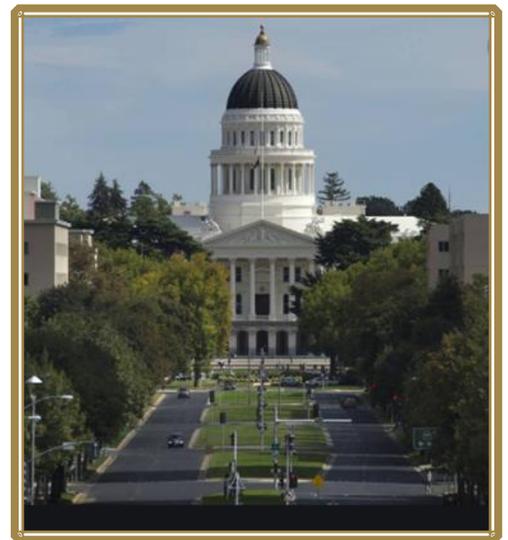


2011 PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT ACT:

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP PLANS



July 2021



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STATE OF CALIFORNIA – GAVIN NEWSOM, GOVERNOR
BOARD OF STATE AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

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The Chair of the Board is a full-time paid position appointed by the Governor
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appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly

Director, Commonweal Juvenile Justice Program **David Steinhart**
A community provider or advocate with expertise in effective programs, policies
and treatment of at-risk youth and juvenile offenders appointed by the Senate
Committee on Rules

Women’s and Non-Binary Services Manager, ARC..... **Norma Cumpian**
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This annual report provides information and data submitted to the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) by all 58 California jurisdictions on the implementation of each county's Community Corrections Partnerships (CCP) plans¹.

BACKGROUND

The enactment of Assembly Bill 109 (AB 109, Ch. 15, Statutes of 2011), and subsequent legislation related to Public Safety Realignment, resulted in major changes to California's correctional system. Funding associated with Realignment allowed California counties to invest justice resources into more collaborative, evidence-based, cost effective, trauma-informed, culturally responsive community programming that have improved the reintegration of system-involved people successfully back into communities and improved public safety outcomes.

Community Corrections Partnerships (CCPs) develop, implement, and sustain various approaches addressing local needs. Counties are investing in numerous diverse approaches premised on the recognition that the most valuable way to care for people with complex challenges is to serve their full spectrum of needs (e.g., behavioral, medical, socioeconomic, housing) in an integrated and coordinated effort. CCPs are investing in strategies that are evaluated to determine their effectiveness by measuring results based on clearly defined objectives.

FUNDING

Since Realignment was enacted, annual appropriations in the State Budget Act have provided funds for counties to implement different approaches for supervision, rehabilitation, reentry, and housing that reduce recidivism and improve the lives of system-involved people. Local approaches and corresponding spending plans for Realignment activities are developed by each county's CCPs as established in Penal Code section 1230.

In conjunction with the enactment of AB 109, legislation requires the BSCC to collect information from each county's CCP regarding the implementation and ongoing strategies of Realignment and prepare an annual report. To fulfill this obligation, the BSCC (in collaboration with several partnering agencies) developed the CCP Survey- a tool provided to the counties annually to collect programmatic and fiscal data based on the goals and objectives established within their CCP plans.

The Fiscal Year (FY) 2020-21 CCP Survey (see Appendix Section) was emailed to each Chief Probation Officer (in their capacity as CCP Chair) in October 2020. Chairs were asked to share the survey with CCP members and submit responses to the BSCC that represent the CCP view for their county.

¹ In March 2021, the California State Auditor released an audit report on Public Safety Realignment which included Alameda, Fresno, and Los Angeles counties, as well as the BSCC. The audit report is located at <https://www.auditor.ca.gov/reports/2020-102/index.html> as well as each county and the BSCC's responses to the report. The 2020 CCP plans and surveys were completed prior to the release of the audit report.

The Budget Act of 2020 (AB 74, Chapter 6) appropriated \$7,950,000 to counties to assist them in completing this task. The Budget Act language states:

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

It is important to note that the Budget Act of 2020 included a new condition for counties to be eligible to receive the above funding: an updated Community Corrections Partnership plan and a report (i.e., the CCP Survey). Both documents were required to be submitted to the Board of State and Community Corrections by December 15, 2020. All 58 counties submitted the CCP Survey; however, only 57 also submitted an updated CCP plan.² All updated plans can be found on the BSCC website at:

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

Funds were disbursed by January 31, 2021 to those counties that complied with conditional requirements. Annual allocations were determined based on the most recent county population data published by the Department of Finance. Distribution of funds were as follows:

- \$100,000 to each county with a population of under 200,000
- \$150,000 to each county with a population of 200,001 to 749,999
- \$200,000 to each county with a population of 750,000 and above

IMPACT OF COVID-19

Beginning in March 2020, the global public health crisis created an unprecedented impact on local corrections and community-based programs. It cannot be overstated that in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, jurisdictions were forced to significantly change operations, minimizing services to only those that were deemed essential crisis services, (e.g., medication management, psychiatric services) to prevent the spread of the virus.

Quarantines due to COVID-19 hindered the ability to provide in-person programming, referrals were suspended, it became difficult to reach individuals as they transitioned from in-custody to the community, and exacerbated the need for available bed space in transitional and permanent housing. Some counties experienced diminished funding resulting from the pandemic and then encountered subsequent economic downturn, adding to more barriers for programs and services to individuals.

² San Diego County elected not to submit an updated CCP plan.

Although the pandemic created overarching, unique, and ongoing challenges, as one county stated *“the COVID-19 Pandemic provided an opportunity for enhanced communication and problem solving among the reentry networks. Agencies modernized equipment, tracking and reporting mechanisms as well as more responsive communication among members and to the clients and community. We will continue to build off the momentum of this challenge to continue efforts in research and data sharing.”*

HIGHLIGHTS

For almost a decade now, California counties have implemented collaborative, multifaceted, and diverse strategies to meet their unique local needs. The following are some examples of projects and collaborative efforts from around the state, as well as statements from participants of those efforts.

Alameda – The county developed a cross-system partnership between the Probation Department, the District Attorney, and the Courts to review cases for early termination and it has produced positive results. The Probation Department began sending cases qualified for early termination to be reviewed by the Early Termination Project team. A total of 205 cases have been considered for review and 199 cases were granted early termination, resulting in a 97% early termination approval rate! Additionally, 93 felony cases were reduced to misdemeanors.

Another promising county program seeing positive results is pre-release interviews via Skype. An Alameda County Probation Department Deputy Probation Officer (trained in motivational interviewing) has conducted 301 pre-release interviews by Skype in 19 CDCR state prisons. Of the 301 interviews, 254 individuals have been released from custody to Alameda County and 209 have reported, which is an 82% success rate. Conversely, there have been 88 recent releases that did not have the pre-release interviews and of the 88 recent releases, 60 clients reported, which is a 68% success rate. This pre-release interviewing strategy has increased the success rate by 14% for clients reporting, which decreased the number of clients violating a condition of post release community supervision.



Imperial – The Imperial County Sheriff’s Office has continued to develop and employ its Sheriff’s Community Services Program (SCSP) for nonviolent offenders who have been ordered to the county jail. Service participants are carefully selected, medically screened, and interviewed for consideration into the program and are awarded “good time” credit to be applied to their sentence. The SCSP has been designed for those who have shown responsibility, maturity, and stability and to grant them the privilege of working in the community to perform meaningful community service projects. The SCSP also established two new partnerships, one with the Imperial County Fire Department, which has used the first Inmate Fire crew to assist in wildland fires and fire preventions, and a second partnership with the City Of El Centro Public Works



Department, which has used the first Inmate Fire crew to assist in wildland fires and fire preventions, and a second partnership with the City Of El Centro Public Works

Department to assist in the beautification of the City of El Centro. The Inmate Fire Crew was provided lessons at the local community college to learn about and train for firefighting. The Crew has been used to assist local fire departments combatting significant fires that burned throughout the year. Through the SCSP, the participants involved with the work crews have gained useful skills that will allow them to obtain employment with fire departments in the future.

Los Angeles – Los Angeles County provides a full range of mental health, substance abuse, and behavioral treatment services, as well as employment and housing support. Best and promising practices used by mental health treatment programs include Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) and Risk, Needs, Responsivity (RNR). Mental health providers also included principles from Critical Time Intervention (CTI), Dialectical Behavioral Therapy (DBT), and Motivational Interviewing.



CommonGround is used to incorporate peer service in the work with clients as well as various psychoeducational groups such as Mindfulness, Anger Management, Healthy Relationships (Domestic Violence), Vocational, Independent Living, and substance abuse. One treatment provider reported a 24% recidivism rate in comparison to the 64% federal rate.

Forensic Inpatient Step Down is a service delivery program that uses innovative solutions to complex problems encountered by staff delivering mental health treatment and health care to incarcerated patients. This program is a collaboration between the Sheriff's Department and Correctional Health Services nursing and mental health clinicians. In much of 2019, there was an average of .5 incidents of self-directed violence on the Step-Down modules. The other 34 pods of high observation modules had an average of 3.6 incidents. This amounts to a 600% decrease.



To increase access and minimize the time between the initial verification of eligibility, clinical need determination, referral, and the first clinical encounter, the SUD Treatment Helpline is a 24/7/365 days a year access line (1-844-804-7500) that clients can call to initiate a self-referral for treatment. The service conducts screening via telephone and, based on screening results, recommend clients to the appropriate treatment provider that meets appropriate level of care.

The HOPE Dorm is an innovative treatment program for suicidal patients within the Los Angeles County Jail. This program is a collaboration between the Sheriff's Department and Correctional Health Services Mental Health Department. The rate of suicides in the jail has improved from an average of 5.2 per year to 2.8 per year, which is a 46% reduction.

Marin - Quinn's Story



When I was released from custody, I headed to the Civic Center with a somewhat leery attitude about being on probation. I was pleasantly surprised when I found out about all the resources and support available to me. I literally had a team of people to help me get back on track and I'm happy to say it worked like a charm. In 30 days, I had a good job. Three months later I got my license back and today I have awesome relationships with family and friends, not to mention a good support network and a great place to live. To sum it all up, I'm completely on track and very grateful.

Supervisor DPO Cole's Nomination:

Quinn was released from State Prison on October 27, 2016 on Post Release Community Supervision. From the start, Quinn made it clear that he wanted to change his life around for the better. He was referred to outpatient drug/alcohol treatment program and was connected with a Sober Living Environment. Quinn took advantage of these services and flourished. He was able to obtain full time employment and be successful in his recovery efforts. As of October 27, 2017, Quinn completed one year of Post Release Community Supervision with no violations of his terms and conditions. He was successfully terminated from supervision on that date. Quinn's dedication and hard work has paid off and he now leads a life free of crime and maintains a positive network of relationships.

Merced – Realignment Goal: Increase the number of referrals and graduates in the Merced County Probation Department Leadership for Life program

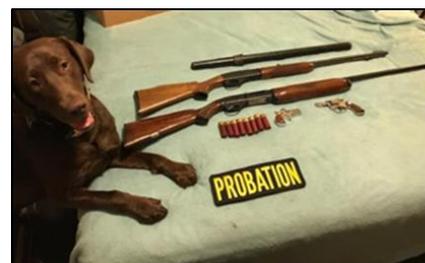


with the objective of reducing recidivism by transitioning those released from jail back into the community. There was a total of 148 referrals from July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020. A total of 63 clients graduated thereby exceeding the graduation rate by 13%.



Realignment Goal: The K9 Unit (K9 Sage) will provide a safer community by finding drug paraphernalia and weapons when a search is called with the objective that Sage will conduct 50% or higher hits with every search conducted in a in a vehicle and with every search conducted in a building or area. Sage conducted a total of 32 vehicle searches with a 97% success rate. Sage conducted 113 building and area searches which resulted in 326 finds. Ammunition served as the largest number of Sage's finds.

Compliance check in the city of Merced on August 29, 2019. Sage located firearms, several rounds of ammunition and a wooden baton. The .22 rifle was reported stolen out of Oakland, CA.



Santa Cruz – Written by a client at the Probation Service Center (condensed version)

Hello my name is T-292.... Oh wait- I no longer have to be identified as a CDCR #. Sometimes I cannot believe that I've been out for as long as I have, nor can I believe in all that I have been able to achieve along the way. Sure, in the eyes of society, I am simply doing what is expected of me. However, the bottom line is that I have served over five prison terms in approximately 20 years, and in all those times I've never once stayed out longer than 90 days or stayed clean for longer than 30 days. It is a sad truth and it happens to a lot of people when they are released. This is my truth.

As I sat in solitary confinement for the umpteenth time with little hope for a bright future, an amazing thing happened. Through funding coming from AB109, we were allowed to participate in college courses. I decided to give it a shot just cause I was bored and wanted to try something new, without knowing that it was gonna be the catalyst to set me on a new life-altering course. I excelled in college. It was like a hunger had awakened inside of me. I couldn't believe that I enjoyed learning so much or was capable of achieving such high marks. From that point forward, I decided to participate in every educational course that was provided for us. And the amazing thing is I completed them. For the first time in so long as I can remember, I set my mind to something and achieved it. The best part of it was the feeling of accomplishment that I received afterwards. It was this feeling that would help me continue to grow and mature in my studies. Indeed, it still helps me to this day. I am grateful. Thank you.

Sonoma – The Home Confinement program has been essential in helping the Sheriff's Office manage the population of the adult detention facilities by allowing qualified inmates to serve their sentences in the community. The program successfully placed 437 inmates into home confinement, saving 14,565 jail days.

The Day Reporting Center (DRC) serves as the central point of evidence-based programming and structure for felony offenders. The DRC provides a detention alternative to traditional incarceration for adults who meet the program criteria. The Probation Department collaborates with the Sheriff's Office, the Department of Health Services, and the Human Services Department to provide seamless, offender-engaged reentry service coordination that begins in custody, continues through supervision, and transitions the offender to ongoing community-based supports and services when supervision ends. Services include vocational, life, and parenting skills; substance abuse treatment; and Cognitive Behavioral Intervention, a program developed in collaboration with the University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute. The program includes 55 group sessions where participants take accountability for past actions, learn new ways to handle difficult and risky situations, and create a support system and plan for success.

From DRC Graduates

"The DRC has encouraged me to have a say and really made me feel like they valued my opinion."

"The staff at DRC has really helped me to stay encouraged and motivated to make the necessary changes to better my life."

"The CBI program is beneficial for everyday life situations, and I would encourage anyone to adopt this program to teach these useful skills as a preventative and corrective measure."

"[Aggression Replacement Therapy was a] very good class to learn how to control negative behavior and teaches how to be more honest and less selfish."

Tehama - The Sportsman Lodge is a sober transitional housing facility for male and female offenders on probation, parole, and the Sheriff's work release program. Prior to placement in the Lodge, the offender's case will be reviewed by the Sportsman Lodge committee to review eligibility, placement expectations and goals for the offender. If the offender is accepted into the Lodge, there are strict rules and expectations that offer residents of limited means the chance to apply them to their own improvement, to move from homelessness to self-sufficiency, from addiction to sobriety and from dependency to earning one's livelihood. Residents can stay at the Lodge for a maximum of four months. All residents are subject to



random drug testing and room searches to ensure compliance and a sober living environment. A resident manager oversees facility management and offender compliance for work programs and treatment groups 24/7. If not already gainfully employed, residents must participate in a work program offered at the Day Reporting Center, participate in a treatment program, or productively search for a job. Residents can stay at the

Lodge free of cost giving them a chance to save money from their earnings and improve their financial situation. Residents are given a chance to restore their lives, secure housing and be a productive member of society.

Tuolumne - Tuolumne County contracts with GEO Reentry Services to provide evidence-based programming to high-risk offenders, both in and out of custody. GEO programming at the Day Reporting Center (DRC) includes individual counseling, group sessions, and Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT). This program is very extensive and demanding for clients. To successfully complete the program, individuals must complete Phase 1-3, aftercare, and obtain employment and housing. This can be a minimum of a 210-day program. To advance to the next phase, the participant must complete each step listed in his/her Moral Reconciliation Workbook and remain drug free. Tuolumne County has averaged a 40% success rate from program inception, which is highly positive given the difficulty of the program and the type of offenders (typically PRCS and other high-risk classifications). This can be attributed to the collaboration between GEO, Probation, and Sheriff's Office staff.



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INTRODUCTION

In 2009 the enactment of Senate Bill (SB) 678 (Chapter 608, Statutes of 2009) implemented the California Community Corrections Performance Incentives Act on criminal recidivism and introduced the concept of a local community corrections advisory board known as the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP).

Local CCP membership is defined in statute (Penal Code section 1230) to include:

- The chief probation officer, presiding as Chair
- The sheriff
- The district attorney
- The public defender
- The head of the county department of mental health
- A county supervisor or the chief administrative officer for the county or a designee of the board of supervisors
- The head of the county department of employment
- The head of the county office of education
- The presiding judge of the superior court or his or her designee
- A chief of police
- The head of the county department of social services
- The head of the county alcohol and substance abuse programs
- 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

Subsequently in 2011 then Governor Jerry Brown signed Assembly Bill (AB) 109 (Chapter 15, Statutes of 2011), shifting the responsibility of lower-level offenders back to counties of origin with the intent of improving public safety outcomes for the adult offender population. This historic piece of legislation is known as “Public Safety Realignment” or more commonly, “Realignment.” AB 109 changed both sentencing and post-prison supervision for a new classification of offenders. This meant those with non-serious, non-violent, non-sex crimes would now serve their sentences in local jails, making reintegration back into their home communities more effective and successful.



As part of Realignment each CCP developed and recommended a strategic local plan to the county Board of Supervisors for implementation. Plans had to be developed consistently with local needs and resources.

Senate Bill (SB) 92 (Chapter 36, Statutes of 2011) required the Board of State and

Community Corrections (BSCC) to collect county CCP implementation plans adopted by the county board of supervisors.³ In addition, SB 92 authorized the BSCC to publish and disseminate information regarding the implementation of those CCP plans through an annual report to the Governor and the Legislature.

This report is the ninth annual report on the implementation of county CCP plans.

³ See Penal Code, § 6027, subd. (b)(11).

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DATA COLLECTION METHOD: FY 2020-21 CCP SURVEY

To comply with reporting requirements, the BSCC, in consultation with the Department of Finance, California State Association of Counties, California State Sheriffs Association, and Chief Probation Officers of California, developed a CCP Survey to gather information annually about county CCP implementation plans. The intent of the CCP Survey is to gather information about each CCP's efforts, goals, and successes in implementing Public Safety Realignment. The first survey was distributed in 2013 for FY 2012-13 CCP information. Any changes made to the survey are approved prior to distribution by the Department of Finance, California State Association of Counties, California State Sheriffs Association, and Chief Probation Officers of California.

Each year, the CCP survey and an annual letter to the field are distributed electronically to each Chief Probation Officer as the CCP Chair. Chairs are asked to share the survey with CCP members and submit responses to the BSCC that represent the collective views of the CCP and not a single agency or individual.

