



# Los Angeles County: Proposition 47 Population

Department of Health Services  
Dr. Mark Ghaly, Deputy Director of Community Health & Integrated Programs

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## Background

- The Office of Diversion & Re-entry in partnership with the City of Los Angeles Mayor's Office of Re-entry held six (6) Town Hall Meetings across Los Angeles County to solicit Community input on the current resources and needs in three main areas:
  - community based mental health and substance use treatment
  - Truancy and dropout prevention
  - Victim services

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## Community-based Mental Health & Substance Use Treatment

- Develop more Re-entry services that include
  - Counseling, case supervision, etc.
  - Partnerships with Community based organizations
  - Continuum of health and social services
- Increase funding and options for medically assisted treatment
- Child centered support for children who have parents in treatment programs
- Increase field based clinical MH services to help people transition into B+C, sober living facilities, etc.
- Continuum of care for special populations (trans, PLWHA, etc.)
  - During and post jail release – emphasizing trauma informed care

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Los Angeles County Health Agency  
Substance Abuse Prevention and Control



SYSTEM TRANSFORMATION TO ADVANCE RECOVERY AND TREATMENT

Los Angeles County's Substance Use Disorder Organized Delivery System

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Expansion of Substance SUD Services under ACA



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Why implement the DMC Waiver?:  
GOALS AND OPPORTUNITIES

- Implementing the DMH Waiver will allow **more individuals to receive more substance use disorder (SUD) treatment services.**
- ACA has allowed more people to be eligible for Medicaid
- DMC expansion creates a "richer" benefits package of services
- DMC also increases payments for SUD services for providers so providers are more likely to make them available
- The Organized Delivery System (ODS) requires that services be provided in a consistent, evidence-based manner that is focused on continuity of care and treating SUDs as a chronic disease, not episodic diseases

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## RATES FOR SUD SERVICES

**Current SUD System: Existing DMC Rates**

- Very low.
- Do not fully support quality and outcome focused services.

**New SUD System: Proposed DMC Rates**

- Comparable with mental health rates to achieve parity.
- Sufficiently high to encourage SUD provider participation in the Waiver and to expand DMC LOCs and service sites.
- Sufficiently high to support necessary infrastructure development and enhanced clinical care to encourage maintained participation in the SUD system of care.

SAMPLE RATE COMPARISON – SELECT SERVICES				
DESCRIPTION	UNIT	CA-DMC	SAPC	Mental Health ADJUSTED
Assessment	Deliverable	\$159.21 <small>(\$159.21 billed as Individual Session)</small>	\$98.36	\$159.21
Individual Counseling	15 minutes	\$20.08	\$24.59	\$34.04
Group Counseling	15 minutes	\$4.52	\$6.14	\$9.14

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## ESSENTIAL WAIVER RELATED PROJECTS

PROJECTS BY TOPIC AREA			
BUSINESS MODEL DEVELOPMENT RELATED	CLINICAL SERVICES DEVELOPMENT RELATED	SYSTEM OF CARE DEVELOPMENT RELATED	INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT RELATED
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build Business Office and Office of the Medical Director</li> <li>• Technical Assistance and Training</li> <li>• DMC Network Expansion – Current and New Providers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New Quality Improvement and Utilization Management Programs</li> <li>• New Prior-Authorization Requirements (Residential)</li> <li>• New Clinical Requirements: Evidence-Based Practices and ASAM Criteria/Medical Necessity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New Standards of Care for each LOC and Services, and Related Contract Documents</li> <li>• New Care Coordination Expectations with Mental and Physical Health, including Health Plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New Electronic Information System to Support Documentation and Quality Requirements</li> <li>• New Electronic System to Manage Data and Financial Risk</li> </ul>

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# Restorative Justice

June 23-24, 2016  
Proposition 47 Executive Steering Committee

Javier Stauring  
Healing Dialogue and Action  
*Uniting for Healing and Change*

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- **What is Restorative Justice?**

- Restorative justice is a theory of justice that emphasizes repairing the harm caused by criminal behavior.
- Restorative justice views crime as more than breaking the law – it also causes harm to people, relationships, and the community.
- A just response must address those harms as well as the wrongdoing.

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## The Foundational Principles of Restorative Justice

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## #1

Crime causes harm and justice should focus on repairing that harm.

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## #2

The people most affected by the crime should be able to participate in its resolution.

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## #3

The responsibility of the government is to maintain order and of the community to build peace.

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**Practices and programs reflecting restorative purposes will respond to crime by:**

- Identifying and taking steps to repair harm,
- Involving all stakeholders, and
- Transforming the traditional relationship between communities and their governments in responding to crime.

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**Restorative justice places a high value on the reintegration of the victim and of the offender**

Crime causes injuries

It also can result in both the victim and offender experiencing stigmatization

Reintegration occurs when the victim or offender can become active and productive parts of their communities

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**Victims and offenders must find communities with the following characteristics:**

- (1) Mutual respect for those in the community
- (2) Mutual commitment to others in the community
- (3) Intolerance for--but understanding of--deviant behavior by members of the community

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RJ is best accomplished through cooperative processes that include all stakeholders.

