

**Notice and Call
of a
Special Meeting
of the
Orange County Community Corrections Partnership**

A Special Meeting of the Orange County Community Corrections Partnership will convene on Thursday, February 27, 2020, at 2:00 p.m., in Training Room 5, 1001 Grand Ave., Santa Ana, California.

The items of business to be conducted at this meeting are:

As outlined on attached agenda

Opportunity will be provided, before or during the consideration of each item of business, for members of the public to directly address the Partnership regarding that business.

/s/

STEVE SENTMAN

Chair

AGENDA

SPECIAL MEETING ORANGE COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP

Thursday, February 27, 2020, 2:00 P.M.



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

STEVE SENTMAN, Chair
Chief Probation Officer

TOM DARÉ
Chief of Police, Garden Grove

SHARON PETROSINO
Public Defender

DON BARNES
Sheriff-Coroner

JEFF NAGEL
Health Care Agency

TODD SPITZER
District Attorney

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

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

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

AGENDA

ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS: (Items 1 - 9)

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

1. Welcome and Introductions
2. Discussion and approval of project to be funded with FY 2020-21 and FY 2021-22 Public Safety Realignment: Enhancing Quality and Access to Collaborative Treatment Court Programs data (Courts - \$533, 853)
3. Discussion and approval of FY 2020-21 proposed AB 109 funding allocation
4. Discussion of status of UCI study and provide direction to staff
5. Receive and file 2019 BSCC survey
6. Receive and file Quarterly Report for October – December 2019
7. Receive and file 2011 Public Safety Annual Report, FY 2018-19
8. Discussion of revised bylaws
9. Realignment Updates:
 - CCP Coordinator
 - Probation
 - Sheriff
 - District Attorney
 - Public Defender
 - Courts
 - Health Care/Mental Health
 - Local Law Enforcement
 - Board of Supervisors
 - Social Services
 - OC Community Resources
 - OC Department of Education
 - Community-Based Organization (Representative)
 - Waymakers (Victims Representative)

PUBLIC & PARTNERSHIP COMMENTS:

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

PUBLIC COMMENTS:

PARTNERSHIP COMMENTS:

ADJOURNMENT

NEXT MEETING:

April 23, 2020 Regular Meeting, 2:00 P.M.

AGENDA – ORANGE COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP, February 27, 2020

AB109 Working Group – January 2020 Projects for AB109 Funding Consideration

- Funding Available**

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

Project	Request FY19/20	Request Future Years	Anticipated Set Aside	CCP Planning / BSCC Survey
Carryover from FY 18/19			440,705	
Approved Use of Funds			4,448,900	1,397,044
CCP Coordinator				(160,000)
UCI Study				(548,602)
Substance Use Beds for Reentry Population	500,000	1,000,000	(500,000)	
NADCP Annual Conference	36,000			(36,000)
Evaluation of Recidivism Reduction Advisors	30,000			(30,000)
Standardizing Policy and Procedures Manuals	14,000		(14,000)	
Collaborative Court Training Day Speaker	5,000			(5,000)
AB109 Task Force	310,422		(310,442)	
Reentry Services *	4,000,000		(3,969,183)	
Research & Planning	100,000			(100,000)
Probation Officer for AB109 Task Force	95,980		(95,980)	
Subtotal	5,091,402	1,000,000	(0)	517,442
Proposed Projects				
Collaborative Treatment Court Programs Data		533,853		
Projected Ending Balance	5,091,402	1,533,853	(0)	517,442

*Reentry Services adjusted to amount remaining

- Enhancing Quality and Access to Collaborative Treatment Court Programs Data**
Not recommended by AB109 Sub-Group on 1/7/2020. Sub-Group recommends the Superior Court pursue other funding sources to complete the project.

Funding is requested to support the costs for one limited-term Data Analyst II and one limited-term Program Coordinator Specialist, who will be dedicated to performing data collection, analysis, and reporting for the Collaborative Treatment Court programs over the next two fiscal years. The Collaborative Treatment Court programs are specialized court tracks that integrate treatment and social services, strict oversight accountability, a team approach to decision-making, and frequent interaction between the judicial officer and participants.

The requested amount is for the next two fiscal years starting FY 2020/21 of \$265,758 (Year 1) and FY 2021/22 of \$268,095 (Year 2) for a total of \$533,853.

2011 Public Safety Realignment (AB 109)
FY 2020-21 CEO Recommended Budget for Discussion and Approval

ITEM #3 ATTACHMENT 1

Department	Description of Services - Direct	FY 2020-21 Dept Requested	FY 2020-21 CEO Recommended Budget
Sheriff	Housing AB109 inmates: FY 18-19 Avg AB109 Pop (762) x Daily Bed Rate (\$142.41) @ the following County facilities:		
	Men's Central	9,231,184	9,231,184
	Theo Lacy	31,176,602	31,176,602
	Women's Central	2,375,308	2,375,308
Probation	Intake Release Center	8,454,111	8,454,111
	AB109 Field Supervision	16,337,666	16,337,666
	Adult Court Services	5,641,231	1,043,755
HCA (In/Post Custody)	Correctional Health Services	14,868,104	14,868,104
	Behavioral Health Services	4,795,827	4,795,827
District Attorney	AB109 direct services	754,058	754,058
Public Defender	Courts: Adult Drug, Assisted Intervention, DUI, Homeless Outreach, Juvenile Recovery, Military Division, Opportunity/Recovery, Truancy, Veterans, Whatever it Takes; Mandatory Supervision	1,552,037	1,552,037
		1,865,198	1,865,198
Local Law Enforcement	Allocation of 2%		
Total Direct AB109 Requests		97,051,326	92,453,850

Department	Description of Services - Indirect	FY 2020-21 Dept Requested	FY 2020-21 CEO Recommended Budget
District Attorney	AB109 indirect cost @ 10%	65,406	
	AB109 Task Force indirect cost @ 10%	211,850	
Public Defender	Administrative Time (14%)	80,593	
Total Indirect AB109 Requests		357,849	-

Department	Description of Services - Pilot Projects	FY 2020-21 Dept Requested	FY 2020-21 CEO Recommended Budget
Probation	AB109 Task Force: 1 Deputy Probation Officer	166,188	166,188
District Attorney	AB109 Task Force (CCP approved 7/25/19): 2 Investigators and 1 Research Analyst III	572,045	572,045
Public Defender	Social Worker II for remainder of FY 20-21 beyond 11/30/2020	67,796	67,796
Total Pilot Projects Requests		806,029	806,029

Department	Description of Services - Expansion Projects	FY 2020-21 Dept Requested	FY 2020-21 CEO Recommended Budget
District Attorney	AB109 Task Force: 1 Supervising Investigator, 4 Investigators, and 1 Investigative Assistant	1,597,092	
Total Expansion Projects Requests		1,597,092	-

Department	FY 18-19 (Actuals)	FY 19-20 (Estimate)	Total	Total
			FY 2020-21 Dept Requested	FY 2020-21 CEO Recommended Budget
Sheriff	47,596,184	47,772,467	51,237,205	51,237,205
Probation	18,333,345	18,333,345	22,145,085	17,547,609
HCA (In/Post Custody)	18,068,922	18,333,345	19,663,931	19,663,931
District Attorney	881,411	969,552	3,200,451	1,326,103
Public Defender (1)	881,411	969,552	1,700,426	1,619,833
Local Law Enforcement (2)	1,762,822	1,762,822	1,865,198	1,865,198
TOTAL AB109 FUNDING REQUESTS		87,524,095	99,812,296	93,259,879

ESTIMATED AB109 FUNDING AVAILABLE	93,259,879	93,259,879
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Variance Between Options & Available Funding (Over)/Under	(6,552,417)	-
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Department	FY 18-19 (Actuals)	FY 19-20 (Actuals)	FY 2020-21 Dept Requested	FY 2020-21 CEO Recommended Budget
Reentry Services/CCP Approved Projects (3)	440,705	4,448,900	7,479,463	7,479,463

Notes:

- (1) PD Social Workers: Funding of \$103,816 for FY 20-21 (up to Nov 30, 2020) was previously set aside; amount is deducted from PD's request for FY 20-21 (\$171,612 - 103,816 = \$67,796 total request for FY 20-21).
- (2) Amount requested for Local Law Enforcement is set at 2% of the estimated AB109 funding.
- (3) Assumes entire growth amounts are being allocated for CCP Approved Projects.

**2011 Public Safety Realignment
FY 2020-21 LLE Allocation**

Funds are distributed as an annual allocation based on the percentages of the Reported Offenders in Orange County. Funds are disbursed quarterly and an annual certification is received from each local law enforcement entity on how the funds were utilized.

City/Agency	Reported Offenders	Adjusted %	Allocation
OCSD Contract Cities	144	10.88%	202,934
Anaheim	246	18.58%	346,554
Brea	6	0.45%	8,393
Buena Park	31	2.34%	43,646
Costa Mesa	39	2.95%	55,023
Cypress	8	0.60%	11,191
Fountain Valley	17	1.28%	23,875
Fullerton	73	5.51%	102,772
Garden Grove	121	9.14%	170,479
Huntington Beach	58	4.38%	81,696
Irvine	18	1.36%	25,367
La Habra	26	1.96%	36,558
La Palma	4	0.30%	5,596
Laguna Beach	9	0.68%	12,683
Los Alamitos	3	0.23%	4,290
Newport Beach	16	1.21%	22,569
Orange	52	3.93%	73,302
Placentia	19	1.44%	26,859
Santa Ana	371	28.02%	522,628
Seal Beach	2	0.15%	2,798
Tustin	23	1.74%	32,454
Westminster	38	2.87%	53,531
Total	1,324	100.00%	1,865,198

Source: Information on the number of Reported Offenders is based on the number of PCS Releases from Prison on active supervision as of 12/31/2019 as reported by the OC Probation on the PCS Monthly Stats from January - December 2019.

**AB 109 Local Law Enforcement (LLE) Annual Certification
FY 2018-19 Summary**

City/Agency	Indirect AB 109 services?	Utilization of Funds
OCSD Contract Cities	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	NO	The majority of the funding was spent on overtime for PCS operations. Year to date, we have conducted over 60 PCS sweeps, search warrants, and surveillance operations. As a result, we have arrested approximately 40 PCS offenders for violations and/or new offenses. We purchased two (2) trackers and a pair of binoculars to assist with surveillance of PCS offenders. PCS funds were also used for training courses to maintain and enhance our ability to track and monitor PCS offenders. We did not use funding for indirect costs or to contract services provided by a CBO. The majority of the funds were used for overtime and the above mentioned purchases.
Brea	NO	1. Purchased covert surveillance trailer and related equipment for crime suppression (\$4,944.34 Surveillance Trailer, \$104.19 Tow Hitches, and \$1,110.02 Laptop). 2. Purchased disposable cell phone related to a criminal investigation involving a PRCS Subject (\$47.84). 3. Purchased a desktop computer for the Cellebrite Cell Phone Forensics Program (\$2,657.38). Total: \$8,863.77
Buena Park	NO	The Buena Park Police Department used funds from the 2011 Public Safety Realignment (AB 109) program to pay overtime to personnel exclusively for PRCS compliance checks and investigations involving persons on probation.
Costa Mesa	NO	Funds received from AB 109 were and will be used to purchase equipment, software and supplement overtime expenses to support our daily public safety efforts.
Cypress	NO	Cypress PD used these funds for overtime salaries that enabled our personnel to conduct a series of probation compliance checks, probation search operations, monitoring of probationers residing in this city, and joint probation compliance checks/searches with regional law enforcement partners throughout Orange County.
Fountain Valley	NO	The Patrol and Investigation Divisions frequently conducts high-risk operations related to AB 109 enforcement. AB 109 funds were used by the Department to purchase ballistic protective shield and entry tools for a total of \$5,790.19. The Department did not have funding allocated for the equipment. All remaining AB 109 funds for the FY 18-19 were made available for use during FY 19-20.
Fullerton	NO	The AB 109 Public Safety Realignment funds were wholly used to help offset the difference between the Police Department annual overtime budget and actual overtime costs.
Garden Grove	NO	During the year, the Garden Grove Police Career Criminal Apprehension Team (CCAT) is 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 six-person teams that target 16-20 locations for compliance checks, address verifications and arrest warrant service. For FY 2018-19, AB 109 funds were expended solely for overtime expense related to AB 109 compliance and enforcement.
Huntington Beach	NO	AB 109 funds continue to support the Automated License Plate Reader (ALPR) program by paying for the equipment and annual database subscription. We are also using the funds to partially support a Sergeant which was added to the Orange County Regional Narcotics Suppression Program (OC RNSP).

**AB 109 Local Law Enforcement (LLE) Annual Certification
FY 2018-19 Summary**

City/Agency	Indirect AB 109 services?	Utilization of Funds
Irvine	NO	AB 109 funds were used to send our Special Investigations Sergeant and Officers to training at the Southern California Gang Conference in San Diego from May 18 to May 31, 2019.
La Habra	NO	From October 1, 2018, to September 30, 2019, the La Habra Police Department expended 370-man hours focusing on weekly compliance checks, bi-weekly outreach efforts for those that are homeless and two pre-planned sweeps focusing on probationers and parolees that were not in compliance. As a result, \$28,875 were spent. The bi-weekly outreach resulted in 65 homeless individuals moved from the street to temporary housing (26 of which were on current probation and/or parole). Weekly compliance checks of probationers and parolees that reside at addresses in La Habra or have ties to local criminal organizations in La Habra as well as the pre-planned sweeps resulted in arrests for probation and/or parole violations along with fresh charges for new crimes ranging from possession of stolen property crimes, drug crimes to weapons charges.
La Palma	NO	Funds were used to supplement the Detective Bureau's overtime costs associated with the investigation and management of cases involving AB 109 subjects.
Laguna Beach	NO	AB 109 funding continues to be utilized by our organization to help fund Bair Analytics Mapping/Crime Analysis Software which provides us a systematic approach to monitoring activities of potential offenders and Nixie 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 \$5,288 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	NO	These funds are utilized to pay overtime costs associated with additional probation and parole compliance checks, registrant compliance checks, and sweeps with regional public safety partners to provide additional supervision of these populations and identify potential violations.
Newport Beach	NO	These funds were expensed to the General Fund to off-set expenditures used for public safety overtime for investigations and PRCS checks.
Orange	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	NO	The funds were used towards the salary of the agency's Crime Analyst.
Santa Ana	NO	The FY 2018-19 AB 109 allocation was used to employ an AB 109 Police Officer in the Santa Ana Police Department. The FY 2018-19 allocation was also used for Police Officer overtime in the Crimes Against Persons section of the Santa Ana Police Department.
Seal Beach	NO	The funds used for FY 2018-19 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 school, 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.

**AB 109 Local Law Enforcement (LLE) Annual Certification
FY 2018-19 Summary**

City/Agency	Indirect AB 109 services?	Utilization of Funds
Tustin	NO	The Tustin Police Department utilized FY 2018-19 AB 109 funds towards the purchase of an Armored Rescue Vehicle. The vehicle will provide a safe option for deployment during emergency situations which requires swift response, and protection of the lives of police officers and the community. The vehicle will provide the ability to ingress/egress into high threat areas for hostage and officer rescue during active shooter incidents, and provide our officers and citizens an increased safety barrier against threats made to take human life.
Westminster	NO	Conducted Probation/AB 109 sweeps utilizing the Probation Department to conduct routine compliance checks. Our agency worked closely with P/O Dawn McNeil. Also conducted joint operations with subjects suspected in criminal activity who were on AB 109 probation.

FY 2019-20 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

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 section (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.

Survey

This survey was designed by the BSCC in consultation with the Department of Finance to assist counties with reporting requirements. Counties completing the required portions of the survey will have met the report requirement. Counties that complete the survey are compensated.