The FY 2020-21 CCP Survey (see Appendix Section) consists of two (2) parts and five (5) sections. Part A (completed as a Microsoft Word document) consists of Sections 1 through 3. Section 1 elicits information about CCP Membership, Section 2 gathers information about goals, objectives, and outcome measures of the CCP, and Section 3, an optional section, gathers information about evaluation, data collection, programs and services, training and technical assistance needs, and local best practices. Section 3 was a new addition starting with the 2015-16 CCP Survey to reflect new definitions approved by AB 1050 (AB 1050, Ch. 270, Sec. 6027, 2013-2014) and to increase focus on topics such as mental health, substance-use disorder, and behavioral health treatment. Part B (completed as a Microsoft Excel file) consists of two (2) sections and gathers information about the use of Fiscal Years 2019-20 and 2020-21 Public Safety Realignment Funding (Sections 4 and 5, respectively).

The FY 2020-21 CCP Survey was emailed to each Chief Probation Officer on October 16, 2020. Survey submissions were due by December 15, 2020⁴. All 58 counties responded to the FY 2020-21 CCP Survey.

To assist counties with responding to the survey, starting in 2013, each year's Budget Act has provided funding to counties that submit the survey to the BSCC. Specifically, the Budget Act of 2020 (AB 74, Chapter 6) appropriated \$7,950,000 to counties as follows:

Counties were eligible to receive funding if they submitted a report to the Board of State and Community Corrections by December 15, 2020, that provided information about the actual implementation of the 2019-20 and 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership plan accepted by the County Board of Supervisors pursuant to Section 1230.1 of the Penal Code. Requested information included, but was not limited to, progress in achieving outcome measures as identified in the plan or otherwise available. Additionally, information about plans for the 2019-20 allocation of funds,

⁴ Survey submissions and updated implementation plans were due by December 15, 2020 to receive CCP Survey funding (see information in text about the Budget Act of 2020).

including future outcome measures, programs and services, and funding priorities as identified in the plan accepted by the County Board of Supervisors was requested.

Funds were disbursed by January 31, 2021 to all counties that complied with survey requirements. Annual allocations were determined based on the most recent county population data published by the Department of Finance. Distribution of funds were as follows:

- \$100,000 to each county with a population of under 200,000
- \$150,000 to each county with a population of 200,001 to 749,999
- \$200,000 to each county with a population of 750,000 and above

Statewide Summary of Key Information from FY 2020-21 CCP Survey

The statewide summary focused on key information provided in Part A of the survey. Table 1 and Figures 1 through 6 summarize CCP composition, evaluation of programs and services, and the percent of funds allocated toward use of evidence-based programming. Table 2 and Figure 7 summarize the types of programs and services offered by each county. Part B responses were not summarized as survey flexibility in the way counties could report the use of CCP funds limited the ability to summarize across counties.

CCP Composition, Evaluation of Programs, and Percent of Allocation used for Evidence-Based Practices

Table 1 provides an at-a-glance summary of each county's CCP composition, whether the programs are evaluated for effectiveness, and the percent of allocation used for evidence-based programming. For each county's CCP composition, the table provides whether the CCP membership is complete⁵, the CCP's meeting frequency (bi-weekly, monthly, bi-monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, other specified by the respondent), the meeting frequency of the CCP's Executive Committee (bi-weekly, monthly, bi-monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, other specified by the respondent), and the subcommittees or working groups of the CCP⁶ in columns two through four, respectively. The second-to-last column identifies whether the county evaluates the effectiveness (as defined locally) of the programs and/or services funded.⁷ The final column indicates the percentage of the allocation that is used for evidence-based programming (less than 20 percent, 21 – 40 percent, 41 – 60 percent, 61 – 80 percent, and 81 percent or higher).⁸

⁵ Penal Code Section 1230 identifies the membership of the CCP. CCP membership was considered complete if survey responses provided a name of each individual fulfilling a membership role as of October 1, 2020. Any roles specified as vacant or N/A in the survey response were considered unfilled positions.

⁶ For the table, CCP's with a single subcommittee or working group were identified. "Multiple" was used for any CCP with more than one subcommittee or working group.

⁷ This was an optional question within the survey. Respondents may have declined to provide a response resulting in no information provided for Table 1. As such, this list may not include all counties that evaluate the effectiveness of the programs.

⁸ Ibid.

- Out of the 58 counties, 55 responded to the optional question about the evaluation of programs and services. Of those 55 counties, 85 percent ($n = 47$) evaluated the effectiveness of programs and services; 15 percent ($n = 8$) did not (see Figure 1).
- Out of the 58 counties, 54 counties responded to the optional question about percentage of allocation toward evidence-based programming. Of those 54 counties, 17 percent ($n = 9$) allocated less than 20 percent of their funds to evidence-based programming; 30 percent ($n = 16$) allocated 21-40 percent; 17 percent ($n = 9$) allocated 41-60 percent; 18 percent ($n = 10$) allocated 61-80 percent, and 18 percent ($n = 10$) allocated 81-100 percent (see Figure 2).
- Out of the 58 counties, 64 percent ($n = 37$) reported having complete CCP membership, with 36 percent ($n = 21$) reporting vacancies (see Figure 3).
- Out of the 58 counties, 47 percent ($n = 27$) of the CCPs met quarterly and 16 percent ($n = 9$) met semi-annually (See Figure 4).
- Out of the 58 counties, 36 percent ($n = 20$) of the CCP Executive Committees meet quarterly and 21 percent ($n = 20$) meet as needed (see Figure 5).
- Out of the 58 counties, 48 percent ($n = 28$) reported having subcommittees or working groups while 52 percent ($n = 30$) did not (see Figure 6).

Table 1. Summary of CCP Composition, Evaluation of Programs, and Allocation Use for Evidence-Based Programs by County.

County	Complete Membership	Meeting Frequency	Executive Committee Meeting Frequency	Subcommittees or Working Groups	Evaluate Effectiveness of Programs/Services (optional question)	Percentage of Allocation Used for Evidence-Based Programming (optional question)
Alameda	✓	Quarterly	Bi-monthly	Yes	Yes	81% or higher
Alpine		As needed	As needed	No	Yes	21% – 40%
Amador		As needed	As needed	No		
Butte	✓	Bi-monthly	Bi-monthly	Yes	Yes	21% – 40%
Calaveras		Bi-monthly	Bi-monthly	No	Yes	81% or higher
Colusa	✓	Semi-annually	Semi-annually	No	Yes	61% – 80%
Contra Costa	✓	Quarterly	Quarterly	Yes	Yes	21% – 40%
Del Norte		Semi-annually	Semi-annually	No	Yes	21% – 40%
El Dorado		Quarterly	Quarterly	No	No	41% – 60%
Fresno		Quarterly	Quarterly	Yes	Yes	21% – 40%
Glenn		Semi-annually	Semi-annually	Yes	Yes	41% – 60%
Humboldt		Monthly	Monthly	No	Yes	41% – 60%
Imperial	✓	Monthly	Monthly	Yes	Yes	21% – 40%
Inyo	✓	Quarterly	Semi-annually	Yes	Yes	61% – 80%
Kern	✓	Quarterly	Quarterly	Yes	Yes	41% – 60%
Kings	✓	Quarterly	Quarterly	No	Yes	Less than 20%
Lake		As needed	Annually	No	Yes	41% – 60%
Lassen	✓	Monthly	Monthly	No	Yes	Less than 20%
Los Angeles	✓	Quarterly	Quarterly	Yes	Yes	81% or higher
Madera	✓	Quarterly	Quarterly	No	No	21% – 40%

County	Complete Membership	Meeting Frequency	Executive Committee Meeting Frequency	Subcommittees or Working Groups	Evaluate Effectiveness of Programs/Services (optional question)	Percentage of Allocation Used for Evidence-Based Programming (optional question)
Marin		Semi-annually	Semi-annually	Yes	Yes	61% – 80%
Mariposa		Quarterly	As needed	No	Yes	
Mendocino		Quarterly	Quarterly	No	No	21% – 40%
Merced	✓	Quarterly	Quarterly	Yes	Yes	21% – 40%
Modoc	✓	As needed	As needed	Yes	Yes	Less than 20%
Mono	✓	Bi-monthly	Bi-monthly	Yes	No	81% or higher
Monterey	✓	Semi-annually	Semi-annually	No	No	61% – 80%
Napa	✓	Quarterly	Quarterly	No	No	Less than 20%
Nevada		Quarterly	Quarterly	No	Yes	21% – 40%
Orange	✓	Quarterly	Quarterly	Yes	Yes	Less than 20%
Placer	✓	As needed	As needed	No	Yes	Less than 20%
Plumas		Monthly	Monthly	No	Yes	41% – 60%
Riverside	✓	Annually	3-4 times per year	Yes	Yes	61% – 80%
Sacramento	✓	Semi-annually	Semi-annually	Yes	Yes	81% or higher
San Benito		Quarterly	Quarterly	No	No	Less than 20%
San Bernardino		Semi-annually	As needed	No	Yes	21% – 40%
San Diego	✓	Semi-annually	As needed	No	Yes	81% or higher
San Francisco	✓	Annually	Annually	No	Yes	81% or higher
San Joaquin	✓	Bi-weekly	Monthly	Yes	Yes	41% – 60%
San Luis Obispo		Monthly	As needed	Yes	Yes	21% – 40%
San Mateo	✓	As needed	As needed	Yes	Yes	81% or higher

County	Complete Membership	Meeting Frequency	Executive Committee Meeting Frequency	Subcommittees or Working Groups	Evaluate Effectiveness of Programs/Services (optional question)	Percentage of Allocation Used for Evidence-Based Programming (optional question)
Santa Barbara	✓	Bi-monthly	Bi-monthly	Yes	Yes	Less than 20%
Santa Clara	✓	Quarterly	As needed	No	Yes	21% – 40%
Santa Cruz	✓	Quarterly	Quarterly	Yes	Yes	61% – 80%
Shasta	✓	Quarterly	Monthly (except Apr, July, Dec)	Yes	Yes	Less than 20%
Sierra		Annually	Annually	No		
Siskiyou		Quarterly	Quarterly	No		
Solano	✓	Tri-annually	Tri-annually	Yes	Yes	21% – 40%
Sonoma	✓	Monthly	Monthly	Yes	Yes	81% or higher
Stanislaus	✓	Quarterly	Quarterly	Yes	Yes	21% – 40%
Sutter	✓	Tri-annually	Tri-annually	No	Yes	21% – 40%
Tehama	✓	Semi-annually	Semi-annually	No	Yes	41% – 60%
Trinity		Quarterly	Quarterly	No	Yes	61% – 80%
Tulare	✓	Quarterly	As needed	No	Yes	81% or higher
Tuolumne	✓	Quarterly	Quarterly	Yes	Yes	61% – 80%
Ventura	✓	Quarterly	Quarterly	Yes	Yes	41% – 60%
Yolo	✓	Quarterly	Quarterly	Yes	Yes	61% – 80%
Yuba		Quarterly	As needed	No	No	61% – 80%

Figure 1. Evaluation of Programs and Services

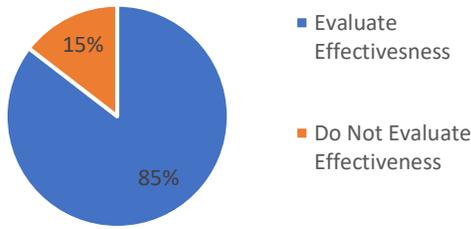


Figure 2. Percentage of Allocation Used for Evidence-Based Programming

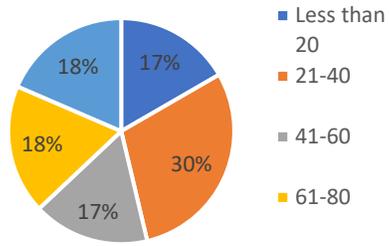


Figure 3. Complete CCP Membership

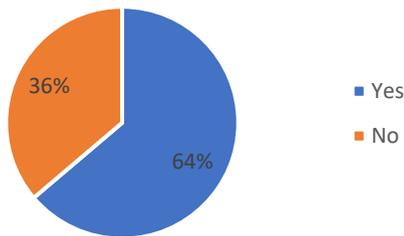


Figure 4. CCP Meeting Frequency

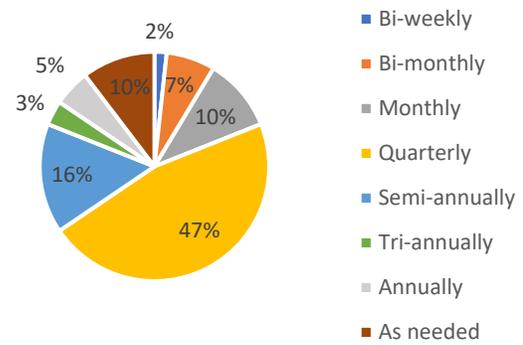


Figure 5. CCP Executive Committee Meeting Frequency

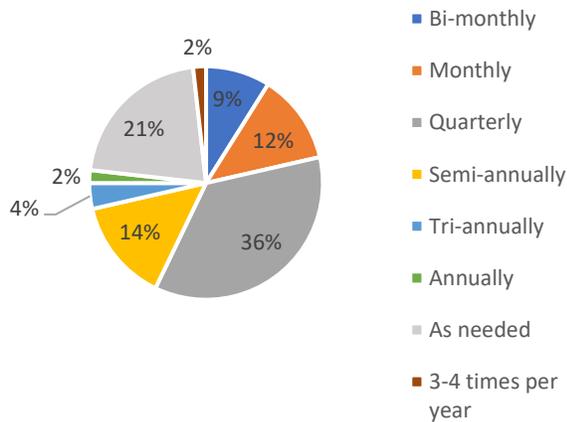
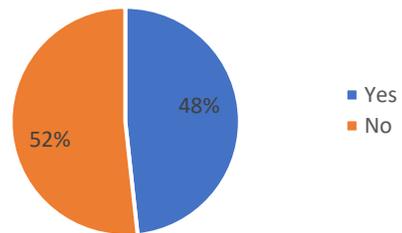


Figure 6. Subcommittees or Working Groups



Programs or Services Identified by County

Survey responses provided information about the types of programs or services funded in each county (see Appendix Section, FY2020-21 CCP Survey, Section 2, *Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures*, and Section 3, *Optional Questions*). For the common types of programs or services provided (mental health/behavioral health, substance use, housing, employment⁹, education¹⁰, and family¹¹), Table 2 provides an at-a-glance summary of the programs or services within each county. This list may not represent all services available in the county but only those identified and reported by the CCP through the annual survey.¹² The level of detail provided within survey responses varied from county to county. In general, a broad mention of providing a specific type of service (e.g., provide counseling) was the minimum criterion to be included in the table below. For further detail about the specific programs or services, refer to the county's individual survey response.

Out of the 58 counties, 100 percent ($n = 58$) provided mental health services; 100 percent ($n = 58$) provided substance use disorder services; 71 percent ($n = 41$) provided housing services; 50 percent ($n = 29$) provided employment services; 40 percent ($n = 23$) provided education services; and 17 percent ($n = 10$) provided family services (see Figure 3).

Table 2. Summary of Types of Services within each County.

County	Mental Health/ Behavioral Health	Substance Use Disorder	Housing	Employment	Education	Family
Alameda	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Alpine	✓	✓				
Amador	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Butte	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Calaveras	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Colusa	✓	✓			✓	
Contra Costa	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Del Norte	✓	✓	✓	✓		
El Dorado	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Fresno	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Glenn	✓	✓				
Humboldt	✓	✓		✓		
Imperial	✓	✓	✓		✓	

⁹ Employment focused on providing skills training and employment connections.

¹⁰ Education services focused on academic achievement (e.g., GED, high school graduation, college entrance) as opposed to trade schools or other trade skill training (see Employment column).

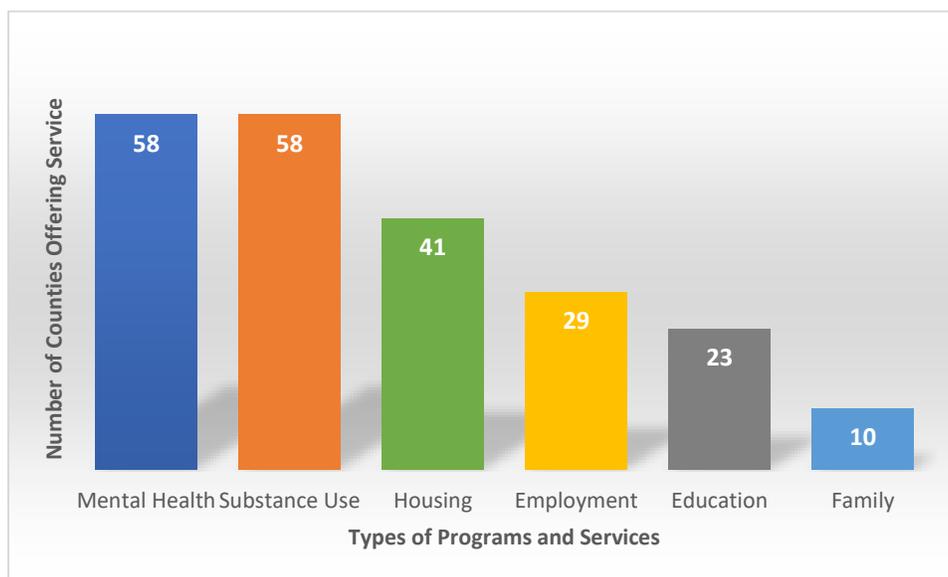
¹¹ Family services focused on family-oriented education, service, and training (e.g., parenting classes, life skills).

¹² Section 3, Optional Questions, of the survey focused on programs and services in the county. As this section was optional, respondents may have declined to provide a response.

County	Mental Health/ Behavioral Health	Substance Use Disorder	Housing	Employment	Education	Family
Inyo	✓	✓				
Kern	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Kings	✓	✓		✓		
Lake	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Lassen	✓	✓			✓	
Los Angeles	✓	✓		✓		
Madera	✓	✓		✓		✓
Marin	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Mariposa	✓	✓	✓			
Mendocino	✓	✓	✓			
Merced	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Modoc	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Mono	✓	✓	✓			
Monterey	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Napa	✓	✓				
Nevada	✓	✓	✓			
Orange	✓	✓	✓			
Placer	✓	✓	✓			
Plumas	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Riverside	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Sacramento	✓	✓				
San Benito	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
San Bernardino	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
San Diego	✓	✓	✓			
San Francisco	✓	✓	✓	✓		
San Joaquin	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
San Luis Obispo	✓	✓	✓			
San Mateo	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Santa Barbara	✓	✓	✓			
Santa Clara	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Santa Cruz	✓	✓			✓	✓
Shasta	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Sierra	✓	✓				

County	Mental Health/ Behavioral Health	Substance Use Disorder	Housing	Employment	Education	Family
Siskiyou	✓	✓			✓	
Solano	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Sonoma	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Stanislaus	✓	✓	✓			✓
Sutter	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Tehama	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Trinity	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Tulare	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Tuolumne	✓	✓	✓			
Ventura	✓	✓				
Yolo	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Yuba	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

Figure 7. Types of Programs and Services Offered by Counties



This report provides information and data compiled from the FY 2020-21 CCP Surveys. The information is divided into two (2) sections—the first providing a statewide summary of key information from the survey, and the second providing individual responses from each county. Prior reports on the implementation of local CCP plans can be accessed via the BSCC website at: http://www.bscc.ca.gov/m_realignment/. However, the most in-depth information and materials on county-specific realignment implementation are contained within the original county CCP plans and subsequent updates available at: www.bscc.ca.gov/s_communitycorrectionspartnershipplans.

FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

Alameda County

CCP Membership as of October 1, 2020.

Wendy Still Chief Probation Officer	Lori Cox Department of Social Services
Honorable Tara M. Desautels Presiding Judge or designee	Colleen Chawla Department of Mental Health
Susan Muranishi County Supervisor or Chief Administrator	Rhonda Boykin Department of Employment
Nancy O'Malley District Attorney	Colleen Chawla Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs
Brendon Woods Public Defender	L. Karen Monroe Head of the County Office of Education
Gregory Ahern Sheriff	Kamarlo Spooner Community-Based Organization
Jeff Tudor Chief of Police	Kamarlo Spooner Victims interests

<p>How often does the CCP meet? Quarterly</p>
<p>How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet? Bi-monthly</p>
<p>Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups? Yes</p>



Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2019-20

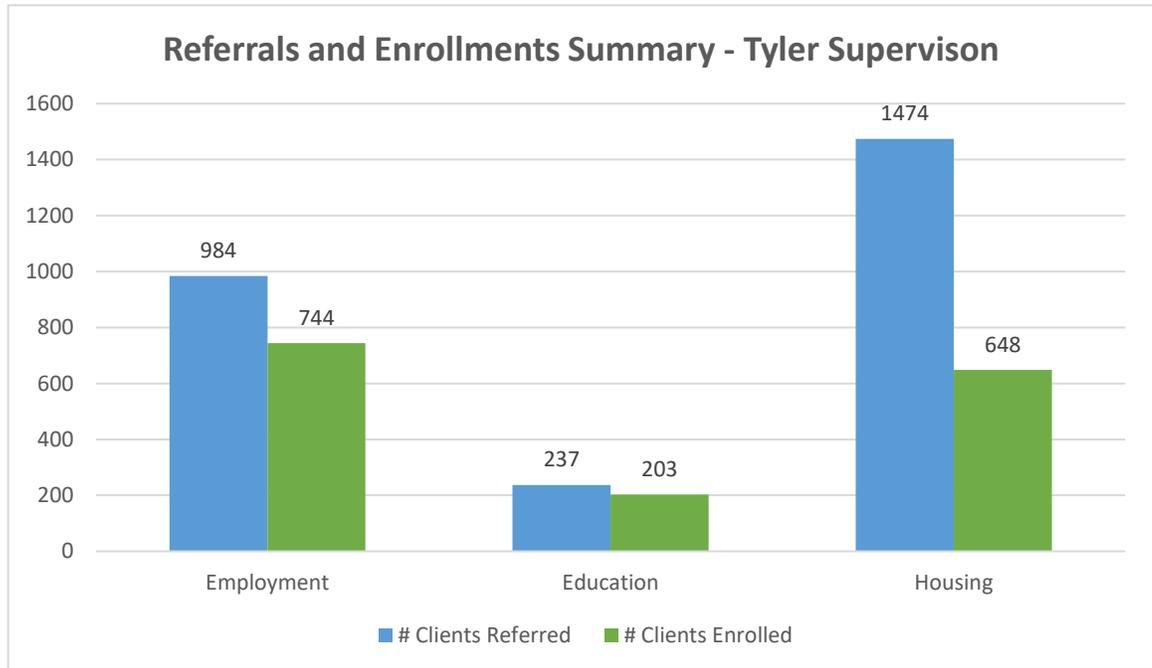
Goal	Reduce Recidivism
Objective	Percent of clients with a new felony conviction within three years of placement on supervision (BSCC definition)
Outcome Measure	Percent of clients with a violation of probation within three years of placement on supervision (Note: Violations filed by the Probation Department, District Attorney or PRCS violations)
Outcome Measure	Percent of active clients with a new offense in the FY 19/20
Outcome Measure	Percent of clients who were terminated from probation in FY18/19 and obtained a new offense in FY 19/20 (one year after termination of probation).
Progress toward stated goal	24% obtained a new felony conviction (BSCC definition) 34% obtained a violation 9.8% of active clients received a new offense in FY in19/20 6.4% received a new offense one year after termination of probation

Goal	Develop innovative and therapeutic support for clients focused on health, housing and improving access to family sustaining employment.
Objective	Connect clients to employment, education and housing
Outcome Measure	Employment: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Of the total number referred, percent of participants enrolled/assessed; 2. Of those enrolled/assessed, percent placed in subsidized and unsubsidized employment; and 3. Of those enrolled/assessed, percent who obtained 30-day job retention; 90-day job retention; and 180-day job retention.
Outcome Measure	Education: Of the students enrolled in the education program: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percent that enrolled in a high school/GED program; 2. Percent that completed high school/GED program; and 3. Percent that enrolled in college.
Outcome Measure	Housing: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percent change from FY 18/19 to FY 19/20 for enrollments and total served; and 2. Percent served who exited the program with permanent or temporary housing.
Progress Toward Stated Goal	During FY 19/20, Alameda County Probation transitioned to an automated Case Management System. Numbers below reflect a combination of automated and manual reporting data. Effective 2020/21 automated data will be utilized for reporting <u>Data from Tyler Supervision (Automated Case Management System)</u> <u>Employment</u> Referred – 984 individuals Enrolled – 744 (76%) <u>Education</u> Referred – 237 individuals Enrolled – 203 (86%)

Housing

Referred – 1474 individuals

- 152 obtained permanent housing with 80% not returning to homelessness
- 496 received temporary housing services through contracted housing providers



Data Manually Reported by Providers

Employment

Only 2 out of 7 providers (29%) provided employment data through manual reports. 381 referrals were manually reported by provider(s).

- Enrolled/Assessed: 470 or **123%**. Greater than 100% data is due to carryover of referrals from prior year with enrollment or assessment in current year
- Subsidized Employment (of those assessed): 320 or **68%**
- Unsubsidized Employment (of those assessed): 111 or **24%**
- 30-day Job Retention (of those placed in unsubsidized employment): 101 or **91%**
- 90-day Job Retention (of those who reached a 30-day benchmark): 59 or **58%**
- 180-day Job Retention (of those who reached a 90-day benchmark): 39 or **66%**.

Education

Only 1 out of 4 providers (25%) provided education data through manual reports

Total enrolled in education programming: 67

- Enrolled in a high school/GED program: 9 or **13%**
- Completed high school during FY 19/20: 1 or **2%**
- Enrolled in college during FY 19/20: 0 or **0%**

	<p>Legend:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be counted as “served” denotes that the client was enrolled in the program and received services after they were referred • Permanent housing includes rental (with or without subsidy), Permanent Supportive Housing (long-term rental subsidies and support services) and living with family or friends (permanent tenure) • Temporary housing, includes shelters, transitional housing, halfway homes, etc.
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Goal	Ensure effective and supportive transitions from detention to the community.
Objective	Connect clients to services, pre-and post-release.
Outcome Measure	Percent of clients enrolled in services through the Transition Day Reporting Center. Note: A person is deemed “enrolled” when they complete the intake process within 30 days which includes providing consent for services.
Outcome Measure	75% of clients connected to one or more services within 30 days of enrollment in the Transition Day Reporting Center.
Progress Toward Stated Goal	<p>Between July 2019 and December 2019, 80% of referred clients enrolled into the Transition Day Reporting Center. (Note: 123 referred; 99 enrolled). Of those, 12% were connected to one or more services within 30 days. Note: The TDRC contract with LCA ended December 31, 2019.</p> <p>In April 2020, the Probation Department awarded the contract to a new service provider (Felton) and established the Center of Reentry Excellence (CORE). This center, located within the Probation Office, provides services which include, enrollment into Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) workshops, barrier identification and removal (California ID card issuance and Social Services benefit assessments/enrollments), engagement and connecting clients to education, employment, housing, and health care services. In addition, the center provides a clothing closet, food pantry and congregate dining facility. From April-June 2020, 219 referrals and 213 active enrolled clients were serviced at the CORE, a 97% engagement rate. Felton almost doubled the total number of clients serviced the prior year in less than 3 months.</p> <p>In addition to the CORE, Alameda County operates a Transitions Center within the Santa Rita Jail. This multi-disciplinary facility connects clients pre-release, to the same services identified above.</p>

The Alameda County CCP will add and/or modify goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2020-21

Goal	Reduce Recidivism – To promote community safety and improve the quality of lives of all people in the community by reducing recidivism defined as: “re-arrest, re-conviction, or return to incarceration/ custody for people with conviction histories, with or without a new sentence within three years.”
Objective	Reduce the rate of recidivism from prior year for clients within three years of placement on supervision (BSCC definition)
Objective	Reduce the percentage of violations filed by the Probation Department, District Attorney or PRCS violations in comparison to prior year.

Objective	Reduce the percentage of active clients with a new offense in comparison to prior year
Objective	Reduce the percentage of clients who were terminated from probation in FY19/20 and obtained a new offense in FY 20/21 (one year from termination date)
Outcome Measure	Number/percent of clients with a new felony conviction within three years of placement on supervision (BSCC definition)
Outcome Measure	Percent of clients with a violation of probation within three years of placement on supervision (BSCC definition) Note: violations filed by the Probation, District Attorney or PRCS violations
Outcome Measure	Percent of active clients with a new offense in FY 20/21
Outcome Measure	Percent of active clients who terminated from probation in FY 19/20 that obtained a new offense in FY 20/21
Outcome Measure	Number of clients supervised by Probation who have been terminated early from supervision, successfully or unsuccessfully
Outcome Measure	Number of Penal Code 1203.4 (Expungement) and Clean Slate petitions filed and granted
Progress toward stated goal	<p>Resource Development Associates (RDA) worked with Alameda County from February 2016 through December 2019 to evaluate the County's AB 109 implementation and outcomes. They published a report in July 2020 which provided an updated population overview and analysis of AB 109-funded service receipt and examined recidivism outcomes for individuals under probation supervision for a felony offense since the enactment of Realignment. Key findings of the report are listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alameda County's average daily jail and probation populations have decreased since the enactment of Realignment. • Beginning in 2015, a greater variety of AB 109-funded services were available to individuals under probation supervision. As a result, a greater proportion have been connected to AB 109-funded services since that time. Between 2015 and 2019, 19% of the County's probation population enrolled in AB 109-funded services. • Individuals who received AB 109-funded services were less likely to recidivate than individuals who did not receive these services. • Individuals who received AB 109-funded services recidivated at a slower rate than individuals who did not receive these services. • Individuals under PRCS had higher recidivism rates than other caseload types, as did individuals with more extensive and serious criminal histories, and those who were younger; men and women had similar recidivism rates. • Approximately one quarter of individuals under probation supervision have been diagnosed with serious mental illness and/or substance use disorder. These individuals are at a greater risk of recidivism than individuals without these diagnoses; this is especially true for individuals diagnosed with serious mental illness. • Mental health and substance use services effectively reduce recidivism among individuals diagnosed with serious mental illness and/or substance

	use disorder; however, only about one quarter of these individuals are connected with ACBH services.
Goal	High quality, comprehensive, wrap-around services beginning at the first point of contact with the criminal justice system, with a reintegration and reunification focus that leads to pro-social outcomes
Objective	Establish reentry planning and response at the earliest possible point of contact with the criminal justice system and continue until “successful” reintegration, as defined by an individualized plan and the acquisition of positive services and social-based outcomes that are high-quality, peer involved, and comprehensive, in the following areas: Civic/Community Engagement; Family Reunification/Stability; Education; Health; Housing; Social Services; Workforce Development and Employment; Joint Education/Workforce Development
Objective	COMMUNITY AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT Increase the number of community/outreach events that provide education around restorative justice practices, history of institutionalized racism, oppression within the criminal justice systems and trauma
Objective	Increase the number of reentry individuals hired as peer mentors for reentry programs
Objective	Expand case management plans with a direct correlation to risk and needs assessments
Objective	90% of PRCS clients in the county jail to receive risk and needs assessments pre-release
Objective	80% of active female clients will receive gender specific risk and needs assessments within 30 days of active probation
Objective	Increase hiring of Reentry positions in Probation to ensure 75% of funded positions remain filled
Objective	Incorporate more evidence-based and culturally responsive practices to improve services
Objective	Develop an Alameda County Reentry Network for Education
Objective	Increase referrals to physical and behavioral health services in custody and on supervision
Objective	Develop MOU’s that allow for collection and reporting of behavioral health data and establish measures
Objective	Increase training and hiring of reentry peer specialists in mental health programs
Objective	Increase percentage of target population receiving health screenings at intake at SRJ
Objective	Increase percentage of target population receiving SUD screenings at intake at SRJ
Objective	Increase percentage of target population receiving SUD services pre-release
Objective	Increase percentage of target population receiving SUD services post-release
Objective	Ensure all clients who require MAT services in-custody or in the community receive services
Objective	Increase the percentage of the target population receiving access to health insurance
Objective	HOUSING Decrease homelessness in comparison to prior year

Objective	Increase the number of permanent and transitional housing placements from prior year
Objective	WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT and EMPLOYMENT Increase referrals to employment services pre-release from prior year
Objective	Of those enrolled in employment services, increase the percent who obtained 30 day; 90 day; and 180-day job retention
Outcome Measure	COMMUNITY/CIVIL ENGAGEMENT 1. Number and percentage of Reentry positions in ACPD in comparison to prior year 2. Number and percentage of Case Plans completed 3. Number and percentage of COMPAS Assessments 4. Number and percentage of WRNA Assessments
Outcome Measure	EDUCATION 1. Percent of target population completing GED or High School prior to release 2. Percent of target population enrolling in and completing GED or High School within two years of release 3. Percent of (eligible) target population completing secondary/post-secondary education or academic services (GED, diploma, college) prior to release 4. Percent of target population enrolling in and completing college level courses within one year of release 5. Percent of target population attaining a higher education degree or certificate within four years of release 6. Percent of target population completing Career Technical Education within two years of release 7. Number and percent of viable, short-term Career Technical Education programs available for the target population, pre- and post-release
Outcome Measure	FAMILY REUNIFICATION 1. Number of referrals to Family Reunification services provided by community- based organizations to include county jail and prison pre-release 2. Community/Civic Engagement Subcommittee to present to CCP progress towards establishing MOU's, systems and measures for data collecting and reporting on Family Reunification goals
Outcome Measure	HEALTH CARE SERVICES 1. Number of referrals by Probation to Behavioral Health services compared to prior year 2. Mental Health Subcommittee to present to CCP progress towards establishing MOU's, systems and measures for data collection and reporting 3. Number and percentage of Reentry Peer Specialists providing Mental Health Services and SUD in comparison to prior year 4. Health Subcommittee to present to CCP progress towards establishing MOUs, systems and measures for data collection and reporting.
Outcome Measure	HOUSING 1. Percentage change from FY19/20 to 20/21 for housing enrollments and total served for probation

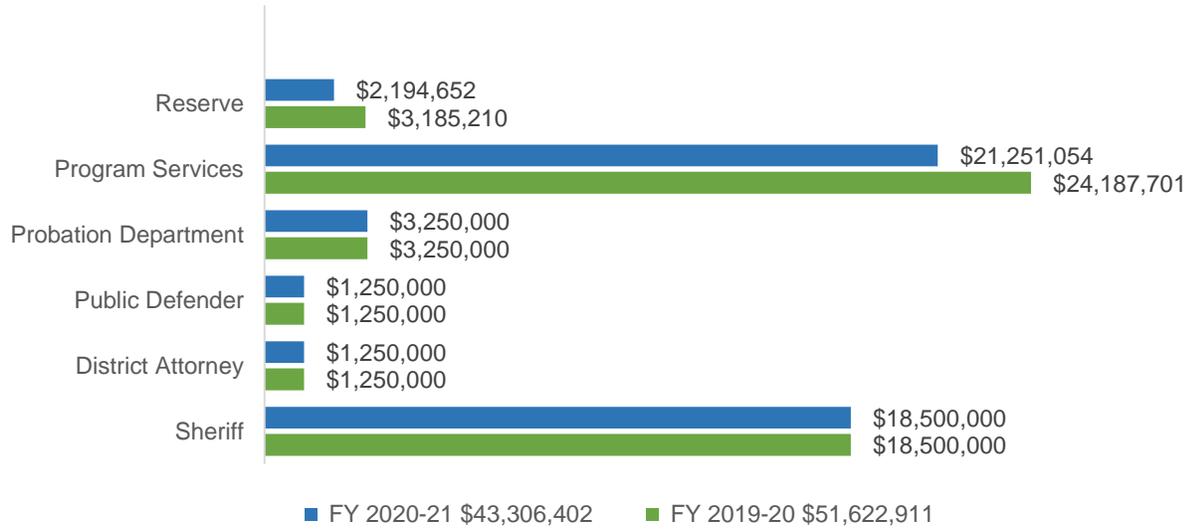
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Housing Subcommittee to present to CCP progress towards establishing MOU's, systems and measures for data collection and reporting. 3. Percentage change from FY19/20 to 20/21 for those who exited to permanent or transitional housing
Outcome Measure	<p>WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT and EMPLOYMENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Of the total number referred to employment services, percent of participants enrolled 2. Of those enrolled in employment services, the percent of participants placed in subsidized and unsubsidized employment 3. Of those enrolled in employment services, the percent who obtained 30 day; 90 day; and 180-day job retention 4. Number of referrals for employment services pre-release from prison and county jail
Progress toward stated goal	<p>Alameda County has established a strategic plan "Roadmap to Reentry" that was approved by the Board of Supervisors in August 2020. This roadmap expanded the goals, objectives and performance measures the County will collaboratively strive to obtain. The ongoing and continued investment is showing progress as reported in the RDA report. Clients who are engaged in AB109 funded programs and services have a lower percentage of recidivism. We will continue to enhance the service and delivery of these programs and invest in modernized and transparent systems of reporting and evaluation.</p>

Goal	Develop a Network of Well-Coordinated Systems of Service
Objective	<i>Develop an effective, culturally responsive, well-coordinated system of services that promotes evidenced-based practices with and for those impacted by reentry, including reentry individuals, their families, victims and the community</i>
Objective	Increase the number and percent of interagency MOUs (Memorandum of Understanding) including CBOs and government agencies to increase cross-system information and resource sharing to provide specific services
Objective	Review Federal, State, and local policies that disproportionately penalize the target population from obtaining housing, support services and employment
Outcome Measure	Stakeholder agencies to present to the CCP on progress towards implementation of Evidence Based Practices and cultural responsiveness within their agencies on an annual basis
Outcome Measure	All Subcommittees to report to the CCP on progress towards completion of MOUs and data sharing
Outcome Measure	All Subcommittees to report to the CCP on review of Federal, State, and local polices that disproportionately penalize the target population from obtaining housing, support services and employment
Progress toward stated goal	The COVID-19 Pandemic provided an opportunity for enhanced communication and problem solving among the reentry networks. Agencies modernized equipment, tracking and reporting mechanism's as well as more responsive communication among members and to the clients and community. We will continue to build off the momentum of this challenge to continue efforts in research and data sharing.

