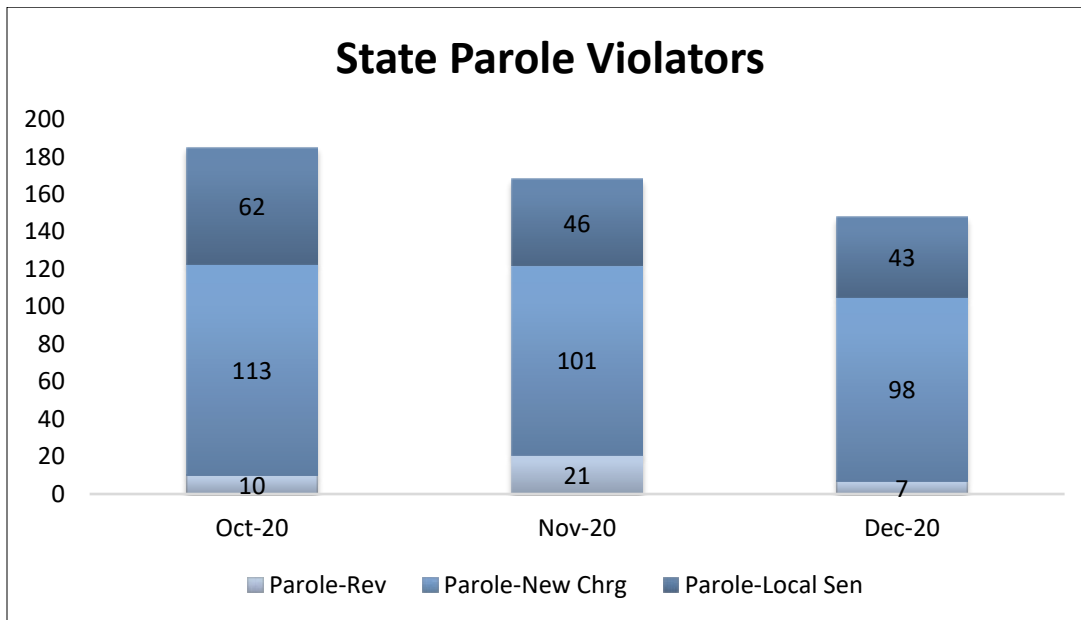
AVG Monthly PRCS Violators Booked	Mental Health Treatment			AVG Monthly Population of PC 1170(h)
	Open Cases	New Cases	Rec. Psy. Drugs	
112.00 per month	1586	190	1151	253.00 Serving an average of 231.43 days
Average Length of Stay 76.55	Sick Calls	Dr. Visits	Off Site Dr. Visits	
	9425	7095	173	



- 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) PC 3455(a) – revoked for technical violation; and 3) for new charges.



- Total number of state parole violators booked on a 1) PC 3056(a) parole violation only; 2) received jail time as a result of a parole revocation hearing; and 3) any new offense(s) including 1170(h) charges.



The need to support our clients with reentry services remains high. These demands have only increased with the challenges created by the pandemic. The Reentry or Recidivism Reduction Unit continues to make an impact in the lives of our clients during these very difficult times. Outreach and resourcing is the focus of this unit. Every day, our staff reaches out and connects clients to programs and services. These services support our clients by providing those resources that ultimately lead to more stable and productive lives. The Reentry Unit is focused on our mission, to help clients succeed in tackling their most difficult obstacles, reducing recidivism, and leading to a safer community.

In this quarter, the Public Defender's Office continues 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 Writs & Appeals issues. Our two Recidivism Reduction Advisors (RRAs) manage significant caseloads. Despite the public health crisis, we are pleased to note that our RRAs continue to collaborate with probation to connect additional AB901 clients with treatment programs. In order to expedite this goal, the RRAs administer the ASAM tool. This assessment tool facilitates placement into the appropriate level Substance Use treatment program. The RRAs also work with SSA to streamline access to information regarding our clients' Medi-Cal status. This information is critical to fund our clients' treatment programs. Lastly, it is important to note that the need for additional RRAs is significant. Our RRAs frequently receive calls for assistance from clients that are not within the mandate of AB 109/Mandatory Supervision. It would be worthwhile to consider the addition of two RRAs to meet the demand for all our AB 109 clients.

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, 68 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 12 petitions filed.

With respect to AB 109 specifically, the overall number of Post Release Community Supervision (PCS), Mandatory Supervision (MS), and parole cases remained steady. The number of contested hearings also remained steady with a slight uptick. Lastly, we had a significant increase in referrals to community partners.

In this quarter, the Public Defender's Office handled the following AB 109 matters:

PCS Cases Opened	MS Cases Opened	Parole Cases Opened	Total Court Appearances (includes PCS, MS and Parole)	Contested Hearings
484	81	87	963	5

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 to the community after release from custody. As mentioned above, our two Recidivism Reduction Advisors are a critical component in assisting our AB 109 clients. Their work is more impactful given the current needs facing our clients during the pandemic.

Throughout this quarter, 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.
- 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.

Client Jail Visits	Client Program Visits	Phone Calls (to/from clients)	Program and service referrals	Obtaining Valid Forms of Identification
6	3	1658	637	842

With assistance from our lawyers, paralegals, and support staff, our clients have been able to make significant strides, from obtaining employment, locating a place to live, and receiving treatment for a myriad of substance and mental health problems. With the help of the Reentry Unit, the Public Defender's Office, along with our county partners, is energized and eager to continue to support our clients who need us the most.



Total Population Analysis

In the fourth quarter of 2020, the Orange County District Attorney’s (OCDA) Office handled a total of 591 petitions for a violation of AB 109 supervision. The 591 petitions were a total of 470 different defendants. Of the 470 defendants, 374 (80%) were repeat offenders, having received at least 1 prior petition. 173 defendants (37%) had at least 5 prior petitions, and 66 (14%) had more than 10 prior petitions.

Additionally, in the fourth quarter of 2020 the OCDA filed 931 new criminal cases - 421 felony (45%), 510 misdemeanor (55%) – against a total of 803 different defendants who are currently or previously on AB 109 supervision. The surge in weapons charges seen in the third quarter continued in the final months of 202, as weapons charges became the most common new felony filed against an AB 109 defendant. Drug sales and other narcotics offenses remained common as well.

Overall, PRCS defendants remained the largest population of violators, and those on mandatory supervision remained most 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.

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

	4th Quarter	YTD 2020	Projected 2020	Projected Change 2018 to 2019	2019	2018	2017
# Defendants	470	1729	1729	-20%	2164	2106	1908
# Grants/Cases	486	1829	1829	-20%	2290	2217	2043
# Petitions	591	3191	3191	-27%	4351	4426	4198

# of Prior Petitions	No Priors	1	2	3	4	5	6-10	11-15	More than 15
# Defendants this Quarter	96	76	48	41	36	25	82	41	25
# Defendants this Year	401	252	201	162	113	100	296	129	75

	4th Quarter	YTD 2020	Projected 2020	Projected Change 2018 to 2019	2019	2018	2017
New Crime							
# of Defendants	803	2920	2920	-14%	3391	3652	3882
Filed Cases	931	5853	5853	-19%	7248	7882	8333

*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 4th quarter of 2020, the OCDA received 108 petitions for a violation of Mandatory Supervision by 85 defendants. Of these defendants 61 were repeat offenders, having received at least 1 prior petition: 9 defendants had more than 5 petitions and 2 had over 15 prior petitions.

	4th Quarter	YTD 2020	Projected 2020	Projected Change 2019 to 2020	2019	2018	2017
# Defendants	85	351	351	-26%	472	475	472
# Grants/Cases	101	449	449	-25%	599	577	598
# Petitions	108	580	580	-32%	855	876	902

# of Prior Petitions	No Priors	1	2	3	4	5	6-10	11-15	More than 15
# Defendants this Quarter	24	24	12	9	6	1	7	1	1
# Defendants this Year	101	73	59	42	26	16	30	2	2

Average Sentence for Sustained Violation: 6 months LOCAL

New Crime Analysis

In the 4th quarter of 2020, the OCDA filed 264 new criminal cases (120 felonies and 144 misdemeanors) against 223 defendants currently or previously on Mandatory Supervision. These new cases include felony charges of Weapons, Narcotics Sales, and Narcotics Possession.

New Crime	4th Quarter	YTD 2020	Projected 2020	Projected Change 2019 to 2020	2019	2018	2017
# of Defendants	223	829	829	-22%	1069	1184	1296
Filed Cases	264	1736	1736	-27%	2381	2714	2914

Felony Case Breakdown (Count 1)	
WEAPONS	86
NAR SALES	79
NAR POSS	71
FRAUD	55
AUTO THEFT	27
BURGLARY	26
OTHER	91

New Offense Rates for 3rd Quarter:

2019 -	New offense w/in 1 yr of supervision	<u>67%</u>
2017 -	New offense w/in 3 yrs of supervision	<u>82%</u>
2015 -	New offense w/in 5 yrs of supervision	<u>80%</u>

* Rates are for defendants placed on supervision during the 4th Q 2019 with new offenses between 10/1/2019 and 12/31/2020, 4thQ 2017 with new offense between 7/1/2017 and 12/31/20, and 4thQ 2015 with new offenses between 7/1/2015 and 12/31/2020.

Average time between being placed on Supervision and first date of violation for a new crime 136



Post Release Community Supervision Violation Analysis

In the 4th quarter of 2020, the OCDA received 400 petitions for a violation of PRCS by 306 defendants. Of these defendants 261 were repeat offenders, having received at least 1 prior petition: 120 defendants had over 5 petitions and 55 had over 10 prior petitions.

	4th Quarter	YTD 2020	Projected 2020	Projected Change 2019 to 2020	2019	2018	2017
# Defendants	306	1062	1062	-14%	1233	1219	1073
# Grants/Cases	306	1065	1065	-14%	1236	1229	1083
# Petitions	400	2176	2176	-23%	2810	2939	2749

# of Prior Petitions	No Priors	1	2	3	4	5	6-10	11-15	More than 15
# Defendants this Quarter	45	39	31	25	25	21	65	32	23
# Defendants this Year	165	128	106	100	73	72	237	112	69

Average Sentence for Sustained Violation: 94 Days Jail

New Crime Analysis

In the 4th quarter of 2020, the OCDA filed 464 new criminal cases (215 felonies and 252 misdemeanors) against 408 defendants currently or previously on PRCS. These new cases include felony charges of Auto Theft, Narcotics Sales, and Weapon charges.

New Crime	4th Quarter	YTD 2020	Projected 2020	Projected Change 2019 to 2020	2019	2018	2017
# of Defendants	408	1479	1479	-10%	1637	1778	1891
Filed Cases	464	2803	2803	-14%	3275	3620	3928

Felony Case Breakdown (Count 1)	
WEAPONS	43
NAR SALES	33
AUTO THEFT	30
BURGLARY	17
NAR POSS	10
ASSAULT	10
OTHER	56

New Offense Rates for 3rd Quarter:

2019 - New offense w/in 1 yr of supervisor	44%
2017 - New offense w/in 3 yrs of supervisio	59%
2015 - New offense w/in 5 yrs of supervisor	66%

** Rates are for defendants placed on supervision during the 3rd 2019 with new offenses between 7/1/2019 and 9/30/2020, 3Q 2017 with new offense between 7/1/2017 and 9/30/20, and 3Q 2015 with new offenses between 7/1/2015 and 9/30/2020.*

Average time between being placed on Supervision and first date of violation for a new crime 487 days



Parole Violation Analysis

In the 4th quarter of 2020, the OCDA received 83 petitions for a violation of Parole by 79 defendants. Of these defendants 52 were repeat offenders, having received at least 1 prior petition: 19 defendants had more than 5 petitions and 9 had over 10 prior petitions.

	4th Quarter	YTD 2020	Projected 2020	Projected Change 2019 to 2020	2019	2018	2017
# Defendants	79	316	316	-31%	459	412	363
# Grants/Cases	79	315	315	-31%	455	411	362
# Petitions	83	435	435	-37%	686	611	547

# of Prior Petitions	No Priors	1	2	3	4	5	6-10	11-15	More than 15
# Defendants this Quarter	27	13	5	7	5	3	10	8	1
# Defendants this Year	135	51	36	20	14	12	29	15	4

Average Sentence for Sustained Violation: 106 days JAIL

New Crime Analysis

In the 4th quarter of 2020, the OCDA filed 203 new criminal cases (86 felonies and 117 misdemeanors) against 203 defendants currently or previously on Parole. These new cases include felony charges of Weapons and Auto Theft.