The Budget Act of 2019 (AB 74, Chapter 23) appropriates \$7,950,000 to counties as follows:

Counties are eligible to receive funding if they submit a report to the Board of State and Community Corrections by December 15, 2019, that provides information about the actual implementation of the 2018-19 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 2019-20 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.

Funding

Funds will be distributed by January 31, 2020 to counties that comply with all survey requirements as follows:

(1) \$100,000 to each county with a population of 0 to 200,000, inclusive, (2) \$150,000 to each county with a population of 200,001 to 749,999, inclusive, and (3) \$200,000 to each county with a population of 750,000 and above. Allocations will be determined based on the most recent county population data published by the Department of Finance.

Survey Distribution

This survey has been distributed electronically to each Chief Probation Officer as CCP Chair. Each CCP Chair is encouraged to share the survey with CCP members prior to

completion and submission. Responses should represent the collective views of the CCP and not a single agency or individual.

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 2018-19 Public Safety Realignment Funding; and
Section 5: FY 2019-20 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."

NOTE: To produce a more comprehensive report on the implementation of realignment, we are asking for photos, and quotes from program participants and/or stakeholders, if available. You do not need to provide identifying information. Please attach photos of programs in action along with a few quotes. These may be published in the *2011 Public Safety Realignment Act: Eighth Annual Report on the Implementation of Community Corrections Partnership Plans*.

Please ensure any individual(s) in the photos have given their consent for use/publication. In addition, do not submit any photos that include faces of minors (youth under 18).

To submit the CCP Survey package, as well as providing any optional photos and/or quotes, email all attachments in a single email to:

Helene Zentner, BSCC Field Representative at: Helene.Zentner@bscc.ca.gov
For questions, also contact at: 916-323-8631

Due Date

A single completed survey package (Parts A and B) must be submitted electronically to the BSCC by **Friday, December 13, 2019**. The CCP is encouraged to collaborate on responses and the CCP Chair should submit the survey. Only one submission by a county will be accepted.

If you experience any difficulty completing this survey or need technical assistance, please contact:

Helene Zentner, BSCC Field Representative
916-323-8631 or Helene.Zentner@bscc.ca.gov

Thank you.

FY 2019-20 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, 2019 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	Sharon Petrosino
Sheriff	Donald 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.

	Bi-weekly (every other week)
	Monthly
	Bi-monthly (every other month)
X	Quarterly
	Semi-Annually
	Annually
	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 also 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 Office, District Attorney Office, 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 2018-19 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
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 2018-19. If the CCP kept the same goal, objective and outcome measure from a prior fiscal year for FY 2018-19, provide that information. If no goal, objective, or outcome measure was identified, respond by indicating "Not Applicable."

Goal	Improve public safety outcomes and utilize best practices in reducing recidivism.
Objective	Implement operational enhancements of the Day Reporting Centers (DRC) to improve participant outcomes.
Objective	
Objective	
Outcome Measure	Number of participants attending the Program Intake.
Outcome Measure	
Outcome Measure	
Progress toward stated goal	On July 1, 2018, the DRC rearranged the initial program phases to increase attendance at each phase. By scheduling the Program Orientation before the Program Intake, attendance to the Program Intake has doubled at the Santa Ana DRC as compared with the one-year period before the change (7/1/17 – 6/30/18) from 40% to 80%. Attendance to the Program Intake also improved for the Westminster DRC from 76% to 80%.

7. Describe a goal, one or more objectives, and outcome measures from FY 2018-19. If the CCP kept the same goal, objective, and outcome measure from a prior fiscal year for FY 2018-19, provide that information. If no goal, objective, or outcome measure was identified, respond by indicating "Not Applicable."

Goal	Establish a Coordinated Reentry System in Orange County.
Objective	Creation of a centrally located Reentry Facility in Orange County to manage our additional responsibilities under Realignment.
Objective	
Objective	
Outcome Measure	Construct a comprehensive reentry system accessible by all individuals released from a County jail or from a State prison on County supervision.
Outcome Measure	Identify the Coordinated Reentry System as a County Strategic Priority in 2019.
Outcome Measure	

Progress toward stated goal	The County continues to move towards this goal. A Request for Information was completed in June 2019 to identify potential partners and available reentry services to build the coordinated reentry system. A comprehensive listing of county-provided and community-provided services is in progress and a working group dedicated to reentry services is in the process of being established. Limited reentry services currently exist for individuals with mental illness and/or substance abuse disorders. The County is developing its programming around the concept of "Reentry upon Entry" whereby individuals are assessed upon intake to identify their needs, such as health, education, or basic needs and support, and develop an individualized treatment or program to address those needs and increase their ability to self-sustain upon release. The County's 2019 Strategic Financial Plan identifies and outlines the need for coordinated reentry services.
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8. Describe a goal, one or more objectives, and outcome measures from FY 2018-19. If the CCP kept the same goal, objective, and outcome measure from a prior fiscal year for FY 2018-19, provide that information. If no goal, objective, or outcome measure was identified, respond by indicating "Not Applicable."

Goal	Provide successful transition from treatment to the community through Sober Living services.
Objective	Remain sober and abstinent while in program.
Objective	Link to stable housing upon completion from sober living.
Objective	
Outcome Measure	97% of all participants tested negative for drugs while in the program.
Outcome Measure	93% of participants were employed while in the program.
Outcome Measure	93% of clients were linked to stable housing upon completion of the program.
Progress toward stated goal	In FY 2018-19, several new recovery residences were added in order to provide this necessary service to more clients. We have also opened up the eligibility criteria to make the service available to more clients in need. This will allow for a greater likelihood that clients in SUD treatment will have a successful transition back to the community. Target population will include all clients involved in substance abuse treatment. For FY 2019-20, admissions have increased 100 to 150 participants from this time last year. All other outcomes year-to-date have remained stable or improved.

9. Will the CCP use the same goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2019-20? 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>

10. Describe a goal, one or more objectives, and outcome measures for FY 2019-20.

Goal	Increase linkage to appropriate reentry and behavioral health services upon release from incarceration.
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	Orange County HCA Behavioral Health Services (BHS) is working in collaboration with justice involved County and community partners to develop a comprehensive plan for a coordinated reentry system. HCA BHS is collaborating with Correctional Health Services to establish and share a list of individuals needing in-reach and behavioral health services upon release. HCA BHS has identified County behavioral health staff to coordinate with multiple service providers to provide in-reach and arrange for a warm handoff to the provider immediately upon release.

11. Describe a goal, one or more objectives, and outcome measures for FY 2019-20.

Goal	Increase access to housing opportunities and support for justice involved individuals who also report a behavioral health issue.
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	Orange County HCA is the recipient of the Proposition 47 (Prop 47) Grant, 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. Orange County HCA is reviewing 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 nursing, and recovery residences. Expanding housing resources is also a part of the larger initiative to create a County-wide coordinated re-entry system.

12. Describe a goal, one or more objectives and outcome measures for FY 2019-20.

Goal	Implementation of a streamlined and efficient system in Orange County to manage additional responsibilities under Realignment.
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	The University of California Irvine (UCI) will deliver evaluation/progress reports that include, but are not limited to, analysis of services received by the AB 109 population including the frequency and availability of services, and participant outcomes including possible impacts on recidivism. Final report will also include final outcomes, findings, challenges faced and recommendations for a sustained evaluation effort by County staff.
Outcome Measure	
Outcome Measure	
Progress toward stated goal	Orange County issued a Request for Proposal (RFP) in October 2018. In February 2019, the Orange County Board of Supervisors (Board) approved a three-year contract with The Regents of the University of California at Irvine to perform a study consisting of data collection and evaluation services related to the implementation and impact of the County's AB 109 programs and services (Study). The scope of the Study was to evaluate the impact of recidivism as defined by BSCC and by the Board.

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."

13. 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 via 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.

14. 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 Health Care Agency (HCA) provides recovery residence opportunities to persons recently 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.

15. 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?

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.

16. 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

17. 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

18. 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?

Behavioral health services are offered through the County's Health Care Agency (HCA). HCA is responsible for providing services to individuals with serious mental illness. The County offers an information and referral hotline (1-855-OC LINKS), an Open Access program, five Regional Outpatient clinics, and eight adult Full Service Partnership (FSP) programs. The County has a robust collaborative court program and one FSP designated to work with AB 109 individuals linked with probation. A psychiatrist and a team of clinical staff members are also embedded in the Probation Office to meet the needs of AB 109 clients transitioning from incarceration to the community, including individuals with mild to moderate mental health issues.

Substance Use Disorder (SUD) along with co-occurring mental illness is a large part of our AB 109 population. HCA offers a continuum of services and supports that include:

- Medical and social model detox,
- Residential treatment,
- Outpatient and intensive outpatient services,
- Recovery residences,
- Medication assisted treatment, and
- Methadone maintenance and detox.

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 addiction and mental health challenges.

19. What challenges does your county face in meeting these program and service needs?

Housing for justice-involved individuals with behavioral health needs continues to be a challenge. There are limited housing resources, particularly for individuals with a criminal history.

Access to SUD residential services remains a challenge. The County does not have an adequate amount of providers that can provide residential treatment, particularly for females. The County's current residential treatment providers are maxed out and, despite available funding, the County lacks new residential treatment providers. Another challenge has been finding more residential providers that can treat our co-occurring substance use and mentally ill population within our county lines.

20. 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 has seen a tremendous 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.

Additionally, in April 2019, the Orange County Sheriff's Department ceased releasing individuals from jail late at night and early in the morning. Aside from "cite and release" cases, individuals are held in the Intake & Release Center until at least 7:00 a.m. and are provided a full breakfast before being released. This change provides opportunities for better connecting people to programs immediately upon release from custody, as services are open and available during most release times.

21. 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 Proposition 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 BHS system navigators, (2) a community support and recovery center (CSRC) that provides peer support and navigation services, and (3) dedicated behavioral health clinical services.

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

- Orange County has made rapid and substantial progress in developing new system components and linking existing ones to coordinate provision of Prop 47 grant-related services. 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.
- 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 re-entry population can access the essential support it needs immediately after release.

Establishing the Project Kinship CSRC has shed light on the critical need for centralized re-entry services and coordinated re-entry process for people being released from custody in Orange County. The County Executive Office and the Orange County Board of Supervisors have begun an initiative to create a more comprehensive re-entry system for everyone being released from jail in Orange County. Project Kinship is involved in planning this re-entry system and is being used as a model program for facilitating successful re-entry.

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

No response.

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.

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

Name	Dat Thomas
Organization	Orange County – 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

24. Identify the individual who may be contacted for follow up questions. Use an "X" to check the box to the left of the list.

☒	Same as above
☐	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
916-323-8631 or Helene.Zentner@bscc.ca.gov**

FY 2019-20 Community Corrections Partnership Survey PART B

SECTION 4: FY 2018-19 Public Safety Realignment Funding Allocation

Section 4 contains questions related to the allocation of **FY 2018-19** Public Safety Realignment dollars. There are three (3) questions in this section.

When answering these questions, consider the funds allocated in **FY 2018-19** and include any monies from 2017-18 growth funds and 2018-19 programmatic funding.

To view your response provided in the 2018-2019 Survey, [click here](#).

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

County Name: Orange

25. Of the total funds received in FY 2018-19, 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: **\$ 88,141,082**

Where funds were allocated to:	Amount
Sheriff Department	\$ 47,596,184
Probation Department	\$ 18,333,345
Health Care Agency	\$ 18,068,922
District Attorney	\$ 881,411
Public Defender	\$ 881,411
Local Law Enforcement Entities	\$ 1,762,822
Community Corrections Partnerships (CCP) Coordinator	\$ 176,282
Reentry Services	\$ 440,705

(Total sums to) **\$ 88,141,082**

Difference from

Stated Allocation: **\$ -**

Please spell out all names,
no acronyms.

26. Of the total funds received in FY 2018-19, 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
Please spell out all names, no acronyms.	Difference from Stated Allocation: \$ -	Please spell out all names, no acronyms.	Difference from Stated Allocation: \$ -

Total Allocation to public agencies: \$ 17,171,243

Total Allocation to non-public agencies: \$ 2,898,253

Where funds were allocated to (public agencies):	Amount	Where funds were allocated to (non-public agencies):	Amount
Health Care Agency (In-Custody Services)	\$ 13,724,305	Community-based Organizations	\$ 2,898,253
Health Care Agency (Mental Health Services)	\$ 987,181		
Health Care Agency (Alcohol & Drug Abuse Services)	\$ 459,183		
Probation (CM Tipton - Polygraph Services)	\$ 8,102		
Probation (GPS Monitoring-STOP)	\$ 79,634		
Probation (Risk Needs Assessment - Council of State Government)	\$ 26,600		
Probation (Day Reporting Center)	\$ 576,067		
Probation (Certified Interpreters Inc)	\$ 126		
Probation (Drug Testing (Redwood Toxicology Lab) and Testing Supply)	\$ 57,280		
Probation (Stress Simulator - Artemis Group)	\$ 563		
Probation (Health Care Agency - Assessments)	\$ 456,877		
Probation (Health Care Agency - Transitional Housing & Sober Living Bldg)	\$ 619,214		
Probation (Soberlink Alcohol Monitor Equip - BI Inc)	\$ 34,575		
Probation (Orange County Transportation Authority - Bus Passes)	\$ 141,536		
(Total sums to)	\$ 17,171,243	(Total sums to)	\$ 2,898,253
Please spell out all names, no acronyms.	Difference from Stated Allocation: \$ -	Please spell out all names, no acronyms.	Difference from Stated Allocation: \$ -

27. How much funding, if any, was allocated to data collection and/or evaluation of AB 109 programs and services?

\$349,485 includes Salaries and Employee Benefits for Research Team.

SECTION 5: FY 2019-20 Public Safety Realignment Funding Allocation

Section 5 asks two (2) questions related to the allocation of FY 2019-20 Public Safety Realignment funding.

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

28. 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**

Please spell out all names,
no acronyms.

Difference from
Stated Allocation: **\$ -**

Total Allocation: **\$ 96,657,252**

Where funds were allocated to:	Amount
Sheriff Department	\$ 48,984,547
Probation	\$ 18,798,498
Health Care Agency	\$ 18,798,498
District Attorney	\$ 994,151
Public Defender	\$ 994,151
Local Law Enforcement Entities	\$ 1,807,548
Reentry Services	\$ 6,279,859

(Total sums to) **\$ 96,657,252**

Please spell out all names,
no acronyms.

Difference from
Stated Allocation: **\$ -**

29. If known: of the total funds received in FY 2019-20, 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
Please spell out all names, no acronyms.	Difference from Stated Allocation: \$ -	Please spell out all names, no acronyms.	Difference from Stated Allocation: \$ -

Total Allocation to public agencies: \$ 18,117,088

Total Allocation to non-public agencies:	\$ 2,913,544
---	---------------------

Where funds were allocated to (public agencies):	Amount	Where funds were allocated to (non-public agencies):	Amount
Health Care Agency (In-Custody Services)	\$ 14,477,039	Community-based Organizations	\$ 2,913,544
Health Care Agency (Mental Health Services)	\$ 730,520		
Health Care Agency (Alcohol & Drug Abuse Services)	\$ 677,395		
Probation (CM Tipton - Polygraph Services)	\$ 12,000		
Probation (GPS Monitoring-STOP)	\$ 80,000		
Probation (Day Reporting Center)	\$ 492,000		
Probation (Certified Interpreters Inc)	\$ 5,960		
Probation (Drug Testing (Redwood Toxicology Lab) and Testing Suppl	\$ 520,980		
Probation (Stress Simulator - Artemis Group)	\$ 1,500		
Probation (Health Care Agency - Assessments)	\$ 544,819		
Probation (Health Care Agency - Transitional Housing & Sober Living B	\$ 400,000		
Probation (Soberlink Alcohol Monitor Equip - BI Inc)	\$ 37,853		
Probation (Orange County Transportation Authority - Bus Passes)	\$ 132,310		
Probation (Cellebrite)	\$ 4,712		
(Total sums to)	\$ 18,117,088	(Total sums to)	\$ 2,913,544
Please spell out all names, no acronyms.	Difference from Stated Allocation: \$ -	Please spell out all names, no acronyms.	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
916-323-8631 or Helene.Zentner@bscc.ca.gov

Thank you.