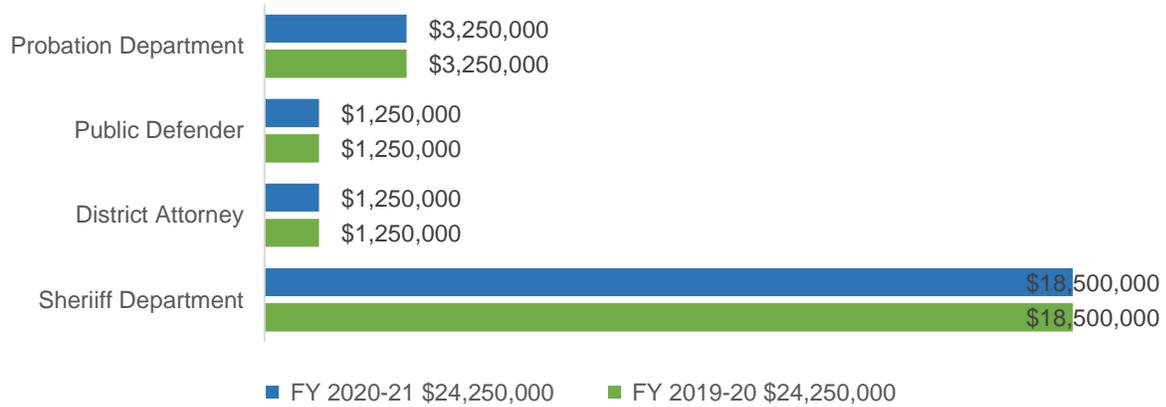
Goal	Accountability, Transparency, Fiscal and Performance Outcomes
Objective	Ensure transparency and accountability through outcome-based evaluations based on evidentiary practices and a supporting information system that has the ability to track individual services, provider and system outcomes and collect appropriate data/ statistics
Objective	Increase the number and percent of interagency MOUs (Memorandum of Understanding) including CBOs and government agencies to increase cross-system information and resource sharing to provide specific services
Objective	Review Federal, State, and local policies that disproportionately penalize the target population from obtaining housing, support services and employment
Outcome Measure	Stakeholder agencies to present to the CCP on progress towards implementation of Evidence Based Practices and cultural responsiveness within their agencies on an annual basis
Outcome Measure	All Subcommittees to report to the CCP on progress towards completion of MOU's and data sharing
Outcome Measure	All Subcommittees to report to the CCP on review of Federal, State, and local polices that disproportionately penalize the target population from obtaining housing, support services and employment
Progress toward stated goal	This year has brought unprecedented new challenges for the world, nation, state, and county. We have been challenged to find new and innovative ways to keep our communities safe and healthy, as well as listen to the concerns surrounding demand for law enforcement reform, the call for racial equality, and requests for additional transparency and responsiveness. The County originally developed the "Roadmap to Reentry" which was approved by the Board of Supervisors in August 2020 which outlined our County Vision. This year's CCP updated the Goals, Objectives, and Measures to ensure responsiveness to the concerns of the population and the community we serve.

FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-2021 Allocation Comparison

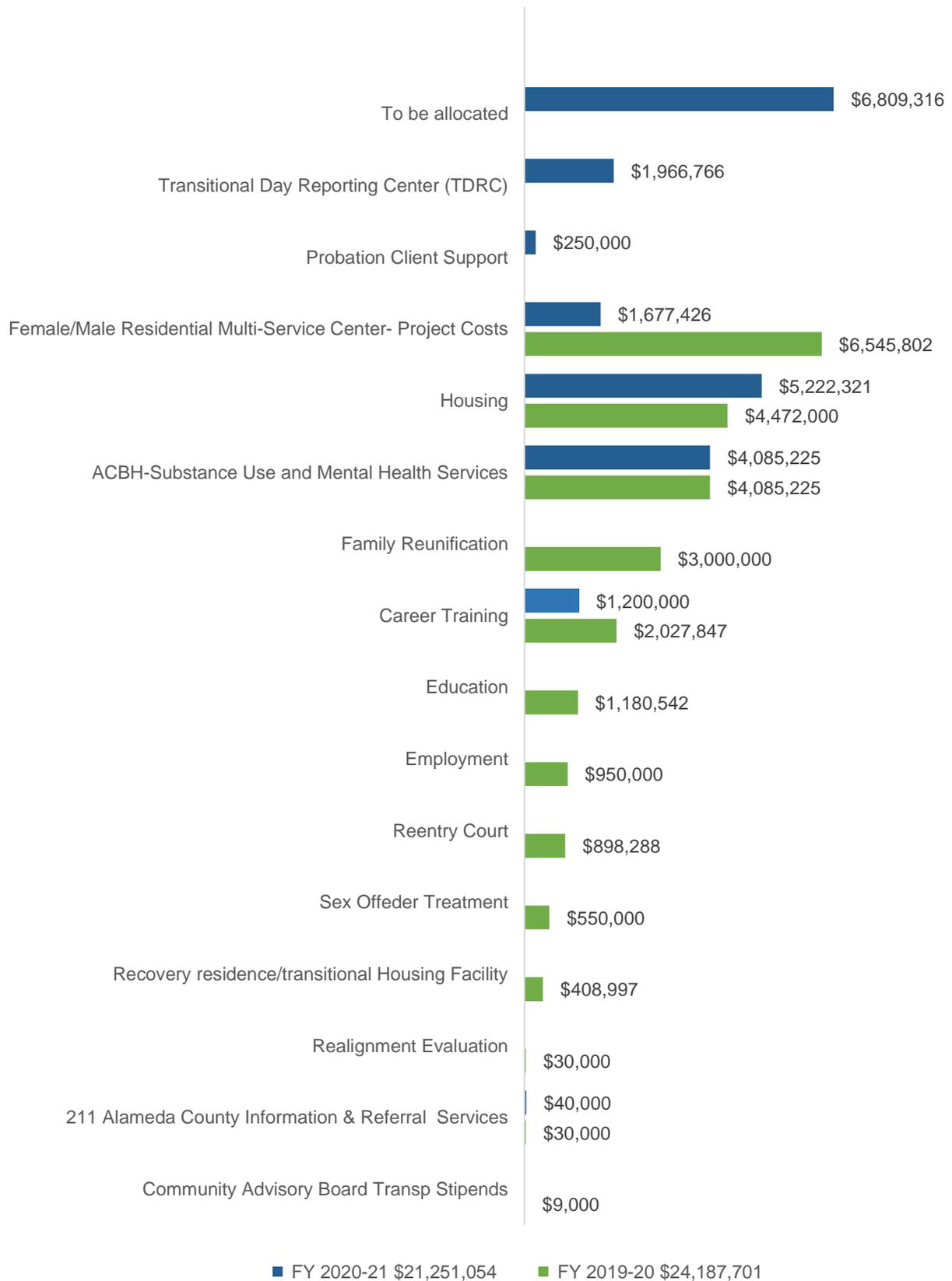
FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations



FY 19-20 and 20-21 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 19-20 and 20-21 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Optional Questions

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

Gaps in services are determined through an extremely robust community process that includes client and community input from listening sessions and feedback obtained through the various CCP workgroups. Once the gaps have been identified, Alameda County releases Requests for Proposals (a competitive bidding process). Imbedded in the criteria are requirements that service providers use evidence-based practices and culturally responsive service models when applicable.

Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation?

Yes

If yes, how?

Alameda County contracted with an outside evaluator who evaluated the County's realignment efforts. The Probation Department has implemented a case management data system that includes a service provider portal. Information from this system allows us to track program effectiveness, as it relates to client outcomes. The County also seeks grants and has been fortunate to receive multiple grants that enhance funding to the Reentry populations and often have independent evaluators attached.

Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services?

Yes

If yes, how?

The county utilizes evaluations, research and data analysis when funding programs and/or services.

Does the county use BSCC definitions (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data?

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

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)?

81% or higher

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?

Mental Health Services:

In-Custody: Medication evaluations and counseling; psychiatric hospitalization (5150 crisis); and pharmacy

Out-of-Custody: psychiatric hospitalization and residential; crisis medication; counseling; and pharmacy. Additionally, the Probation Department is utilizing clinicians embedded onsite within its offices to provide mental health services, working collaboratively with the Probation staff as members of a multi-disciplinary team.

Substance Use Disorder Services:

Out-of-Custody: detox; sobering station; residential/recovery residences; outpatient group and individual sessions; care management; and narcotic treatment programs (dosing and counseling)

Housing Services:

In-custody: information, assessments, and housing identification Post-release:

- Short-term rental subsidies
- Housing Case management
- Housing search and placement support
- Landlord relationship building
- Support with reducing barrier to obtaining housing
- Assistance with re-unification with support system and family members
- Coordination with employment support providers
- Transportation assistance
- Emergency Shelter

Employment Services:

In-custody: Employability Assessments

Post-release:

- Employability Assessments
- Job Readiness Training
- Transitional Work Programs
- Subsidized/Unsubsidized Employment
- Job Retention Services

Education Services:

- High school diploma/GED/HiSet classes
- Apprenticeship Programs
- Adult Basic Education
- Academic Counseling
- College Readiness & Dual Enrollment
- Literacy intervention services
- Career Technical Education Training
- Educational Navigation Services

Peer Mentoring Services:

- To reconnect disengaged realigned clients utilizing formerly incarcerated peer navigators and coaches that reengage clients and link them to stabilization services, such as: education, employment, and substance abuse interventions.
- Increase the number of community leadership opportunities in which employed formerly incarcerated staff are visibly and actively engaged; and
- Promote leadership development among the realigned community through training, peer navigation and coaching, positive community engagement and civic responsibility.

Career Technical Education Services:

Certified or credentialed training programs that lead to high skill, high wage, and/or high demand occupations.

Family Reunification Services:

- Evidence-based, individualized assessment and case planning for the client and family members;
- During incarceration, provide family connection and visitation support to clients and family members;
- Case Management that begins prior to release, continues during transition and through reentry;
- Facilitate the engagement of family members during the reentry planning process;
- Remove barriers that clients and family members may face at each phase of the reentry process;
- Assist clients and family members in navigating child custody, dependency court, child support orders, mediation, etc.;
- Responsive, evidence-based/data-driven, wrap-around support services that meet clients and family members where they are and address underlying prosocial issues that may affect a client's ability to be successful during reentry (e.g., family and individual therapy, workshops on parenting, finances, and communication, etc.); and
- Post-reentry supports and services, including ancillary services, provided to each client and their families to ensure the long-term health and sustainability of reunification efforts.

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

Housing, while a state-wide concern, is especially challenging for clients within Alameda County due to the high cost of living. Stable housing is an essential and necessary component for long-term stability.

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?

The Alameda County Probation Department (ACPD) entered into an agreement with the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) that weaves together critical reentry support systems to create seamless pathways to reentry that begin prior to release for the state's highest risk and need clients returning to Alameda County from

California state prisons. Funding was received to design and implement the *Pathways Pilot* that will create systems-wide improvements and reduce barriers to client success.

Eligibility is determined by the COMPAS risk and needs assessment, a validated tool normed for our unique population. Eligible clients are contacted for reentry planning by videoconferencing during his or her time in-custody (facilitated by CDCR). The Pathways Pilot will serve at least seven target clients each month to total 192 clients served over the course of program implementation (24 months).

Alameda County's *Pathway Home* pilot is built on theory that "reentry" is a journey that begins prior to an offender's release from incarceration and continues through their reintegration into their home community (post-release), rather than a specific program or intervention. The funding will allow us to do the following:

- **Pre-release Assessment & Planning:** Each month, CDCR will identify at least seven eligible Pathways Participants (totaling 168 clients through the 24-month implementation period) prior to their scheduled release dates and facilitate a connection via email to ACPD's Pathways DPO, who will begin the Assessment and Intake process through an "in-person" interview using Skype videoconferencing software. The Skype interview marks the beginning of each client's individualized case planning process. Once CDCR makes the connection to the client, the Pathways DPO conducts an hour-long interview that has three primary goals:
 - Conduct COMPAS Risk and Needs Assessment & initiate referral process to services
 - Provide critical reentry information to the client
 - Answer client reentry questions
- **Redesign the Reentry Curriculum:** CDCR and ACPD will work together to redesign the reentry curriculum for individuals returning to Alameda County from prison, developing and piloting a more interactive and evidence-based curriculum and resource guide for individuals on the cusp of release. Target clients identified as needing employment readiness services prior to release will be referred to the Prison to Employment Connection (PEC).
- **Facilitate Seamless Transitions to Community Supervision (Post-Release):** A core objective of the Pathways Pilot is to create a seamless transition from prison release to community supervision, providing continuous supports from the point of release, on. This begins from the moment a client walks out of the gate at a CDCR facility. All pre-release information – COMPAS scores, self-reported narrative information, and other key information (i.e., any prerelease programming completed) – gathered by the Pathways DPO during the pre-release assessment and interview process is shared with the Supervising DPO, who analyzes it and begins to develop each Pathways client's individualized Case Plan. Each case plan developed in the Caseload PRO system matches individuals with evidenced-based, cognitive-based programming that is responsive to their risk-level and criminogenic needs.
- **Provide Prioritized Referrals to Community-Based Rehabilitative Services:** Based on the results of the client's needs assessment, the supervising DPO will make prioritized referrals to rehabilitative and supportive programs and services, the providers of which are carefully selected based on the quality of their program models and their proven ability to produce positive outcomes. We have woven together a comprehensive system of agencies who implement evidence-based models that

work to reduce barriers, produce positive socio-economic outcomes for clients, and promote gainful, sustainable employment. We provide concrete service referrals in the following categories: housing, transportation, behavioral health care services, substance use, case management, education, employment, career technical education, higher education, family reunification, and service navigation.

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

- Developing a cross-system partnership between the Probation Department, the District Attorney, and the Courts to review cases for early termination has produced extremely positive results. On June 6, 2018, the Probation Department began sending cases qualified for early termination to be reviewed by the Early Termination Project team. **As of November 19, 2019, a total of 205 cases have been considered for review and 199 cases were granted early termination, resulting in a 97% early termination approval rate!** Additionally, 93 felony cases were reduced to misdemeanors.
- Conducting interviews by Skype, pre-release, has produced extremely positive results. Since June 2018, an Alameda County Probation Department Deputy Probation Officer, trained in motivational interviewing, has conducted 301 interviews, pre-release, in 19 CDCR state prisons. **Of the 301, 254 individuals have been released from custody to Alameda County and 209 have reported, which is an 82% success rate.** Conversely, there have been 88 recent releases that did not have the pre-release interviews and of the 88, 60 clients reported, which is a 68% success rate. This pre-release interviewing strategy has increased the success rate of clients reporting (and therefore, not being violated) by 14%!

FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

Alpine County

CCP Membership as of October 1, 2020.

Tami DiSalvo Chief Probation Officer	Nichole Williamson Department of Social Services
Vacant Presiding Judge or designee	Gail St. James Department of Mental Health
Delana Lindsey County Supervisor or Chief Administrator	Vacant Department of Employment
Michael Atwell District Attorney	Vacant Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs
Eric Acevedo Public Defender	Vacant Head of the County Office of Education
Rick Stephens Sheriff	Vacant Community-Based Organization
Vacant Chief of Police	Vacant Victims interests

<p style="color: #005596;">How often does the CCP meet?</p> Semi-Annually and as needed
<p style="color: #005596;">How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet?</p> Semi-Annually and as needed
<p style="color: #005596;">Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups</p> No



Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2019-20

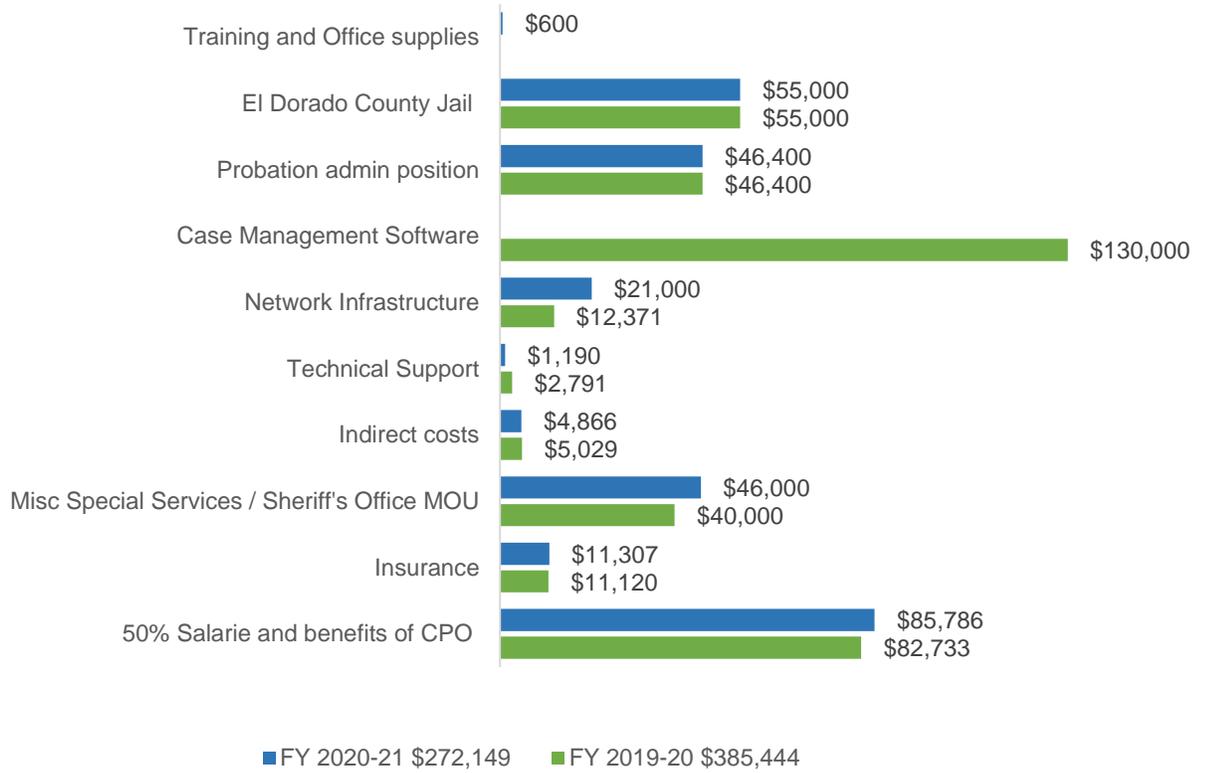
Goal	Probation Department Case Management System Implementation completed in February 2020
Progress toward stated goal	The Go-live set for November 18, 2019 – December 6, 2019 was a success. The input of all data was completed by February on 2020 and the project ended with successful reports in that same month.

Goal	Increase Staff in Probation Department
Objective	This is a carryover goal from 2017/2018. The increase in staffing would enable the department to conduct field visits on a more consistent basis and provide backup for the Chief Probation Officer in Court as well as for the county, community committees, and activities.
Outcome Measure	To present a presence in the community as well as; effectively manage federal, state, and county policies, procedures, and mandates efficiently.
Progress toward stated goal	There is currently a “Workforce Analysis” being conducted through a 3 rd party company to assess the needs of the department as far as staffing. This Analysis will help the County to make an educated decision on staffing increases and position changes in the probation department.