New Crime	4th Quarter	YTD 2020	Projected 2020	Projected Change 2019 to 2020	2019	2018	2017
# of Defendants	172	612	612	-11%	685	690	695
Filed Cases	203	1314	1314	-17%	1592	1548	1491

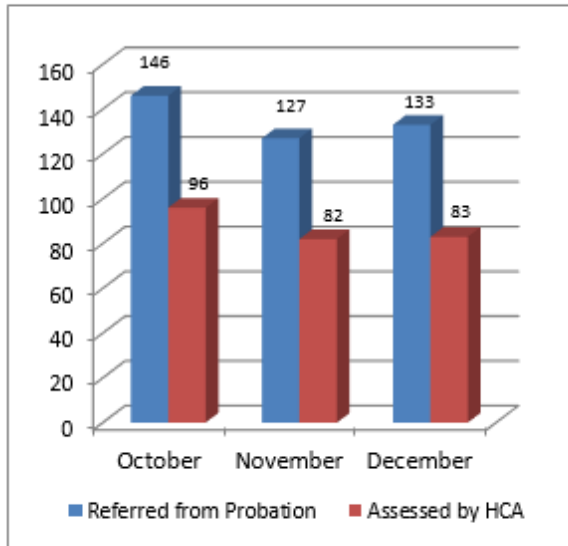
Felony Case Breakdown (Count 1)	
WEAPONS	17
AUTO THEFT	9
BURGLARY	9
NAR POSS	9
ASSAULT	8



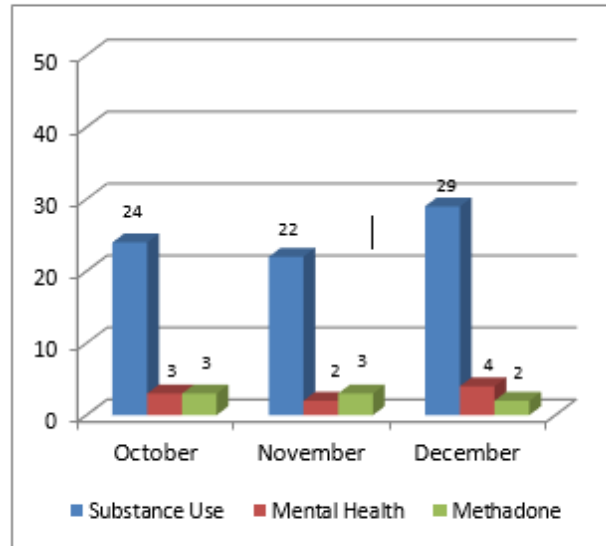
Behavioral Health Services

Referrals and Admissions

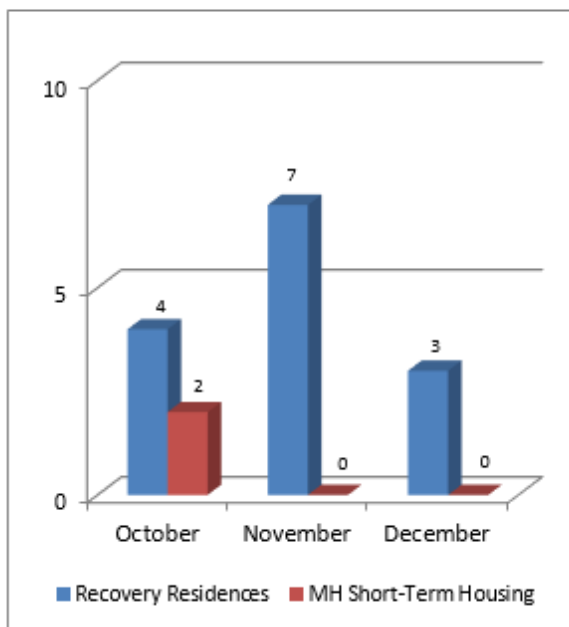
Probation Referrals & HCA Assessments



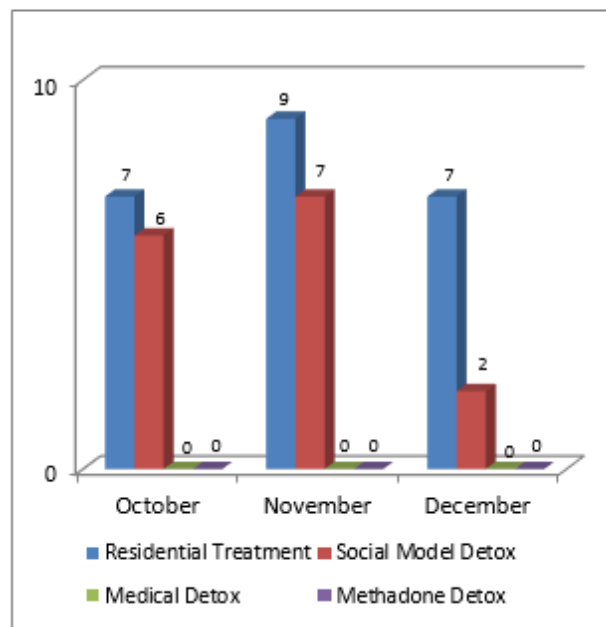
Admitted to Outpatient Treatment



Admitted to Housing



Admitted to Residential Treatment/Detox





AB 109 HCA Behavioral Health Services Referrals and Admissions from October - December 2020:

Referrals	Total	Admissions	Total
Outpatient SUD Treatment	95	Outpatient SUD Treatment	75
Residential SUD Treatment	74	Residential SUD Treatment	23
Social Model Detox	29	Social Model Detox	15
Medical Detox	0	Medical Detox	0
Methadone Detox	0	Methadone Detox	0
Methadone Maintenance	25	Methadone Maintenance	8
Medication-Assisted Treatment	3	Medication-Assisted Treatment	2
Mental Health Outpatient	15	Mental Health Outpatient	9
Psychiatric Services	4	Psychiatric Services	3
<u>Full Service Partnership (FSP)</u>	2	<u>Full Service Partnership (FSP)</u>	1
Mental Health Short-Term Housing	4	Mental Health Short-Term Housing	2
Recovery Residences	19	Recovery Residences	14

During this quarter, HCA AB 109 screeners continued to be available on site at Probation offices to follow up with referrals, screen and link individuals to appropriate services. Probation office lobbies remained closed to the public but were open for limited business use by staff. In late October, Probation had designated drop-in offices for use for confidential matters. This allowed for screeners to see individuals in the lobby and/or designated drop-in offices to screen and sign documents in-person. Outreach and screening services continued to be provided telephonically with face to face screening options available as needed. Due to increase in positive COVID-19 cases in the community, outpatient providers remained open and continued to offer services via telehealth and telephone and as needed provide in-person services including initial intakes, psychiatric assessments, crisis and drug testing. Narcotic Treatment Program (NTP) providers continued to provide services, including offering face to face or walk-in appointments and telehealth services for buprenorphine. Effective October 26, 2020, Wel-Mor Psychological Group, a substance use disorder (SUD) contracted provider, moved their Costa Mesa location to Newport Beach. Additionally, on November 25, 2020 Western Pacific opened a new NTP location in Mission Viejo serving Medi-Cal clients.

On November 9, 2020, HCA Prop. 47 System Navigators stopped providing outreach outside of Theo Lacy Facility as they were able to resume in reach services and continued following up with the referral list provided by Correctional Health Services. Project Kinship staff continued to be available outside of the Intake and Release Center from Monday through Thursday, to outreach and engage Prop. 47 individuals upon release.

During this quarter, there were 406 referrals received from probation. Of those assessed by AB 109 screeners, 270 service referrals were made and of those service referrals 152 (56%) resulted in admission. Of the service referrals made, 27% were for residential SUD treatment, 35% for outpatient SUD treatment, 11% for detox, 9% for recovery residences and mental health short-term housing, 7% for mental health outpatient and bridge medication, 1% of FSP and 10% for medication-assisted treatment and methadone maintenance.



Correctional Health Services

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

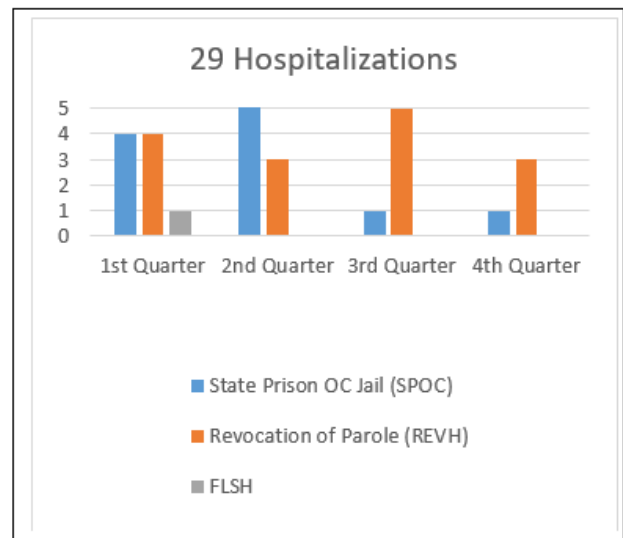
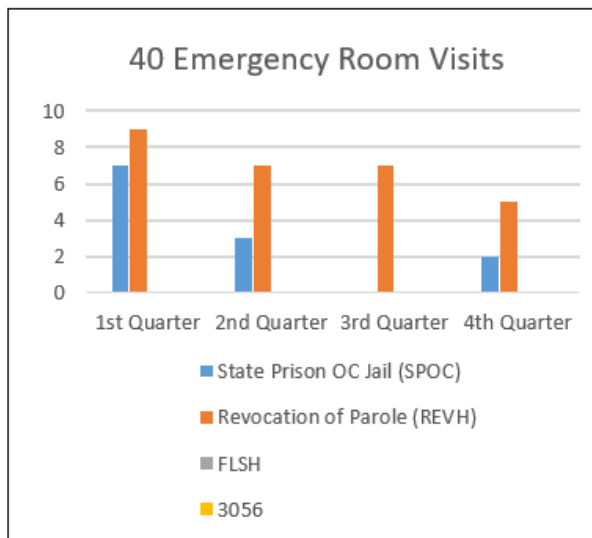
Vivitrol Administration

Partnering with BHS, CHS’s clinical staff helps identify inmates who are chemically dependent and/or are incarcerated for alcohol and/or drug related crimes. CHS provides an initial injection of Vivitrol for inmates who are medically cleared prior to their release. Vivitrol, naltrexone for extended-release injectable suspension, blocks receptors in the brain where opioids and alcohol attach, preventing the feelings of pleasure that these substances produce. In 2020, CHS clinical staff administered two (2) Vivitrol injections to inmates prior to their release. This is a significant decrease from 2019 of fifty (50) Vivitrol injections administered.

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

Emergency Room and Hospitalizations

In 2020, sixty-nine (69) inmates were either hospitalized or treated in the Emergency Department. Twenty-nine (29) AB 109 inmates were hospitalized off-site. This is a decrease from 2019 with seventy-four (74) inmates hospitalized/ER visits.



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



Specialty Clinics

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

186 Specialty Clinic Appointments				
AB 109 Type:	SPOC	REVH	FLSH	Totals per Clinic
Total Number of Appointments	138	48	0	186
Cardiology	4	4	0	8
Dialysis	58	0	0	58
Echocardiogram	1	2	0	3
EEG	1	0	0	1
Endocrinology	8	1	0	9
ENT	2	2	0	4
Gastroenterology	0	3	0	3
General Surgery	5	1	0	6
Glaucoma	2	0	0	2
Hematology/Oncology	5	1	0	6
Neurology	3	0	0	3
Nuclear Medicine	1	0	0	1
Ophthalmology	5	2	0	7
Oral/Facial Surgery	0	1	0	1
Orthopedics	18	16	0	24
Occupational Therapy	2	1	0	3
Pet Scan	1	0	0	1
Physical Therapy	2	0	0	2
Podiatry	3	0	0	3
Pulmonology	0	1	0	1
Radiology	11	7	0	18
TAB	1	0	0	1
Ultrasound	2	3	0	5
Urology	0	2	0	2
Vascular	3	1	0	4

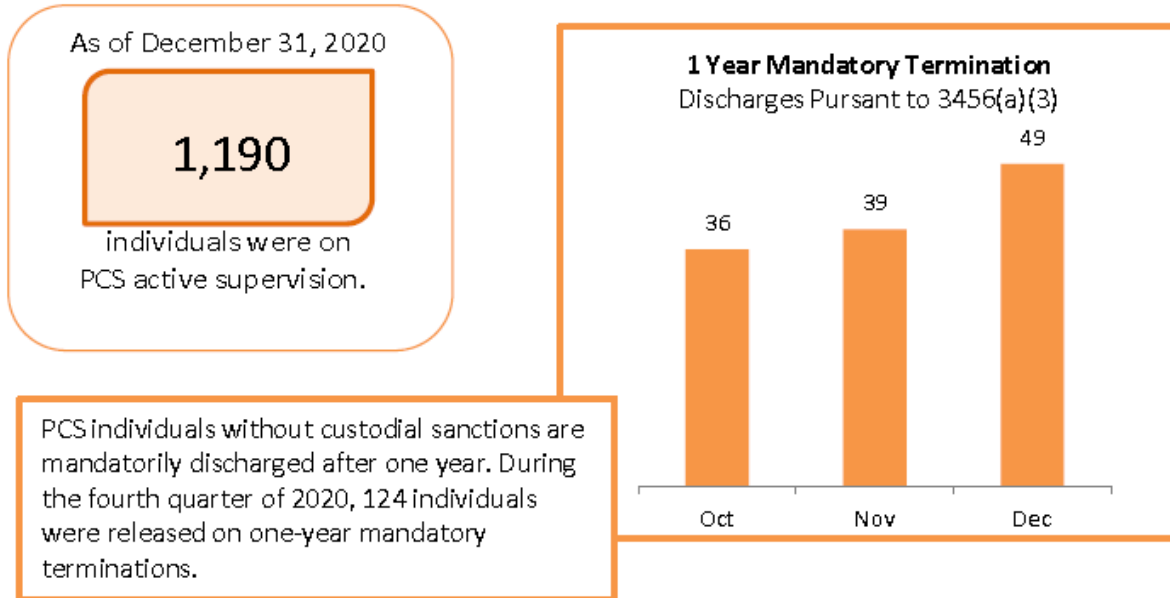
186 specialty clinic visits were completed for realignment inmates in 2020. This averages to 47 visits for AB 109 inmates each quarter. This is an increase from 2019 with an average of 42 visits conducted each quarter. Approximately 9% of specialty clinic services business in 2020 came from AB 109 inmates. This is consistent with 2019 findings.





Since the inception of AB 109 through December 31, 2020, OC Probation has supervised 10,003 former state prisoners.

Postrelease Community Supervision



PCS Controlling Offense (All Felonies)	Person	Property	Drug	Weapons	Other
	13%	32%	30%	9%	16%

Mandatory Supervision

Individuals with MS Convictions from October 1, 2011 through December 31, 2020 = 4,301

Mandatory Supervision (MS) individuals are offenders sentenced under PC § 1170(h) who receive jail time followed by supervision. During the fourth quarter of 2020, 48 individuals were sentenced to MS. As of December 2020, 376 individuals are actively supervised while 439 individuals are on active warrant. In addition, 58 individuals were sentenced but are still in Orange County Jails – once released, OC Probation will supervise them.

Day Reporting Centers (DRC)

October 1, 2020 – December 31, 2020

80 Program Referrals*		72 Program Entries*		88 Program Discharges*	
<i>Referral Reason (%)</i>		<i>Risk Level at Entry (%)</i>		<i>Phase at Exit 1-3 (%)</i>	
Benefit to Participant	33%	High	74%	1	51%
Sanction	7%	Medium	19%	2	33%
Both	10%	Low	4%	3	16%
Unknown	50%	Not Assessed	3%		

* Referrals, entries, and discharges were affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.