Public Safety Realignment in Orange County

AB109 Quarterly Report October to December 2019

Prepared by:

Orange County Community Corrections Partnership



VISION STATEMENT

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

MISSION STATEMENT

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



Superior Court of California
Kirk Nakamura, Presiding Judge



ITEM #6

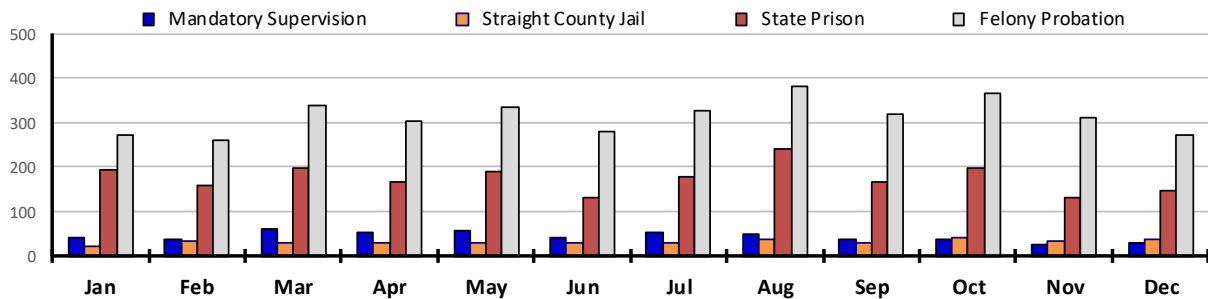
Superior Court of California
COUNTY OF ORANGE

CRIMINAL JUSTICE REALIGNMENT
Felony Only
Calendar Year 2019

I. FILINGS

Measure	Monthly Average	CY 2019	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
			Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Felony Filings	918	11,018	1,034	858	917	827	898	923	1,106	1,017	810	966	760	902

II. INITIAL SENTENCING



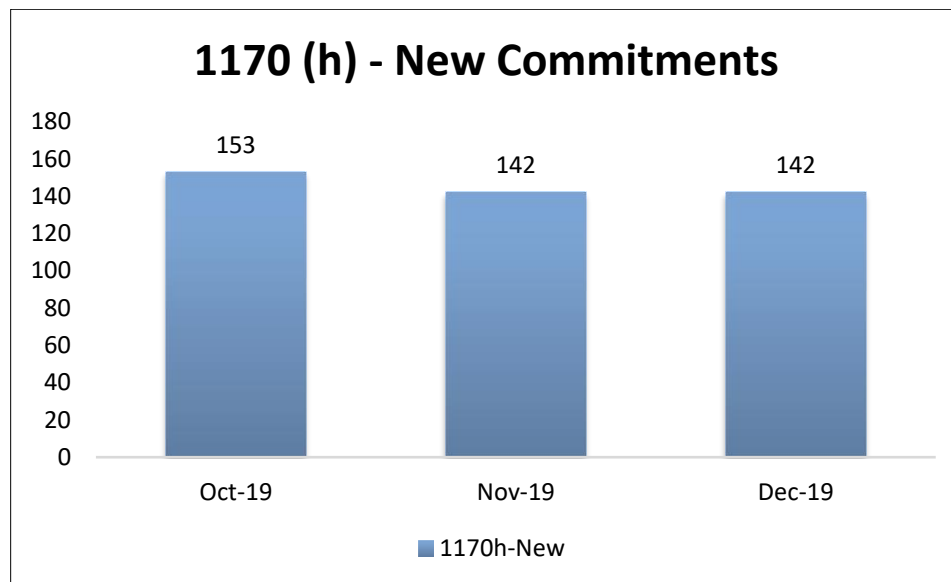
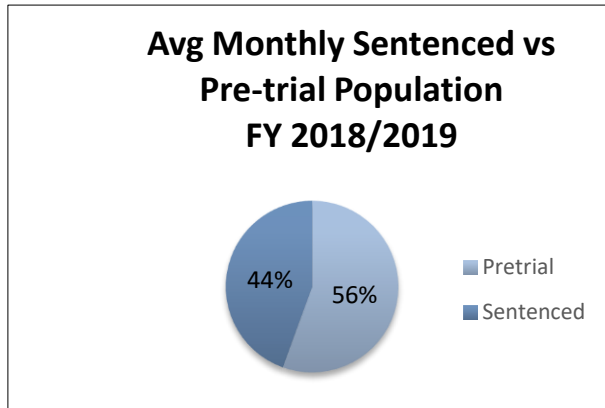
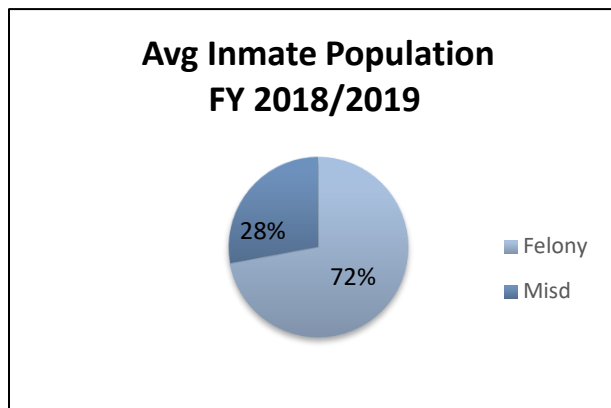
Sentencing Type		Month Avg	CY 2019	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
				Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
A. Mandatory Supervision ("split")	8%	44	528	43	39	61	51	57	43	53	48	38	37	27	31
B. Straight County Jail	6%	32	385	22	35	31	28	28	31	28	38	31	43	34	36
C. State Prison	33%	175	2,099	194	160	198	166	190	131	176	241	167	199	130	147
D. Felony Probation	56%	313	3,759	271	261	338	304	333	281	327	381	319	364	309	271
E. TOTAL	100%	564	6,771	530	495	628	549	608	486	584	708	555	643	500	485

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

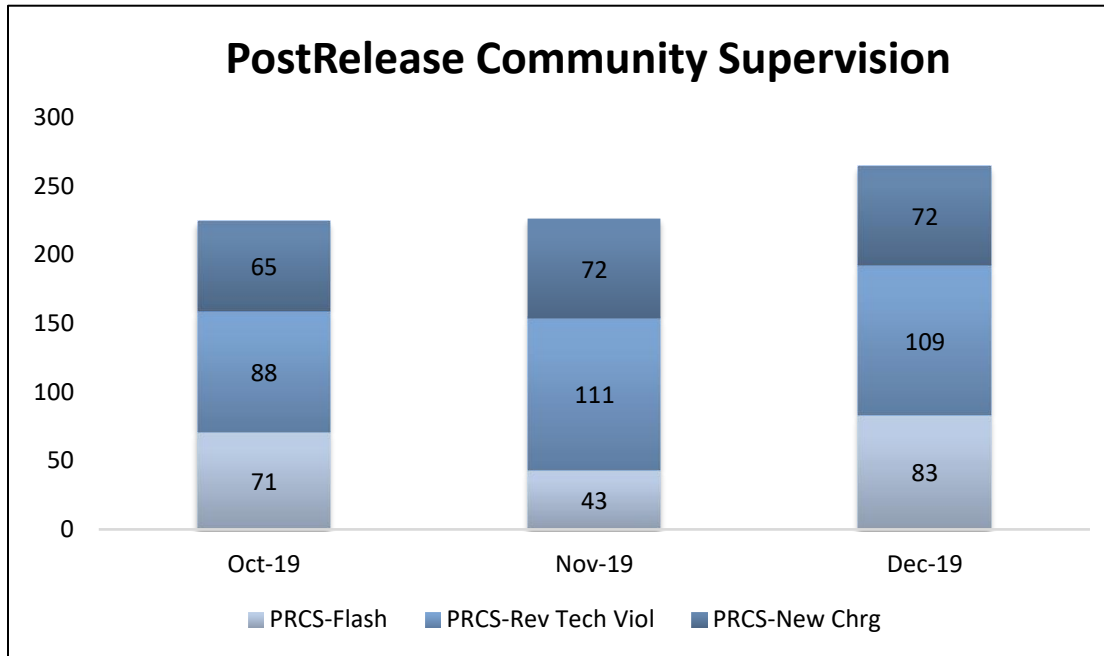
Petitions / Court's Motions		Month Avg	CY 2019	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
				Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
A. Mandatory Supervision ("split")	6%	48	571	36	32	35	43	46	46	51	82	35	81	38	46
B. Postrelease Community Supv	22%	180	2,161	155	141	190	191	189	179	177	202	191	201	162	183
C. Parole	8%	63	761	57	48	63	69	57	79	64	66	67	68	51	72
D. Felony Probation	65%	540	6,485	565	540	561	553	587	528	578	553	523	560	463	474
o Petitions	33%	273	3,273	285	258	273	281	299	262	293	279	258	293	238	254
o Court's Motion	32%	268	3,212	280	282	288	272	288	266	285	274	265	267	225	220
E. TOTAL	100%	832	9,978	813	761	849	856	879	832	870	903	816	910	714	775



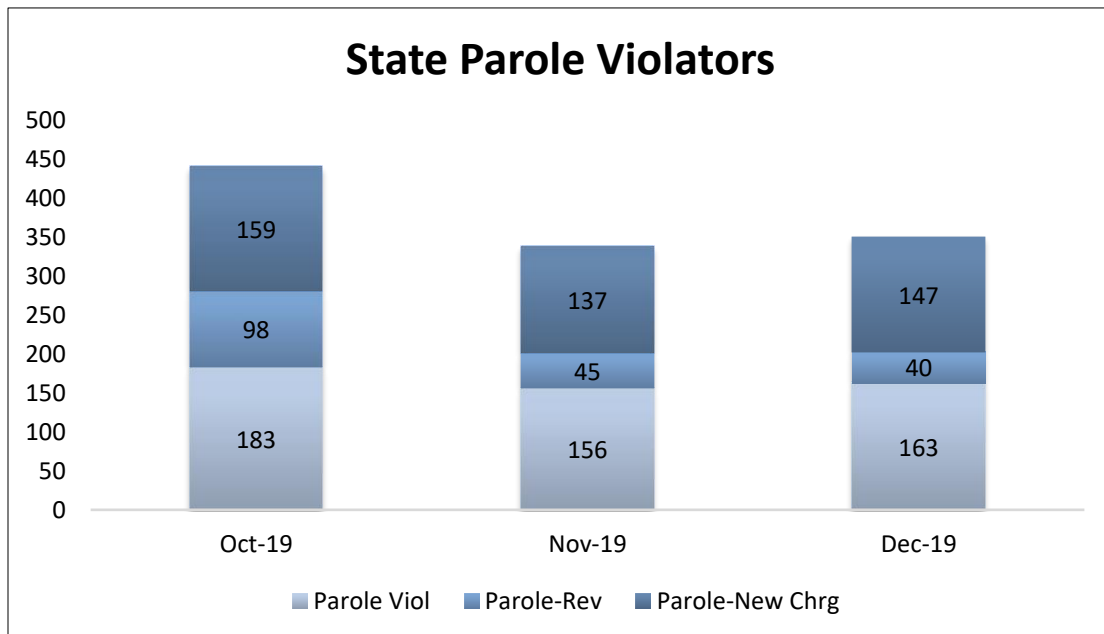
AVG Monthly PRCS Violators Booked	Mental Health Treatment			AVG Monthly Population of PC 1170(h)
165.00 per month Average Length of Stay 58.28	Open Cases	New Cases	Rec. Psy. Drugs	495.00 Serving an average of 177.39 days
	1867	348	1127	
	Sick Calls	Dr. Visits	Off Site Dr. Visits	
	9362	7933	204	



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

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

In addition to handling the above matters, the Reentry Unit team has been active in filing Proposition 47 petitions to reduce felony convictions to misdemeanors. This quarter, 375 petitions were filed, with significant benefit to our clients and their criminal records. The team has also filed for dismissals and reductions of certain marijuana charges pursuant to Proposition 64 with a total of 10 petitions filed.

With respect to AB109 specifically, the overall number of Post-release Community Supervision (PCS), Mandatory Supervision (MS), and parole cases remained fairly steady. Lastly, we had a significant increase in referrals and community partners.

The Public Defender's Office handled the following AB109 matters:

PCS Cases Opened	MS Cases Opened	Parole Cases Opened	Total Court Appearances (includes PCS, MS and Parole)	Contested Hearings
571	157	191	1,495	19

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



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



ITEM #6

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

Client Jail Visits	Client Program Visits	Phone Calls (to/from clients)	Program and Service Referrals	Obtaining Valid Forms of Identification
18	47	873	191	212

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

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

With assistance from our lawyers, paralegals, and support staff, our clients have been able to make huge strides in their lives, from obtaining employment, locating a place to live, and receiving treatment for a myriad of substance and mental health problems. It is clear that our clients are relying on the Reentry Unit for support. The Public Defender's Office is steadfast in continuing to provide excellent representation and support in make big changes in our clients' lives.



Total Population Analysis

During the period of October to December 2019, the Orange County District Attorney's Office (OCDA) handled a total of 802 petitions for AB109 supervision violations. The 802 petitions were for a total of 650 different defendants. Of the 650 defendants, 461 (71%) were repeat offenders, having received at least 1 prior petition. 195 defendants (30%) had at least 5 prior petitions, and 63 (10%) had 10 or more prior petitions.

As a result, the OCDA handled over 4,300 AB109 petitions this year, which was slightly less than 2018 but still considerably more than 2017 or 2016.

Additionally, the OCDA filed 228 new criminal cases – 101 felony, 127 misdemeanor – against a total of 203 different defendants who are currently or previously on AB109 supervision. While vehicle theft and drug sales remain the most common felony charges by an AB109 defendant, this quarter saw fraud and assault continue to rise as well.

Overall, PCS defendants remained the largest population of violators, and while the most serious new cases were spread evenly amongst defendants of all types of supervision, those on mandatory supervision were most likely to commit new criminal offenses.

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

	4th Quarter	YTD 2019	<i>Projected 2019</i>	Projected Change 2018 to 2019	2018	2017	2016
# Defendants	650	2164	2164	3%	2106	1908	1704
# Grants/Cases	688	2290	2290	3%	2217	2043	1807
# Petitions	802	4351	4351	-2%	4426	4198	3473

# of Prior Petitions	4th Quarter	1	2	3	4	5	6-10	11-15	More than 15
# Defendants this Quarter	214	119	61	62	50	45	87	37	26
# Defendants the Year	1111	678	678	653	624	612	618	593	589

New Cases Filed	4th Quarter	YTD 2019	<i>Projected 2019</i>	Projected Change	2018	2017	2016
# of Defendants	203	1296	1296	0%	1294	1208	1060
Filed Cases	228	2396	2396	-6%	2540	2334	1976

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



Mandatory Supervision Violation Analysis

During the period of October to December 2019, the OCDA received 181 petitions for a violation of Mandatory Supervision by 137 defendants. Of these defendants 104 were repeat offenders, having received at least 1 prior petition; 9 defendants had more than 5 petitions and 3 had over 10 prior petitions.

	4th Quarter	YTD 2019	Projected 2019	Projected Change 2018 to 2019	2018	2017	2016
# Defendants	137	472	472	-1%	475	472	510
# Grants/Cases	176	599	599	4%	577	598	613
# Petitions	181	855	855	-2%	876	902	881

# of Prior Petitions	4th Quarter	1	2	3	4	5	6-10	11-15	More than 15
# Defendants this Quarter	77	37	25	16	10	7	6	3	0
# Defendants the Year	522	89	89	64	35	23	29	4	0

Average Sentence for Sustained Violation: 6 months LOCAL

New Crime Analysis

During the period of October to December 2019, the OCDA filed 45 new criminal cases (22 felonies and 23 misdemeanors) against 41 defendants currently or previously on Mandatory Supervision. These new cases include felony charges of Auto Theft, Narcotics Sales, and Assault.