This can lead to transformation of people, relationships and communities.

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Prop. 47 Funding Recommendations

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# WE

*Advance multi-dimensional solutions to the effects of incarceration.*

We provide housing and support to formerly incarcerated women for successful community re-entry, family reunification and individual healing.

We work to restore the civil rights of formerly incarcerated people.

We empower, organize and mobilize formerly incarcerated people as advocates for social change and personal transformation.

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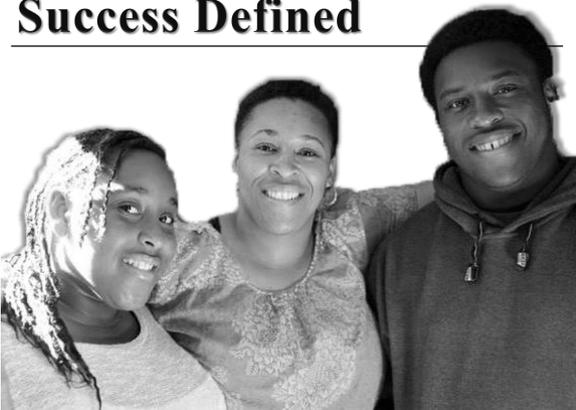
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## Success Defined



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## *How We Define Successful Re-Entry*

- Housing Stability
- Personal ID Acquired
- Maintenance of Sobriety
- Development of Self-Identified Goals
- Compliance with Conditions of Probation/Parole
- Progress Toward Achieving Self-Identified Goals
- Ability to Access Eligible Assistance and Benefits
- Assess to and Continuation of Physical/Mental Health Services
- Enrollment in School and/or Able to Access Employment
- Regular Attendance at Recovery Meetings
- Participation in On-Site Programming
- Family Reunification
- No Re-Incarceration

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# We Understand

Coming Home is Complex

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The formally incarcerated are the *Subject Matter Experts*.

*We* understand the subtle hurdles of re-entry and have solutions to the challenges.

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# Our Recommendations

Prop. 47 Implementation

IN NEED OF A  
SECOND CHANCE

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## Funding to Support Holistic Needs:

*Giving individuals the opportunity to choose their programming.*

*[Housing, Childcare, Therapy, Job Training, Sobriety, Treatment Programs, Higher Education/Trade School]*



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## Prioritize the Applications

Reward public agencies that provide, or show significant steps taken towards providing, Housing First, and other harm reduction programs.



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## Fundable Services

These should include: system navigation, drug treatment, education and employment services, legal aid, housing first programs, family reunification support, all of which are proven to help clients re-enter their communities.

## Communication Strategies

Create communication strategies to reach individuals inside and outside of incarceration.

Educate the community about the process and limited time frame for Prop. 47 re-Classifications.



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## Prioritize Funding

Reward community based supportive services that serve people in their own communities.

### Conduct Prop. 47 Focus Groups

Needs of people experiencing re-entry challenges.  
Identify core challenges of re-entry population.  
Date driven information extracted from focus groups.  
Create awareness of the benefits of Prop. 47 to those who qualify.

### Subject Matter Experts/Navigators



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## Staff Education Levels

Do not use staff education levels as a barrier for a community based organizations to serve as a providers (i.e organization cannot apply for funds because the person representing an organization does not have a bachelor's degree).



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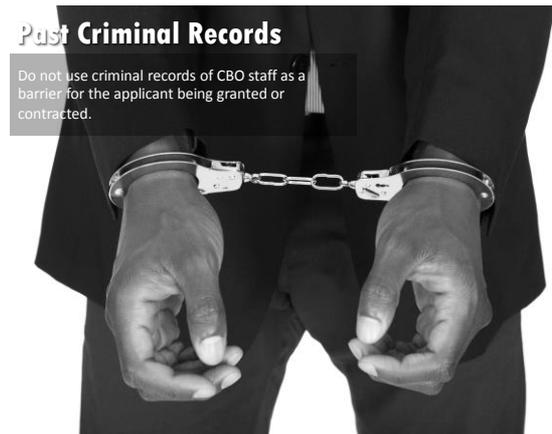
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## Past Criminal Records

Do not use criminal records of CBO staff as a barrier for the applicant being granted or contracted.



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Establish regular audits, tracking the funding from deposit to the "public agency" to disbursement to service providers.



# AUDIT

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## Evaluations

Evaluation should include positive life outcome measurements, in addition to recidivism, such as employment status, family reunification, graduation, etc.