AB109 Monthly Stats January 2021

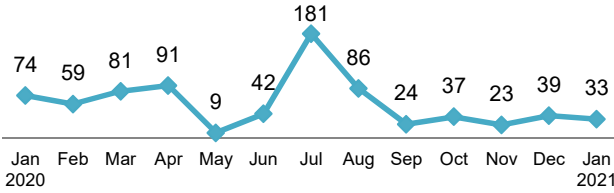
Postrelease Community Supervision (PCS)

Releases from Prison*

from 10/1/11 - 1/31/21 = 10,045

2021 YTD = 33

2021 Monthly Avg = 33



PCS Active Supervision

(Excludes Warrants)

• 1,156

Warrants

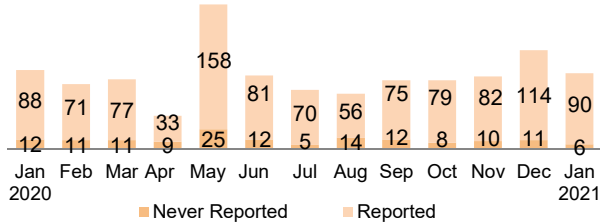


•ICE •PCS •Total

Warrants*

2021 YTD = 96

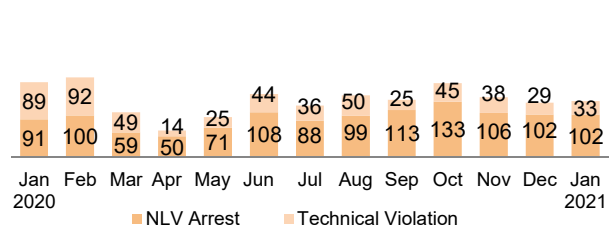
2021 Monthly Avg = 96



Revocations*

2021 YTD = 135

2021 Monthly Avg = 135

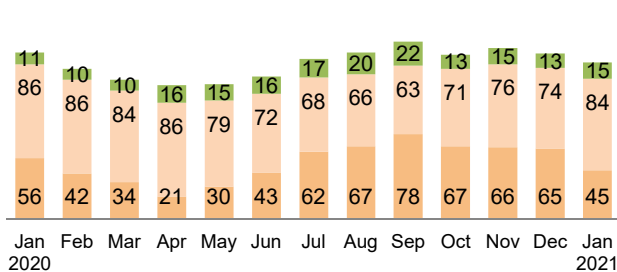


Day Reporting Center Participants

2021 Monthly Avg = 144

2021 Monthly Avg: (AB109 = 55, GenSup = 89)

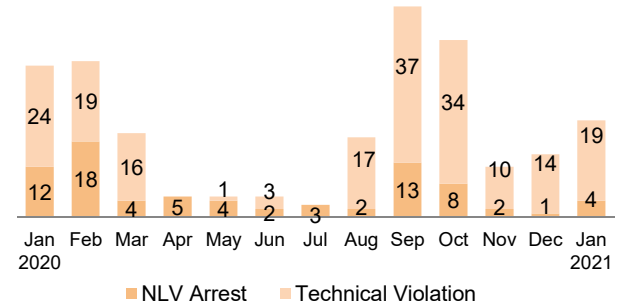
Phase 1 Phase 2 Phase 3



Flash Incarcerations*

2021 Monthly Avg = 23

2020 Monthly Avg = 23



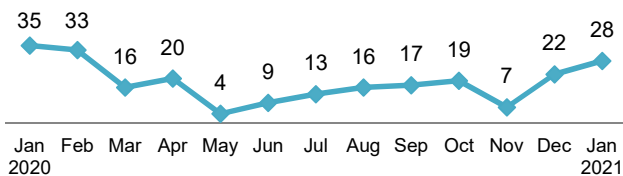
Mandatory Supervision (MS)

Individuals with MS Convictions*

from 10/1/11 - 1/31/21 = 4,321

2021 YTD = 28

2021 Monthly Avg = 28



MS Active Supervision

(Excludes Warrants)

• 388

Warrants

438

January Flash Incarcerations

0

* In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the California Governor declared a State of Emergency in March 2020. The State also closed courts, altered the timing of prison releases to Counties and enacted measures, such as zero bail, to reduce jail populations. These actions affected PCS releases, MS convictions, Warrants, Revocations, and Flash Incarcerations.



Returning Home Foundation

A 501(c)(3) Non-Profit Corporation

688 N. Coast Hwy, Ste. 236, Laguna Beach, CA 92651
phone 949.494.4571 • fax 949.494.2072
caroleurie@returninghomefoundation.org

Date: February 24, 2021
To: Orange County Community Corrections Partnership
Re: SB 823 Youth Programs and Orange County

In lieu of a 3 minute public comment to the Board on Thursday, I would like to address the subject of SB832 — the bill which realigns functions of the State's Division of Juvenile Justice to county governments effective June 30, 2021- by attaching the Request for Comment and Fund Allocation as information.

The BSCC is asking for input about the need and priorities that should be addressed by \$9.6 million in funds that are available to provide a continuum of care to specific high needs groups as well as to offer support for infrastructure and improvements

This is a Probation opportunity. Only counties can apply.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Carole Urie". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Carole Urie

Attachment(s):
Public Comment Request
Bill SB823 (37pages)

**Public Comment Period Opens for the Senate Bill 823
Youth Programs and Facilities Grant Program:
Written public comment may be submitted through March 8, 2021**

The BSCC is requesting broad input from all stakeholders and interested parties about the needs and priorities that should be addressed by the \$9.6 million in one-time funds designated in SB 823 for start-up infrastructure planning. The BSCC has proposed that \$4 million be used to create regional facilities for youth with specific needs, and that \$5.12 million be divided equitably by the counties. The comments the BSCC receives will be incorporated into the process of preparing a Request for Applications (RFA) that will be submitted to the Board for consideration at its April 8, 2021 meeting.

Background

On September 30, 2020, Governor Newsom signed Senate Bill 823 (SB 823), which began the closure of the state's Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ), realigning those state functions to county governments. Under SB 823, DJJ intake will close for most youth on July 1, 2021, and counties will then become fully responsible for the housing, programming, and treatment of youth with high-level offenses and longer-term needs who can no longer be committed to DJJ.

SB 823 allocated \$9.6 million for the Board of State and Community Corrections to "award one-time grants, to counties for the purpose of providing resources for infrastructure-related needs and improvements to assist counties in the development of a local continuum of care." These funds are limited to counties as eligible applicants.

The BSCC issued to counties a Request for Information on December 18, 2020. The survey requested information about each county's intent to house these youth after June 30, 2021, specifically in programming that may be developed/offered for the population, whether youth from other counties will be housed, the anticipated number of youth to be housed, and the infrastructure needs to house these youth. A majority of the responding counties indicated they lack capacity to serve youth in one or more of the following high-needs categories and that they intend to refer these youth to other counties for appropriate treatment and placement: 1. Females, 2. Sex Offenders, and 3. Seriously Mentally Ill youth.

The current proposal under review by the Board is to make available \$4 million for four projects (up to \$1 million each) to develop regional programs to serve youth referred by other counties in the three high-needs areas noted above (females, sex offenders, seriously mentally ill). The intent is to award at least one project in each of the three high-needs categories. Under this proposed distribution, the remaining \$5.12 million will be distributed equitably to all counties to support infrastructure and improvements needed to serve their in-county populations of realigned youth.

We request that those submitting comments take into account the following statutory parameters for the SB 823 Youth Program and Facilities Grant:

- Eligible applicants must be counties.
- Grant funds must be used for infrastructure-related needs and improvements to assist counties in the development of a local continuum of care.
- Infrastructure and improvements must be for facilities or programs addressing the needs of youth who are being realigned to counties as a result of the planned closure of the state Division of Juvenile Justice.

As a reminder, the most frequently reported infrastructure needs by the counties are listed below:

Error! Filename not specified.

The public comment period will run through **Monday, March 8, 2021** and comments will be used to help formulate the RFA. Interested parties can provide input by emailing SB823GrantFeedback@bscc.ca.gov

Please be sure to indicate if your comment pertains to the recommendation to allocate \$4 million for regional programs or to the \$5.12 to be distributed to all counties.

Thank you.

LINDA PENNER

Chair

###

Follow us on social media:

Senate Bill No. 823

CHAPTER 337

An act to amend, repeal, and add Section 12803 of, to repeal Article 1 (commencing with Section 12820) of Chapter 1 of Part 2.5 of Division 3 of Title 2 of, and to repeal and add Sections 12838 and 12838.1 of, the Government Code, to add Section 13015 to, to repeal Section 830.5 of, and to repeal and add Sections 830.5 and 2816 to, the Penal Code, and to amend Sections 207.1, 207.2, 209, 210.2, 707.1, and 912 of, to add Sections 733.1, 736.5, and 1955.2 to, to amend and repeal Section 731 of, to amend, repeal, and add Sections 607 and 730 of, to add Section 736.5 to, to add Chapter 1.7 (commencing with Section 1990) to Division 2.5 of, to add Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 2200) to, to add Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 2260) to Division 2.5 of, to add and repeal Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 2250) of Division 2.5 of, to repeal Sections 207.6, 2201, and 2202 of, and to repeal and add Sections 208.5, 1703, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1714, 1731.5, 1752.2, and 1762 of, the Welfare and Institutions Code, relating to juveniles, and making an appropriation therefor, to take effect immediately, bill related to the budget.

[Approved by Governor September 30, 2020. Filed with
Secretary of State September 30, 2020.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 823, Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review. Juvenile justice realignment: Office of Youth and Community Restoration.

(1) Existing law establishes the Division of Juvenile Justice within the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to operate facilities to house specified juvenile offenders. Existing law, commencing July 1, 2020, establishes the Department of Youth and Community Restoration in the California Health and Human Services Agency and vests the Department of Youth and Community Restoration with all the powers, functions, duties, responsibilities, obligations, liabilities, and jurisdiction of the Division of Juvenile Justice. An existing executive order delays the deadline for transferring the Division of Juvenile Justice to the Department of Youth and Community Restoration from July 1, 2020, to July 1, 2021, inclusive.

This bill would repeal the provisions that would have created the Department of Youth and Community Restoration and the provisions that would have transferred the responsibilities of the Division of Juvenile Justice to that department. Among other things, the bill would, commencing July 1, 2021, prohibit further commitment of wards to the Division of Juvenile Justice, except as specified, and would require that all wards committed to the division prior to that date remain within the custody of the division until the ward is discharged, released, or transferred. The bill would declare the

intent of the Legislature to close the Division of Juvenile Justice through the shifting of this responsibility, as specified. The bill would, commencing July 1, 2021, establish the Office of Youth and Community Restoration in the California Health and Human Services Agency to administer these provisions and for other specified purposes to support this transition.

The bill would establish a Juvenile Justice Realignment Block Grant program to provide county-based custody, care, and supervision of youth who are realigned from the Division of Juvenile Justice or who would have otherwise been eligible for commitment to the division. The bill would appropriate moneys from the General Fund in specified amounts for these purposes, as specified. The bill would specify how those funds would be allocated to counties based on specified criteria.

By changing county responsibilities with respect to juvenile offenders, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(2) Under existing law, the jurisdiction of the juvenile court may continue until a ward attains 25 years of age, if the ward committed specified offenses.

This bill would reduce that age to 23 years, unless the ward would, in criminal court, have faced an aggregate sentence of 7 years or more, in which case the juvenile court's jurisdiction would continue until the ward attains 25 years of age.

(3) Existing law authorizes a district attorney or other appropriate prosecuting officer to file an accusatory pleading in a court of criminal jurisdiction against a minor who is alleged to have violated a criminal statute or ordinance and who has been declared not a fit and proper subject to be dealt with under the juvenile court law or as to whom charges in a petition in the juvenile court have been transferred to a court of criminal jurisdiction. Existing law requires, except as specified, a minor declared not a fit and proper subject to be dealt with under the juvenile court law, if detained, to remain in the juvenile hall pending final disposition by the criminal court or until the minor attains 18 years of age, whichever occurs first.

Existing law authorizes the detention of minors in jails or other security facilities for the confinement of adults only under specified conditions, including under circumstances upon which a minor is found not a fit and proper subject to be dealt with under the juvenile court law, their case is transferred to a court of criminal jurisdiction, and it is found that, among other things, the minor's further detention in the juvenile hall would endanger the safety of the public or other minors in the juvenile hall.

This bill would revise and recast those provisions and repeal specified provisions that authorize the detention of minors in an adult facility. The bill would instead require any person whose case originated in juvenile court to remain in a county juvenile facility until they turn 25 years of age, except as specified. The bill would make technical and conforming changes to related provisions.

By requiring local entities to retain custody of those persons in county juvenile facilities, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(4) Existing law requires the Department of Justice to collect certain criminal justice data from specified persons and agencies and to present an

annual report to the Governor containing the criminal statistics of the preceding calendar year. Existing law allows the department to serve as a statistical and research agency to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and the Division of Juvenile Justice.

This bill would require the Department of Justice to submit a plan for the replacement of the Juvenile Court and Probation Statistical System with a modern database and reporting system. The bill would require the department to convene a working group consisting of key stakeholders, as provided, for this purpose.

(5) The bill would also appropriate moneys from the General Fund to the Youth Programs and Facilities Grant Program, to be administered by the Board of State and Community Corrections, to award one-time grants, to counties for the purpose of providing resources for infrastructure related needs and improvements to assist counties in the development of a local continuum of care.

(6) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.

(7) This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as a bill providing for appropriations related to the Budget Bill.

Appropriation: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. (a) Evidence has demonstrated that justice system-involved youth are more successful when they remain connected to their families and communities. Justice system-involved youth who remain in their communities have lower recidivism rates and are more prepared for their transition back into the community.

(b) To ensure that justice-involved youth are closer to their families and communities and receive age-appropriate treatment, it is necessary to close the Division of Juvenile Justice and move the jurisdiction of these youth to local county jurisdiction.

(c) Counties will receive funding to meet the needs of youth by providing and implementing public health approaches to support positive youth development, building the capacity of a continuum of community based approaches, and reducing crime by youth.

(d) It is the intent of the Legislature and the administration that the youth firecamp at Pine Grove, whether through a state-local partnership, or other management arrangement, remain open and functioning to train justice-involved youth in wildland firefighting skills, and to retain the camp

as a training resource for youth in California and create pipelines from Pine Grove to gainful employment.

(e) It is the intent of the Legislature and the administration for counties to use evidence-based and promising practices and programs that improve the outcomes of youth and public safety, reduce the transfer of youth into the adult criminal justice system, ensure that dispositions are in the least restrictive appropriate environment, reduce and then eliminate racial and ethnic disparities, and reduce the use of confinement in the juvenile justice system by utilizing community-based responses and interventions.

(f) It is the intent of the Legislature to end the practice of placing youth in custodial or confinement facilities that are operated by private entities whose primary business is the custodial confinement of adults or youth in a secure setting. It is further the intent of the Legislature to end placements of justice system-involved youth in out of state facilities that do not appropriately address the programming, service, safety, and other needs of placed youth once appropriate and sufficient capacity within California is achieved.