	4th Quarter	YTD 2019	Projected 2019	Projected Change 2018 to 2019	2018	2017	2016
New Crime							
# of Defendants	41	294	294	-5%	308	322	345
Filed Cases	45	519	519	-19%	637	647	689

Felony Case Breakdown (Count 1)	
NAR SALES	6
AUTO THEFT	6
FRAUD	2
ASSAULT	2
WEAPONS	1
ATT HOMICIDE	1
OTHER	4

New Criminal Case Historical Review for 3rd Quarter:

2018 -	Defendants with a new offense w/in 1 year	<u>79%</u>
2016 -	Defendants with a new offense w/in 3 years	<u>78%</u>
2014 -	Defendants with a new offense w/in 5 years	<u>87%</u>

* Recidivism measures are for defendants placed on supervision during the 4th 2018 with new offenses between 10/1/2018 and 12/31/19, 4Q 2016 with new offense between 10/1/2016 and 12/31/19, and 4Q 2014 with new offenses between 10/1/2014 and 12/31/19.

Average time between being placed on Supervision and first date of violation for a new crime 239 days



Post Release Community Supervision Violation Analysis

During the period of October to December 2019, the OCDA received 446 petitions for a violation of PCS by 345 defendants. Of these defendants 279 were repeat offenders, having received at least 1 prior petition; 120 defendants had over 5 petitions and 23 had over 10 prior petitions.

	4th Quarter	YTD 2019	Projected 2019	Projected Change 2018 to 2019	2018	2017	2016
# Defendants	345	1233	1233	1%	1219	1073	917
# Grants/Cases	345	1236	1236	1%	1229	1083	918
# Petitions	446	2810	2810	-4%	2939	2749	2132

# of Prior Petitions	4th Quarter	1	2	3	4	5	6-10	11-15	More than 15
# Defendants this Quarter	66	49	23	33	28	26	68	29	23
# Defendants the Year	176	177	117	119	87	79	307	120	51

Average Sentence for Sustained Violation: 141 Days Jail

New Crime Analysis

During the period of October to December 2019, the OCDA filed 141 new criminal cases (72 felonies and 69 misdemeanors) against 124 defendants currently or previously on PCS. These new cases include felony charges of Auto Theft, Narcotic Sales, and Fraud.

	4th Quarter	YTD 2019	Projected 2019	Projected Change 2018 to 2019	2018	2017	2016
New Crime							
# of Defendants	124	743	743	0%	745	663	555
Filed Cases	141	1310	1310	-1%	1317	1232	994

Felony Case Breakdown (Count 1)	
AUTO THEFT	16
NAR SALES	12
FRAUD	8
ASSAULT	7
NAR POSS	6
ROBBERY	4
OTHER	19

New Criminal Case Historical Review for 3rd Quarter:

2018 -	Defendants with a new offense w/in 1 year	<u>51%</u>
2016 -	Defendants with a new offense w/in 3 years	<u>67%</u>
2014 -	Defendants with a new offense w/in 5 years	<u>68%</u>

* Recidivism measures are for defendants placed on supervision during the 4th 2018 with new offenses between 10/1/2018 and 12/31/19, 4Q 2016 with new offense between 10/1/2016 and 12/31/19, and 4Q 2014 with new offenses between 10/1/2014 and 12/31/19.

Average time between being placed on Supervision and first date of violation for a new crime 423 days



Parole Violation Analysis

During the period of October to December 2019, the OCDA received 175 petitions for a violation of Parole by 168 defendants. Of these defendants 104 were repeat offenders, having received at least 1 prior petition; 21 defendants had more than 5 petitions and 8 had over 10 prior petitions.

	4th Quarter	YTD 2019	Projected 2019	Projected Change 2018 to 2019	2018	2017	2016
# Defendants	168	459	459	11%	412	363	277
# Grants/Cases	167	455	455	11%	411	362	276
# Petitions	175	686	686	12%	611	547	460

	4th Quarter	1	2	3	4	5	6-10	11-15	More than 15
# of Prior Petitions									
# Defendants this Quarter	71	33	13	13	12	12	13	5	3
# Defendants the Year	413	99	43	30	26	20	35	17	3

Average Sentence for Sustained Violation: 93 days JAIL

New Crime Analysis

During the period of October to December 2019, the OCDA filed 57 new criminal cases (7 felonies and 35 misdemeanors) against 42 defendants currently or previously on Parole. These new cases include felony charges of Assault and Auto Theft.

	4th Quarter	YTD 2019	Projected 2019	Projected Change 2018 to 2019	2018	2017	2016
New Crime							
# of Defendants	38	259	259	7%	241	223	160
Filed Cases	42	567	567	-3%	586	455	293

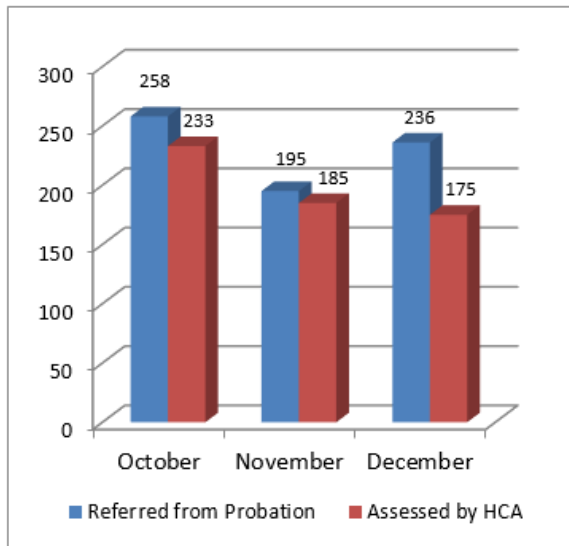
Felony Case Breakdown (Count 1)	
SEX ASSAULT	3
ASSAULT	1
BURGLARY	1
NAR POSS	1
WEAPONS	1



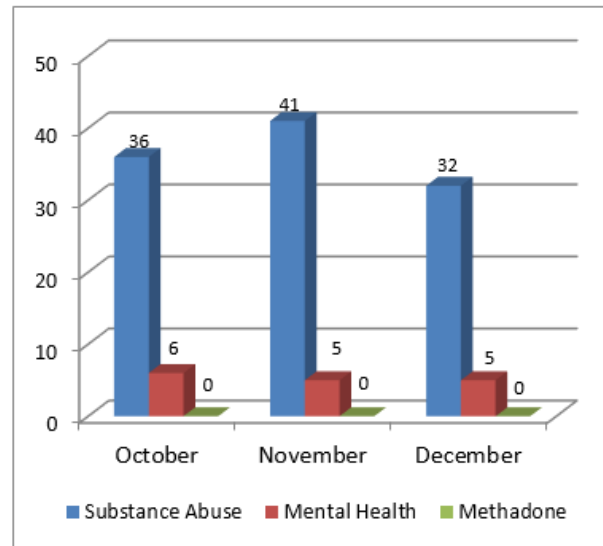
Behavioral Health Services

Referrals and Admissions

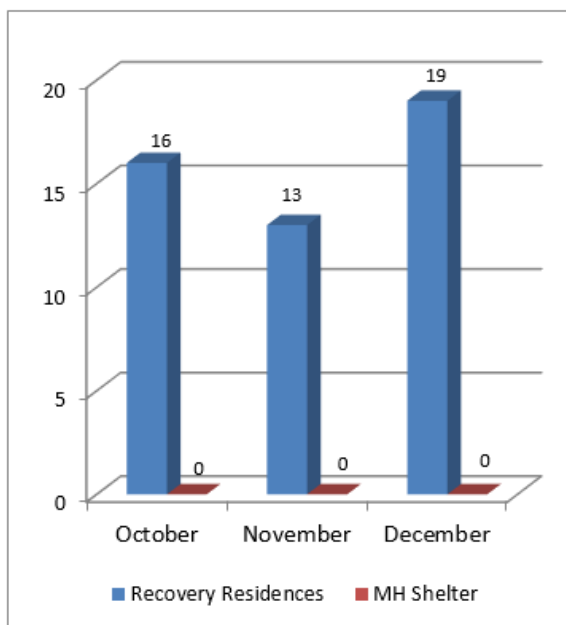
Probation Referrals & HCA Assessments



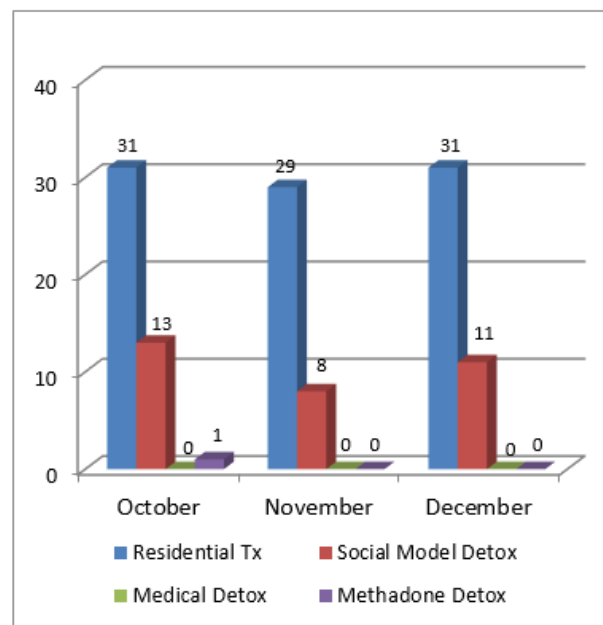
Admitted to Outpatient Treatment



Admitted to Housing



Admitted to Residential Treatment/Detox





AB 109 referrals and admissions to HCA Behavioral Health Services from October to December 2019:

Referrals	Total	Admissions	Total
October - December 2019		October - December 2019	
Outpatient SUD Tx	200	Outpatient SUD Tx	109
Residential SUD Tx	169	Residential SUD Tx	91
Social Model Detox	50	Social Model Detox	32
Medical Detox	1	Medical Detox	0
Methadone Detox	1	Methadone Detox	1
Methadone Maintenance	7	Methadone Maintenance	0
Vivitrol	19	Vivitrol	4
Mental Health Outpatient	37	Mental Health Outpatient	16
Psychiatrist	14	Psychiatrist	9
Full Service Partnership (FSP)	7	Full Service Partnership (FSP)	1
Shelter Beds	0	Shelter Beds	0
Recovery Residences	53	Recovery Residences	48

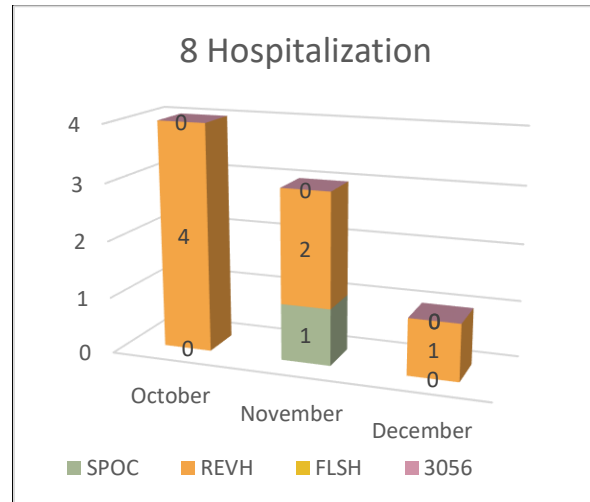
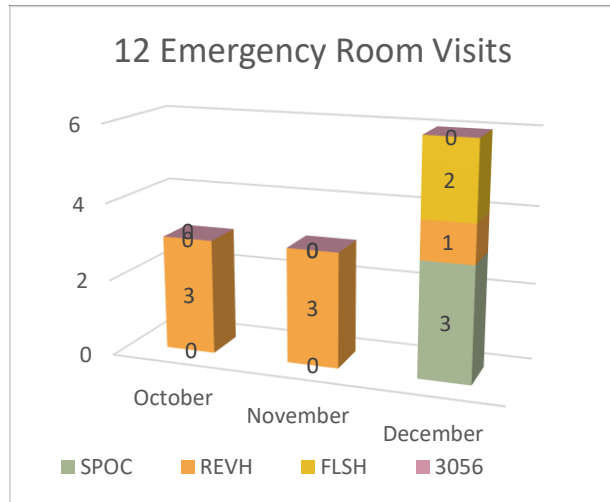
HCA continues to partner with Probation and provide behavioral health assessments, referrals and linkages, and services. HCA staff work closely with Probation officers and service providers to assist AB 109 clients to access and engage in services. The Villa came on board as a residential treatment program under the Realignment funding in October. The program serves women who are 18 years and older. HCA continues to seek more providers to provide needed treatment to those with substance use disorder.

During this quarter, there were 689 referrals received from probation. Of the total referrals received, 593 or 86% were assessed by the HCA AB 109 screening team. Of those assessed, 558 referrals were made for behavioral health services and of those referrals made, 312 or 56% resulted in admission. Of the different services, 30% of referrals made were for residential services, 36% for outpatient substance use treatment, 9% for detox, 9% for recovery residences and mental health shelter bed, 9% for mental health outpatient and psychiatrist, 1% of FSP and 5% for Vivitrol and methadone maintenance.

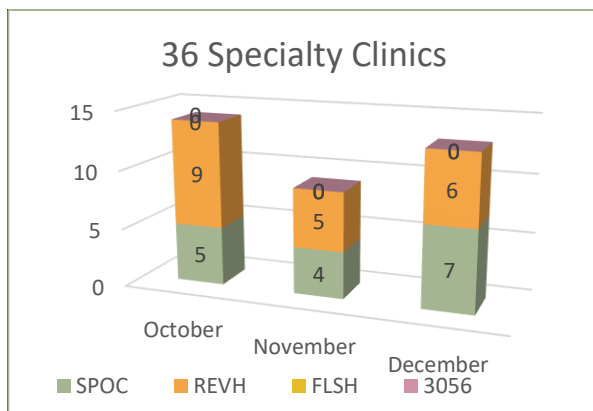


Correctional Health Services

Correctional Health Services' staff administered Vivitrol to six (6) inmates prior to their release. Coordinated follow-up is arranged for these individuals to receive additional injections post-release via BHS out-patient services. Twenty (20) AB109 inmates were either hospitalized or treated in the Emergency Department. This is an increase from the previous quarter reflecting fourteen (14) inmates.



All primary care physician services are provided within the jail; however, when an AB109 inmate needs specialty services, they are transported to specialty medical clinics off-site (such as, Cardiology, Nephrology, Oncology, OB, Surgery, etc.). There are currently nearly 26 specialty clinic services available with 36 clinic visits completed during the period of October to December 2019 for AB109 inmates specifically. This equates to approximately 5% of the total specialty clinic services for this quarter.