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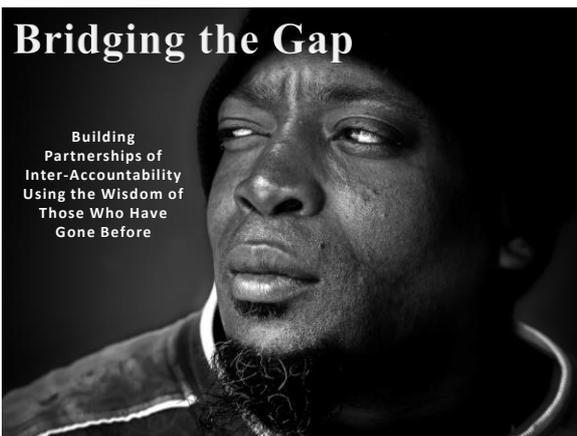
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## Bridging the Gap

Building Partnerships of Inter-Accountability Using the Wisdom of Those Who Have Gone Before



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*Linking Promise with Opportunity*



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# Proposition 47 ESC: Housing

John Bauters, Policy Director  
Californians for Safety and Justice  
June 24, 2016



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## Why is Housing Important to the Success of Proposition 47?

- Housing is the platform upon which all supportive services can be received.
- Mental Health, Substance Use Disorder and other services have a much higher efficacy when a person receives them in safe and stable housing.
- Housing alone has been shown to reduce recidivism. People who are stably housed are statistically far less likely to recidivate than their unstably housed counterparts.
- Housing is Health.



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## How Does Housing Fit Into the Framework of Proposition 47?

Assembly Bill 1056 (Atkins, 2015)

(3) Prioritize proposals that provide for **all** of the following:

(A) Mental health services, substance use disorder treatment services, misdemeanor diversion programs, or some combination thereof.

**(B) Housing-related assistance that utilizes evidence-based models, including, but not limited to, those recommended by the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development. Housing-related assistance may include, but is not limited to, the following:**

**(i) Financial assistance, including security deposits, utility payments, moving-cost assistance, and up to 24 months of rental assistance.**

**(ii) Housing stabilization assistance, including case management, relocation assistance, outreach and engagement, landlord recruitment, housing navigation and placement, and credit repair.**

(C) Other community-based supportive services, such as job skills training, case management, and civil legal services.



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## Common Types of Subsidized Housing

1. Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers
  2. Public Housing
  3. Project-Based Section 8 Properties
- *Practice Note: Tenant-based vs. Project-based housing*

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## Common Barriers to Housing for People with Records

- HUD v. Rucker and the "One-Strike Rule"
- Federally-Subsidized Housing Regulations (CFR)
- PHA Administrative Plans/Admissions & Continued Occupancy Plans (ACOP)
- Limited access to civil legal services
- Others



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# What Housing Models or Interventions Work?

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## Housing First

### *What is Housing First?*

Housing First is an approach to quickly and successfully connect individuals and families experiencing homelessness to permanent housing without preconditions and barriers to entry, such as sobriety, treatment or service participation requirements. Supportive services are offered to maximize housing stability and prevent returns to homelessness as opposed to addressing predetermined treatment goals prior to permanent housing entry.



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## Permanent Supportive Housing

Permanent supportive housing (PSH) is permanent housing with indefinite leasing or rental assistance paired with supportive services to assist homeless persons with a disability or families with an adult or child member with a disability achieve housing stability.

- Ideal for: People living with disabilities or have other long-term challenges to retaining housing stability.

### Common Components:

- Indefinite Rental Assistance
- Wrap-around supportive services (MH/SUD)
- Intensive Case Management



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## Rapid Re-Housing

Rapid re-housing (RRH) emphasizes housing search and relocation services and short- and medium-term rental assistance to move homeless persons and families (with or without a disability) as rapidly as possible into permanent housing.

- Ideal for: People who can overcome barriers with minimal to moderate assistance.

Common Components:

- Housing Navigation Services
- Landlord Recruitment/Retention
- Security Deposit, Utility Payments
- Rental Assistance (Only What is Needed)
- Case Management
- Supportive Services



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## Other Housing Models (Not Housing First)

### Bridge Housing

- Transitional housing used as a short-term stay when a person has been offered and accepted a permanent housing intervention, but access to that permanent housing is still being arranged.

### Clean & Sober Living

- Housing in an abstinence-focused and peer-supported community for people recovering from substance use issues.



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## Things to Consider When Discussing Proposition 47 Funding Allocations

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## RFP Issues & Ideas

- Prioritizing Housing First Models
- Existing opportunities and familial relationships vs. "new" housing
- Leveraging Drug Medi-Cal to provide the services in PSH
- Defining "homelessness" in a way that includes everyone on reentry
- Nexus between Housing & Transportation
- Challenge of providing housing opportunities to juveniles
- Coordinated Assessment/Coordinated Entry Systems
- Leveraging Continuums of Care (CoC's) and the Emergency Solutions Grant
- Co-locating services to people experiencing homelessness in the absence of direct housing assistance



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## Contact Information

**John J. Bauters**  
1700 Broadway, Suite 700  
Oakland, CA 94612  
john@safeandjust.org  
(415) 999-7932



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