SEC. 2. Section 12803 of the Government Code, as amended by Section 1 of Chapter 38 of the Statutes of 2019, is amended to read:

12803. (a) The California Health and Human Services Agency consists of the following departments: Aging; Community Services and Development; Developmental Services; Health Care Services; Managed Health Care; Public Health; Rehabilitation; Social Services; and State Hospitals.

(b) The agency also includes the Emergency Medical Services Authority, the Office of Health Information Integrity, the Office of Patient Advocate, the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, the Office of Systems Integration, the Office of Law Enforcement Support, the Office of the Surgeon General, and the State Council on Developmental Disabilities.

(c) The Department of Child Support Services is hereby created within the agency and is the single organizational unit designated as the state's Title IV-D agency with the responsibility for administering the state plan and providing services relating to the establishment of paternity or the establishment, modification, or enforcement of child support obligations as required by Section 654 of Title 42 of the United States Code. State plan functions shall be performed by other agencies as required by law, by delegation of the department, or by cooperative agreements.

(d) This section shall become inoperative on July 1, 2021, and, as of January 1, 2022, is repealed.

SEC. 3. Section 12803 of the Government Code, as added by Section 2 of Chapter 38 of the Statutes of 2019, is repealed.

SEC. 4. Section 12803 is added to the Government Code, to read:

12803. (a) The California Health and Human Services Agency consists of the following departments: Aging; Community Services and Development; Developmental Services; Health Care Services; Managed Health Care; Public Health; Rehabilitation; Social Services; and State Hospitals.

(b) The agency also includes the Emergency Medical Services Authority, the Office of Health Information Integrity, the Office of Patient Advocate,

the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, the Office of Systems Integration, the Office of Law Enforcement Support, the Office of the Surgeon General, the Office of Youth and Community Restoration, and the State Council on Developmental Disabilities.

(c) The Department of Child Support Services is hereby created within the agency and is the single organizational unit designated as the state's Title IV-D agency with the responsibility for administering the state plan and providing services relating to the establishment of paternity or the establishment, modification, or enforcement of child support obligations as required by Section 654 of Title 42 of the United States Code. State plan functions shall be performed by other agencies as required by law, by delegation of the department, or by cooperative agreements.

(d) This section shall become operative on July 1, 2021.

SEC. 5. Article 1 (commencing with Section 12820) of Chapter 1 of Part 2.5 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code is repealed.

SEC. 6. Section 12838 of the Government Code, as added by Section 22 of Chapter 25 of the Statutes of 2019, is repealed.

SEC. 7. Section 12838 is added to the Government Code, to read:

12838. (a) There is hereby created in state government the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, to be headed by a secretary, who shall be appointed by the Governor, subject to Senate confirmation, and shall serve at the pleasure of the Governor. The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation shall consist of Adult Operations, Adult Programs, Health Care Services, Juvenile Justice, the Board of Parole Hearings, the Board of Juvenile Hearings, the State Commission on Juvenile Justice, the Prison Industry Authority, and the Prison Industry Board.

(b) The Governor, upon recommendation of the secretary, may appoint three undersecretaries of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, subject to Senate confirmation. The undersecretaries shall hold office at the pleasure of the Governor. One undersecretary shall oversee administration, one undersecretary shall oversee health care services, and one undersecretary shall oversee operations for the department.

(c) The Governor, upon recommendation of the secretary, shall appoint a Chief for the Office of Victim Services, and a Chief for the Office of Correctional Safety, both of whom shall serve at the pleasure of the Governor.

SEC. 8. Section 12838.1 of the Government Code, as added by Section 24 of Chapter 25 of the Statutes of 2019, is repealed.

SEC. 9. Section 12838.1 is added to the Government Code, to read:

12838.1. (a) There is hereby created within the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, under the Undersecretary for Administration, the following divisions:

(1) The Division of Enterprise Information Services, the Division of Facility Planning, Construction, and Management, and the Division of Administrative Services. Each division shall be headed by a director, who shall be appointed by the Governor, upon recommendation of the secretary,

subject to Senate confirmation, who shall serve at the pleasure of the Governor.

(2) The Division of Correctional Policy Research and Internal Oversight. This division shall be headed by a director, who shall be appointed by the Governor, upon recommendation of the secretary, who shall serve at the pleasure of the Governor.

(b) There is hereby created in the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, under the Undersecretary for Health Care Services, the Division of Health Care Operations and the Division of Health Care Policy and Administration. Each division shall be headed by a director, who shall be appointed by the Governor, upon recommendation of the secretary, subject to Senate confirmation, who shall serve at the pleasure of the Governor.

(c) There is hereby created within the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, under the Undersecretary for Operations, the Division of Adult Institutions, the Division of Adult Parole Operations, the Division of Juvenile Justice, and the Division of Rehabilitative Programs. Each division shall be headed by a director, who shall be appointed by the Governor, upon recommendation of the secretary, subject to Senate confirmation, who shall serve at the pleasure of the Governor.

(d) The Governor shall, upon recommendation of the secretary, appoint four subordinate officers to the Division of Adult Institutions, subject to Senate confirmation, who shall serve at the pleasure of the Governor. Each subordinate officer appointed pursuant to this subdivision shall oversee an identified category of adult institutions, one of which shall be female offender facilities.

(e) (1) Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, whenever the term “Chief Deputy Secretary for Adult Operations” appears in any statute, regulation, or contract, it shall be construed to refer to the Director of the Division of Adult Institutions.

(2) Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, whenever the term “Chief Deputy Secretary for Adult Programs” appears in any statute, regulation, or contract, it shall be construed to refer to the Director of the Division of Rehabilitative Programs.

(3) Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, whenever the term “Chief Deputy Secretary for Juvenile Justice” appears in any statute, regulation, or contract, it shall be construed to refer to the Director of the Division of Juvenile Justice.

SEC. 10. Section 830.5 of the Penal Code, as added by Section 31 of Chapter 25 of the Statutes of 2019, is repealed.

SEC. 11. Section 830.5 is added to the Penal Code, to read:

830.5. The following persons are peace officers whose authority extends to any place in the state while engaged in the performance of the duties of their respective employment and for the purpose of carrying out the primary function of their employment or as required under Sections 8597, 8598, and 8617 of the Government Code. Except as specified in this section, these

peace officers may carry firearms only if authorized and under those terms and conditions specified by their employing agency:

(a) A parole officer of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, or the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Parole Operations, probation officer, deputy probation officer, or a board coordinating parole agent employed by the Juvenile Parole Board. Except as otherwise provided in this subdivision, the authority of these parole or probation officers shall extend only as follows:

(1) To conditions of parole, probation, mandatory supervision, or postrelease community supervision by any person in this state on parole, probation, mandatory supervision, or postrelease community supervision.

(2) To the escape of any inmate or ward from a state or local institution.

(3) To the transportation of persons on parole, probation, mandatory supervision, or postrelease community supervision.

(4) To violations of any penal provisions of law which are discovered while performing the usual or authorized duties of the officer's employment.

(5) (A) To the rendering of mutual aid to any other law enforcement agency.

(B) For the purposes of this subdivision, "parole agent" shall have the same meaning as parole officer of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation or of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Justice.

(C) Any parole officer of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, or the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Parole Operations, is authorized to carry firearms, but only as determined by the director on a case-by-case or unit-by-unit basis and only under those terms and conditions specified by the director or chairperson. The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Justice, shall develop a policy for arming peace officers of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Justice, who comprise "high-risk transportation details" or "high-risk escape details" no later than June 30, 1995. This policy shall be implemented no later than December 31, 1995.

(D) The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Justice, shall train and arm those peace officers who comprise tactical teams at each facility for use during "high-risk escape details."

(b) A correctional officer employed by the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, or of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Justice, having custody of wards or any employee of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation designated by the secretary or any correctional counselor series employee of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation or any medical technical assistant series employee designated by the secretary or designated by the secretary and employed by the State Department of State Hospitals or any employee of the Board of Parole Hearings designated by the secretary or employee of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Justice, designated by the secretary or any superintendent, supervisor, or

employee having custodial responsibilities in an institution operated by a probation department, or any transportation officer of a probation department.

(c) The following persons may carry a firearm while not on duty: a parole officer of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, or the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Justice, a correctional officer or correctional counselor employed by the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, or an employee of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Justice, having custody of wards or any employee of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation designated by the secretary or any medical technical assistant series employee designated by the secretary or designated by the secretary and employed by the State Department of State Hospitals. A parole officer of the Juvenile Parole Board may carry a firearm while not on duty only when so authorized by the chairperson of the board and only under the terms and conditions specified by the chairperson. Nothing in this section shall be interpreted to require licensure pursuant to Section 25400. The director or chairperson may deny, suspend, or revoke for good cause a person's right to carry a firearm under this subdivision. That person shall, upon request, receive a hearing, as provided for in the negotiated grievance procedure between the exclusive employee representative and the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Justice, or the Juvenile Parole Board, to review the director's or the chairperson's decision.

(d) Persons permitted to carry firearms pursuant to this section, either on or off duty, shall meet the training requirements of Section 832 and shall qualify with the firearm at least quarterly. It is the responsibility of the individual officer or designee to maintain their eligibility to carry concealable firearms off duty. Failure to maintain quarterly qualifications by an officer or designee with any concealable firearms carried off duty shall constitute good cause to suspend or revoke that person's right to carry firearms off duty.

(e) The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation shall allow reasonable access to its ranges for officers and designees of either department to qualify to carry concealable firearms off duty. The time spent on the range for purposes of meeting the qualification requirements shall be the person's own time during the person's off-duty hours.

(f) The secretary shall promulgate regulations consistent with this section.

(g) "High-risk transportation details" and "high-risk escape details" as used in this section shall be determined by the secretary, or the secretary's designee. The secretary, or the secretary's designee, shall consider at least the following in determining "high-risk transportation details" and "high-risk escape details": protection of the public, protection of officers, flight risk, and violence potential of the wards.

(h) "Transportation detail" as used in this section shall include transportation of wards outside the facility, including, but not limited to, court appearances, medical trips, and interfacility transfers.

SEC. 12. Section 830.53 of the Penal Code is repealed.

SEC. 13. Section 2816 of the Penal Code, as added by Section 40 of Chapter 25 of the Statutes of 2019, is repealed.

SEC. 14. Section 2816 is added to the Penal Code, to read:

2816. (a) With the approval of the Department of Finance, there shall be transferred to, or deposited in, the Prison Industries Revolving Fund for purposes authorized by this section, money appropriated from any source including sources other than state appropriations.

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (i) of Section 2808, the Secretary of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation may order any authorized public works project involving the construction, renovation, or repair of prison facilities to be performed by inmate labor or juvenile justice facilities to be performed by ward labor, when the total expenditure does not exceed the project limit established by the first paragraph of Section 10108 of the Public Contract Code. Projects entailing expenditure of greater than the project limit established by the first paragraph of Section 10108 of the Public Contract Code shall be reviewed and approved by the chairperson, in consultation with the board.

(c) Money so transferred or deposited shall be available for expenditure by the department for the purposes for which appropriated, contributed, or made available, without regard to fiscal years and irrespective of the provisions of Sections 13340 and 16304 of the Government Code. Money transferred or deposited pursuant to this section shall be used only for purposes authorized in this section.

SEC. 15. Section 13015 is added to the Penal Code, to read:

13015. (a) The Department of Justice shall submit a plan for the replacement of the Juvenile Court and Probation Statistical System (JCPSS) with a modern database and reporting system. The plan shall be submitted to the Assembly and Senate budget subcommittees on public safety, and the Assembly and Senate Public Safety Committees by January 1, 2023.

(b) In devising the plan, the department shall convene a working group consisting of key stakeholders and experts, including, but not limited to, representatives from the Juvenile Justice Data Working Group established within the Board of State and Community Corrections pursuant to Section 6032, agencies that are responsible for the collection and submission of juvenile justice data to department, advocates with experience in the collection, analysis, and utilization of juvenile justice data in California, academic institutions or research organizations with experience in collecting, analyzing, or using juvenile justice data in California, and people directly impacted by the justice system.

(c) The plan shall consider the relevant findings and recommendations submitted by the Juvenile Justice Data Working Group in their January 2016 final report. The plan shall, at minimum, include the following:

(1) An overall description of the goals of the new data system.

(2) A description of all data elements proposed to be captured by the new system, including, but not limited to, all of the following:

(A) All data elements currently capture by JCPSS that are to be retained.

(B) Data and outcome measures needed to produce, at minimum, recidivism reports for youth organized by age, gender identity, race, ethnicity, and other demographic factors.

(C) Data and outcome measures needed to document caseload and placement changes due to the realignment of the state Division of Juvenile Justice to counties.

(D) How the revised system will document all of the following:

(i) Subsequent referrals to the justice system for violations of probation and warrants.

(ii) The use of preadjudication and postadjudication detention, including length of stay.

(iii) The use of detention alternatives, such as electronic monitoring, house arrest, or home supervision.

(iv) Dispositional placement outcomes by facility type, including length of stay in facilities. "Facility type" includes juvenile halls, group homes, foster care, county camp or ranch, and local facilities developed as an alternative to Division of Juvenile Justice facilities.

(3) The use of individual unique identifiers.

(4) An analysis of what features must be included to allow users to access and analyze data easily through standard or customized reports, and an analysis of how system data can be made publicly available on the department's internet website.

(5) A discussion of how the new system can be designed to ensure that it may be modified in the future to reflect relevant changes to the juvenile justice system.

(6) An analysis of how this new system may impact state and local agencies that provide the department with data for inclusion in JCPSS, including an assessment of how state and local data systems may need to be modified to ensure that comprehensive and high-quality data is collected and transmitted to the department.

(7) Major challenges or obstacles, if any, to implementing a new system and recommendations for addressing those challenges.

(8) A cost estimate or estimates for the new system and for implementing and funding a new system. These recommendations may include, but are not limited to, a phased implementation approach, providing various options based on a system with differing data capabilities, or providing funding recommendations based on specific system components.

(10) A projected implementation timeline.

(d) The plan shall also include an assessment of the operational and fiscal feasibility of including both of the following capacities in the new system:

(1) Adult court dispositions of youth.

(2) Youth development and wellness data including, but not limited to, education attainment, employment, mental health, housing, family connections, foster care, and other wellness outcomes as recommended by the Juvenile Justice Data Working Group in their January 2016 final report.