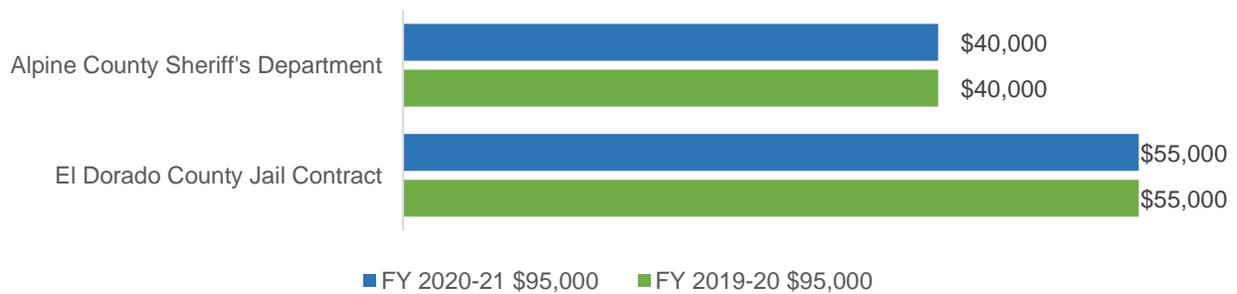
The Alpine County CCP reports it will use the same goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2020-21.

FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 Allocation Comparison

FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations



FY 19-20 and 20-21 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Optional Questions

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

Alpine County's CCP meets twice a year as well as on an as needed basis. In 2020 we have only met once because of COVID and until the crisis is over, we will only meet on an as needed basis. The Administrative Assistant in the department reaches out to other members of the committee for suggestions on agenda items and any goals the committee would like to meet. The responses are added to the agenda, discussed and voted on in the meetings. The most recent meetings have focused on the Case Management System which has completed this year. Upon the completion of the system there was a meeting to report on the positive outcome of the new system.

All Committee members are encouraged to add agenda items and look for potential programs / services needed in the county where Realignment funds would be helpful.

Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation?

Yes

If yes, how?

As with the Case Management System, each department is doing their own evaluation of the program and reporting to the county in budget meetings and the CCP when we meet.

Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services?

Yes

If yes, how?

The county declined to respond to this question.

Does the county use BSCC definitions (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data?

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

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)?

Between 21% - 40%

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?

Alpine County is limited when offering treatment. Our Behavioral Health Department is the only agency in the County to offer evaluations and outpatient services. These outpatient services include mental health evaluations and treatment as well as substance use disorder and behavioral health programs. We also have Tahoe Youth and Family Services for parenting classes and youth classes. When seeking services for DUI programs, inpatient care, including 5150 PC holds, our probationers have to travel or be transported to neighboring counties where services can be obtained. This sometimes includes travel to Nevada for programs and treatment.

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

Alpine County, being the least populated county in the State of California, as well as geographically isolated; the county has no newspaper, bank, hospital, (fully equipped) grocery store or staffed gas station. The County's only school is K-8. Until 2016, the high school students were bussed to Nevada to attend high school. There was an option to bus students to El Dorado County, California implemented in 2016. In Alpine County, the challenges are vast, with probationer's treatment only one of them.

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?

The county declined to respond to this question.

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

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FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

Amador County

CCP Membership as of October 1, 2020.

Mark Bonini Chief Probation Officer	Anne Watts Department of Social Services
Dawn Harmon Presiding Judge or designee	Mellissa Cranfill Department of Mental Health
Chuck Iley, CAO County Supervisor or Chief Administrator	Vacant Department of Employment
Todd Riebe District Attorney	Melissa Cranfill Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs
Randy Shrout Public Defender	Invited Head of the County Office of Education
Martin Ryan Sheriff	Invited Community-Based Organization
Chris Mynderup Chief of Police	Invited Victims interests

<p>How often does the CCP meet? Monthly</p>
<p>How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet? Monthly</p>
<p>Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups? No</p>



Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2019-20

Goal	Continue to deal with impacts as a result of realignment and provide a fluid response to those impacts
Objective	Supervision of offenders
Objective	Ensure jails beds are available for offenders
Objective	Ensure evidenced based programing (EBP) is available
Outcome Measure	All offenders supervised by agency responsible for community supervision
Outcome Measure	Sheriff's office has access to out of county contract beds if/when needed
Outcome Measure	All offenders have access to EBP
Progress toward stated goal	No offenders have gone unsupervised, been released from custody early and EBP is available. The CCP continues to have the ability to address impacts quickly and with little interference.

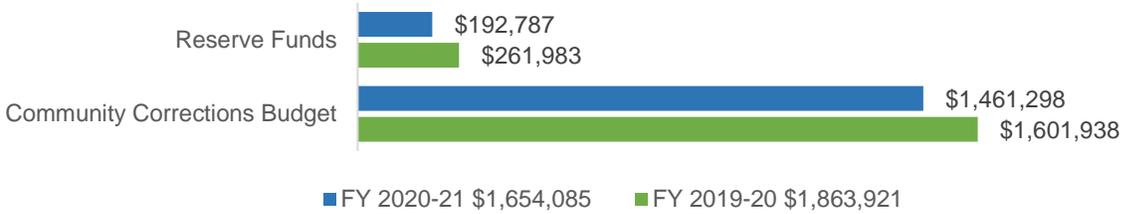
Goal	Eliminate barrier to employment and build employment competencies utilizing the Workforce Assistance Placement Program (WAPP)
Objective	On the job training
Objective	Offer assistance with job search and pre-employment activities
Objective	Eliminate barriers to employment; transportation and dress/safety gear
Outcome Measure	Participants receive transferable skills to become gainfully employed
Outcome Measure	Participants learn job search, how to create a resume, interviewing skills and will dress appropriately for interviews and day to day employment
Outcome Measure	Participants receive budgeting training
Progress toward stated goal	Program continues and offenders completing will have learned employment competencies, job searching and budgeting skills to become gainfully employed but to also be responsible regarding their finances

Goal	Maintain a Psychiatrist on Health and Human Services staff to provide services to realigned populations.
Objective	Ensure psychiatric care is available for all realigned populations
Outcome Measure	Keep tally of realigned populations serviced be our Psychiatrist.
Progress toward stated goal	We continue to have a Psychiatrist on staff who services our realigned populations.

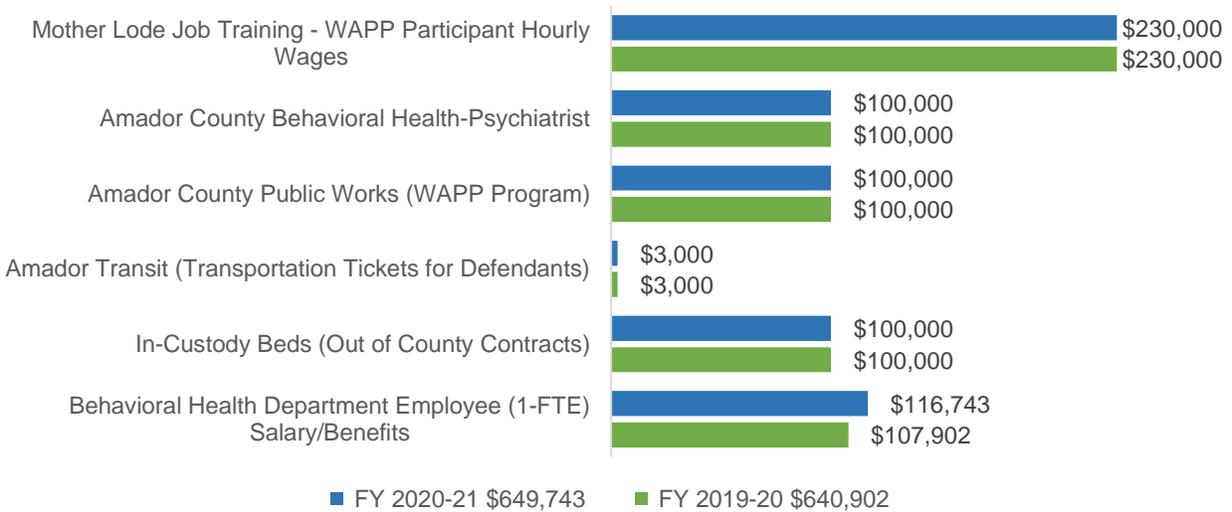
The Amador County CCP reports it will use the same goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2020-21.

FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 Allocation Comparison

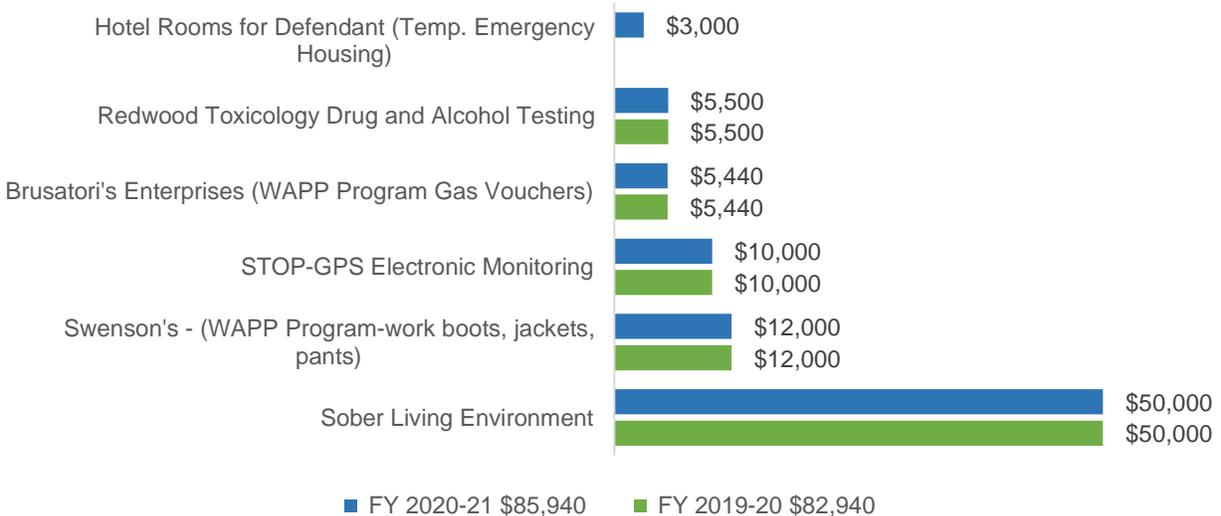
FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations



FY 19-20 and 20-21 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 19-20 and 20-21 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Optional Questions

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation?

The county declined to respond to this question.

Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services?

The county declined to respond to this question.

Does the county use BSCC definitions (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data?

The county declined to respond to this question.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)?

The county declined to respond to this question.

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?

The county declined to respond to this question.

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

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?

The county declined to respond to this question.

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

Butte County

CCP Membership as of October 1, 2020.

Wayne Barley Chief Probation Officer	Shelby Boston Department of Social Services
Judge Clare Keithley Presiding Judge or designee	Scott Kennelly Department of Mental Health
Andy Pickett County Supervisor or Chief Administrator	Shelby Boston Department of Employment
Mike Ramsey District Attorney	Scott Kennelly Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs
Ron Reed Public Defender	Mary von Rotz Sakuma Head of the County Office of Education
Kory Honea Sheriff	Erna Friedeberg Community-Based Organization
Matt Madden Chief of Police	Monica O'Neil Victims interests

<p style="color: #005596;">How often does the CCP meet?</p> Bi-monthly
<p style="color: #005596;">How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet?</p> Bi-monthly
<p style="color: #005596;">Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups</p> Yes



Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2019-20

Goal	Provide effective supervision and programming to Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) offenders that ensures public safety and uses evidence-based practices in reducing recidivism
Objective	100% of the offenders will be assessed to determine their individual needs and follow-up with appropriate referrals
Objective	100% of participants will be supervised according to their needs and risk.
Outcome Measure	Number of offenders released into the community
Outcome Measure	Number of offenders completing their period of supervision
Outcome Measure	Number of offenders sustaining subsequent arrests and/or convictions
Progress toward stated goal	<p>As of November 23, 2020, 417 PRCS Offenders were on supervision in Butte County, with 32% in warrant status. In FY 19/20, 214 PRCS Offenders were released onto supervision. During that same period, 143 PRCS Offenders were successfully discharged from supervision.</p> <p>6 Month Felony Recidivism Rate for the PRCS Population was 4% (based on 1983 PRCS Offenders who began supervision between 10/1/11 and 12/31/19, who were convicted in Butte County of a felony within 6 months of beginning supervision). This rate decreased .2% over last year.</p> <p>12 Month Felony Recidivism Rate for the PRCS Population was 10.9% (based on 1869 PRCS Offenders who began supervision between 10/1/11 and 6/30/19, who were convicted in Butte County of a felony within 12 months of beginning supervision). This rate has stayed the same over last year.</p>

Goal	Provide effective supervision and programming to Mandatory Supervision (MS) offenders that ensures public safety and uses evidence-based practices in reducing recidivism
Objective	100% of the offenders will be assessed to determine their individual needs and follow-up with appropriate referrals
Objective	100% of participants will be supervised according to their needs and risk
Outcome Measure	Number of offenders released into the community
Outcome Measure	Number of offenders completing their period of supervision
Outcome Measure	Number of offenders sustaining subsequent arrests and/or convictions
Progress toward stated goal	As of November 23, 2020, 133 Mandatory Supervision (MS) Offenders on supervision in Butte County, with 35% in warrant status. In FY 19/20, 78 MS Offenders were released onto supervision. During that same period, 29 MS Offenders were successfully discharged from supervision.

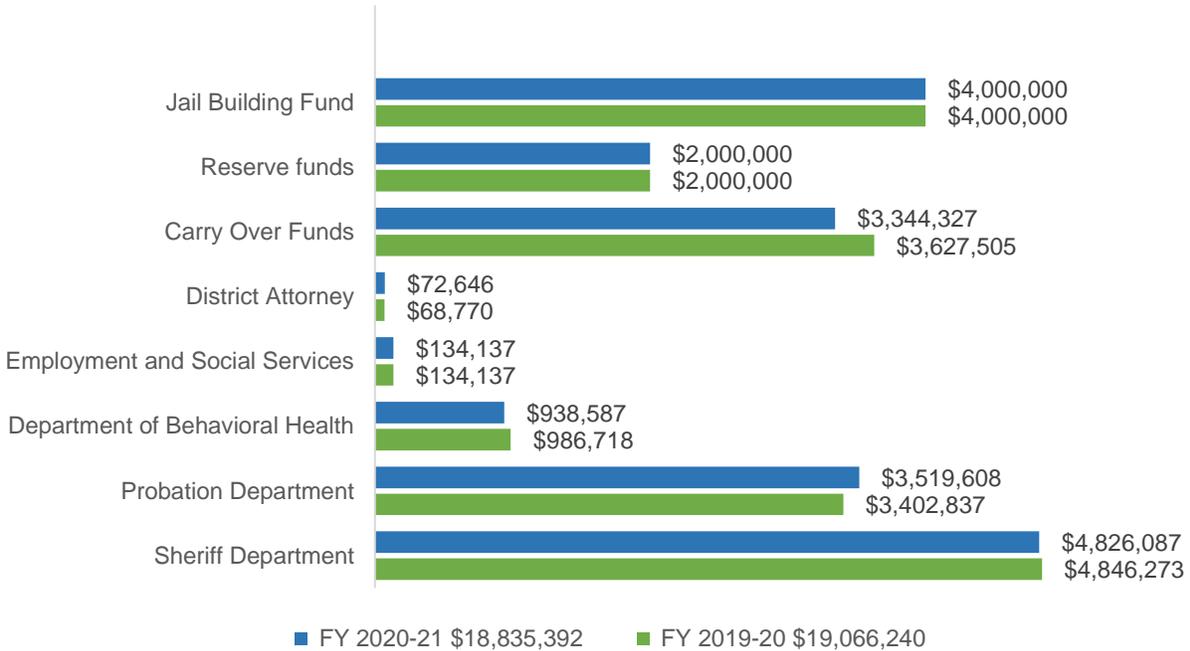
	<p>6 Month Felony Recidivism Rate for the MS Population was 6% (based on 652 MS Offenders who began supervision between 10/1/11 and 12/31/19, who were convicted in Butte County of a felony within 6 months of beginning supervision). This rate decreased .3% over last year.</p> <p>12 Month Felony Recidivism Rate for the MS Population was 14.2% (based on 592 MS Offenders who began supervision between 10/1/11 and 6/30/19, who were convicted in Butte County of a felony within 12 months of beginning supervision). This rate decreased .8% over last year.</p>
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Goal	Provide effective supervision and programming to Alternative Custody Supervision (ACS) offenders that ensures public safety and uses evidence-based practices in reducing recidivism
Objective	100% of the offenders will be assessed to determine their individual needs and follow-up with appropriate referrals
Objective	100% of participants will be supervised according to their needs and risk
Outcome Measure	Number of offenders released into the community
Outcome Measure	Number of offenders completing their period of supervision
Outcome Measure	Number of offenders sustaining subsequent arrests and/or convictions
Progress toward stated goal	As of October 27, 2020, 38 Alternative Custody Supervision (ACS) Offenders on supervision in Butte County. In FY 19/20, 193 ACS Offenders were released onto supervision. During that same period, 148 ACS offenders were successfully discharged from supervision. Between 10/1/11 and 10/27/20, 182 ACS offenders were rearrested (including escapes) while in the program.

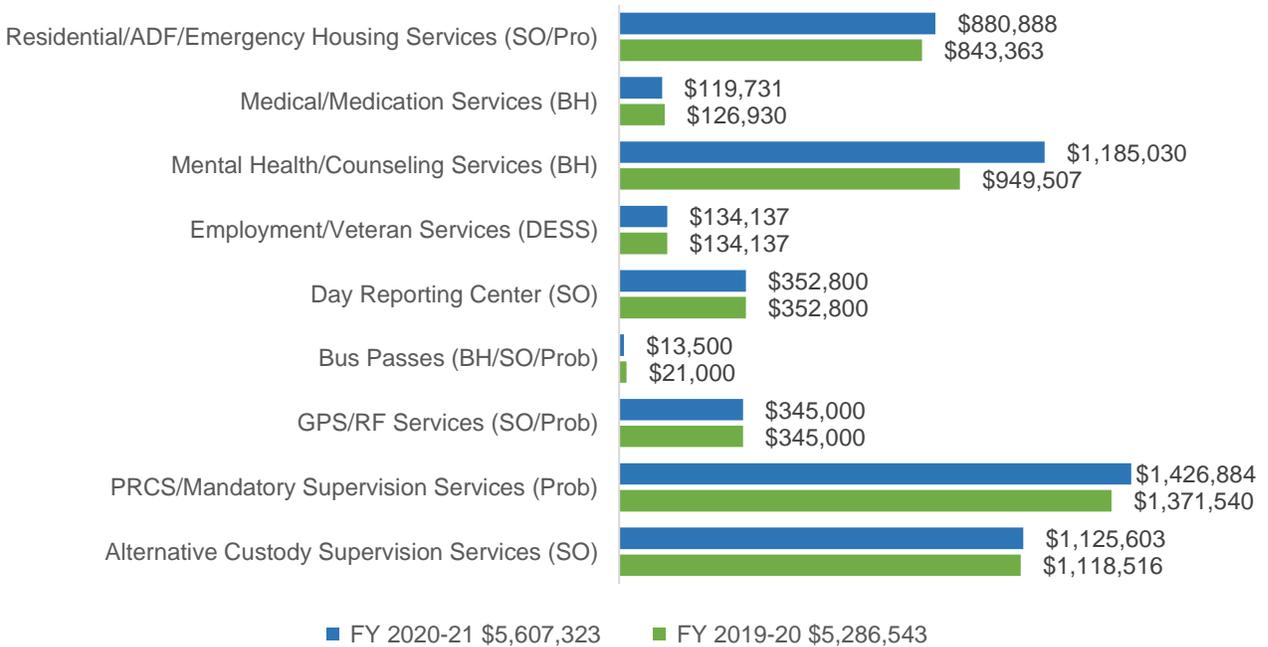
The Butte County CCP reports it will use the same goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2020-21.