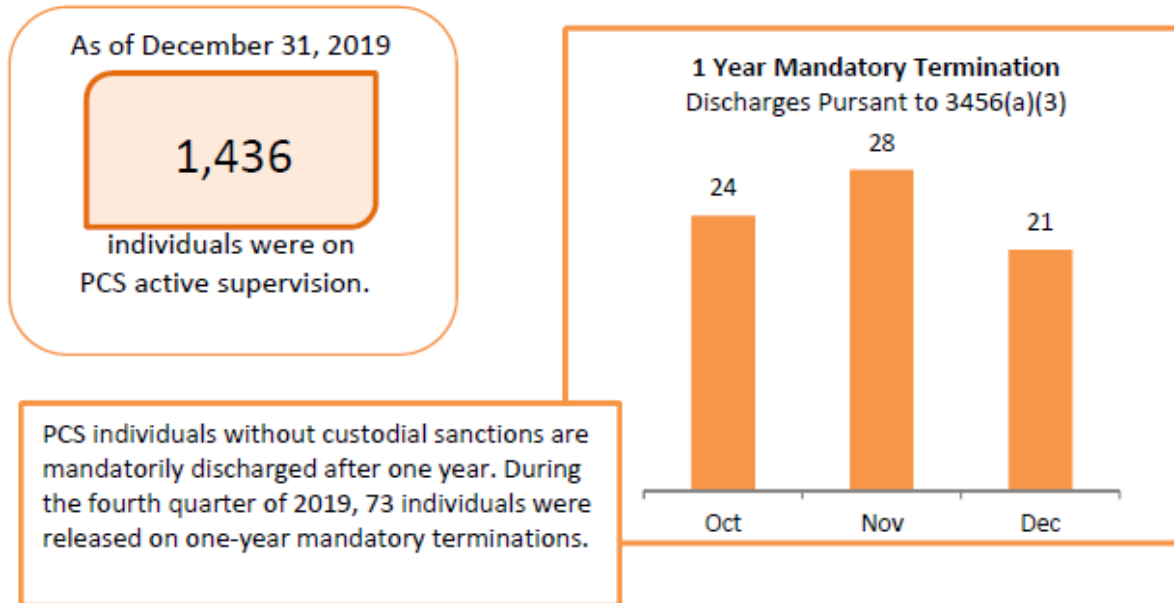
AB109 Type:	SPOC	REVH	FLSH	Total Per Clinic
Total Number of Appointments	16	20	0	
Cardiology	0	0	0	0
Endocrinology	2	1	0	3
ENT	0	0	0	0
Gastroenterology	0	0	0	0
General Surgery	2	1	0	3
Hand Surgery	0	1	0	1
Hematology/Oncol	0	0	0	0
OB/GYN	0	0	0	0
Oncology	1	0	0	1
Ophthalmology	1	2	0	3
Oral/Facial Surgery	0	0	0	0
OR- Surgery	0	0	0	0
Orthopedics	4	12	0	16
OT	2	2	0	4
PT	0	0	0	0
Radiology	2	0	0	2
Retinal Specialist	0	0	0	0
Ultrasound	1	1	0	2
Urology	1	0	0	1
Urology	0	0	0	0
				36

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



Since the inception of AB109 through December 31, 2019, OC Probation has supervised 9,188 former state prisoners.

Postrelease Community Supervision



PCS Controlling Offense (All Felonies)	Person	Property	Drug	Weapons	Other
	13%	32%	31%	9%	15%

Mandatory Supervision

Individuals with MS Convictions from October 1, 2011 through December 31, 2019 = 4,110

Mandatory Supervision (MS) individuals are offenders sentenced under PC § 1170(h) who receive jail time followed by supervision. During the fourth quarter of 2019, 72 individuals were sentenced to MS. As of December 2019, 479 individuals are actively supervised while 395 individuals are on active warrant. In addition, 128 individuals were sentenced but are still in Orange County Jails – once released, OC Probation will supervise them.

Day Reporting Centers (DRC)

October 1, 2019 – December 31, 2019

210 Program Referrals*		110 Program Entries*		93 Program Discharges*	
Referral Reason (%)		Risk Level at Entry (%)		Phase at Exit 1-3 (%)	
Benefit to Participant	45%	High	59%	1	60%
Sanction	12%	Medium	34%	2	23%
Both	9%	Low	2%	3	17%
Unknown	34%	Not Assessed	5%	Intake/Orientation	0%

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



PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT IN ORANGE COUNTY

ANNUAL REPORT FY 2018-19

Prepared by:

Orange County Community Corrections Partnership



The seal of Orange County, California, is a large, faint watermark in the background. It is a circular emblem with the words "COUNTY OF ORANGE" around the top and "CALIFORNIA" around the bottom. In the center is a landscape with a mountain, a river, and a sun. The text "VISION STATEMENT" is centered over the seal.

VISION STATEMENT

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

MISSION STATEMENT

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

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The County of Orange presents the Fiscal Year 2018-19 Public Safety Realignment Report. The purpose of this report is to highlight the programs and collaborative investments made across county departments, courts, and local law enforcement entities implemented to address the additional responsibilities under Realignment and review the statistical data and trends further impacting public safety.

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

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

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

In 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, 2018, to June 30, 2019. During this fiscal period, the County of Orange received a Base allocation of \$84M in 2011 Public Safety Realignment funds from the State of California. Funds were distributed to the Sheriff-Coroner's Department, Probation, Health Care Agency, District Attorney, Public Defender and Local Law Enforcement Entities based on the amount available and the impact to operational costs from the increased responsibilities resulting from the Public Safety Realignment. Collectively, the County continues to work collaboratively across departments and partner agencies to address public safety concerns to create or expand programming to meet the needs of the supervised and incarcerated populations.

2011 Public Safety Realignment (AB 109) Summary

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

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

The following summarizes the key components of the 2011 Public Safety Realignment Legislation:

- **Redefined Felony Sentencing**

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

- **Postrelease Community Supervision**

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

registered sex offenders. PCS supervision cannot exceed three years.

- **Custody Credits**

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

- **Alternative Custody Program**

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

- **2016 Legislation**

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

- **Implementation Plans**

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

Community Corrections Partnership

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

Chaired by the Chief Probation Officer, the OCCCP oversees the 2011 Public Safety Realignment process and advises the Board in determining funding and programming for the various components of the plan. The OCCCP includes an Executive Committee which, pursuant to bylaws adopted by the OCCCP consists of the following voting members: the Chief Probation Officer; the County Sheriff; the District Attorney; a Chief of Police; the Public Defender; and the Director of County Social Services or Mental Health or Alcohol

and Drug Services (as determined by the Board). The original 2011 Public Safety Realignment Plan, along with the update, was developed by OCCCCP members, their designees, and other key partners.

For FY 2018-19, the OCCCCP consisted of the following voting members:

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

The 2011 Public Safety Realignment legislation tasked the OCCCCP to develop and recommend an implementation plan for consideration and adoption by the Board. The plan outlined multifaceted strategies to meet Realignment implementation and developed system goals to guide implementation and ongoing efforts in Orange County and was adopted by the Board on October 18, 2011. Updates to the County of Orange plan were submitted to the BSCC through FY 2014-15.

Implementation Plans of all 58 California counties are available through the BSCC at the following website:
www.bscc.ca.gov/s_communitycorrectionspartnershipplans.php

Since implementation, the goals and objectives established by the OCCCCP have remained consistent and aligned with the vision and mission of the OCCCCP by maintaining a:

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

2011 Public Safety Realignment Funding

The 2011 Public Safety Realignment provides a dedicated and permanent revenue stream through a portion of Vehicle License Fees (\$12) and State sales tax (1.0625%). This is outlined in trailer bills AB 118 and SB 89. Funding became constitutionally guaranteed by California voters with the passage of Proposition 30 in 2012.

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

Base Allocation

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

Growth Funding

Distributed based on the following performance factors:

- SB 678 Success Rates (80%): Based on data indicating the success and improvement in probation outcomes, factors include the number of non-failed probationers (60%) and year-over-year improvement in the success rate (20%).
- Incarceration rates (20%): Focus is on reducing prison incarcerations and factors include the year-over-year reduction in the number of felons admitted to state prison (10%), success measured by the per capita rate of prison admissions (10%) and a year-over-year reduction in the number of felons admitted to prison as a 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 2018-19, Orange County received a Base Allocation of \$84M and \$4.3M in Growth Funding net of the 10% of the Growth Funds received (\$478,342) used to fund the Local Innovation Account. Funds were allocated, as approved by the OCCCCP and Board, to five County agencies (Sheriff-Coroner's Department, Probation, Health Care Agency, District Attorney, and Public Defender) and 20 Local Law Enforcement entities. Each of the agencies that received an allocation utilized Realignment monies for costs associated with local incarceration, PCS oversight, and other Realignment programmatic services, such as but not limited to:

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

Additionally, pursuant to GC 30027.8 (e)(3) with respect to costs associated with revocation proceedings involving persons subject to state parole and the Postrelease Community Supervision Act of 2011, the District Attorney and Public Defender Offices received a total of \$2.5M. In addition, the OCCCCP was eligible and received a one-time grant of \$200,000 through the Corrections and Planning Grant Program. The OCCCCP and Board have authorized the use of this money to fund research and training related to Realignment.

FY 2018-19 Allocations

Department	Prior Years Unspent Allocation	FY 18-19 Base Allocation Received	FY 17-18 Growth Funds Received	Total Allocated for FY 18-19
Community Corrections (AB109)				
Sheriff-Coroner	-	45,271,443	2,324,741	47,596,184
Probation	-	17,437,889	895,456	18,333,345
Health Care Agency	-	17,186,381	882,541	18,068,922
District Attorney	-	838,360	43,051	881,411
Public Defender	-	838,360	43,051	881,411
Local Law Enforcement (LLE)	-	1,676,720	86,102	1,762,822
CEO/CCP Coordination	-	167,672	8,610	176,282
CCP Approved - Reentry Services	-	419,180	21,525	440,705
Total Community Corrections (AB109)	-	83,836,005	4,305,077	88,141,082
CCP Approved Projects	570,581	-	-	570,581
Community Corrections Incentive Funds	1,197,044	200,000	-	1,397,044
Subtotal	1,767,625	84,036,005	4,305,077	90,108,707
District Attorney & Public Defender Subaccount				
District Attorney	485,904	1,239,094	137,499	1,862,497
Public Defender	1,710,268	1,239,094	137,499	3,086,861
Total District Attorney & Public Defender	2,196,172	2,478,188	274,998	4,949,358
Total Allocations/Expenditures	3,963,797	86,514,193	4,580,075	95,058,065

Goals and Objectives:

The following goals were identified for the County of Orange in FY 2018-19 and are shown along with notable achievements:

Goal #1: Improve public safety outcomes and utilize best practices in reducing recidivism by implementing operational enhancements of the Day Reporting Centers (DRC) to improve participant outcomes.**Status:**

An analysis of the programs and number of participants engaged at the DRC for each phase through completion identified certain phases where attendance decreased. Through researching possible contributing factors, the DRC was able to rearrange the initial program phases to increase attendance at the earlier phases.

On July 1, 2018, the DRC began to schedule the Program Orientation prior to the Program Intake. With this change, attendance to the Program Intake has doubled from 40% to 80% at the Santa Ana DRC as compared with the one-year period before the change. Attendance to the Program Intake also improved for the Westminster DRC from 76% to 80%.

Goal #2: Establish a coordinated reentry system in Orange County.**Status:**

The County continues to move towards this goal. A Request for Information was completed in June 2019 to identify potential partners and available reentry services to build the coordinated reentry system. A comprehensive listing of county-provided and community-provided services is in progress and a working group dedicated to reentry services is in the process of being established. Limited reentry services currently exist for individuals with mental illness and/or substance abuse disorders. The County is developing its programming around the concept of "Reentry upon Entry" whereby individuals are assessed upon intake to identify their needs, such as health, education, or basic needs and support, and develop an individualized treatment or program to address those needs and increase their ability to self-sustain upon release. This project was identified as a priority for the County and included in the 2019 Strategic Financial Plan.

In addition, the County established a Community Support and Recovery Center with Project Kinship that serves as a reentry center for offenders with mental health challenges upon release from jail.

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

Status:

In FY 2018-19, several new recovery residences were made available to provide this necessary service to more clients. In addition, the eligibility criteria was opened up to make the service available to more clients in need. This allowed a greater likelihood that clients in SUD treatment will have a successful transition back to the community. The target population included all clients involved in substance abuse treatment.

Outcomes tracked include the number of participants who have remained sober and abstinent while in the program and also the number linked to stable housing upon completion of the sober living program. In FY 2018-19, the outcomes have improved or remained consistent with the prior year with 97% of all participants tested negative for drugs (up from 95%) and 93% were linked to stable housing upon completion of the program (previously 94%).

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

PROBATION DEPARTMENT

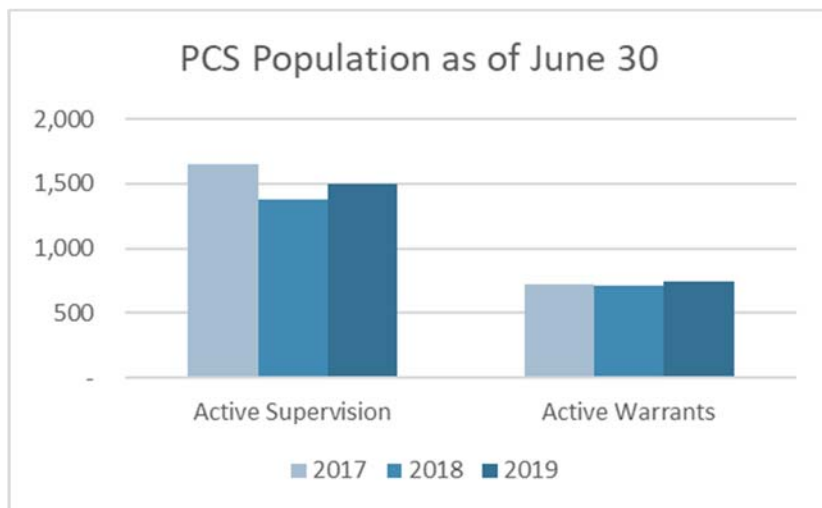
The Orange County Probation Department (Probation) provides community supervision for approximately 15,000 adult and juvenile offenders on court-ordered probation or in diversion programs. Deputy Probation Officers (DPOs) serve an investigative role for the court, by producing sentencing reports and 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 complete their sentence through a combination of local incarceration and a period of community supervision. As with formal probation, each Deputy Probation Officer works with these populations to ensure compliance with the court's terms of their probation and assists with their reintegration into society by identifying constructive social outlets like jobs, school, and community activities to help rehabilitate offenders so that future anti-social behavior does not occur.

As of June 30, 2019, there were 1,502 actively supervised PCS individuals, an increase of 130 individuals (9%) from the 1,372 reported for June 2018. There were 745 PCS individuals with a warrant status as of June 30, 2019, an increase of 4% from the 715

reported for the prior year. An estimated 41% of the PCS population reports residency in just two cities, Anaheim (17%) and Santa Ana (24%). PCS individuals are predominantly male (93%), while 7% are female.

For the same reporting period, the number of MS individuals on active supervision totaled 495 which was an increase of 50 individuals (11%) and those with active warrants totaled 414, an increase of 42 individuals (11%) from the prior year. Similar to the PCS population, approximately 38% reside in the same two cities, Anaheim (17%) and Santa Ana (21%).



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, 2019, the majority of individuals were classified as high risk (PCS 88%; MS 84%). 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.

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.