SEC. 16. Section 207.1 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

207.1. (a) A court, judge, referee, peace officer, or employee of a detention facility shall not knowingly detain any minor in a jail or lockup, unless otherwise permitted by any other law.

(b) (1) A minor 14 years of age or older who is taken into temporary custody by a peace officer on the basis of being a person described by Section 602, and who, in the reasonable belief of the peace officer, presents a serious security risk of harm to self or others, may be securely detained in a law enforcement facility that contains a lockup for adults, if all of the following conditions are met:

(A) The minor is held in temporary custody for the purpose of investigating the case, facilitating release of the minor to a parent or guardian, or arranging transfer of the minor to an appropriate juvenile facility.

(B) The minor is detained in the law enforcement facility for a period that does not exceed six hours except as provided in subdivision (d).

(C) The minor is informed at the time the minor is securely detained of the purpose of the secure detention, of the length of time the secure detention is expected to last, and of the maximum six-hour period the secure detention is authorized to last. In the event an extension is granted pursuant to subdivision (d), the minor shall be informed of the length of time the extension is expected to last.

(D) Contact between the minor and adults confined in the facility is restricted in accordance with Section 208.

(E) The minor is adequately supervised.

(F) A log or other written record is maintained by the law enforcement agency showing the offense that is the basis for the secure detention of the minor in the facility, the reasons and circumstances forming the basis for the decision to place the minor in secure detention, and the length of time the minor was securely detained.

(2) Any other minor, other than a minor to which paragraph (1) applies, who is taken into temporary custody by a peace officer on the basis that the minor is a person described by Section 602 may be taken to a law enforcement facility that contains a lockup for adults and may be held in temporary custody in the facility for the purposes of investigating the case, facilitating the release of the minor to a parent or guardian, or arranging for the transfer of the minor to an appropriate juvenile facility. While in the law enforcement facility, the minor may not be securely detained and shall be supervised in a manner so as to ensure that there will be no contact with adults in custody in the facility. If the minor is held in temporary, nonsecure custody within the facility, the peace officer shall exercise one of the dispositional options authorized by Sections 626 and 626.5 without unnecessary delay and, in every case, within six hours.

(3) "Law enforcement facility," as used in this subdivision, includes a police station or a sheriff's station, but does not include a jail, as defined in subdivision (g).

(c) The Board of State and Community Corrections shall assist law enforcement agencies, probation departments, and courts with the implementation of this section by doing all of the following:

(1) The board shall advise each law enforcement agency, probation department, and court affected by this section as to its existence and effect.

(2) The board shall make available and, upon request, shall provide, technical assistance to each governmental agency that reported the confinement of a minor in a jail or lockup in calendar year 1984 or 1985. The purpose of this technical assistance is to develop alternatives to the use of jails or lockups for the confinement of minors. These alternatives may include secure or nonsecure facilities located apart from an existing jail or lockup, improved transportation or access to juvenile halls or other juvenile facilities, and other programmatic alternatives recommended by the board. The technical assistance shall take any form the board deems appropriate for effective compliance with this section.

(d) (1) (A) Under the limited conditions of inclement weather, acts of God, or natural disasters that result in the temporary unavailability of transportation, an extension of the six-hour maximum period of detention set forth in paragraph (2) of subdivision(b) may be granted to a county by the Board of Corrections. The extension may be granted only by the board, on an individual, case-by-case basis. If the extension is granted, the detention of minors under those conditions shall not exceed the duration of the special conditions, plus a period reasonably necessary to accomplish transportation of the minor to a suitable juvenile facility, not to exceed six hours after the restoration of available transportation.

(B) A county that receives an extension under this paragraph shall comply with the requirements set forth in subdivision (b). The county also shall provide a written report to the board that specifies when the inclement weather, act of God, or natural disaster ceased to exist, when transportation availability was restored, and when the minor was delivered to a suitable juvenile facility. If the minor was detained in excess of 24 hours, the board shall verify the information contained in the report.

(2) Under the limited condition of temporary unavailability of transportation, an extension of the six-hour maximum period of detention set forth in paragraph (2) of subdivision(b) may be granted by the board to an offshore law enforcement facility. The extension may be granted only by the board, on an individual, case-by-case basis. If the extension is granted, the detention of minors under those conditions shall extend only until the next available mode of transportation can be arranged.

An offshore law enforcement facility that receives an extension under this paragraph shall comply with the requirements set forth in subdivision (b). The facility also shall provide a written report to the board that specifies when the next mode of transportation became available, and when the minor was delivered to a suitable juvenile facility. If the minor was detained in excess of 24 hours, the board shall verify the information contained in the report.

(3) At least annually, the board shall review and report on extensions sought and granted under this subdivision. If, upon that review, the board determines that a county has sought one or more extensions resulting in the excessive confinement of minors in adult facilities, or that a county is engaged in a pattern and practice of seeking extensions, it shall require the county to submit a detailed explanation of the reasons for the extensions sought and an assessment of the need for a conveniently located and suitable juvenile facility. Upon receiving this information, the board shall make available, and the county shall accept, technical assistance for the purpose of developing suitable alternatives to the confinement of minors in adult lockups.

(e) Any county that did not have a juvenile hall on January 1, 1987, may establish a special purpose juvenile hall, as defined by the Board of Corrections, for the detention of minors for a period not to exceed 96 hours. Any county that had a juvenile hall on January 1, 1987, also may establish, in addition to the juvenile hall, a special purpose juvenile hall. The board shall prescribe minimum standards for that type of facility.

(f) No part of a building or a building complex that contains a jail may be converted or utilized as a secure juvenile facility unless all of the following criteria are met:

(1) The juvenile facility is physically, or architecturally, separate and apart from the jail or lockup such that there could be no contact between juveniles and incarcerated adults.

(2) Sharing of nonresidential program areas only occurs where there are written policies and procedures that assure that there is time-phased use of those areas that prevents contact between juveniles and incarcerated adults.

(3) The juvenile facility has a dedicated and separate staff from the jail or lockup, including management, security, and direct care staff. Staff who provide specialized services such as food, laundry, maintenance, engineering, or medical services, who are not normally in contact with detainees, or whose infrequent contacts occur under conditions of separation of juveniles and adults, may serve both populations.

(4) The juvenile facility complies with all applicable state and local statutory, licensing, and regulatory requirements for juvenile facilities of its type.

(g) (1) "Jail," as used in this chapter, means a locked facility administered by a law enforcement or governmental agency, the purpose of which is to detain adults who have been charged with violations of criminal law and are pending trial, or to hold convicted adult criminal offenders sentenced for less than one year.

(2) "Lockup," as used in this chapter, means any locked room or secure enclosure under the control of a sheriff or other peace officer that is primarily for the temporary confinement of adults upon arrest.

(3) "Offshore law enforcement facility," as used in this section, means a sheriff's station containing a lockup for adults that is located on an island located at least 22 miles from the California coastline.

(h) This section shall not be deemed to prevent a peace officer or employee of an adult detention facility or jail from escorting a minor into the detention facility or jail for the purpose of administering an evaluation, test, or chemical test pursuant to Section 23157 of the Vehicle Code, if all of the following conditions are met:

(1) The minor is taken into custody by a peace officer on the basis of being a person described by Section 602 and there is no equipment for the administration of the evaluation, test, or chemical test located at a juvenile facility within a reasonable distance of the point where the minor was taken into custody.

(2) The minor is not locked in a cell or room within the adult detention facility or jail, is under the continuous, personal supervision of a peace officer or employee of the detention facility or jail, and is not permitted to come in contact or remain in contact with in-custody adults.

(3) The evaluation, test, or chemical test administered pursuant to Section 23157 of the Vehicle Code is performed as expeditiously as possible, so that the minor is not delayed unnecessarily within the adult detention facility or jail. Upon completion of the evaluation, test, or chemical test, the minor shall be removed from the detention facility or jail as soon as reasonably possible. A minor shall not be held in custody in an adult detention facility or jail under the authority of this paragraph in excess of two hours.

SEC. 17. Section 207.2 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

207.2. A minor who is held in temporary custody in a law enforcement facility that contains a lockup for adults pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 207.1 may be released to a parent, guardian, or responsible relative by the law enforcement agency operating the facility, or may at the discretion of the law enforcement agency be released into their own custody, provided that a minor released into their own custody is furnished, upon request, with transportation to their home or to the place where the minor was taken into custody.

SEC. 18. Section 207.6 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is repealed.

SEC. 19. Section 208.5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is repealed.

SEC. 20. Section 208.5 is added to the Welfare and Institutions Code, to read:

208.5. (a) Notwithstanding any other law, any person whose case originated in juvenile court shall remain, if the person is held in secure detention, in a county juvenile facility until the person attains 25 years of age, except as provided in subdivisions (b) and (c) of this section and paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 731. This section is not intended to authorize confinement in a juvenile facility where authority would not otherwise exist.

(b) The probation department may petition the court to house a person who is 19 years of age or older in an adult facility, including a jail or other facility established for the purpose of confinement of adults.

(c) Upon receipt of a petition to house a person who is 19 years of age or older in an adult facility, the court shall hold a hearing. There shall be a

rebuttable presumption that the person will be retained in a juvenile facility. At the hearing, the court shall determine whether the person will be moved to an adult facility, and make written findings of its decision based on the totality of the following criteria:

(1) The impact of being held in an adult facility on the physical and mental health and well-being of the person.

(2) The benefits of continued programming at the juvenile facility and whether required education and other services called for in any juvenile court disposition or otherwise required by law or court order can be provided in the adult facility.

(3) The capacity of the adult facility to separate younger and older people as needed and to provide them with safe and age-appropriate housing and program opportunities.

(4) The capacity of the juvenile facility to provide needed separation of older from younger people given the youth currently housed in the facility.

(5) Evidence demonstrating that the juvenile facility is unable to currently manage the person's needs without posing a significant danger to staff or other youth in the facility.

(d) If a person who is 18 to 24 years of age, inclusive, is removed from a juvenile facility pursuant to this section, upon the motion of any party and a showing of changed circumstances, the court shall consider the criteria in subdivision (c) and determine whether the person should be housed at a juvenile facility.

(e) A person who is 19 years of age or older and who has been committed to a county juvenile facility or a facility of a contracted entity shall remain in the facility and shall not be subject to a petition for transfer to an adult facility. This section is not intended to authorize or extend confinement in a juvenile facility where authority would not otherwise exist.

SEC. 21. Section 209 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

209. (a) (1) The judge of the juvenile court of a county, or, if there is more than one judge, any of the judges of the juvenile court shall, at least annually, inspect any jail, juvenile hall, or special purpose juvenile hall that, in the preceding calendar year, was used for confinement, for more than 24 hours, of any minor.

(2) The judge shall promptly notify the operator of the jail, juvenile hall, or special purpose juvenile hall of any observed noncompliance with minimum standards for juvenile facilities adopted by the Board of State and Community Corrections under Section 210. Based on the facility's subsequent compliance with the provisions of subdivisions (d) and (e), the judge shall thereafter make a finding whether the facility is a suitable place for the confinement of minors and shall note the finding in the minutes of the court.

(3) The Board of State and Community Corrections shall conduct a biennial inspection of each jail, juvenile hall, lockup, or special purpose juvenile hall situated in this state that, during the preceding calendar year, was used for confinement, for more than 24 hours, of any minor. The board

shall promptly notify the operator of any jail, juvenile hall, lockup, or special purpose juvenile hall of any noncompliance found, upon inspection, with any of the minimum standards for juvenile facilities adopted by the Board of State and Community Corrections under Section 210 or 210.2.

(4) If either a judge of the juvenile court or the board, after inspection of a jail, juvenile hall, special purpose juvenile hall, or lockup, finds that it is not being operated and maintained as a suitable place for the confinement of minors, the juvenile court or the board shall give notice of its finding to all persons having authority to confine minors pursuant to this chapter and commencing 60 days thereafter the facility shall not be used for confinement of minors until the time the judge or board, as the case may be, finds, after reinspection of the facility that the conditions that rendered the facility unsuitable have been remedied, and the facility is a suitable place for confinement of minors.

(5) The custodian of each jail, juvenile hall, special purpose juvenile hall, and lockup shall make any reports as may be requested by the board or the juvenile court to effectuate the purposes of this section.

(b) (1) The Board of State and Community Corrections may inspect any law enforcement facility that contains a lockup for adults and that it has reason to believe may not be in compliance with the requirements of subdivision (b) of Section 207.1 or with the certification requirements or standards adopted under Section 210.2. A judge of the juvenile court shall conduct an annual inspection, either in person or through a delegated member of the appropriate county or regional juvenile justice commission, of any law enforcement facility that contains a lockup for adults which, in the preceding year, was used for the secure detention of any minor. If the law enforcement facility is observed, upon inspection, to be out of compliance with the requirements of subdivision (b) of Section 207.1, or with any standard adopted under Section 210.2, the board or the judge shall promptly notify the operator of the law enforcement facility of the specific points of noncompliance.

(2) If either the judge or the board finds after inspection that the facility is not being operated and maintained in conformity with the requirements of subdivision (b) of Section 207.1 or with the certification requirements or standards adopted under Section 210.2, the juvenile court or the board shall give notice of its finding to all persons having authority to securely detain minors in the facility, and, commencing 60 days thereafter, the facility shall not be used for the secure detention of a minor until the time the judge or the board, as the case may be, finds, after reinspection, that the conditions that rendered the facility unsuitable have been remedied, and the facility is a suitable place for the confinement of minors in conformity with all requirements of law.

(3) The custodian of each law enforcement facility that contains a lockup for adults shall make any report as may be requested by the board or by the juvenile court to effectuate the purposes of this subdivision.

(c) The board shall collect biennial data on the number, place, and duration of confinements of minors in jails and lockups, as defined in

subdivision (g) of Section 207.1, and shall publish biennially this information in the form as it deems appropriate for the purpose of providing public information on continuing compliance with the requirements of Section 207.1.

(d) Except as provided in subdivision (e), a juvenile hall, special purpose juvenile hall, law enforcement facility, or jail shall be unsuitable for the confinement of minors if it is not in compliance with one or more of the minimum standards for juvenile facilities adopted by the Board of State and Community Corrections under Section 210 or 210.2, and if, within 60 days of having received notice of noncompliance from the board or the judge of the juvenile court, the juvenile hall, special purpose juvenile hall, law enforcement facility, or jail has failed to file an approved corrective action plan with the Board of State and Community Corrections to correct the condition or conditions of noncompliance of which it has been notified. The corrective action plan shall outline how the juvenile hall, special purpose juvenile hall, law enforcement facility, or jail plans to correct the issue of noncompliance and give a reasonable timeframe, not to exceed 90 days, for resolution, that the board shall either approve or deny. In the event the juvenile hall, special purpose juvenile hall, law enforcement facility, or jail fails to meet its commitment to resolve noncompliance issues outlined in its corrective action plan, the board shall make a determination of suitability at its next scheduled meeting.

(e) If a juvenile hall is not in compliance with one or more of the minimum standards for juvenile facilities adopted by the Board of State and Community Corrections under Section 210, and where the noncompliance arises from sustained occupancy levels that are above the population capacity permitted by applicable minimum standards, the juvenile hall shall be unsuitable for the confinement of minors if the board or the judge of the juvenile court determines that conditions in the facility pose a serious risk to the health, safety, or welfare of minors confined in the facility. In making its determination of suitability, the board or the judge of the juvenile court shall consider, in addition to the noncompliance with minimum standards, the totality of conditions in the juvenile hall, including the extent and duration of overpopulation as well as staffing, program, physical plant, and medical and mental health care conditions in the facility. The Board of State and Community Corrections may develop guidelines and procedures for its determination of suitability in accordance with this subdivision and to assist counties in bringing their juvenile halls into full compliance with applicable minimum standards. This subdivision shall not be interpreted to exempt a juvenile hall from having to correct, in accordance with subdivision (d), any minimum standard violations that are not directly related to overpopulation of the facility.

(f) In accordance with the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 5601 et seq.), the Corrections Standards Authority shall inspect and collect relevant data from any facility that may be used for the secure detention of minors.

(g) All reports and notices of findings prepared by the Board of State and Community Corrections pursuant to this section shall be posted on the Board of State and Community Corrections' internet website in a manner in which they are accessible to the public.

SEC. 22. Section 210.2 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

210.2. (a) The Board of Corrections shall adopt regulations establishing standards for law enforcement facilities which contain lockups for adults and which are used for the temporary, secure detention of minors upon arrest under subdivision (b) of Section 207.1. The standards shall identify appropriate conditions of confinement for minors in law enforcement facilities, including standards for places within a police station or sheriff's station where minors may be securely detained; standards regulating contact between minors and adults in custody in lockup, booking, or common areas; standards for the supervision of minors securely detained in these facilities; and any other related standard as the board deems appropriate to effectuate compliance with subdivision (b) of Section 207.1.

(b) Every person in charge of a law enforcement facility which contains a lockup for adults and which is used in any calendar year for the secure detention of any minor shall certify annually that the facility is in conformity with the regulations adopted by the board under subdivision (a). The certification shall be endorsed by the sheriff or chief of police of the jurisdiction in which the facility is located and shall be forwarded to and maintained by the board. The board may provide forms and instructions to local jurisdictions to facilitate compliance with this requirement.

SEC. 23. Section 607 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

607. (a) The court may retain jurisdiction over a person who is found to be a ward or dependent child of the juvenile court until the ward or dependent child attains 21 years of age, except as provided in subdivisions (b), (c), and (d).

(b) The court may retain jurisdiction over a person who is found to be a person described in Section 602 by reason of the commission of an offense listed in subdivision (b) of Section 707, until that person attains 25 years of age if the person was committed to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Facilities.

(c) The court shall not discharge a person from its jurisdiction who has been committed to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Facilities while the person remains under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Facilities, including periods of extended control ordered pursuant to Section 1800.

(d) The court may retain jurisdiction over a person described in Section 602 by reason of the commission of an offense listed in subdivision (b) of Section 707, who has been confined in a state hospital or other appropriate public or private mental health facility pursuant to Section 702.3 until that

person attains 25 years of age, unless the court that committed the person finds, after notice and hearing, that the person's sanity has been restored.

(e) The court may retain jurisdiction over a person while that person is the subject of a warrant for arrest issued pursuant to Section 663.

(f) Notwithstanding subdivisions (b) and (d), a person who is committed by the juvenile court to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Facilities on or after July 1, 2012, but before July 1, 2018, and who is found to be a person described in Section 602 by reason of the commission of an offense listed in subdivision (b) of Section 707 shall be discharged upon the expiration of a two-year period of control, or when the person attains 23 years of age, whichever occurs later, unless an order for further detention has been made by the committing court pursuant to Article 6 (commencing with Section 1800) of Chapter 1 of Division 2.5. This subdivision does not apply to a person who is committed to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Facilities, or to a person who is confined in a state hospital or other appropriate public or private mental health facility, by a court prior to July 1, 2012, pursuant to subdivisions (b) and (d).

(g) (1) Notwithstanding subdivision (f), a person who is committed by the juvenile court to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Facilities, on or after July 1, 2018, and who is found to be a person described in Section 602 by reason of the commission of an offense listed in subdivision (c) of Section 290.008 of the Penal Code or subdivision (b) of Section 707 of this code, shall be discharged upon the expiration of a two-year period of control, or when the person attains 23 years of age, whichever occurs later, unless an order for further detention has been made by the committing court pursuant to Article 6 (commencing with Section 1800) of Chapter 1 of Division 2.5.

(2) A person who, at the time of adjudication of a crime or crimes, would, in criminal court, have faced an aggregate sentence of seven years or more, shall be discharged upon the expiration of a two-year period of control, or when the person attains 25 years of age, whichever occurs later, unless an order for further detention has been made by the committing court pursuant to Article 6 (commencing with Section 1800) of Chapter 1 of Division 2.5.

(3) This subdivision does not apply to a person who is committed to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Facilities, or to a person who is confined in a state hospital or other appropriate public or private mental health facility, by a court prior to July 1, 2018, as described in subdivision (f).

(h) The amendments to this section made by Chapter 342 of the Statutes of 2012 apply retroactively.

(i) This section does not change the period of juvenile court jurisdiction for a person committed to the Division of Juvenile Facilities prior to July 1, 2018.

(j) This section shall become inoperative on July 1, 2021, and, as of January 1, 2022, is repealed.

SEC. 24. Section 607 is added to the Welfare and Institutions Code, to read:

607. (a) The court may retain jurisdiction over a person who is found to be a ward or dependent child of the juvenile court until the ward or dependent child attains 21 years of age, except as provided in subdivisions (b), (c), and (d).

(b) The court may retain jurisdiction over a person who is found to be a person described in Section 602 by reason of the commission of an offense listed in subdivision (b) of Section 707, until that person attains 23 years of age, subject to the provisions of subdivision (c).

(c) The court may retain jurisdiction over a person who is found to be a person described in Section 602 by reason of the commission of an offense listed in subdivision (b) of Section 707 until that person attains 25 years of age if the person, at the time of adjudication of a crime or crimes, would, in criminal court, have faced an aggregate sentence of seven years or more.

(d) The court shall not discharge a person from its jurisdiction who has been committed to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Justice while the person remains under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Justice, including periods of extended control ordered pursuant to Section 1800.

(e) The court may retain jurisdiction over a person described in Section 602 by reason of the commission of an offense listed in subdivision (b) of Section 707, who has been confined in a state hospital or other appropriate public or private mental health facility pursuant to Section 702.3 until that person attains 25 years of age, unless the court that committed the person finds, after notice and hearing, that the person's sanity has been restored.

(f) The court may retain jurisdiction over a person while that person is the subject of a warrant for arrest issued pursuant to Section 663.

(g) Notwithstanding subdivisions (b) and (d), a person who is committed by the juvenile court to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Justice on or after July 1, 2012, but before July 1, 2018, and who is found to be a person described in Section 602 by reason of the commission of an offense listed in subdivision (b) of Section 707 shall be discharged upon the expiration of a two-year period of control, or when the person attains 23 years of age, whichever occurs later, unless an order for further detention has been made by the committing court pursuant to Article 6 (commencing with Section 1800) of Chapter 1 of Division 2.5. This subdivision does not apply to a person who is committed to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Justice, or to a person who is confined in a state hospital or other appropriate public or private mental health facility, by a court prior to July 1, 2012, pursuant to subdivisions (b) and (d).

(h) (1) Notwithstanding subdivision (f), a person who is committed by the juvenile court to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Facilities, on or after July 1, 2018, and who is found to be a person described in Section 602 by reason of the commission of an

offense listed in subdivision (c) of Section 290.008 of the Penal Code or subdivision (b) of Section 707 of this code, shall be discharged upon the expiration of a two-year period of control, or when the person attains 23 years of age, whichever occurs later, unless an order for further detention has been made by the committing court pursuant to Article 6 (commencing with Section 1800) of Chapter 1 of Division 2.5.

(2) A person who, at the time of adjudication of a crime or crimes, would, in criminal court, have faced an aggregate sentence of seven years or more, shall be discharged upon the expiration of a two-year period of control, or when the person attains 25 years of age, whichever occurs later, unless an order for further detention has been made by the committing court pursuant to Article 6 (commencing with Section 1800) of Chapter 1 of Division 2.5.

(3) This subdivision does not apply to a person who is committed to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Facilities, or to a person who is confined in a state hospital or other appropriate public or private mental health facility, by a court prior to July 1, 2018, as described in subdivision (f).

(i) The amendments to this section made by Chapter 342 of the Statutes of 2012 apply retroactively.

(j) This section does not change the period of juvenile court jurisdiction for a person committed to the Division of Juvenile Facilities prior to July 1, 2018.

(k) This section shall become operative July 1, 2021.

SEC. 25. Section 707.1 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

707.1. (a) If, pursuant to a transfer hearing, the minor's case is transferred from juvenile court to a court of criminal jurisdiction, the district attorney or other appropriate prosecuting officer may file an accusatory pleading against the minor in a court of criminal jurisdiction. The case shall proceed from that point according to the laws applicable to a criminal case. If a prosecution has been commenced in another court but has been suspended while juvenile court proceedings are being held, it shall be ordered that the proceedings upon that prosecution shall resume.

(b) A minor whose case is transferred to a court of criminal jurisdiction shall, upon the conclusion of the transfer hearing, be entitled to release on bail or on their own recognizance on the same circumstances, terms, and conditions as an adult alleged to have committed the same offense.

SEC. 26. Section 730 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

730. (a) When a minor is adjudged a ward of the court on the ground that they are a person described by Section 602, the court may order any of the types of treatment referred to in Section 727, and as an additional alternative, may commit the minor to a juvenile home, ranch, camp, or forestry camp. If there is no county juvenile home, ranch, camp, or forestry camp within the county, the court may commit the minor to the county juvenile hall.

(b) When a ward described in subdivision (a) is placed under the supervision of the probation officer or committed to the care, custody, and control of the probation officer, the court may make any and all reasonable orders for the conduct of the ward including the requirement that the ward go to work and earn money for the support of their dependents or to effect reparation and in either case that the ward keep an account of their earnings and report the same to the probation officer and apply these earnings as directed by the court. The court may impose and require any and all reasonable conditions that it may determine fitting and proper to the end that justice may be done and the reformation and rehabilitation of the ward enhanced.

(c) When a ward described in subdivision (a) is placed under the supervision of the probation officer or committed to the care, custody, and control of the probation officer, and is required as a condition of probation to participate in community service or graffiti cleanup, the court may impose a condition that if the minor unreasonably fails to attend or unreasonably leaves prior to completing the assigned daily hours of community service or graffiti cleanup, a law enforcement officer may take the minor into custody for the purpose of returning the minor to the site of the community service or graffiti cleanup.

(d) When a minor is adjudged or continued as a ward of the court on the ground that the minor is a person described by Section 602 by reason of the commission of rape, sodomy, oral copulation, or an act of sexual penetration specified in Section 289 of the Penal Code, the court shall order the minor to complete a sex offender treatment program, if the court determines, in consultation with the county probation officer, that suitable programs are available. In determining what type of treatment is appropriate, the court shall consider all of the following: the seriousness and circumstances of the offense, the vulnerability of the victim, the minor's criminal history and prior attempts at rehabilitation, the sophistication of the minor, the threat to public safety, the minor's likelihood of reoffending, and any other relevant information presented. If ordered by the court to complete a sex offender treatment program, the minor shall pay all or a portion of the reasonable costs of the sex offender treatment program after a determination is made of the ability of the minor to pay.

(e) This section shall remain in effect only until July 1, 2021, and as of that date is repealed.

SEC. 27. Section 730 is added to the Welfare and Institutions Code, to read:

730. (a) (1) When a minor is adjudged a ward of the court on the ground that they are a person described by Section 602, the court may order any of the types of treatment referred to in Section 727, and as an additional alternative, may commit the minor to a juvenile home, ranch, camp, or forestry camp. If there is no county juvenile home, ranch, camp, or forestry camp within the county, the court may commit the minor to the county juvenile hall. In addition, the court may also make any of the following orders:

(A) Order the ward to make restitution, to pay a fine up to two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) for deposit in the county treasury if the court finds that the minor has the financial ability to pay the fine, or to participate in uncompensated work programs.

(B) Commit the ward to a sheltered-care facility.

(C) Order that the ward and the ward's family or guardian participate in a program of professional counseling as arranged and directed by the probation officer as a condition of continued custody of the ward.

(2) A court shall not commit a juvenile to any juvenile facility for a period that exceeds the middle term of imprisonment that could be imposed upon an adult convicted of the same offense.

(b) When a ward described in subdivision (a) is placed under the supervision of the probation officer or committed to the care, custody, and control of the probation officer, the court may make any and all reasonable orders for the conduct of the ward including the requirement that the ward go to work and earn money for the support of the ward's dependents or to effect reparation and in either case that the ward keep an account of the ward's earnings and report the same to the probation officer and apply these earnings as directed by the court. The court may impose and require any and all reasonable conditions that it may determine fitting and proper to the end that justice may be done and the reformation and rehabilitation of the ward enhanced.

(c) When a ward described in subdivision (a) is placed under the supervision of the probation officer or committed to the care, custody, and control of the probation officer, and is required as a condition of probation to participate in community service or graffiti cleanup, the court may impose a condition that if the minor unreasonably fails to attend or unreasonably leaves prior to completing the assigned daily hours of community service or graffiti cleanup, a law enforcement officer may take the minor into custody for the purpose of returning the minor to the site of the community service or graffiti cleanup.