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

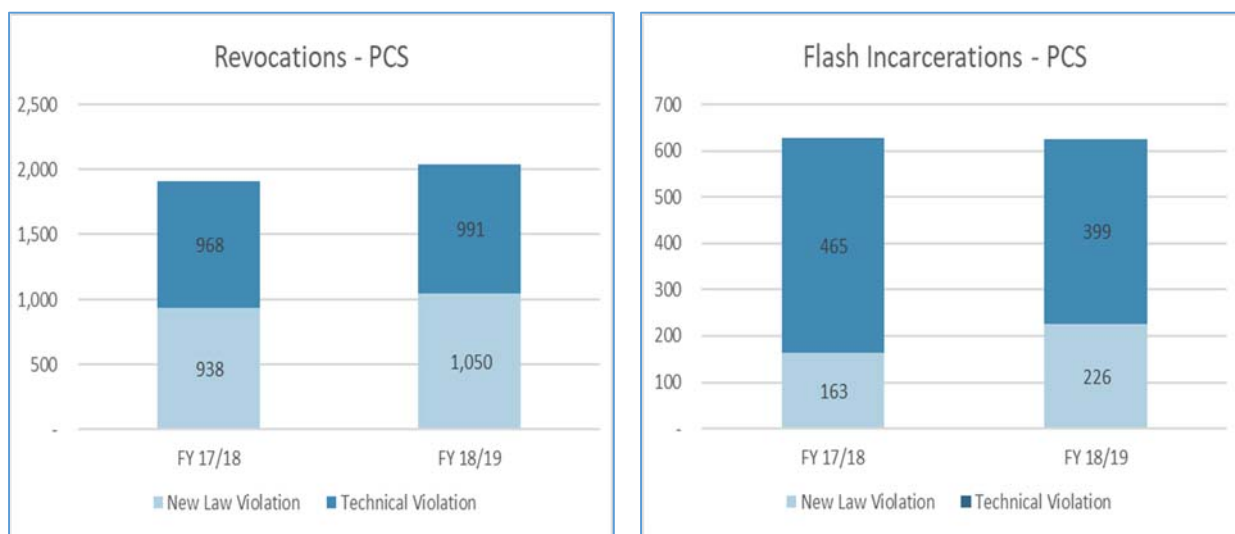
² Edward Latessa Ph.D. Keynote Address: What Works and What Doesn't Work in Reducing Recidivism at the CA State Association of Counties (CSAC), CA State Sheriffs Association (CSSA), and Chief Probation Officers of CA (CPOC) 4th Annual Conference on Public Safety Realignment, Sacramento, CA. January 22,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

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

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 2018-19, there were 19 flash incarcerations for the MS population (up from the one reported for FY 2017-18) and a total of 625 flash incarcerations for the PCS population, which is consistent with the prior year's total of 628. Of the 625 flash incarcerations for FY 2018-19, 399 were for a technical violation and 226 pertained to a new law violation arrest.

PCS revocations increased from 1,906 in FY 2017-18 to 2,041 in FY 2018-19. The charts below summarize PCS revocations and Flash Incarcerations.



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 AB109 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 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 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 were a total of 2,629 participants served by the DRC through June 30, 2019. During FY 2018-19, there were 855 referrals made resulting in 483 enrollments. Of the 483, an average of 68% were classified as high risk. There were 475 total exits from the DRCs; 97 were satisfactory and 75 were for other reasons or considered "no fault."

DRC Services

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

Participant Reflections

Below are life experience reflections from three different individuals involved in an OC DRC.

DRC Participant:

"My experience ... has been a positive and fulfilling process that will allow me to succeed in my life. The program has allowed me to establish and complete the steps necessary to rebuild the foundations for success. I have confidence to move forward with a higher sense of awareness and an established plan to achieve my goals. Thank you to the wonderful and supportive staff at the DRC."

Adult Field DPO:

"After being arrested because of a DUI, this individual was returned to me from the administrative caseload for supervision. Following release from custody for this offense, this individual immediately tested positive for cocaine and admitted to struggling with a cocaine addiction. I referred this individual to the DRC for substance abuse counseling and employment assistance. The probationer initially struggled through the phases of the program as he had issues disclosing in front of the group. We (the DRC staff and myself) encouraged this individual and he successfully completed the DRC program in March 2019. According to his DRC case manager, this individual tested negative for controlled substances, mended family relationships, and was gainfully employed by the time he completed the program. In April 2019, I attended his DRC graduation and he successfully completed his probation term in the same month."

Employment/Education Coordinator:

"Working at the DRC has allowed me to expand my knowledge of evidence-based practices and motivational interviewing as well as provided me the opportunity to grow as an individual and within the company. The DRC has provided me the opportunity to work with individuals who need encouragement and help getting back up on their feet. Every day I come to work, I leave happy knowing I made some impact on a participant's life!"



Pictured: Drug test chart at Santa Ana Day Reporting Center

SHERIFF-CORONER DEPARTMENT

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

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

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

In 2012, the State, by way of AB 900, created a competitive grant source for expansion and/or construction of new jail facilities. OCSD was awarded a \$100 million grant to fund a 512 bed expansion project at the James A. Musick Facility. OCSD also received an \$80 million grant via SB 1022 for an additional expansion to the Musick Facility as part of a rehabilitation program which will add an additional 312 beds. OCSD has merged these two projects into one modern rehabilitation facility and is currently in the construction phase with an expected completion date by December 2020.

County Jail Population:

Approximately half of individuals housed in the county jail facilities are serving out their sentence while the other half are awaiting trial or sanctioned. Of those sentenced, an average of 25% were convicted of a felony and 75% of a misdemeanor crime.

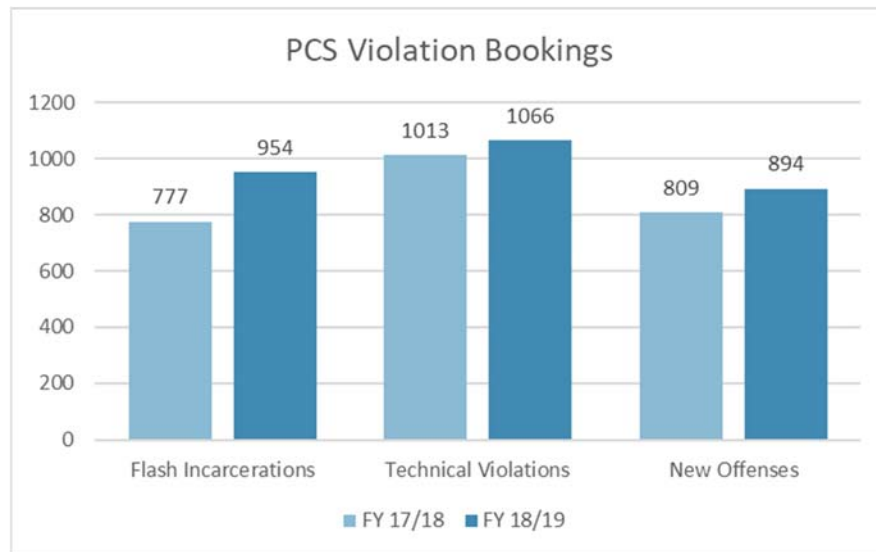
The inmate population in the County's five jails that pertain to the 2011 Public Safety Realignment include individuals completing their sentence awaiting supervision (local custody/MS) per PC 1170(h), PCS individuals serving less than 180 days, parole violators serving less than 180 days, and individuals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

Local Custody: MS Population

During FY 2018-19, there were approximately 5,799 MS individuals booked with an average stay of 180 days and an additional 2,000 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.

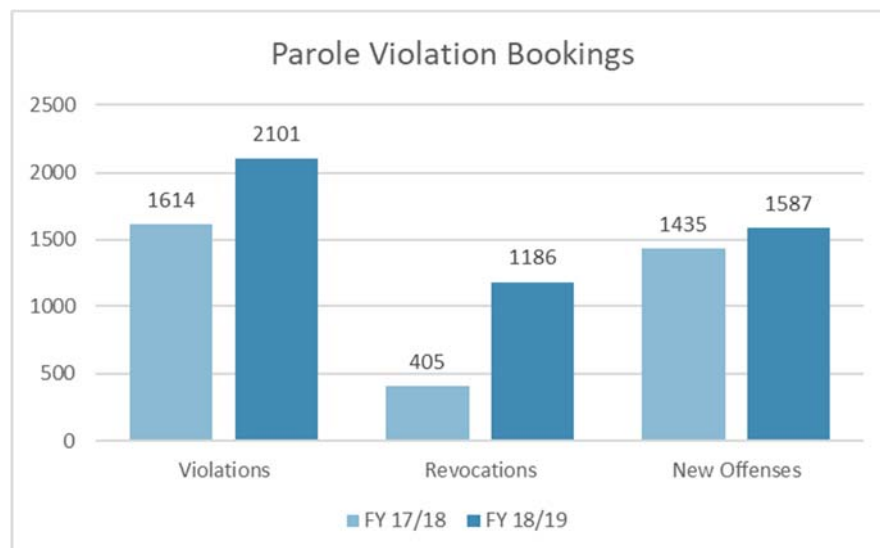
PCS Population

During the same reporting period, an estimated 2,914 PCS violators were booked with an average length of stay of 59 days, a 12% increase (315 violators) from FY 2017-18. Of this amount, 954 were flash incarcerations, 1,066 were revocations for technical violations, and 894 were revocations for a new charge.



Parole Violations

There were 4,874 bookings related to parole violations reported in FY 2018-19, an increase of 1,420 (41%) from prior year. Of this amount, 2,101 were for violations, 1,186 were for revocations, and another 1,587 were for new offenses.



In-Custody Programs

Inmate Classes

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

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

All-In Program

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

Fire Camp Program

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

Community Work Program (CWP)

OCSD has used a combination of methods to manage the increase in the inmate population. One notable change has been the expansion of inmates assigned to the CWP to include PC 1170(h) offenders. The CWP is an alternative to incarceration that allows sentenced 1170(h) offenders to serve their time by working on municipal work crews often providing janitorial or landscaping services at county buildings and parks. The offender is allowed to live at home but must report to a predetermined worksite location as part of a crew. Every workday completed is considered two days of service towards the offender's sentence. Failure to follow the stringent rules (curfew, avoiding substance abuse, etc.) results in a return to custody where he/she will serve the remainder of his/her sentence.

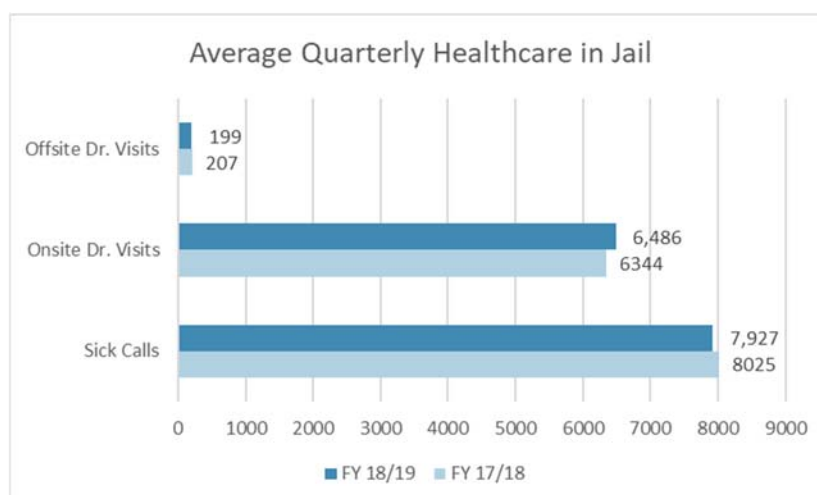
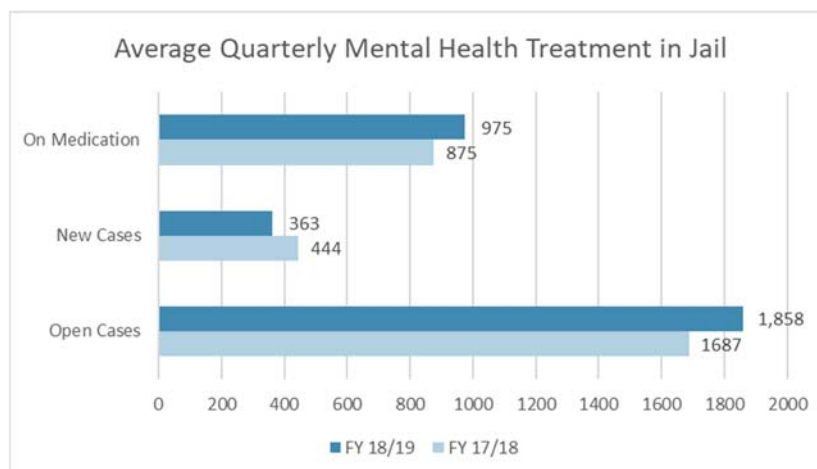
OCSD screens inmates for suitability and has the discretion to add or remove the offender from the program at any time. OCSD has dedicated resources to conduct welfare and compliance checks on 1170(h) inmates serving time on the CWP. This includes work site and home inspection checks. Since the inception of Proposition 47, the number of eligible offenders has declined dramatically. Nevertheless, the program is still relevant and

continues to be a successful population management tool as well as an opportunity for offenders to assimilate into the community while under strict supervision.

CORRECTIONAL HEALTH SERVICES

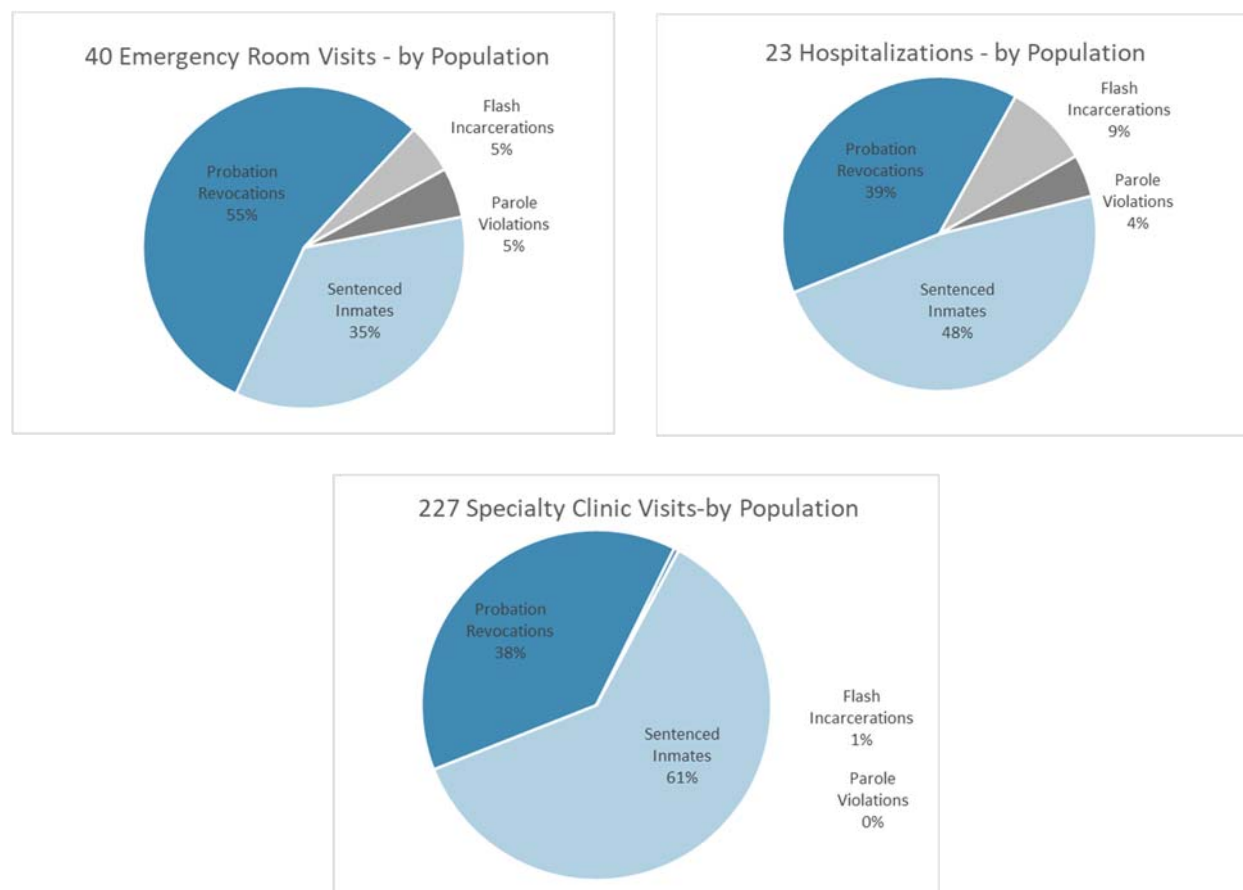
The Orange County Health Care Agency's Correctional Health Services Division (CHS) provides the medical, dental, mental health and substance use treatments to those individuals incarcerated at a County Jail facility. Services are performed at a community standard of care on a 24-hour, 7-days a week basis.