(d) When a minor is adjudged or continued as a ward of the court on the ground that the ward is a person described by Section 602 by reason of the commission of rape, sodomy, oral copulation, or an act of sexual penetration specified in Section 289 of the Penal Code, the court shall order the minor to complete a sex offender treatment program, if the court determines, in consultation with the county probation officer, that suitable programs are available. In determining what type of treatment is appropriate, the court shall consider all of the following: the seriousness and circumstances of the offense, the vulnerability of the victim, the minor's criminal history and prior attempts at rehabilitation, the sophistication of the minor, the threat to public safety, the minor's likelihood of reoffending, and any other relevant information presented. If ordered by the court to complete a sex offender treatment program, the minor shall pay all or a portion of the reasonable costs of the sex offender treatment program after a determination is made of the ability of the minor to pay.

(e) This section shall become operative July 1, 2021.

SEC. 28. Section 731 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

731. (a) If a minor is adjudged a ward of the court on the ground that the minor is a person described by Section 602, the court may order any of the types of treatment referred to in Sections 727 and 730 and, in addition, may do any of the following:

(1) Order the ward to make restitution, to pay a fine up to two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) for deposit in the county treasury if the court finds that the minor has the financial ability to pay the fine, or to participate in uncompensated work programs.

(2) Commit the ward to a sheltered-care facility.

(3) Order that the ward and the ward's family or guardian participate in a program of professional counseling as arranged and directed by the probation officer as a condition of continued custody of the ward.

(4) Commit the ward to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Facilities, if the ward has committed an offense described in subdivision (b) of Section 707 or subdivision (c) of Section 290.008 of the Penal Code, and is not otherwise ineligible for commitment to the division under Section 733.

(b) The Division of Juvenile Facilities shall notify the Department of Finance when a county recalls a ward pursuant to Section 731.1. The division shall provide the department with the date the ward was recalled and the number of months the ward has served in a state facility. The division shall provide this information in the format prescribed by the department and within the timeframes established by the department.

(c) A ward committed to the Division of Juvenile Justice shall not be confined in excess of the term of confinement set by the committing court. The court shall set a maximum term based upon the facts and circumstances of the matter or matters that brought or continued the ward under the jurisdiction of the court and as deemed appropriate to achieve rehabilitation. The court shall not commit a ward to the Division of Juvenile Justice for a period that exceeds the middle term of imprisonment that could be imposed upon an adult convicted of the same offense. This subdivision does not limit the power of the Board of Juvenile Hearings to discharge a ward committed to the Division of Juvenile Justice pursuant to Sections 1719 and 1769. Upon discharge, the committing court may retain jurisdiction of the ward pursuant to Section 607.1 and establish the conditions of supervision pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 1766.

(d) This section shall become inoperative on July 1, 2021, and, as of January 1, 2022, is repealed.

SEC. 29. Section 733.1 is added to the Welfare and Institutions Code, to read:

733.1. (a) Notwithstanding any other law, except as otherwise provided in this section, a ward of the juvenile court shall not be committed to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Justice on or after July 1, 2021.

(b) A court may commit a ward to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Justice as authorized in subdivision (c) of Section 736.5.

(c) Effective July 1, 2021, a person adjudged a ward of the court pursuant to Section 602, shall not be committed to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Justice, as long as allocations required by Section 1991 are authorized in statute and disbursed by September 1, 2021, and September 1 annually thereafter. To the extent that the allocations required by Section 1991 are not authorized in statute and disbursed annually thereafter, it is the intent of this section that wards adjudged wards of the court pursuant to Section 602 for an offense described in subdivision (b) of Section 707 of this code or subdivision (c) of Section 290.008 of the Penal Code may be committed to a state-funded facility pursuant to Sections 731, 733, and 734. For the purpose of determining the state's compliance with this subdivision, the presumption shall be that the state is meeting its commitment in Section 1991 if that section is not materially changed from the law in effect on the operative date of this section.

SEC. 30. Section 736.5 is added to the Welfare and Institutions Code, to read:

736.5. (a) It is the intent of the Legislature to close the Division of Juvenile Justice within the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, through shifting responsibility for all youth adjudged a ward of the court, commencing July 1, 2021, to county governments and providing annual funding for county governments to fulfill this new responsibility.

(b) Beginning July 1, 2021, a ward shall not be committed to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Justice, except as described in subdivision (c).

(c) Pending the final closure of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Justice, a court may commit a ward who is otherwise eligible to be committed under existing law and in whose case a motion to transfer the minor from juvenile court to a court of criminal jurisdiction was filed.

(d) All wards committed to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Justice prior to July 1, 2021 or pursuant to (c), shall remain within its custody until the ward is discharged, released or otherwise moved pursuant to law.

(e) It is the intent of the Legislature to establish a separate dispositional track for higher-need youth by March 1, 2021. The framework for consideration shall be the processes laid out in Section 30 of Senate Bill 823 as amended on August 24, 2020.

SEC. 31. Section 912 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

912. (a) A county from which a person is committed to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Facilities, shall pay to the state an annual rate of twenty-four thousand dollars (\$24,000) while the person remains in an institution under the direct supervision of the

division, or in an institution, boarding home, foster home, or other private or public institution in which the person is placed by the division, and cared for and supported at the expense of the division, as provided in this subdivision. This subdivision applies to a person who is committed to the division by a juvenile court on or after July 1, 2012.

The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Facilities, shall present to the county, not more frequently than monthly, a claim for the amount due to the state under this subdivision, which the county shall process and pay pursuant to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 29700) of Division 3 of Title 3 of the Government Code.

(b) A county from which a person is committed to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Facilities, on or after July 1, 2018, shall pay to the state an annual rate of twenty-four thousand dollars (\$24,000) for the time the person remains in an institution under the direct supervision of the division, or in an institution, boarding home, foster home, or other private or public institution in which the person is placed by the division, and cared for and supported at the expense of the division, as provided in this subdivision. A county shall not pay the annual rate of twenty-four thousand dollars (\$24,000) for a person who is 23 years of age or older. This subdivision applies to a person committed to the division by a juvenile court on or after July 1, 2018.

(c) A county from which a person is committed to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Justice, on or after July 1, 2021, shall pay to the state an annual rate of one-hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars (\$125,000) for the time the person remains in an institution under the direct supervision of the division, or in an institution, boarding home, foster home, or other private or public institution in which the person is placed by the division, and cared for and supported at the expense of the division, as provided in this subdivision. A county shall not pay the annual rate of one-hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars (\$125,000) for a person who is 23 years of age or older. This subdivision applies to a person committed to the division by a juvenile court on or after July 1, 2021.

(d) Consistent with Article 1 (commencing with Section 6024) of Chapter 5 of Title 7 of Part 3 of the Penal Code, the Board of State and Community Corrections shall collect and maintain available information and data about the movement of juvenile offenders committed by a juvenile court and placed in any institution, boarding home, foster home, or other private or public institution in which they are cared for, supervised, or both, by the division or the county while they are on parole, probation, or otherwise.

SEC. 32. Section 1703 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, as added by Section 56 of Chapter 25 of the Statutes of 2019, is repealed.

SEC. 33. Section 1703 is added to the Welfare and Institutions Code, to read:

1703. As used in this chapter the following terms have the following meanings:

(a) "Public offenses" means public offenses as that term is defined in the Penal Code.

(b) "Court" includes any official authorized to impose sentence for a public offense.

(c) "Youth Authority," "Authority," "authority," or "division" means the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Facilities.

(d) "Board" or "board" means the Board of Parole Hearings, until January 1, 2007, at which time "board" shall refer to the body created to hear juvenile parole matters under the jurisdiction of the Director of the Division of Juvenile Justice in the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation.

(e) The masculine pronoun includes the feminine.

SEC. 34. Section 1710 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, as added by Section 58 of Chapter 25 of the Statutes of 2019, is repealed.

SEC. 35. Section 1710 is added to the Welfare and Institutions Code, to read:

1710. (a) Any reference to the Department of the Youth Authority in this code or any other code refers to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Justice.

(b) The Legislature finds and declares the following:

(1) The purpose of the Division of Juvenile Justice within the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation is to protect society from the consequences of criminal activity by providing for the secure placement of youth, and to effectively and efficiently operate and manage facilities housing youthful offenders under the jurisdiction of the department, consistent with the purposes set forth in Section 1700.

(2) The purpose of the Division of Juvenile Programs within the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation is to provide comprehensive education, training, treatment, and rehabilitative services to youthful offenders under the jurisdiction of the department, that are designed to promote community restoration, family ties, and victim restoration, and to produce youth who become law-abiding and productive members of society, consistent with the purposes set forth in Section 202.

(3) The purpose of the Division of Juvenile Parole Operations within the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation is to monitor and supervise the reentry into society of youthful offenders under the jurisdiction of the department, and to promote the successful reintegration of youthful offenders into society, in order to reduce the rate of recidivism, thereby increasing public safety.

SEC. 36. Section 1711 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, as added by Section 60 of Chapter 25 of the Statutes of 2019, is repealed.

SEC. 37. Section 1711 is added to the Welfare and Institutions Code, to read:

1711. Any reference to the Director of the Youth Authority shall be to the Director of the Division of Juvenile Justice in the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, unless otherwise expressly provided.

SEC. 38. Section 1712 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, as added by Section 62 of Chapter 25 of the Statutes of 2019, is repealed.

SEC. 39. Section 1712 is added to the Welfare and Institutions Code, to read:

1712. (a) All powers, duties, and functions pertaining to the care and treatment of wards provided by any provision of law and not specifically and expressly assigned to the Juvenile Justice branch of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, or to the Board of Parole Hearings, shall be exercised and performed by the Secretary of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. The secretary shall be the appointing authority for all civil service positions of employment in the department. The secretary may delegate the powers and duties vested in the secretary by law, in accordance with Section 7.

(b) Commencing July 1, 2005, the secretary is authorized to make and enforce all rules appropriate to the proper accomplishment of the functions of the Division of Juvenile Facilities, Division of Juvenile Programs, and Division of Juvenile Parole Operations. The rules shall be promulgated and filed pursuant to Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code, and shall, to the extent practical, be stated in language that is easily understood by the general public.

(c) The secretary shall maintain, publish, and make available to the general public, a compendium of rules and regulations promulgated by the department pursuant to this section.

(d) The following exceptions to the procedures specified in this section shall apply to the department:

(1) The department may specify an effective date that is any time more than 30 days after the rule or regulation is filed with the Secretary of State; provided that no less than 20 days prior to that effective date, copies of the rule or regulation shall be posted in conspicuous places throughout each institution and shall be mailed to all persons or organizations who request them.

(2) The department may rely upon a summary of the information compiled by a hearing officer; provided that the summary and the testimony taken regarding the proposed action shall be retained as part of the public record for at least one year after the adoption, amendment, or repeal.

SEC. 40. Section 1714 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, as added by Section 64 of Chapter 25 of the Statutes of 2019, is repealed.

SEC. 41. Section 1714 is added to the Welfare and Institutions Code, to read:

1714. The Secretary of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation may transfer persons confined in one institution or facility of the Division of Juvenile Justice to another. Proximity to family shall be one consideration in placement.

SEC. 42. Section 1731.5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, as added by Section 66 of Chapter 25 of the Statutes of 2019, is repealed.

SEC. 43. Section 1731.5 is added to the Welfare and Institutions Code, to read:

1731.5. (a) After certification to the Governor as provided in this article, a court may commit to the Division of Juvenile Justice any person who meets all of the following:

(1) Is convicted of an offense described in subdivision (b) of Section 707 or subdivision (c) of Section 290.008 of the Penal Code.

(2) Is found to be less than 21 years of age at the time of apprehension.

(3) Is not sentenced to death, imprisonment for life, with or without the possibility of parole, whether or not pursuant to Section 190 of the Penal Code, imprisonment for 90 days or less, or the payment of a fine, or after having been directed to pay a fine, defaults in the payment thereof, and is subject to imprisonment for more than 90 days under the judgment.

(4) Is not granted probation, or was granted probation and that probation is revoked and terminated.

(b) The Division of Juvenile Justice shall accept a person committed to it pursuant to this article if it believes that the person can be materially benefited by its reformatory and educational discipline, and if it has adequate facilities to provide that care.

(c) A person under 18 years of age who is not committed to the division pursuant to this section may be transferred to the division by the Secretary of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation with the approval of the Director of the Division of Juvenile Justice. In sentencing a person under 18 years of age, the court may order that the person be transferred to the custody of the Division of Juvenile Justice pursuant to this subdivision. If the court makes this order and the division fails to accept custody of the person, the person shall be returned to court for resentencing. The transfer shall be solely for the purposes of housing the inmate, allowing participation in the programs available at the institution by the inmate, and allowing division parole supervision of the inmate, who, in all other aspects shall be deemed to be committed to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and shall remain subject to the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and the Board of Parole Hearings. Notwithstanding subdivision (b) of Section 2900 of the Penal Code, the secretary, with the concurrence of the director, may designate a facility under the jurisdiction of the director as a place of reception for a person described in this subdivision. The director has the same powers with respect to an inmate transferred pursuant to this subdivision as if the inmate had been committed or transferred to the Division of Juvenile Justice either under the Arnold-Kennick Juvenile Court Law or subdivision (a). The duration of the transfer shall extend until any of the following occurs:

(1) The director orders the inmate returned to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation.

(2) The inmate is ordered discharged by the Board of Parole Hearings.

(3) The inmate reaches 18 years of age. However, if the inmate's period of incarceration would be completed on or before the inmate's 25th birthday, the director may continue to house the inmate until the period of incarceration is completed.

(d) The amendments to subdivision (c), as that subdivision reads on July 1, 2018, made by the act adding this subdivision, apply retroactively.

SEC. 44. Section 1752.2 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, as added by Section 70 of Chapter 25 of the Statutes of 2019, is repealed.

SEC. 45. Section 1752.2 is added to the Welfare and Institutions Code, to read:

1752.2. (a) The Division of Juvenile Justice, in partnership with the California Conservation Corps and participating certified local conservation corps, shall develop and establish a precorps transitional training program within the Division of Juvenile Justice. This program shall operate within a facility identified by the Division of Juvenile Justice, with partnering state and local conservation corps responsible for program content, delivery, and administration. This program shall provide participating Division of Juvenile Justice corps members with a training and development program to approximate the experience of serving in a conservation corps, and include opportunities for skill building, job readiness training, community service, and conservation activities. Training shall include, but is not limited to, transferable professional skills known as “soft skills,” social emotional learning, transitional life skills, and conservation jobs skills. Division of Juvenile Justice participants who successfully complete program curriculum shall qualify for a paid full-time placement within a local community corps program, and may be considered for a placement in the California Conservation Corps. This program shall be considered for expansion to additional Division of Juvenile Justice facilities if effective at reducing recidivism among participants.