Upon intake into the jail facility, CHS triages and screens the individuals to determine their medical, mental health, and dental needs and identify subsequent treatment and medication plans. In FY 2018-19, there was an average of 1,858 open cases for mental health treatments and 363 new cases added each quarter with approximately 975 individuals on any time on prescription psychotropic medications. In addition, there were approximately 32,000 sick calls, 26,000 doctor visits in-custody, and just under 800 offsite doctor visits for the year.



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

For the population in the County jails per the AB 109 legislation, during the same reporting period, there were 40 emergency room visits, 23 hospitalizations, and 227 visits to specialty clinics such as for orthopedics (22%), radiology (12%), dialysis (9%), or cardiology (7%).



CHS works collaboratively with the Health Care Agency's Behavioral Health Division to identify those individuals who are chemically dependent and/or are incarcerated for alcohol and/or drug related crimes to participate in Vivitrol injections. CHS provides an initial injection of Vivitrol for inmates who are medically cleared prior to their release. Vivitrol, naltrexone for extended-release injectable suspension, blocks receptors in the brain where opioids and alcohol attach, preventing the feelings of pleasure that these substances produce.

- In FY 2018-19, CHS clinical staff administered 48 Vivitrol injections to inmates prior to their release.

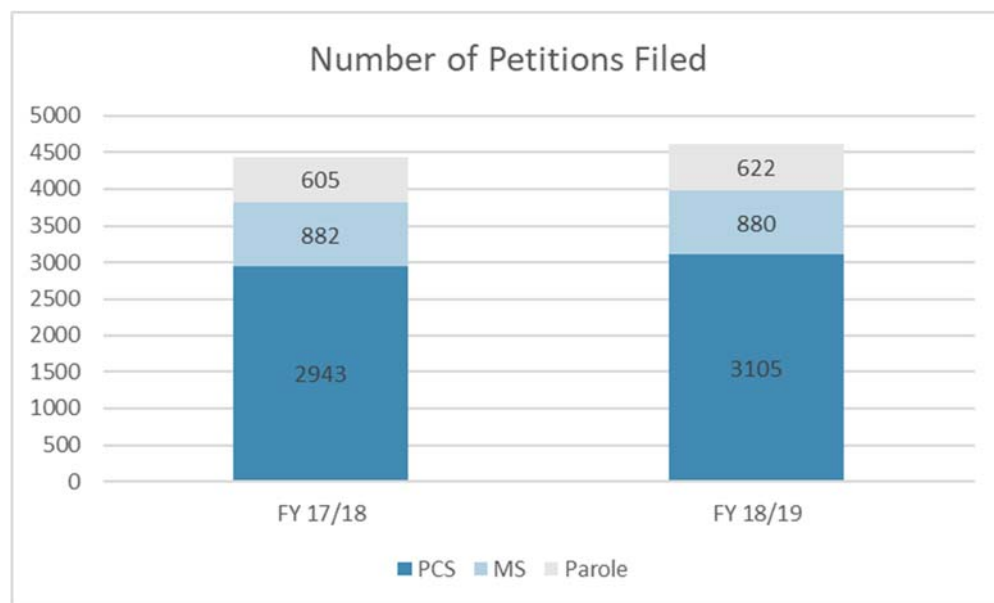
The County's Strategic Financial Plan has identified a priority for an In-Custody/Post-Custody Drug Treatment Program that would provide professional substance use disorder treatment to eligible inmates while incarcerated, continuing post-custody treatment services, and case management services during 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 may begin implementation in FY 2019-20.

ORANGE COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

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

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

In FY 2018-19, the OCDA prosecuted over 3,900 petitions between the PCS and MS populations and another 622 for parole violations.



The 4,607 petitions filed in FY 2018-19 pertained to a total of 2,182 different defendants. Of the 2,182 defendants, 1,665 (76%) were repeat offenders, having received at least one prior petition: 678 defendants (31%) had at least five prior petitions and 183 (8%) had 10 or more prior petition.

# Prior Petitions	0	1	2	3	4	5	6-10	11-15	15+
# Defendants	517	340	283	215	149	134	361	128	55

Additionally, in FY 2018-19, the OCDA filed 2,688 new criminal cases against a total of 1362 different defendants who are currently or previously on AB109 supervision. Vehicle theft and drug sales remain the most common felony charges by an AB109 defendant. These numbers are only slightly higher than experienced in FY 2017-18: 2604 cases against 1329 defendants.

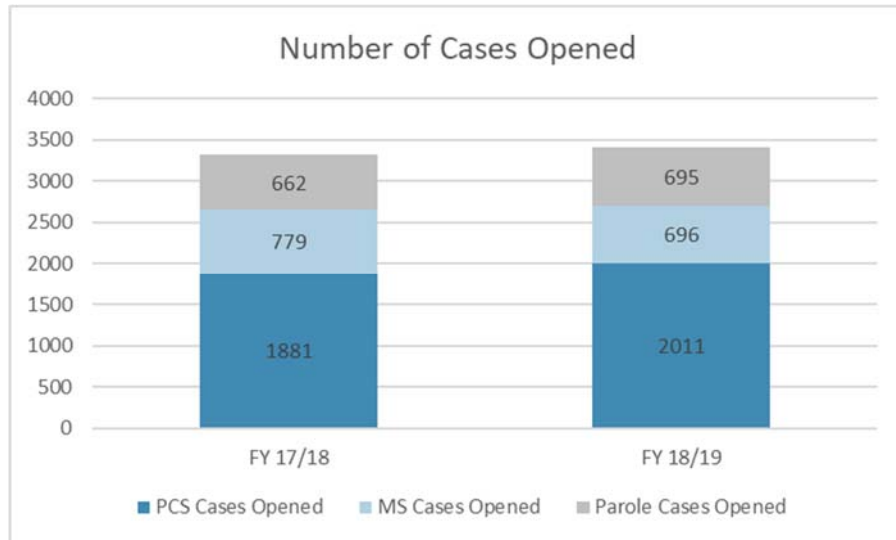
PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE

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

The passing of the Public Safety Realignment caused a dramatic adjustment in the OCPD's workload, and in the type of clients represented. There is now a greater emphasis placed on developing and presenting individualized alternative sentencing plans to the court as potential options to incarceration. The OCPD has filed thousands of petitions for resentencing or applications for reclassification, allowing low-level, non-violent offenders to get a second chance, and saving taxpayers millions of dollars.

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

In FY 2018-19, OCPD had over 3,400 cases opened between the MS, PCS, and parole populations and made over 5,800 court appearances.



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

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

Reentry Services for Clients

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

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

- Completing a comprehensive interview to obtain a life history and ensure their needs are accurately assessed.
- Assisting clients to obtain government documents, including birth certificates, consular documents for immigration purposes, reduced-fee identity cards, passports, social

security cards, and more. In FY 2018-19, 700 valid forms of identification were issued which is up 37% from FY 2017-18's count of 510.

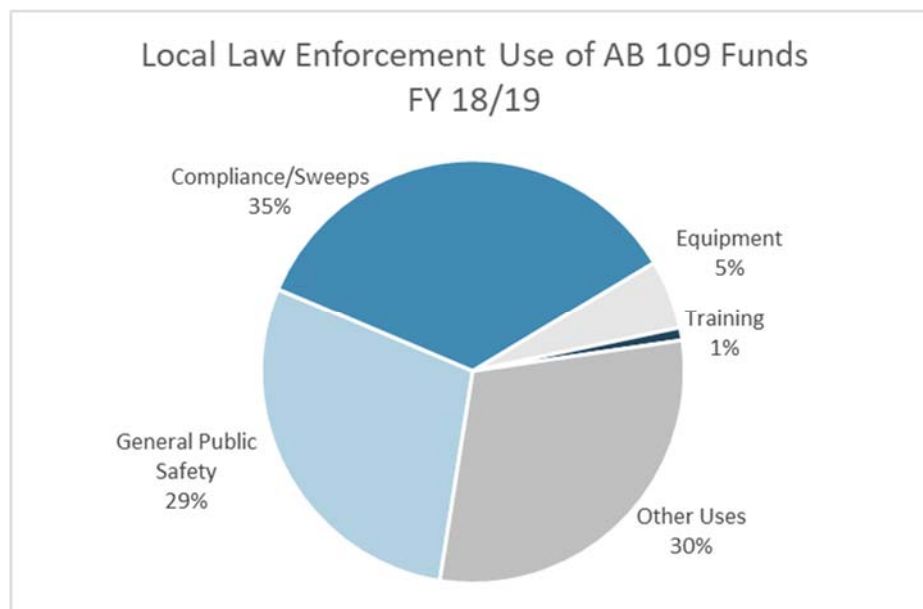
- Assisting clients to ensure they have proper medical care via SSI/SSDI applications.
- Obtaining food stamps, Cash Aid, Cal-Works, Medi-Cal, and bus passes for clients.
- Coordinating drug treatment and rehabilitation programs, mental health resources, and dental and vision benefits.
- Refer clients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

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

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

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

- 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. (29%)
- Purchases of equipment to enhance or maintain public safety, such as an armored rescue vehicle, surveillance equipment, or protective gear and entry tools. (5%)
- 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: (30%)
 - 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.
 - 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 of Orange (County) and strives to provide the right type of treatment, at the right place, by the right person/programs, to help individuals achieve and maintain the highest quality of health and wellness.

As such, BHS 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 BHS Adult and Older Adult Behavioral Health (AOABH) Santa Ana Clinic but can be seen at other clinic locations. AB 109 clients needing bridge medications are referred to a psychiatrist co-located at the Santa Ana Probation office for medication evaluation and treatment until they can be linked for ongoing treatment.

Current Services Provided

During FY 2018-19, there were 2,682 referrals received from Probation Department and BHS AB 109 Screeners completed assessments on 2,421. The table below summarizes the number of referrals made to the different behavioral health services upon completion of assessment and number of admissions during same reporting period.

BHS Referrals and Admissions July 2018 through June 2019				
BHS Referrals	Total Referred	BHS Admissions	Total Admitted	% Admitted⁴
Outpatient SUD Treatment	682	Outpatient SUD Treatment	296	43%
Residential SUD Treatment	651	Residential SUD Treatment	296	43%
Outpatient Mental Health	125	Outpatient Mental Health	55	44%
Recovery Residences	164	Recovery Residences	152	93%
Social Model Detox	191	Social Model Detox	145	76%
Medical Detox	14	Medical Detox	5	36%
Full-Service Partnership	39	Full-Service Partnership	28	72%
MH Shelter Beds	1	Shelter	1	100%
Methadone Detox	12	Methadone Detox	3	25%
Methadone Maintenance	5	Methadone Maintenance	1	20%
Clients seen by Psychiatrist	36	Clients seen by Psychiatrist	23	64%
Total	1,885	Total	974	52%

SUD Program: Updates and Outcomes

HCA implemented Drug Medi-Cal Organized Delivery System (DMC-ODS) on July 1, 2018. DMC-ODS allows clients with SUD to be able to access SUD services and be paid with Medi-Cal. As such, only clients with Medi-Cal can access services at Medi-Cal certified programs. This includes SUD residential, detox and outpatient treatment. AB 109 clients without Medi-Cal can access any AB 109 funded services as long as they meet the level of care identified in the American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) assessment.

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

With DMC-ODS, most of HCA's programs proceeded with the process to become Medi-Cal certified. HCA continues to contract with the two existing social model detox providers, Roque Center and Woodglen Recovery Junction, until DMC certified providers are identified.

⁴ Percentages are presented for the number of AB 109 clients admitted to BHS, based on those who were referred during the specified timeframe.

During FY 2018-19, HCA had two residential treatment providers, Woodglen Recovery Junction and Cooper Fellowship, to provide services to AB 109 clients without Medi-Cal. There were two social model detox providers, Woodglen Recovery Junction and Roque Center, and one medical detox provider to serve AB 109 clients. There were also five SUD outpatient providers, Korean Community (KC) Services, Phoenix House, Pacific Educational Services (PES), Twin Town and Wel-Mor Psychology Group, 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.

HCA also contracted with six providers to provide recovery residence services. They were Clean Path Recovery, Gage House, Step House Recovery, The Villa, Collette's Children Home, and Grandma's House of Hope. In October 2018, recovery residences providers started taking on clients on formal probation, in addition to AB 109 clients who successfully completed residential treatment. 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.

The table below shows the treatment completion rates for SUD residential treatment, detox/ withdrawal management and outpatient (County and contracted) treatment during FY 2018-19. 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. Another contributing factor could be due to AB 109 outpatient clients having lower motivation at intake compared to residential treatment and Orange County SUD clients⁵.

Substance Use Disorder Treatment Completion Rates⁶				
FY 2018-19				
	Admissions	Discharges	Completed Treatment Goals	Completion Rate
Residential Treatment	132	129	53	41%
Detox/Withdrawal Management	91	91	31	34%
Outpatient Treatment	269	198	26	13%

⁵ Source: CESI for AB 109 Residential and Outpatient Treatment FY 2018-19.

⁶ Source: CalOMS and HCA IRIS for AB 109 Special Cohort FY 2018-19

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 2018-19, a total of 130 AB 109 clients were referred for Vivitrol by HCA's Correctional Health Services (CHS) and BHS AB 109 Screeners. Of those referrals, 85 completed a medical evaluation by a physician with 65 of those clients approved to receive Vivitrol. Forty-eight clients received their initial Vivitrol shot in-custody and 17 clients received their initial Vivitrol shot in the community. Additionally, 36 clients who received their first shot either in-custody or in the community received their second shot in the community.

Vivitrol FY 2018-19		
	N	%
Total Referred	130	--
Total Evaluated	85	65%
Total Approved	65	35%
In-Custody 1 st Shot	48	74%
In Community 1 st Shot	17	26%
In Community 2 nd Shot	36	55%

Of the 48 clients who were evaluated and received their first Vivitrol injections in-custody, 100% were engaged in outpatient services initially upon release. Of the 36 clients who received their second shot in the community, 100% tested negative for opiates during the course of their treatment. Those who tested positive for substances, tested positive for methamphetamine and not opioids and/or alcohol. In addition, of the 36 clients who received their second shot in the community, 81% of clients reported obtaining employment and/or attending school within 30 days of receiving their second shot of Vivitrol.

Life Functioning Improvements

The table below summarizes the responses received during FY 2018-19 from AB 109 clients when asked about their engagement in several life functioning behaviors in the prior 30 days. Over the course of treatment, AB 109 SUD clients (n=475) overall showed a large reduction (73% reduction) in arrests and days incarcerated (80% reduction), and fewer clients reported serious family conflict (53% reduction). There were also improvements in employment (97% increase), abstinence from alcohol (13% increase), abstinence from drug use (92% increase), along with a 72% increase in the use of recovery networks.

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

Life Functioning Outcomes of AB 109 SUD Clients ⁷ FY 2018-19				
		Outpatient Tx % Change	Residential Tx % Change	Overall % Change
Arrested (Once or More)	# Clients	*	-81%	-73%
	Average # arrests	20%	-85%	-56%
Incarcerated	# Clients	-69%	-89%	-86%
	Average # days	-47%	-93%	-80%
Employed (Full or Part Time)	# Clients	-30%	1,000%	97%
Alcohol Abstinent	# Clients	-36%	37%	13%
Drug Use Abstinent	# Clients	-22%	168%	92%
Serious Family Conflict	# Clients	*	*	-53%
Participate in Recovery Network	# Clients	-43%	128%	72%

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

During FY 2018-19, the majority of AB 109 SUD clients maintained similar living arrangements over the course of treatment; however, roughly 41% of clients who were initially homeless gained independent or dependent living upon discharge from treatment.



250 people were
homeless at intake

Of those, at discharge...
15.2% independent living
26.0% dependent living
57.2% homeless
1.6% unable to locate



136 people were
in dependent living
at intake

Of those, at discharge...
22.1% independent living
56.6% dependent living
11.8% homeless
9.6% unable to locate



89 people were
in independent
living at intake

Of those, at discharge...
48.3% independent living
14.6% dependent living
5.6% homeless
31.5% unable to locate

Motivation and Engagement during Treatment

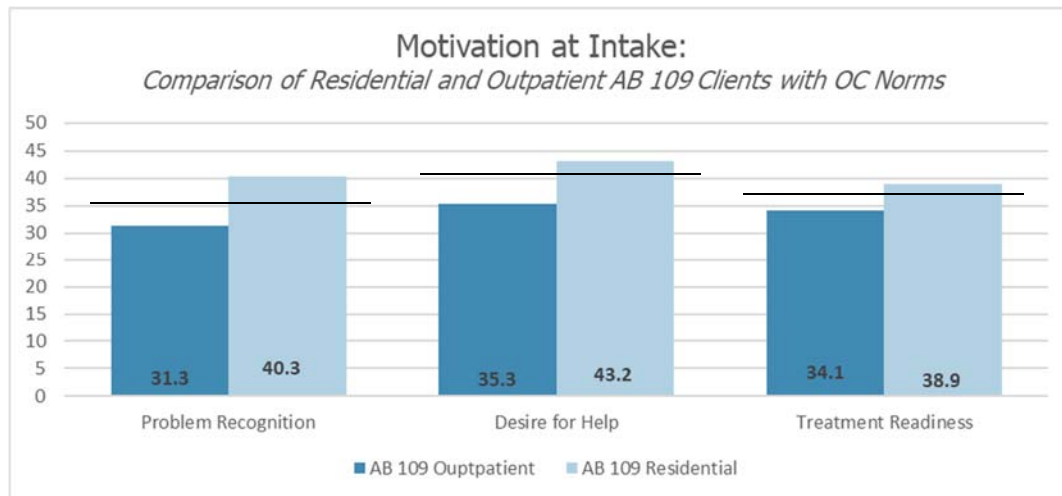
During FY 2018-19, a total of 222 AB 109 SUD clients were asked about their motivation to complete and likelihood to engage in treatment. Overall, results show that AB 109 clients at intake had lower motivation than clients receiving SUD treatment nationwide⁸, but higher than the average Orange County SUD client. However, AB 109 client intake

⁷ Source: CalOMS database from HCA.

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

scores diverged widely dependent on whether they received treatment as an outpatient or at a residential facility.

On average, AB 109 clients in residential SUD treatment had higher motivation at intake than clients receiving outpatient treatment or clients county-wide (see figure below)⁹. Outpatient clients consistently had lower motivation compared to Orange County SUD clients overall.



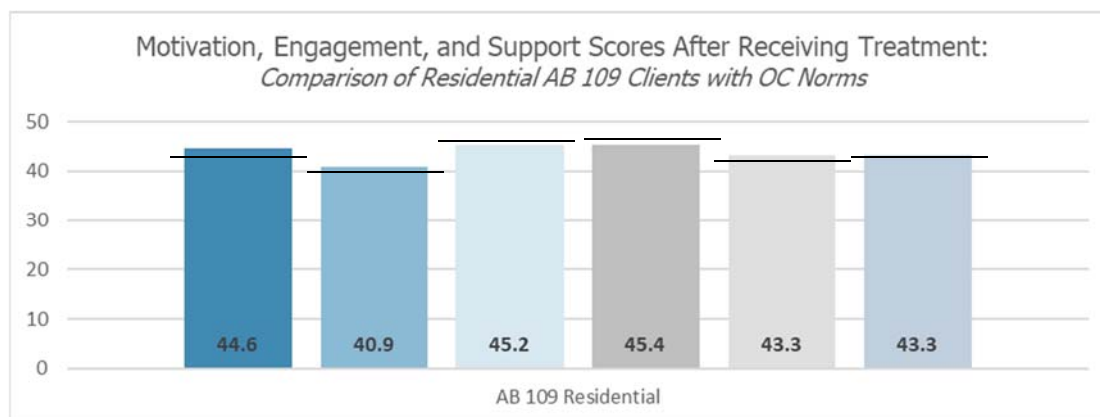
After receiving treatment, AB 109 SUD clients (n=164) on average showed comparable motivation to other clients in the county overall¹⁰, and higher motivation than SUD clients nationwide¹¹. AB 109 SUD clients also had higher levels of treatment engagement compared to SUD clients nationwide and were similar to SUD clients countywide. At discharge, AB 109 clients reported levels of peer support within their program and social support outside of treatment higher than national norms and nearly equivalent to countywide norms for these indicators. Residential¹² SUD clients also had higher or mostly comparable motivation, engagement, and levels of peer and social support compared to SUD clients across Orange County.

⁹ The black horizontal lines indicate the norms for all Orange County SUD clients served during FY 2018-19, specifically, Problem Recognition (35.6), Desire for Help (40.2), and Treatment Readiness (37.8).

¹⁰ The black horizontal lines indicate the norms for all Orange County SUD clients served during FY 2018-19, specifically, Desire for Help (42.1), Treatment Readiness (39.1), Counseling Rapport (45.7), Treatment Participation (40.9), Peer Support (42.9), and Social Support (43.9).

¹¹ 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).

¹² Because fewer than 10 discharge surveys were submitted among AB 109 clients at outpatient facilities, no average was calculated because it may provide an unreliable estimate. Therefore, this report offers no comparison between residential and outpatient AB 109 clients at discharge.



Mental Health Program: Updates and Outcomes

County-Operated Adult and Older Adult Behavioral (AOABH) Clinic

AB 109 clients with serious mental illness are linked to AOABH outpatient clients for treatment. The data listed below are life functioning outcomes for 77 AB 109 clients receiving mental health services at the AB 109 clinic in Santa Ana during FY 2018-19. There were significant reductions in incarceration days (93% decrease) and psychiatric hospitalization days (72% decrease). Fewer AB 109 MH clients experienced homelessness while enrolled in the program, along with less days in homelessness (14% decrease). Engagement in a structured role improved with treatment participation, with a 2,422% increase in days spent in a vocational or educational activity.

Life Functioning Outcomes of AB 109 MH Clients ¹³ FY 2018-19				
Outcomes		12 Months Prior to Enrollment	FY 2018-19	% Change
Psychiatric Hospitalizations	# Clients	7	8	14%
	# Days	454	128	-72%
Incarcerations	# Clients	56	22	-61%
	# Days	14,111	937	-93%
Homelessness	# Clients	19	26	37%
	# Days	2,433	2,104	-14%
Structured Role	# Clients	1	27	2,600%
	# Days	125	3,153	2,422%

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. Services include assessment, case management, counseling and therapy, 24/7 on-call response, medication support, skill-developing groups, educational and

¹³ Source: MS Access database HCA.

vocational support, housing support, benefits acquisition, as well as linkage to primary care and other community resources. The program has a multi-disciplinary team which includes a psychiatrist, nurse practitioner, licensed psychiatric technicians, Personal Service Coordinators (PSC), outreach specialist, vocational specialist, housing specialist, and peer support staff. OK FSP follows the Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) model of providing comprehensive, community-based interventions, linguistically and culturally competent services that promote wellbeing and resilience in those living with serious mental illness.

One of the biggest changes for the OK Program in working with AB 109 clients during this fiscal year was creating more open communication between BHS AB 109 screeners, probation officers, jails, and case managers. This allowed for improved coordination for screenings, enrollment and follow-up appointments. Probation officers and case managers are working more closely to ensure that clients are being supported in their treatment goals and following through with their legal requirements.

The data listed below are life functioning outcomes for 48 AB 109 clients participating in OK FSP services during FY 2018-19. Over the course of treatment, there were significant reductions in psychiatric hospitalization days (76% decrease) and incarceration days (71% decrease). Fewer AB 109 MH clients experienced homelessness while enrolled in the program with significantly less days spent in homelessness (68% decrease). Engagement in a structured role improved with treatment participation, with a 54% increase in days spent in a vocational or educational activity.

Life Functioning Outcomes of AB 109 MH Clients – OK FSP ¹⁴ FY 2018-19				
Outcomes		12 Months Prior to Enrollment	FY 2018-19	% Change
Psychiatric Hospitalizations	# Clients	13	8	-38%
	# Days	419	102	-76%
Incarcerations	# Clients	41	25	-39%
	# Days	7,886	2,312	-71%
Homelessness	# Clients	30	25	17%
	# Days	4,415	1,432	-68%
Structured Role	# Clients	2	5	150%
	# Days	476	731	54%

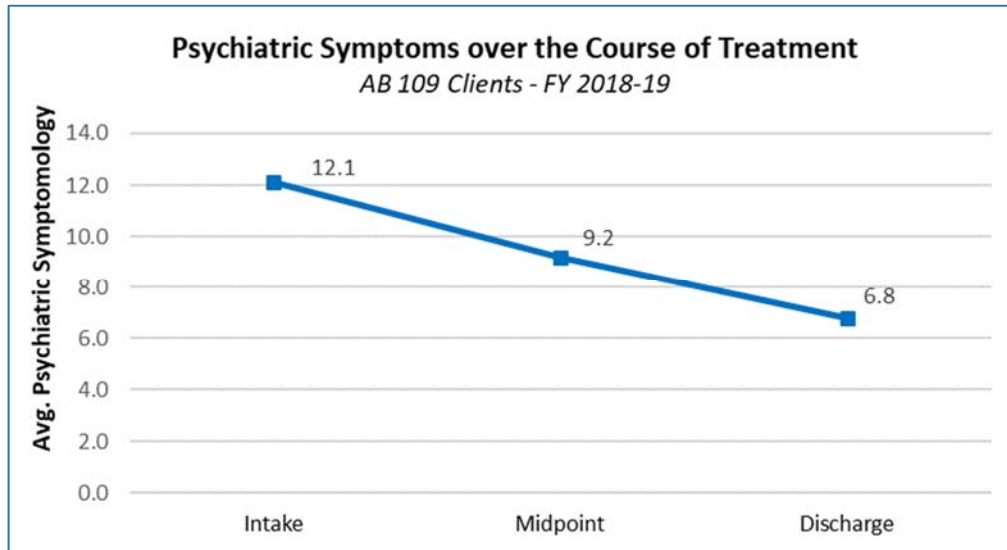
Additional Outcomes: Both SUD and MH Clients

AB 109 clients who were admitted to SUD and/or MH services were also asked a series of questions regarding their psychiatric symptomology (i.e., how often they experienced certain psychological or emotional difficulties) at intake and during treatment¹⁵. Overall, psychiatric symptomatology was lower throughout treatment.

¹⁴ Source: Caminar database HCA.

¹⁵ Source: Modified Colorado Symptom Inventory (Conrad, J.J., et al, 2001).

Over time, AB 109 clients showed reductions in the frequency of their psychiatric symptoms (see graph below).



When comparing types of services AB 109 clients received, on average clients in residential programs were exhibited similar frequency of psychiatric symptoms at discharge as clients in outpatient programs (7.06 vs. 6.56). However, on average, clients in both residential 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 (OCCR) Department:

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

Social Services Agency (SSA):

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

Orange County Re-Entry Partnership (OCREP):

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

**BY-LAWS
OF THE ORANGE
COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP**

ARTICLE I

NAME

The name of this organization shall be THE ORANGE COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP.

ARTICLE II

AUTHORIZATION

This organization is authorized by Penal Code Section 1229, *et seq.*

ARTICLE III

PURPOSE

The Orange County Community Corrections Partnership shall play a critical role in developing programs and ensuring appropriate outcomes for low-level offenders. Pursuant to Penal Code Section 1230, the Partnership shall provide advice concerning Probation's community corrections program as defined in subdivision (c) of Penal Code Section 1229 and shall recommend a local plan to the Orange County Board of Supervisors for the implementation of the 2011 Realignment Legislation addressing public safety as expressed in AB 109, AB 117 and AB 118 of 2011.

ARTICLE IV

MEMBERSHIP

1. The Partnership shall consist of the Chief Probation Officer, serving as the Chairperson of the Partnership and the presiding judge of the superior court, or his or her designee, a county supervisor or the chief administrative officer for the county, the district attorney, the public defender, the sheriff, a chief of police, the head of the county department of social services, the head of the county department of mental health, the head of the county department of employment, the head of the county alcohol and substance abuse programs, the head of the county office of education, a representative from a community-based organization with experience in successfully providing rehabilitative services to persons who have been convicted of a criminal offense, an individual who represents the interests of victims.

2. The Partnership shall have an Executive Committee that will serve as the voting body of the Partnership and shall be comprised of the following members: the chief probation officer of the county (chairperson), a chief of police, the sheriff, the district attorney, the public defender, one department representative from one of the following, as designated by the county board of supervisors: (1) the head of the county department of social services; (2) the head of the county department of mental health; or (3) the head of the county department alcohol and substance abuse programs.
3. The Chief Probation Officer of the County shall serve as the Chairperson of the Partnership pursuant to Penal Code section 1230(b)(2). Should the Chief Probation Officer be unable to attend a meeting, the Chief may declare and alternate to attend in his/her place pursuant to paragraph 4 below. IF an alternate attends on behalf of the Chief of Probation, the alternate shall assume the duties of Chairperson for that meeting.
4. Replacement of Partnership member:
 - a. If an Executive Committee Partnership member is unable to attend a meeting of the Partnership, he or she may designate, in writing, an alternate who shall attend on his or her behalf.
 - b. Alternates of Executive Committee Partnership members shall not have a vote on specific issues unless authorized by the Executive Committee Partnership member in writing.

ARTICLE V

MEETINGS AND PROCEDURES

The Partnership and its Committees shall be governed by the Brown Act and all meetings shall be open to the public.

1. Regular Meetings

Regular meetings shall be set by the Partnership and are to take place quarterly on the fourth Thursday of the month of ~~January~~February, April, July, and October, at 2:00 p.m. unless an alternate date and time is announced in advance. The regular meeting location shall be at the Probation Department training facility, located at 1001 S. Grand Avenue, Santa Ana, California 92705, unless an alternate location is announced in advance. Any scheduled meeting may be canceled upon order or the Chair, or a majority of the Executive Committee members of the Partnership.

2. Special Meetings

Special meeting may be called at any time by the Committee Chair. Each member of the Committee shall be given adequate written notice of such meetings.

3. Quorum and Voting Procedure

- a. A simple majority of the Executive Committee members of the Partnership shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of members.
- b. Decisions shall be reached through majority voting which is defined as a majority of the quorum members present.
- c. The Partnership shall use parliamentary procedures (the current edition of Robert's Rules of Order) to conduct business.

4. Setting the Agenda

The Chairperson shall approve items on the agenda. Anyone wishing to provide input shall request inclusion on the agenda no later than one week prior to the scheduled meeting.

5. Public Comments

Public comments at meetings are limited to three (3) minutes for each agenda item for individuals and five (5) minutes for each agenda item for representatives of organizations. The Chairperson has the discretion to extend the time based on the complexity of the issue.

ARTICLE VI

COUNCILS, COMMITTEES AND TASK FORCES

1. Standing Committees may be created by vote of the Partnership Executive Committee to perform on-going functions. The Chairperson of a Standing Committee will be appointed annually by the Partnership Chairperson and must be a member of the Executive Committee. Each Standing Committee shall report to the Partnership on a regular basis.
2. Task Forces may be formed to deal with a specific need or issue as approved by the Partnership. When their objectives are met, they will be disbanded. The Task Force Chair shall be appointed by the Partnership Chairperson.

3. Membership on Standing Committees and Task Forces may include non-voting Partnership members, technical consultants and/or citizens from the community at large.

ARTICLE VII

AMENDMENTS

These By-laws may be adopted, amended or repealed by a majority vote of the Partnership Executive Committee after written proposal for such action has been in the hands of the Partnership for thirty (30) days.