(b) The Division of Juvenile Justice and the California Conservation Corps shall enter into an interagency agreement to implement this section. The agreement shall include input from participating certified local conservation corps.

SEC. 46. Section 1762 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, as added by Section 4 of Chapter 857 of the Statutes of 2019, is repealed.

SEC. 47. Section 1762 is added to the Welfare and Institutions Code, to read:

1762. (a) It is the intent of the Legislature that youth with a high school diploma or California high school equivalency certificate who are detained in, or committed to, a Division of Juvenile Justice facility shall have access to rigorous postsecondary academic and career technical education programs that fulfill the requirements for transfer to the University of California and the California State University and prepare them for career entry, respectively.

(b) (1) The Division of Juvenile Justice shall, to the extent feasible using available resources, ensure that youth with a high school diploma or California high school equivalency certificate who are detained in, or committed to, a Division of Juvenile Justice facility have access to, and can choose to participate in, public postsecondary academic and career technical courses and programs offered online, and for which they are eligible based on eligibility criteria and course schedules of the public postsecondary

education campus providing the course or program. The division is also encouraged to develop other educational partnerships with local public postsecondary campuses, as is feasible, to provide programs on campus and onsite at the Division of Juvenile Justice facility.

(2) These programs shall be considered part of the current responsibilities of the Division of Juvenile Justice to provide and coordinate services for youth that enable the youth to be law-abiding and productive members of their families and communities.

(c) For purposes of this section, "youth" means any person detained in, or committed to, a Division of Juvenile Justice facility.

(d) This section does not preclude youth who have not yet completed their high school graduation requirements from concurrently participating in postsecondary academic and career technical education programs.

SEC. 48. Section 1955.2 is added to the Welfare and Institutions Code, to read:

1955.2. Notwithstanding subdivision (c) of Section 1731.5, when an individual under 18 years of age is convicted of an offense in superior court on or after July 1, 2021, and sentenced to state prison, that individual shall remain in a county juvenile facility until the individual reaches 18 years of age and may be transferred to state prison. The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation shall pay a daily rate of six hundred fourteen dollars and forty-four cents (\$616.44) to a county for the number of days a qualifying individual is in a local juvenile facility. This section only applies once an individual has been convicted and is under 18 years of age. This section does not require the county of conviction to enter into a contract with the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation for the care and custody of the individuals described in this section.

SEC. 49. Chapter 1.7 (commencing with Section 1990) is added to Division 2.5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, to read:

CHAPTER 1.7. JUVENILE JUSTICE REALIGNMENT BLOCK GRANT

1990. (a) The Juvenile Justice Realignment Block Grant program is hereby established for the purpose of providing county based custody, care, and supervision of youth who are realigned from the state Division of Juvenile Justice or who were otherwise eligible for commitment to the Division of Juvenile Justice prior to its closure.

(b) The realignment target population for the grant program shall be defined as youth who were eligible for commitment to the Division of Juvenile Justice prior to its closure, and shall further be defined as persons who are adjudicated to be a ward of the juvenile court based on an offense described in subdivision (b) of Section 707 or on offense described in Section 290.008 of the Penal Code.

1991. (a) Commencing with the 2021-22 fiscal year, and annually thereafter, there shall be an allocation to the county for use by the county to provide appropriate rehabilitative housing and supervision services for

the population specified in subdivision (b) of Section 1990. In making allocations, the Board of Supervisors shall consider the plan required in Section 1995. Any entity receiving a direct allocation of funding from the Board of Supervisors under this section for any secure residential placement for court ordered detention will be subject to existing regulations. A local public agency that has primary responsibility for prosecuting or making arrests or detentions shall not provide rehabilitative and supervision services for the population specified in subdivision (b) of Section 1990 or receive funding pursuant to this section:

(1) For the 2021-22 fiscal year, thirty-nine million nine hundred forty-nine thousand dollars (\$39,949,000) shall be appropriated from the General Fund to provide appropriate rehabilitative and supervision services for the population specified in subdivision (b) of Section 1990 based on a projected average daily population of 177.6 wards. The by-county distribution shall be based on 30 percent of the per-county percentage of the average number of wards committed to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Justice, as of December 31, 2018, June 30, 2019, and December 31, 2019, 50 percent of the by-county distribution of juveniles adjudicated for certain violent and serious felony crime categories per 2018 Juvenile Court and Probation Statistical System data, updated annually based on the most recently available data, and 20 percent of the by-county distribution of all individuals between 10 and 17 years of age, inclusive, from the preceding calendar year.

(2) For the 2022-23 fiscal year, one hundred eighteen million three hundred thirty-nine thousand dollars (\$118,339,000) shall be appropriated from the General Fund to provide appropriate rehabilitative and supervision services for the population specified in subdivision (b) of Section 1990. The by-county distribution is based the per-county percentage referenced in paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) and a projected average daily population of 526 wards.

(3) For the 2023-24 fiscal year, one hundred ninety two million thirty-seven thousand dollars (\$192,037,000) shall be appropriated from the General Fund to provide appropriate rehabilitative and supervision services for the population specified in subdivision (b) Section 1990. The by-county distribution is based the per-county percentage referenced in paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) and a projected average daily population of 853.5 wards.

(4) For the 2024-25 fiscal year and each year thereafter, two hundred eight million eight hundred thousand dollars (\$208,800,000) shall be appropriated from the General Fund to provide appropriate rehabilitative and supervision services for the population specified in subdivision (b) of Section 1990 based on a projected average daily population of 928 wards. The Governor and the Legislature shall work with stakeholders to establish a distribution methodology for the funding in this paragraph by January 10, 2024, and ongoing that improves outcomes for this population.

(5) The Department of Finance shall increase to no more than two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) the award amount for any county whose

allocation as calculated pursuant to paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4) totals less than two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000). The appropriation in paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4) shall be increased by the amount(s) needed to bring each counties allocation to \$250,000.

(b) Commencing with the 2024-25 fiscal year, the allocations determined by paragraphs (4) and (5) of subdivision (a) and shall be adjusted annually by a rate commensurate with any applicable growth in the Juvenile Justice Growth Special Account in the prior fiscal year. Each year this growth shall become additive to the next year's base allocation.

(c) By September 1, 2021, and each September 1 annually thereafter, the Department of Finance shall allocate the amount calculated in paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5) of subdivision (a) from the General Fund and provide a schedule for the allocation of funds among counties to the State Controller. The State Controller shall allocate these funds in monthly installments according to the same schedule for allocations from the Youthful Offender Block Grant Special Account.

1995. (a) To be eligible for funding described in Section 1991, a county shall create a subcommittee of the multiagency juvenile justice coordinating council, as described in Section 749.22, to develop a plan describing the facilities, programs, placements, services, supervision and reentry strategies that are needed to provide appropriate rehabilitation and supervision services for the population described in subdivision (b) of Section 1990.

(b) The subcommittee shall be composed of the chief probation officer, as chair, and one representative each from the district attorney's office, the public defender's office, the department of social services, the department of mental health, the county office of education or a school district, and a representative from the court. The subcommittee shall also include no fewer than three community members who shall be defined as individuals who have experience providing community-based youth services, youth justice advocates with expertise and knowledge of the juvenile justice system, or have been directly involved in the juvenile justice system.

(c) The plan described in subdivision (a) shall include all of the following elements:

(1) A description of the realignment target population in the county that is to be supported or served by allocations from the block grant program, including the numbers of youth served, disaggregated by factors including their ages, offense and offense histories, gender, race or ethnicity, and other characteristics, and by the programs, placements, or facilities to which they are referred.

(2) A description of the facilities, programs, placements, services and service providers, supervision, and other responses that will be provided to the target population.

(3) A description of how grant funds will be applied to address each of the following areas of need or development for realigned youth:

(A) Mental health, sex offender treatment, or related behavioral or trauma-based needs.

(B) Support programs or services that promote the healthy adolescent development.

(C) Family engagement in programs.

(D) Reentry, including planning and linkages to support employment, housing, and continuing education.

(E) Evidence-based, promising, trauma-informed, and culturally responsive.

(F) Whether and how the plan will include services or programs for realigned youth that are provided by nongovernmental or community-based providers.

(4) A detailed facility plan indicating which facilities will be used to house or confine realigned youth at varying levels of offense severity and treatment need, and improvements to accommodate long-term commitments. This element of the plan shall also include information on how the facilities will ensure the safety and protection of youth having different ages, genders, special needs, and other relevant characteristics.

(5) A description of how the plan will incentivize or facilitate the retention of realigned youth within the jurisdiction and rehabilitative foundation of the juvenile justice system in lieu of transfers of realigned youth into the adult criminal justice system.

(6) A description of any regional agreements or arrangements to be supported by the block grant allocation pursuant to this chapter.

(7) A description of how data will be collected on the youth served and outcomes for youth served by the block grant program, including a description the outcome measures that will be utilized to measure or determine the results of programs and interventions supported by block grant funds.

(e) In order to receive 2022-2023 funding pursuant to Section 1991, a plan shall be filed with the Office of Youth and Community Restoration by January 1, 2022. In order to continue receiving funding, the subcommittee shall convene to consider the plan every third year, but at a minimum submit the most recent plan regardless of changes. The plan shall be submitted to the Office of Youth and Community Restoration by May 1 of each year.

(f) The Office of Youth and Community Restoration shall review the plan to ensure that the plan contains the all elements described in this section and may return the plan to the county for revision as necessary prior to final acceptance of the plan.

(g) The Office of Youth and Community Restoration shall prepare and make available to the public on its internet website a summary and a copy of the annual county plans submitted pursuant to this section.

SEC. 50. Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 2200) is added to Division 2.5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, to read:

CHAPTER 4. OFFICE OF YOUTH AND COMMUNITY RESTORATION

2200. (a) Commencing July 1, 2021, there is in the California Health and Human Services Agency the Office of Youth and Community Restoration.

(b) The office's mission is to promote trauma responsive, culturally informed services for youth involved in the juvenile justice system that support the youths' successful transition into adulthood and help them become responsible, thriving, and engaged members of their communities.

(c) The office shall have the following responsibility and authority:

(1) Once data becomes available as a result of the plan developed to Section 13015 of the Penal Code, develop a report on youth outcomes in the juvenile justice system.

(2) Identify policy recommendations for improved outcomes and integrated programs and services to best support delinquent youth.

(3) Identify and disseminate best practices to help inform rehabilitative and restorative youth practices, including education, diversion, re-entry, religious and victims' services.

(4) Provide technical assistance as requested to develop and expand local youth diversion opportunities to meet the varied needs of the delinquent youth population, including but not limited to sex offender, substance abuse, and mental health treatment.

(5) Report annually on the work of the Office of Youth and Community Restoration.

(d) The office shall have an ombudsman that has the authority to do all of the following:

(1) Investigate complaints from youth, families, staff, and others about harmful conditions or practices, violations of laws and regulations governing facilities, and circumstances presenting an emergency situation.

(2) Decide, in its discretion, whether to investigate a complaint, or refer complaints to another body for investigation.

(3) Resolve complaints when possible, collaborating with facility administrators and staff to develop resolutions that may include training.

(4) Publish and provide regular reports to the Legislature about complaints received and subsequent findings and actions taken. The report shall comply with all confidentiality laws.

(e) The Office of Youth and Community Restoration shall evaluate the efficacy of local programs being utilized for realigned youth. No later than July 1, 2025, the office shall report its findings to the Governor and the legislature.

(f) Juvenile grants shall not be awarded by the Board of State and Community Corrections without the concurrence of the office. All juvenile justice grant administration functions in the Board of State and Community Corrections shall be moved to the office no later than January 1, 2025.

2201. (a) Until July 1, 2023, the committee established pursuant to Section 12824 of the Government Code shall be responsible for advising and providing recommendations related to policies, programs, and

approaches that improve youth outcomes, reduce youth detention, and reduce recidivism for the population in subdivision (b) of Section 1990.

(b) The committee established pursuant to Section 12824 of the Government Code shall work directly with the Office of Youth and Community Restoration, the Division of Juvenile Justice, and shall be staffed by the California Health and Human Services Agency.

SEC. 51. Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 2250) is added to Division 2.5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, to read:

CHAPTER 5. REGIONAL YOUTH PROGRAMS AND FACILITIES GRANT PROGRAM

2250. (a) Nine million six hundred thousand dollars (\$9,600,000) is hereby appropriated from the General Fund to the Youth Programs and Facilities Grant Program, which shall be administered by the Board of State and Community Corrections, to award one-time grants, to counties for the purpose of providing resources for infrastructure related needs and improvements to assist counties in the development of a local continuum of care.

(b) Each entity receiving a grant from the Youth Programs and Facilities Grant Program shall submit a detailed report to the office with the following information:

- (1) An accounting of expenditures.
- (2) A description of the physical and system enhancements made.
- (3) How many regional placement beds were supported with the funding.
- (4) What proportion of the regional placement beds were contracted to other counties and which counties.

(c) A local public agency that has responsibility for making arrests and detaining suspects as its primary responsibility, or which is responsible for prosecutions, is ineligible to apply for this grant.

(d) Funds from the Youth Programs and Facilities Grant Program shall not be used by counties to enter into contracts with private entities whose primary business is the custodial confinement of adults or youth in a prison or prison-like setting.

(e) (1) The Board of State and Community Corrections shall complete and submit, no later than October 1, 2024, a report to the budget and public safety policy committees of the Legislature describing the expenditures of the Youth Programs and Facilities Grant Program, including, but not limited to, recipients and award amounts, how funding was spent, how many regional placements were supported and a detailed description of the counties that contracted to utilize the regional facility beds. The report shall also be made available to the public on the board's internet website.

(2) The report required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in compliance with Section 9795 of the Government Code.

(f) Any costs incurred by the office in connection with the development or administration of the grant program shall be deducted from the amount

appropriated before awarding any grants, not to exceed five percent of the amount appropriated.

(g) This chapter shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2026, and as of that date is repealed.

SEC. 52. If the Commission on State Mandates determines that this act contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement to local agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

SEC. 53. This act is a bill providing for appropriations related to the Budget Bill within the meaning of subdivision (e) of Section 12 of Article IV of the California Constitution, has been identified as related to the budget in the Budget Bill, and shall take effect immediately.

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