FY 2019-20 and FY 2019-21 Allocation Comparison

FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations



FY 19-20 and 20-21 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Optional Questions

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

In general, new programs and/or services needing funding would be discussed at the budget subcommittee and later brought to the larger committee for approval.

Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation?

Yes

If yes, how?

Effectiveness of programs is evaluated by the departments providing the services (example: Recidivism rates). Chico State University has also done a study on the impacts of AB 109 in Butte County.

Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services?

No

Does the county use BSCC definitions (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data?

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

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)?

Between 21% - 40%

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?

Assessment services, alternative supervision services, Post-Release Community and Mandatory Supervision services, GPS/EMP services, mental health/psychiatric assessment and counseling services, drug and alcohol assessment and counseling

services, residential drug and alcohol services, wrap around services, Cognitive Behavioral Therapy services, employment/veteran and case management services, public assistance services, medical/medication services, housing services, education services, Day Reporting Center services, Community Outreach services, drug testing services, transportation services, clothing and food services, victim witness services, and community clean-up services.

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

The Butte County CCP has continued offering outstanding service and program delivery with the funding provided in our allocation. However, additional funding is always needed to expand service delivery options (extending housing options to address ongoing homeless population, funds to help address shortage of affordable housing due to the impact of the Camp Fire, Bear Fire, treatment etc.)

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?

The county declined to respond to this question.

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

Calaveras County

CCP Membership as of October 1, 2020

Samuel Leach Chief Probation Officer	Kristin Stranger Department of Social Services
Timothy S. Healy Presiding Judge or designee	Kristin Stranger Department of Mental Health
Albert Alt County Supervisor or Chief Administrator	Kristin Stranger Department of Employment
Barbara Yook District Attorney	Kristin Stranger Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs
Richard Esquivel Public Defender	Scott Nanik Head of the County Office of Education
Rick DiBasilio Sheriff	Vacant Community-Based Organization
Scott Ellis Chief of Police	Kelli Coane Victims interests

How often does the CCP meet? Bi-monthly
How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet? Bi-monthly
Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups? No



Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2019-20

Goal	Perform a recidivism study.
Outcome Measure	Recidivism rates for realigned population and high-risk probationers
Progress toward stated goal	While the CCP has tracked and discussed re-arrest rates, program completions, and other important measures, a recidivism study has not been performed.

Goal	Improve Connection to Services that help offenders achieve stability.
Outcome Measure	Number of personnel dedicated to connecting offenders to services and the number of services utilized by offenders.
Progress toward stated goal	This year, options will be discussed to improve these case management services.

Goal	The CCP will explore options to address short term housing for offenders who are homeless and offenders who are mentally ill.
Outcome Measure	Number of emergency and transitional housing options in Calaveras County.
Progress toward stated goal	The CCP has approved spending up to \$50,000 to provide housing to offenders.

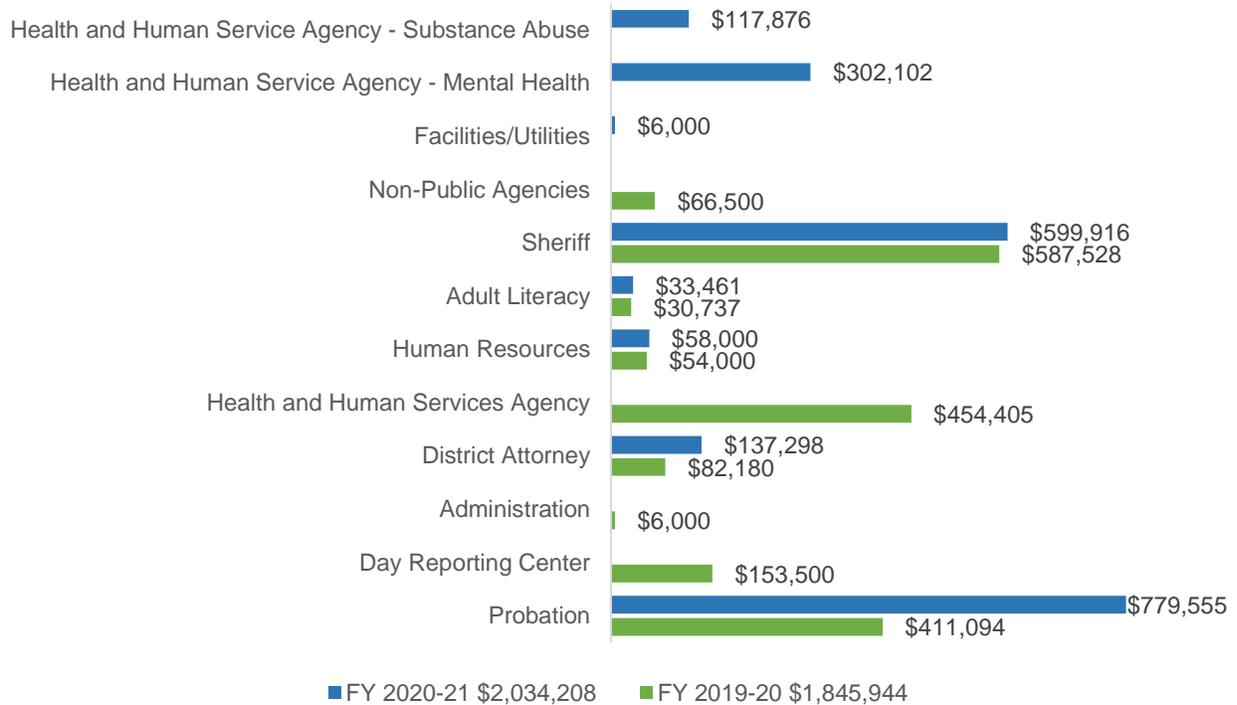
The Calaveras County CCP will add and/or modify goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2020-21.

Goals, Objectives and Outcome Measures FY 2020-21

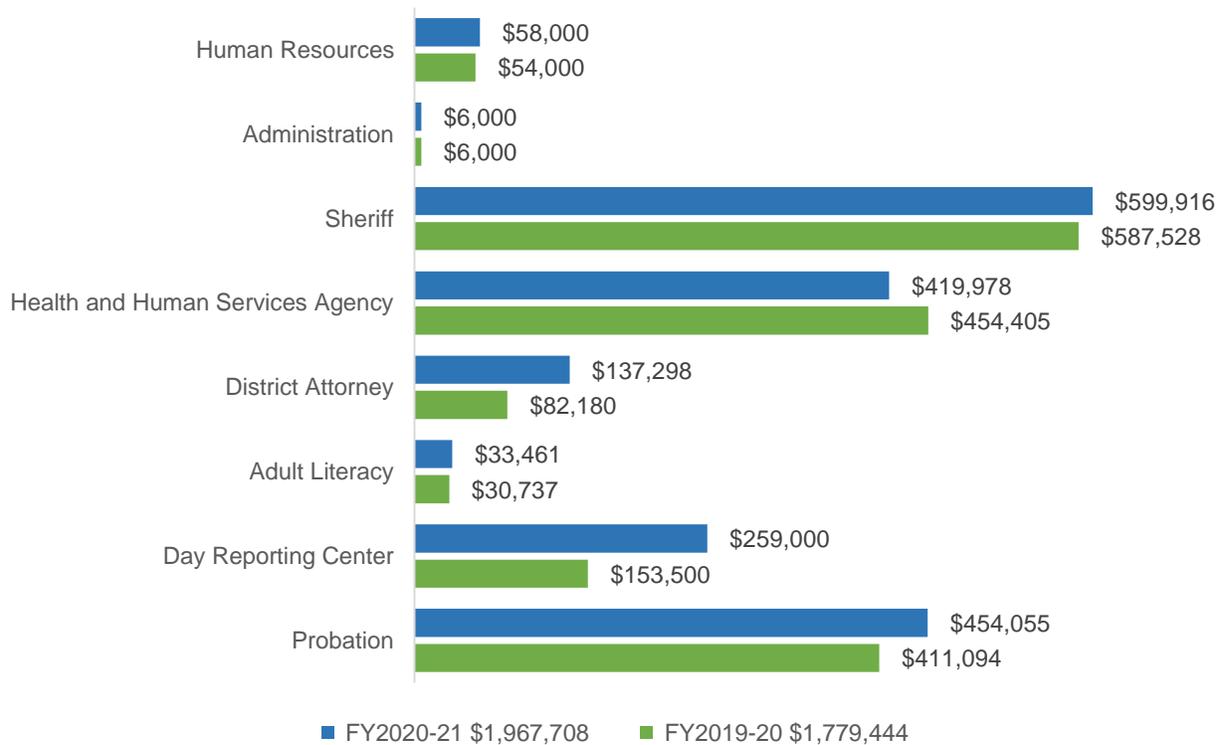
Goal	The CCP will explore options to address short term housing for offenders who are homeless and offenders who are mentally ill.
Outcome Measure	Number of emergency and transitional housing options in Calaveras County.
Progress toward stated goal	The CCP had approved spending up to \$50,000 to provide emergency shelters. CCP is planning to explore additional options to address short term housing for homeless offenders and mentally ill offenders.

FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 Allocation Comparison

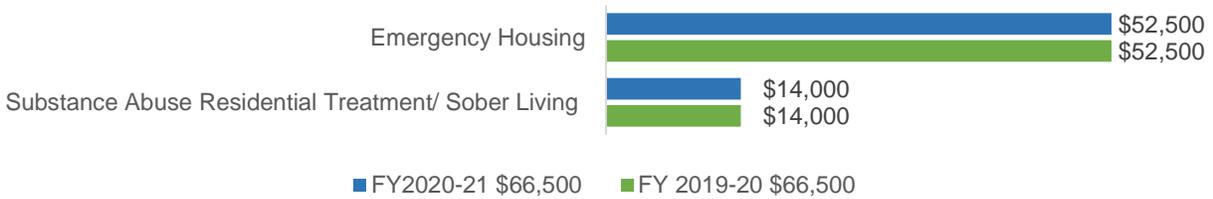
FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations



FY 19-20 and 20-21 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 19-20 and 20-21 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Optional Questions

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation?

Yes

If yes, how?

The CCP members are committed to inter-agency data sharing and have an in-house analyst for evaluating program efficacy.

Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services?

Yes

If yes, how?

The CCP members use the evaluations results to determine the program's efficiency.

Does the county use BSCC definitions (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data?

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

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)?

81% or Higher

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?

The CCP has an in-house clinician and substance abuse counselor at the Day Reporting Center (DRC) and a clinician in the jail providing therapy to incarcerated individuals. Another part-time substance abuse counselor has been funded to provide services in the County jail. Additionally, Calaveras County has joined the Stepping Up initiative to address the number of people with mental illness in jail.

The CCP offers anger management and domestic violence programs at the Day Reporting Center and are facilitated by a certified professional. The intent of the program is to provide offenders with the skills necessary to regulate emotions and learn to communicate in a relationship in a healthy manner.

Two Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) programs have been implemented by the county: Changing Offender Behaviors (COB) and the Courage to Change. The groups take place at the DRC for high risk offenders on supervisions as well as the Calaveras Jail for inmates. COB is designed to alter how offenders think and what to do in a given situation. The Courage to Change is a cognitive behavioral interactive journaling system designed to help offenders address their individual problem areas within their criminogenic needs with the intent to build a roadmap to success in their efforts to change.

The Department of Veterans Affairs offers mindfulness meditation at the DRC and Calaveras County Jail to reduce Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder symptoms.

The CCP utilizes the Parent Project to assist parents with out of control juveniles through education them on behavioral techniques to work with their children, thereby reducing family stress and promoting the offenders' successful recovery.

The CCP has one full-time and one part-time Substance Abuse Counselor to provide individual and group treatment at the DRC and Calaveras County Jail. If it is determined an offender requires residential treatment, a current list of residential treatment providers is maintained to best locate the offender for receiving services. The CCP has partnered with local Sober Living Homes to provide safe transition to sobriety.

In addition to the above services, the CCP offers the following services: Education Assistance which includes a personal financing program; Job Skills program for developing computer skills, resume workshops, and interview skills geared towards gaining employment; Medical Insurance for inmates who require hospitalization; Transportation services; and a work program for Calaveras County Jail inmates to earn custody credits.

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

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?

The county declined to respond to this question.

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

Colusa County

CCP Membership as of October 1, 2020.

Michael G. Rogers Chief Probation Officer	Elizabeth A. Kelly Department of Social Services
Erika Valencia Presiding Judge or designee	Terrence Rooney Department of Mental Health
Wendy G. Tyler County Supervisor or Chief Administrator	David Prentice Department of Employment
Matthew R. Beauchamp District Attorney	Terrence Rooney Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs
Albert Smith Public Defender	Michael P. West Head of the County Office of Education
Joe Garofalo Sheriff	Lora Ceccon Community-Based Organization
Josh Fitch Chief of Police	Mary Godinez-York Victims interests

<p style="color: #0056b3;">How often does the CCP meet?</p> Semi-Annually and as needed
<p style="color: #0056b3;">How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet?</p> Semi-Annually and as needed
<p style="color: #0056b3;">Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups</p> No



Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2019-20

Goal	Continue utilization of Moral Reconciliation Treatment (MRT) (cognitive intervention around criminal thinking), Thinking for Good (T4G), Taking the High Road, English and Spanish Batterers' Treatment Programs and Female Batterers' Treatment Program.
Objective	Enroll all eligible AB109 probationers into MRT within the first month they are out-of-custody.
Objective	Assist all AB109 probationers who require assistance (e.g., bus passes) and offer a variety of classes scheduled on various days and times.
Outcome Measure	28 eligible probationers were enrolled in MRT in FY 2019-20; 6 graduated the program. 37 Eligible clients were enrolled in Thinking for Good, 3 graduated. 10 eligible clients enrolled in Taking the High Road. An additional 24 were enrolled in Staying Quit.
Outcome Measure	38 English speaking clients were enrolled in Batterers' Treatment Program (BTP). 14 participants enrolled in Spanish Batterers' Treatment Program with 1 on a waiting list. 6 participants were enrolled in Female Batterers' Treatment Program. 9 graduated English BTP and 2 graduated Spanish BTP.
Progress toward stated goal	At this current time goal is being met.

Goal	Provide in-custody (jail) and out-of-custody Day Reporting Center (DRC) Behavioral/Mental Health services to all of the AB109 clients in Colusa County.
Objective	All AB109 clients will be assessed by a Behavioral/Mental Health professional and provided with appropriate services.
Objective	Provide, assessed and documented Behavioral/Mental health services to those clients who require individual and/or group counseling, medication management, Substance Abuse Programs, etc.
Outcome Measure	301 contacts were made by a Behavioral/Mental Health Therapist for appropriate needs and services at the jail and 345 contacts were made at the DRC.
Outcome Measure	The clients assessed received Behavioral/Mental Health follow-up contacts at the jail and/or DRC, and appropriate services provided based on each individual's assessment.
Progress toward stated goal	At this time current goal is being met.

Goal	Refer and provide employment assistance and education programs to all AB109 clients in-custody (jail) or at the Day Reporting Center (DRC).
Objective	Provide online GED/HiSET (High School Equivalency Test) courses to all eligible clients.

Objective	Assist all eligible clients in the completion of resumes, how to answer interview questions, and referrals to available jobs.
Outcome Measure	107 clients were provided with educational programming at the jail and DRC through the Colusa County Office of Education.
Outcome Measure	One Stop provided services to 21 clients at the jail. 17 of the 38 clients receiving assistance in completing their job resumes and who were actively searching for employment found jobs.
Progress toward stated goal	At this current time goal is being met.

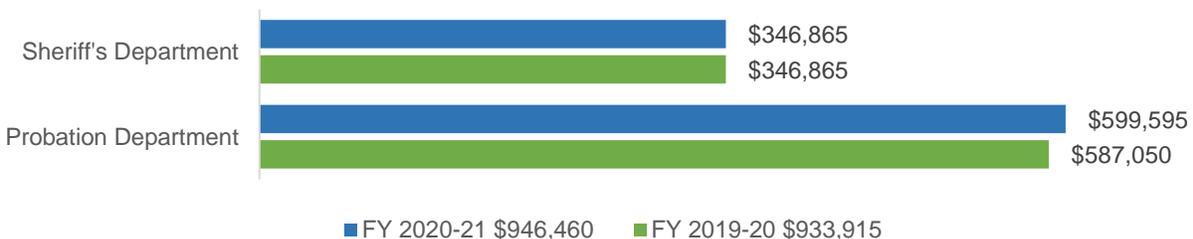
The Colusa County CCP will add and/or modify goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2020-21

Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2020-21

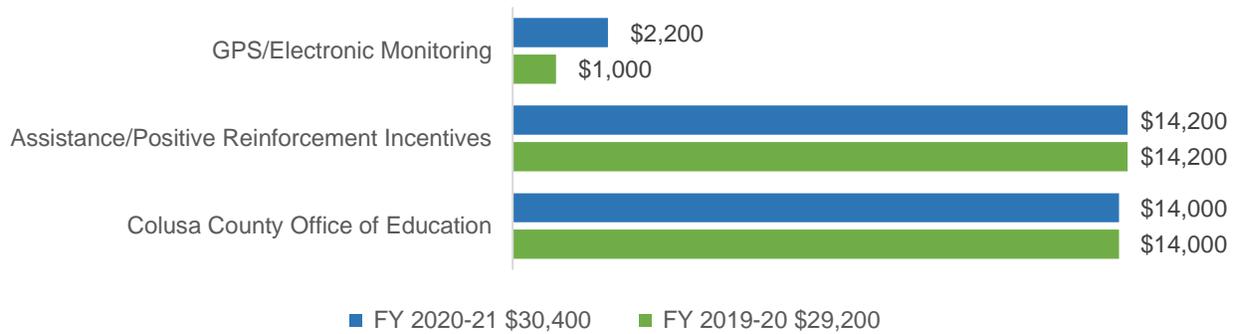
Goal	Implement Probation Support Group via Zoom
Objective	Implement a support group via Zoom that enables our clientele the opportunity to have open lines of communication with peers and probation staff, despite the pending pandemic. Furthermore, the opportunity to receive program assistance and an outlet to voice their thoughts and fears in a safe controlled environment.
Outcome Measure	Goal recently implemented; data not available at this time.
Progress toward stated goal	Support goal has been implemented and is currently in progress.

FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 Allocation Comparison

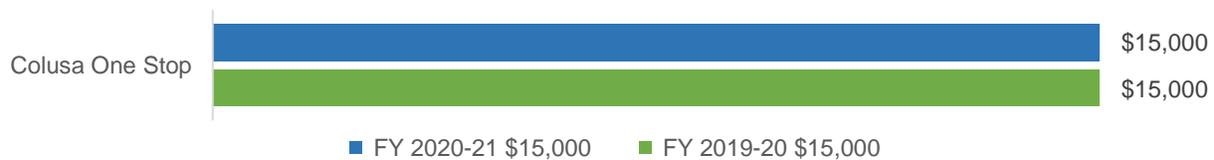
FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations



FY 19-20 and 20-21 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 19-20 and 20-21 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Optional Questions

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

The Probation Department reviews new literature and evidence-based programs, thereby determining what will best benefit our clientele and continues, eliminates, and/or adds programs and services based on the needs of the clientele and sanctioned by the CCP.

Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation?

Yes

If yes, how?

The CCP and Probation Department internally evaluate the effectiveness of the programs and/or services provided and funded by the County's Public Safety Realignment Allocation on a semi-annual basis.

Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services?

Yes

If yes, how?

The Probation staff evaluate and review funded programs and/or services on a regular basis evaluating the facilitation techniques, curriculum analysis and benefit to clientele.

Does the county use BSCC definitions (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data?

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

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)?

61% to 80%

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/Mental Health treatment programs continue to be limited in Colusa County and only available through the County Behavioral Health Department at the jail, DRC and/or the Behavioral/Mental Health Department.

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

Lack of appropriate and specific community-based programs (CBO's); lack of Behavioral/Mental Health services for clients who are not eligible for Medi-Cal; lack of phone accessibility and public transportation in various areas throughout the County for this clientele population.

The current and anticipated reductions to the AB109 funding streams, sustained as a direct result of the COVID-19 pandemic, have and will continue to adversely directly affect our County's ability to sustain both programming and service needs to our AB109 clientele.

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?

Implementation and expansion of the Day Reporting Center services in conjunction with Colusa County Department of Health and Human Services, Colusa County Behavioral Health, Colusa County One Stop, Colusa County Superior Court and the Colusa County Office of Education partnerships, thereby providing appropriate offender services for these probationers (i.e. cognitive interventions, education, substance abuse,

mental/behavioral health, employment assistance, financial assistance etc.) assist all eligible clients in the completion of resumes, how to answer interview questions and referrals to available jobs.

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

Contra Costa County

CCP Membership as of October 1, 2020.

Esa Ehmen-Krause Chief Probation Officer	Kathy Gallagher Department of Social Services
James Paulsen Presiding Judge or designee	Matthew White Department of Mental Health
Timothy Ewell County Supervisor or Chief Administrator	Donna Van Wert Department of Employment
Diana Becton District Attorney	Fatima Matal Sol Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs
Robin Lipetzky Public Defender	Lynn Mackey Head of the County Office of Education
David O. Livingston Sheriff	Patrice Guillory Community-Based Organization
Brian Addison Chief of Police	Devorah Levine Victims interests

<p style="color: #005596;">How often does the CCP meet?</p> Quarterly
<p style="color: #005596;">How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet?</p> Quarterly
<p style="color: #005596;">Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups</p> Yes



Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures

FY 2019-20

Goal	Pre-Release Planning Pilot Program: Establish and Maintain an Entry Point to an Integrated Reentry System Pre-Release from Incarceration
Objective	Establish a formal pre-release assessment and planning process to ensure more successful reentry from jail.
Objective	Prior to release, establish a plan to connect the individual with transitional services that foster social networks and pathways to self-sufficiency.
Objective	Develop a set of outcome measures to track program progress during implementation.
Outcome Measure	Percent of participants that leave jail with a reentry plan
Outcome Measure	Percent of participants that engage with services in the community within the first week of their release from custody
Outcome Measure	Participant satisfaction
Progress Toward Stated Goal	<p>The County’s Office of Reentry & Justice (ORJ) initiated the development of a Pre-Release Planning Pilot program, approved by the CCP, in May 2016. Over the following three years, the County convened a steering committee and operations workgroup to plan and pilot this project at the County’s West County Detention Facility. The County Office of Education hired a Reentry Transition Specialist for the program in 2017, and the Probation Department funded a second Specialist the following year.</p> <p>In October 2019 the County Office of Education took the helm to transform the Pre-Release Planning Pilot into the “Game Plan for Success” program providing pre-release planning and coordination of services for incarcerated men and women at <u>each</u> of the County’s three adult detention facilities. More than just a name change, the foundation of the new pre-release program was the incorporation of a Risk-Needs-Responsivity model and post-release service engagement that has been shown to be related to increased post-release employment. Electronic screening and assessment tools from George Mason University’s Center for Correctional Excellence help identify criminogenic needs that are then addressed pre and post release through collaborative efforts with entities including Contra Costa Adult School, Detention Health Services, the Reentry Health Conductors Program, and other community-based reentry services providers.</p> <p>As the Pre-release Pilot ended in August 2019, ORJ staff worked with the Office of Education to develop a final report. Over the 15 months of implementation, the pilot served 223 people and 78 percent of those served were referred to post-release services. Although only 13 percent of those enrolled in the program obtained post-release employment, post-release employment was found to be related to lower rates of re-arrest. Going</p>

	forward, GPS will seek to prioritize services that improve the employment prospects of program participants.
Goal	Implement Recommendations of the Racial Justice Task Force
Objective	Appoint a Racial Justice Oversight Body to oversee the implementation of the recommendations made by the Racial Justice Task Force and adopted by the Board of Supervisors
Objective	Report back to the Board of Supervisors on progress made toward reducing racial disparities within the criminal justice system in Contra Costa County
Objective	Form a committee to recommend countywide criteria and protocols for formal and informal diversion
Outcome Measure	Number of Task Force recommendations implemented
Outcome Measure	Reduction in rates of racial and ethnic criminal justice disparities
Progress toward stated goal	After the County's Board of Supervisors (BOS) unanimously voted to approve the creation of a 17-member Racial Justice Task Force in April 2016, this body presented the BOS with a set of recommendations to reduce racial and ethnic disparities in the administration of the juvenile and adult justice systems. After the BOS formally adopted 18 of these 20 recommendations, it created an 18-member Racial Justice Oversight Body (RJOB) to begin the process of implementing these recommendations and the County contracted with the W. Hayward Burns Institute to help facilitate this process. The RJOB began meeting in June 2019 and has made one progress report on its work to a BOS subcommittee to date. During the year, the RJOB created a two-year workplan, and three subcommittee that each have their own workplan. This includes a Community Engagement and Funding subcommittee, Data subcommittee, and Diversion subcommittee. This final will plan to develop a definition of diversion and a series of guidelines for the County's diversion programs in the upcoming year.

Goal	Implement the "Stepping Up" initiative and AB 1810 Diversion
Objective	Reduce the number of people with mental illnesses in jail
Objective	Develop a pre-trial program across a continuum of care for the diversion of individuals who have complex mental health needs
Objective	Reduce the number of felony incompetent to stand trial (IST) referrals
Outcome Measure	Number of felony IST referrals to Department of State Hospitals
Outcome Measure	Number of individuals at risk of being or deemed IST on a felony charge
Outcome Measure	Reduction in number of individuals in jail assessed with a mental illness as compared with baseline data
Progress toward stated goal	On December 8, 2015, the Board of Supervisors affirmed its commitment to reduce the number of people with mental illnesses in our County jails, consistent with the goals of the Stepping Up initiative, by adopting Resolution No. 2015/456. Since that time, County representatives have participated in several convenings and webinars related to the initiative, including participation in the California Stepping Up Initiative Summit held in

January 2017. Efforts to implement the initiative in Contra Costa County include:

- The creation of the Office of Reentry & Justice
- The Health Services Department's Value Stream Mapping and their Rapid Improvement Events
- CoCo Lead Plus, a pilot diversion program funded by Prop. 47 intended to break the cycle of criminalization and incarceration for people with mental illnesses or substance use disorders, operated in Antioch, CA
- A planned Mental Health Treatment Center at the West County Detention Facility
- Development of Comprehensive Outreach, Response, and Engagement (CORE) Teams, which serve as an entry point into the County's coordinated entry system for unsheltered persons, working to locate, engage, stabilize and house chronically homeless
- An electronic Shelter-Bed reservation system and coordinated entry
- CARE centers (Coordinated Assessment Referral and Engagement) located in Concord, Richmond, and Walnut Creek, providing a variety of services to the homeless
- Mental Health Evaluation Teams (MHET) program
- Adult Crisis Response team and Children's Crisis Response Teams
- Alcohol and Other Drugs Medi-Cal Waiver
- Assisted Outpatient Treatment program (Laura's Law Implementation)
- The Public Defender's Failure to Appear Program/Early Rep Program
- Expansion of Mental Health Court
- A Sequential Intercept Mapping (SIM) workshop conducted September 19-20, 2018, with a final Report to the Board of Supervisors in May 2019 recommending system improvements and a SIM Map to assist the County in identifying resources (or gaps) in certain points within the service delivery system.

In addition, the County has applied for and will receive Pre-Trial Felony Mental Health Diversion Program funds from the state in the amount of \$3.1M under AB 1810. The County is taking a collaborative approach in program design by assembling a workgroup made up representatives from the Sheriff's Office, District Attorney's Office, Public Defender, Office of Reentry and Justice, Probation, Superior Court, Behavioral/Detention Health Services, Homeless Services, and the County Administrator to steward the design and implementation of this effort. The County is estimating approximately 22 clients per year who have been charged with felony offenses and are identified as eligible for mental health diversion under Penal Code section 1001.36. These individuals will qualify for services of this diversion program and become participants in the County's Mental Health/Mental Health Diversion Court.

The County has also begun the implementation of its Holistic Intervention Partnership (HIP) led by the Office of the Public Defender. This program provides multidisciplinary case management and navigation services to indigent individuals, many with physical and/or behavioral health needs, to

	ensure timely and coordinated access to a client-centered services that provide access to housing, health, transportation and legal services. These services are made available at the critical time of initial law enforcement contact and continue to be accessible to clients after the conclusion of their criminal case. This three-year grant funded project is intended to reduce the overall burden on local social services caused by those that are among the highest levels of recurring utilizers.
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The Contra Costa County CCP will add and/or modify goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2020-21.

**Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures
FY 2020-2021**

Goal	Implement the County’s adopted Reentry Strategic Plan 2018-2023
Objective	Implement a multi-disciplinary, jurisdiction-wide reentry strategy to improve outcomes for individuals coming home from incarceration that incorporates the federally established “Fundamental Principles of Evidence-Based Correctional Practice.”
Objective	Establish a Reentry Council to oversee the Plan’s implementation
Objective	Develop a work plan and process to implement the Plan
Outcome Measure	Number of objectives from the strategic plan accomplished

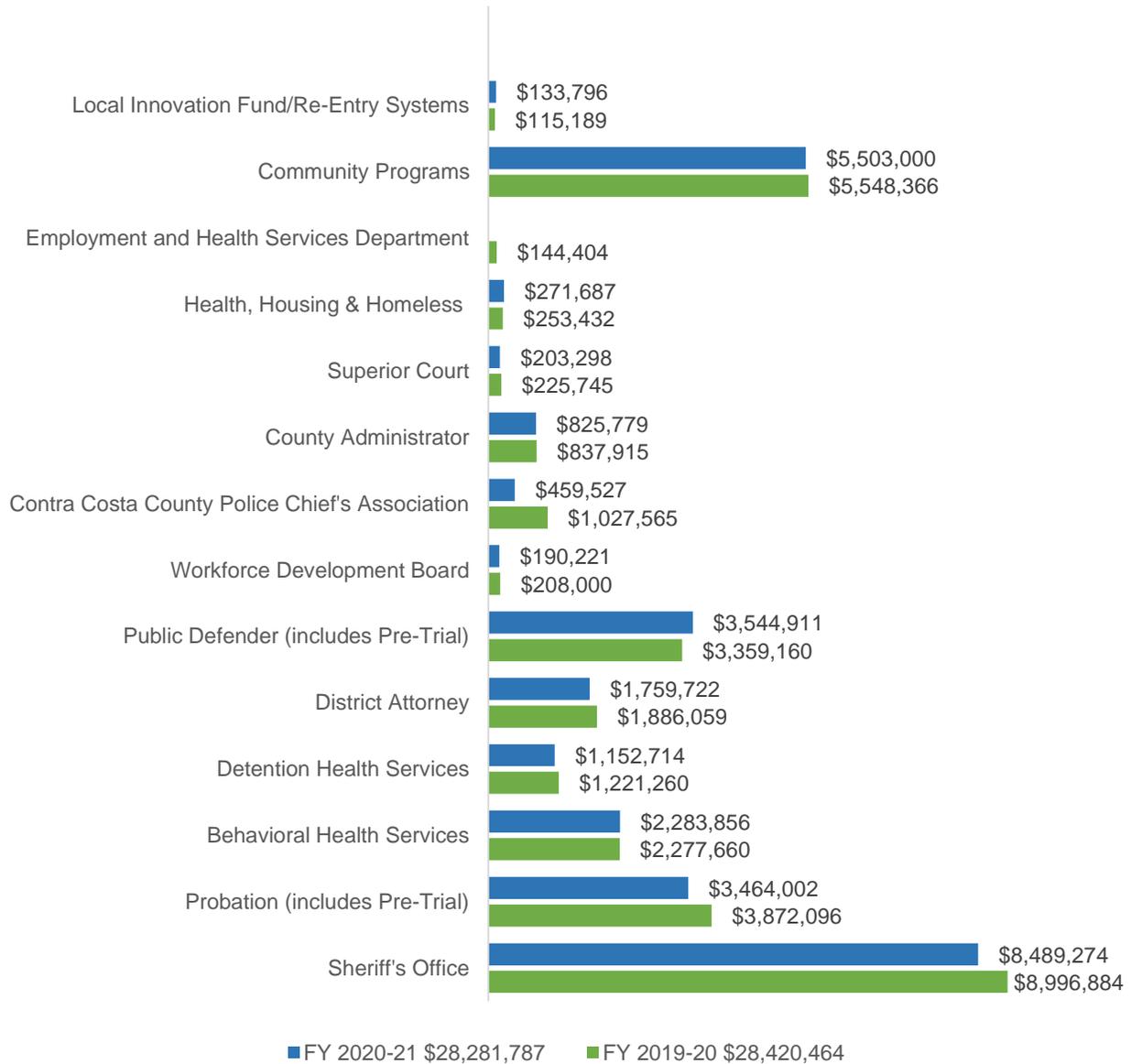
Goal	Reentry: Assist in providing access to a full continuum of reentry and reintegration services, and measure the impact of these efforts
Objective	Support planning and implementation of an integrated system of services that may include co-located, site-based resources and services.
Objective	Improve access to, and effectiveness of, services for the reentry population.
Objective	Enhance information sharing among partners and improve access to data needed for effective evaluation and research
Outcome Measure	Recidivism reduction
Outcome Measure	Employment and wage rates of the County’s supervised population
Outcome Measure	Reduction in the size of County’s supervised population

Goal	Implement the “Stepping Up” initiative and AB 1810 Diversion
Objective	Reduce the number of people with mental illnesses in jail
Objective	Develop a pre-trial program across a continuum of care for the diversion of individuals who have complex mental health needs
Objective	Reduce the number of felony IST referrals
Outcome Measure	Number of felony IST referrals to Department of State Hospitals
Outcome Measure	Reduction in number of individuals in jail assessed with a mental illness as compared with baseline data

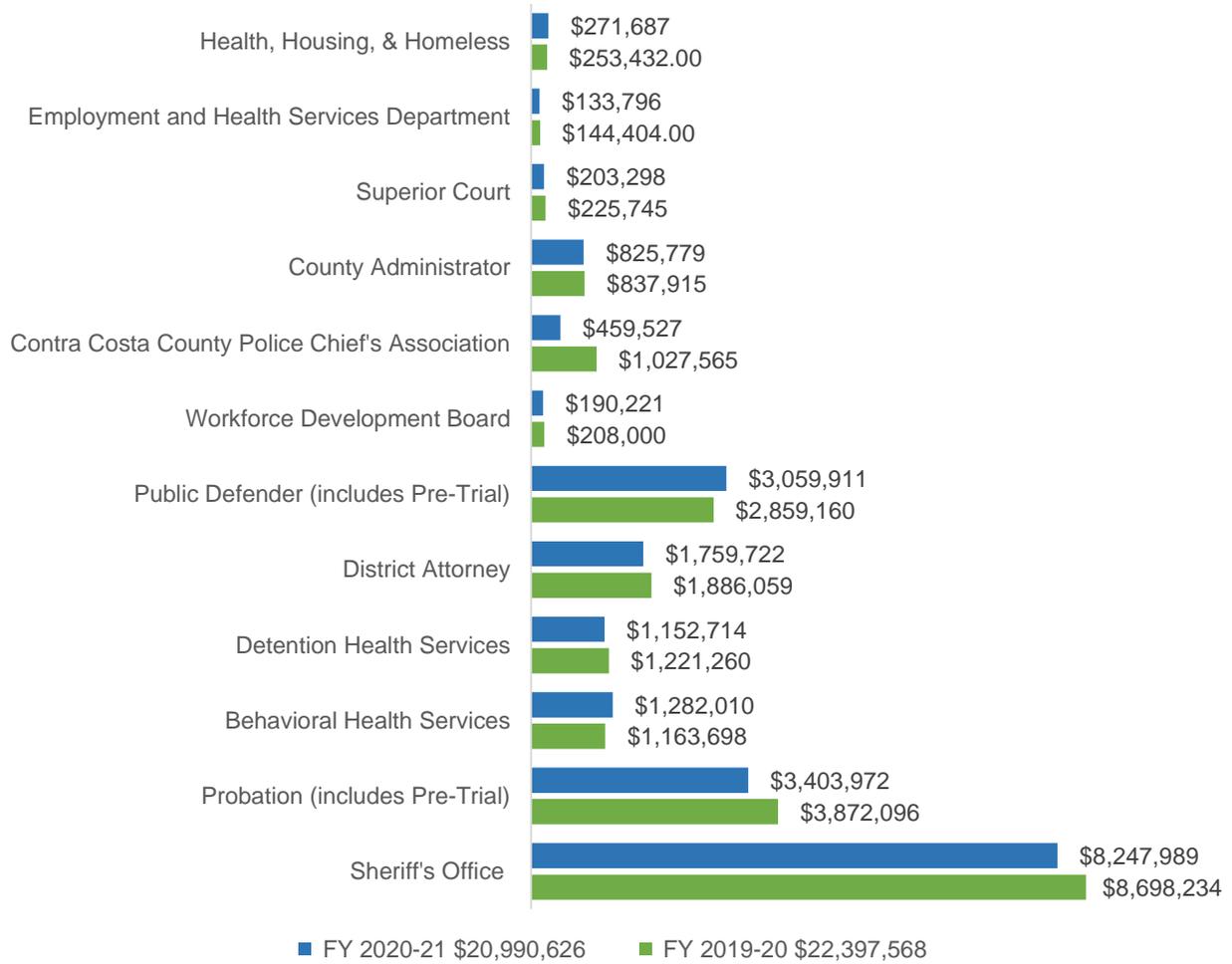
Outcome Measure	Reduction in number of individuals in jail assessed with a mental illness as compared with baseline data
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FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 Allocation Comparison

FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations



FY 2019-20 and 2020-2021 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 2019-20 and 20-21 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Optional Questions

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

The CCP regularly receives input from its Community Advisory Board (CAB) on potential programs and/or services for its AB 109 Community Programs. The CAO's Office of Reentry & Justice (ORJ) provides on-going information, data and updates on reentry and diversion services. The CCP's Quality Assurance Committee meets quarterly to discuss program needs and operational issues. The CCP conducts a Budget Workshop in November of each year to consider the budget requests for AB 109 Realignment Funds before making recommendations on the awarding of these funds the following month (December). The CCP also directs the distribution of the funding for community-based services through competitive procurement processes.

Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation?

Yes

If yes, how?

The County requires and receives regular data and narrative reports from all agencies receiving AB 109 Realignment revenue at least twice a year, and this information has been compiled into an annual report for the past six years. The County has also used AB 109 revenue to fund the creation and operation of a Salesforce-based platform called "SAFE" for the collection and sharing of reentry service provision data related to services provided by the County's AB 109 funded community partners.

Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services?

Yes

If yes, how?

The CCP has been provided an annual report of its AB 109 expenditures and activities for its consideration during budget related discussions since the 2014-15 fiscal year. The ORJ has hired a Research and Evaluation Manager who is responsible for the ongoing development and presentation of this report to the CCP prior to this body making its annual funding recommendations.

Does the county use BSCC definitions (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data?

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

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)?

Between 21% - 40%

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?

The Behavioral Health Access Line

A call center serves as the entry point for integrated mental health and substance use services across the county providing phone screenings, risk assessments, referrals and resources to clients seeking mental health and/or substance use services. It is staffed with licensed mental health clinicians and certified substance abuse counselors. The Access Line works in tandem with the Behavioral Health Financial Counseling unit which allows for easy Medi-Cal verification or enrollment in Medi-Cal prior to referral to behavioral health services. Clients in need of SUD services are linked to services via warm hand-off through a 3-way call with dates and times for appointments. Similarly, clients in the 3 detention facilities are able to call directly to the Access Line by using a speed-dial number.

Mental Health Treatment Programs, and/or Other Services for Adult/Older Adult

Behavioral Health's Adult/Older Adult System of Care provides services to individuals with the highest degree of functional impairment due to serious mental illness in the least restrictive manner possible in order to improve the quality of their lives. Acute services are provided at the psychiatric in-patient unit of Contra Costa Regional Medical Center and other contracted hospitals. If community placement is not yet appropriate for clients leaving acute care, referrals to contracted Mental Health Rehabilitation Centers (MHRCs) and, more rarely, to the State Hospitals, are made. The goal of Behavioral Health Division's System of Care is that stays in these facilities be no longer than clinically necessary and that ongoing services and supports be provided in clients' communities. To enhance coordination of care and facilitate a smooth transition from in-patient psychiatric hospitalization to community settings, BHS operates two county crisis residential facilities, Nierika House and Hope House. These programs play a pivotal role in the coordination of care within our system of care in supporting the successful transition of seriously mentally ill clients from restrictive settings to more open independent community settings. The objective is to provide intensive support to clients while a coordinated plan of care to community settings is developed and implemented. The Transitional-Aged Youth Crossover committee addresses the service needs of young adults aging out of the Child and Adolescent system of care who may not be clients traditionally served in the adult system of care and are needing linkage to services in the adult system or with community providers.

Regional Outpatient Clinics

Adult Services is organized regionally to facilitate community access. West, Central, and East County are each served by a complete and locally managed range of services provided by County staff at our Regional Outpatient Clinics. Services provided include psychiatric and psychological counseling, medication management, individual therapy, group counseling, intensive case management, substance use counseling, family support, vocational assistance, supported housing and housing assistance, socialization programs, and peer counseling and support. As an important feature, integrated Behavioral Health Services are provided to individuals with Co-Occurring Disorders (COD) at all mental health clinics, which include internal workflows for screening and referral to a substance abuse counselor co located at all of the adult clinics. In the older adult clinic, there is staff dually trained to meet the needs of older adults with COD.

Behavioral Health's Vocational Services

Vocational Services provides comprehensive vocational preparation and job placement assistance. Services include job search preparation, job referral, job coaching, benefits management, and employer relations. These services are provided through a contract with the California Department of Rehabilitation under a cooperative agreement with the State Department of Health Care Services.

Besides the three regional adult clinics and the county-wide vocational services program, Behavioral Health operates the following services designed to support a wide continuum of care.

Client Run Community Centers

Centers in Pittsburg, Concord, and San Pablo provide empowering self-help services based on the Recovery Vision, a concept that individuals can recover from severe mental disorders with peer supports. The centers are client operated and provide one to one peer support, social and recreational activities, stress management, money management, and training and education in the Recovery Vision.

Forensics Mental Health Services

This unit is comprised of three areas of service delivery through:

1. Adult Felony Probation involvement (AB 109 and General supervision),
2. Court ordered services, and
3. Co-responding with local law enforcement agencies (Mental Health Evaluation Team – MHET and the Mobile Crisis Response Team - MCRT).

Forensics clinicians are co-located at the Probation Department and law enforcement agencies for field-based outreach, mental health screening and linkage to the adult mental health system of care. Court involved services include restoration for Incompetent to Stand Trial (IST) misdemeanor cases and Assisted Outpatient Treatment (AOT), also known as Laura's Law. Forensics clinicians receive referrals to AOT from qualified requestors, complete an investigation to determine eligibility for AOT, make appropriate referrals to AOT services for those who meet criteria and refer to other services for those who do not meet criteria.

Forensics Mental Health Services also provides clinicians that partner with AB 109 funded officers from local police agencies to form Mental Health Evaluation Teams (MHET). MHET exist in each region of the county as part of the County's holistic AB 109 response. The purpose of these teams is to respond to calls to the police for services where the situation seems to involve a person suffering from mental illness. In addition to the benefits clinicians are able to provide on the scene in moments of crisis, the teams provide follow-up services that enhance opportunities to connect behavioral health consumers to systems of care, help coordinate services to prevent future moments of crisis, and provide support to family members and loved ones that are part of a person's behavioral management plan.

The Mobile Crisis Response Team (MCRT) provides crisis intervention response to clients experiencing mental health crisis. MCRT has interdisciplinary teams who engage with clients and families in the community during crises providing short term triage and support to prevent acute psychiatric crises and subsequent hospitalizations. Teams coordinate crisis response for 5150s and other emergency services.

Pre-trial diversion services via implementation of AB 1810 is provided across a continuum of care settings for justice involved individuals who have significant mental health challenges and have been found or at risk to be found incompetent to stand trial on felony charges.

Rapid Access

Rapid Access provides drop-in services at the regional mental health clinics to clients who have recently been admitted to and subsequently discharged from Psych inpatient, Psychiatric Emergency Services (PES), or Detention. These include assessments, short term case management, referrals, and linkage to appropriate services.

Older Adult Program

Provides mental health services to seniors, 60 years and older, including preventive care, linkage, and outreach to underserved and/or at-risk communities. Services include: Senior Peer Counseling, IMPACT, Intensive Care Management. Three multi-disciplinary teams support a respective region of the county and provide in-home mental health services as well as advocacy, linkage, and referral. Transition Team. Provides short term intensive case management services and linkage to ongoing services for severely and persistently mentally ill adults ages 18-59 in need of MHS. Referrals come primarily from inpatient psychiatric hospitals, PES, homeless services and occasionally law enforcement. Clients range from individuals who are experiencing their first psychiatric symptoms to those who have had long-term psychiatric disabilities but have been unable or unwilling to accept mental health treatment on their own.

Augmented Board and Cares

The Adult/Older Adult Behavioral Health Division's Adult System of Care contracts with a network of licensed board and care providers and facilities to provide additional funds to augment the rental amount received by the facility from a client's SSI rental allowance. These funds pay for facility staff care to enable those with serious mental illness to avoid institutionalization and enable them to live in the community.

First Hope.

This program provides early intervention in the treatment of early psychosis. Since 2013 First Hope has worked with youth, ages 12 – 25, at “clinical high risk” for developing a psychotic disorder to prevent progression. In June 2019 First Hope expanded their program to offer services to young people, ages 16 to 30, who have had a first episode of psychosis to support their recovery and functioning. First Hope offers comprehensive outpatient services to youth experiencing early psychosis, and their families using a Coordinated Specialty Care multidisciplinary team-based model. Services include individual, family and group therapy, case management, multifamily groups, employment and education support, occupational therapy, peer support, substance use counseling, and psychiatric management.

Mental Health Homeless Outreach/Advocacy Services

The Don Brown shelter in Antioch assists seriously mentally ill homeless clients to secure counseling, transportation, clothing, vocational training, financial/benefit counseling, and housing.

Substance Use (SU) Treatment - Adults

Contra Costa opted into the Drug Medi-Cal Organized Delivery System (DMC-ODS) Waiver in 2017. Since then, Behavioral Health's Alcohol and Other Drugs Services

(AODS) has operated a continuum of services modeled after the American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) Criteria for individuals with substance use disorders (SUD). Currently, SU treatment access and availability has expanded the following ASAM Levels: Basic Outpatient (level 1), Intensive Outpatient (level 2), Low Intensity Residential (level 3.1), High Intensity Residential (level 3.5), Withdrawal Management (level 3.2). Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) includes both narcotic treatment programs (NTP) with Methadone and Buprenorphine through a very robust MAT program integrated with medical services under ambulatory care. In FY18-19 Recovery Support Services, Short Term Case Management and Recovery Residences were successfully launched to meet the needs of the clients. Contra Costa is also uniquely positioned to serve Spanish speaking monolingual men and women who may need low intensity 3.1 residential services. SU treatment services are provided to all Contra Costa residents, who meet medical necessity for SU and are eligible for Medi-Cal.

Expected to open between February and March 2020, a new 25-bed residential treatment facility for levels 3.2, 3.1 and 3.5 is scheduled to operate in the City of Richmond. This will undoubtedly increase capacity in the SU network and meet a gap the west part of Contra Costa.

Outpatient SUD Services & Recovery Residences

ASAM level 1 and level 2 are provided throughout the community, at hours and times convenient for the client, this includes gender specific services for pregnant, parenting, and post-partum women.

In 2017, the county developed Recovery Residence Guidelines which in combination with Residential and Outpatient programs assist clients stepping down from residential services into less intensive SU services. Recovery Residences are alcohol and drug free living environments that support the recovery process while allowing clients to continue outpatient treatment. As a complement, Recovery Support Services (RSS) are available on demand at Recovery Residences and the community for anyone at risk of relapse and needs linkages to employment, family support, etc. Treatment is not provided at recovery residences.

Most recently, Contra Costa added to the network of Recovery Residences, 3 Oxford Houses (<https://www.oxfordhouse.org>), which are a very unique model of democratically run houses for individuals in recovery of substance use. This model has been highlighted as an evidence-based practice to effectively support the unique needs of individuals who have completed SU treatment and who are in recovery.

All clients who are actively participating in Outpatient or Intensive Outpatient treatment are eligible to receive “grants” for placement into a Recovery Residence as they step down from residential treatment, the system is based on self-responsibility and accountability, and ensures that clients continue treatment for longer periods of time until they meet their treatment goals and return to employment and their families and have fully embraced recovery. Recovery Residences are MAT and BH-friendly.

Because Behavioral Health understands that individuals involved in the criminal justice system may also have a SUD, Contra Costa AODS conveniently offers ASAM screenings at various touchpoint locations in all 3 main courts and at the Family Dependency Court for individuals in need of treatment. The counselors assist Judges in court with results from screenings and appointments to treatment facilities. Similarly, AB 109 funding has

provided 2FTE certified substance abuse counselors who screen clients in the jail and at the West County Reentry Center as referred by Probation and placed into SU treatment as needed.

Coordination of Care

In general, all health services in Contra Costa are coordinated through a single Electronic Health Record (EHR) system, all patients have one chart. Because of restrictions related to the confidentiality and protection of records of patients with SUD also known as 42 CFR part2, AOD information is currently not available on EHR. To satisfy requirements of care coordination AOD implements written consents for the Release of Information (ROI) and biweekly meetings to discuss client mobility through case managers and coordinate with other individuals or systems involved such as: jail, whole person care, mental health, etc., this also allows for mobility within and across the DMC-ODS plan.

Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT)

As indicated earlier, MAT services are widely available on demand in the community, primarily for Medi-Cal eligible residents. The County Health Services Department is an integrated health system and as such services are provided across divisions; there are approximately 60 Buprenorphine-waivered physicians and a few psychiatrists who are also waivered prescribers. Within the jail environment, and with the exception of Vivitrol, Methadone is available for pregnant women; other populations are tapered then switched to Buprenorphine by the medical team. Narcan is distributed as needed when clients are released.

In 2018, AODS applied for a MAT expansion in the jails grant, which provided 1FTE substance abuse counselor through the end of August 2020 who is conducting ASAM screenings prerelease and providing linkages directly from the jail straight into residential treatment. This ensures continuity of care; clients are released with medication and with a follow up appointment to the MAT program outside the jail. Clients are also released with Narcan to prevent overdoses. The addition of the counselor has complemented the medical team; there is no other SU capacity inside the jail.

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

- 1) Transportation challenges provide a constant barrier to accessing behavioral health services. A comprehensive study was completed via the County's community planning process and a number of needs and strategies were documented. Findings indicated a need for multiple strategies to be combined in a systemic and comprehensive manner. Strategies include training clients to navigate public transit, providing flexible resources to assist with transportation costs; and creating a centralized staff response to coordinate efforts and respond to transportation needs. When clients with SUD are released from jail and reenter the community, but particularly when they are referred to treatment, transportation system with a recovery coach would be more effective; this is currently not in place.
- 2) There is a noticeable increase in the number of BH clients struggling with co-occurring disorders; in particular an increase in use of methamphetamine among the seriously mentally ill clients we serve. A comprehensive aggressive approach in treating co-occurring complexity would benefit programs and services. Institutional sobriety approaches provide a temporary solution; they do not represent a long-term solution as many of these clients are released from locked

long-term care, return to the community, and quickly relapse to using methamphetamine again.

- 3) Contra Costa is facing a housing crisis; an affordable housing crisis for low-income individuals. While Behavioral Health maintains a network of augmented Board and Care beds for our clients, these are not enough to meet the growing demand for housing among the people we serve. Many Behavioral Health clients struggle with homelessness and the stresses caused by lack of housing.
- 4) Behavioral Health staff in the community is working in an ongoing fashion with Mental Health in County Detention to improve coordination of care for seriously mentally ill patients needing clinic support upon release from detention.
- 5) While all SUD services are now covered by Medi-Cal, Medi-Cal coverage ends for those who remain long periods of time in custody. Barriers to treatment occur anytime that clients do not have Medi-Cal, are not eligible for Medi-Cal, or have a Medi-Cal from another county. Ideally, Medi-Cal should be used regardless of county of residence without having to transfer, which may take up to 60 days or longer.
- 6) For the DMC-ODS Waiver, Medi-Cal restricts clients to 2 admissions of residential treatment within 365 days, which contradicts medical necessity requirements and poses grave consequences for populations involved in the criminal justice system whose SU acuity may require longer time in structured treatment settings and more than just two treatment admissions.
- 7) In contrast to men, women by far constitute an underrepresented population in SU treatment. Despite efforts to increase referrals to treatment, the number of women placed in treatment is extremely low. Particularly concerning is the significant decline of pregnant and post-partum women with SUD referred to treatment. Should the trend continue, not only will it deepen gender disparities, but it will also decrease opportunities for women to regain custody of their children and negatively impact the SUD perinatal/postpartum/parenting infrastructure that was developed by many dedicated advocates in the state over the years.
- 8) While improvements have been made, there is a lack of sufficient SUD services in the jails to support the successful transitions to treatment services in the community. In 2018, Alcohol and Other Drugs Services (AODS) applied for and received a MAT Expansion in the Jails grant from the Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) with funding through the end of August 2020. Currently, there are a variety of mental health services available in custody, but there is a need for expanded access to in custody SU treatment.
- 9) Justice involved clients with substance use disorders would greatly benefit from a decentralized case management unit that could assist them they reenter the community, enter community-based treatment services, and progress through various levels of SU treatment. At the present time, DMC requirements restrict case management services not linked to a DMC-certified program, and those are only delivered while the client is enrolled in treatment.

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?

We recognized that not only were housing and employment services among the most utilized by our reentry population, but these two services also seemed to be interdependent. Not only were individuals with stable housing more likely to achieve positive employment outcomes, but obtaining a consistent source of income (i.e.,

employment) was also a necessary condition of maintaining permanent housing. Because of this, we decided to release the RFP for these services together which resulted in the awarding of one contractor that provided housing services, another that provided employment services, and a third that provides both services. We also required our employment only provider to pursue a housing related deliverable (at least 50% of individuals employed for 90 days will report improved housing stability), and our housing provider to work towards an employment related deliverable (at least 60% of individuals who obtain stable housing for 90 days will report an increase in income).

We also made a switch from the use of the Virginia Pre-trial Risk Assessment Instrument (VPRAI) to the Public Safety Assessment (PSA) in April 2020 to assess risk of failure for individuals detained during the pre-trial phase of criminal proceedings. The use of the PSA requires the use of less administrative resources per case and better positions the County to provide a pre-trial risk assessment for the arraignment of everyone detained in a county jail. As the County works towards this goal, it is also planning to validate the performance of the tool when appropriate to ensure it produces results that do not increase systemic gender and racial bias.

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

The Probation Department has leveraged SB 678 funding for the Contra Costa Office of Education's *Game Plan for Success (GPS)* jail pre-release planning program. During the year, the pilot project phased into its first year of this branded version. GPS looks to build each participant's individualized, and data-driven, reentry success plan from the results of individual assessment tool from the Criminal Justice Targeted Research and Application of Knowledge (CJ-TRAK) suite created by the George Mason University Center for Advancing Correctional Excellence (GMU Ace!). This evidence based approach to reentry planning not only helps sequence service delivery by separating criminogenic and critical needs from other needed services, but also ranks programs by how well they fit a participant's profile, and the dosage needed for the best results. By having this information while the person is in custody, GPS can advise the person as to the types of in custody programs they should seek out while simultaneously referring the person to those programs in the community that are most likely to have the greatest recidivism impact. This way the person can begin developing relationships with these community-based providers while the person is still in custody with the hopes of increasing the likelihood the person will engage in these needed services upon their release.

Another first-year project that has grown from a past effort is the County's *Holistic Intervention Partnership (HIP)* being implemented by the Public Defender. Leveraging Justice Assistance Grant funding from the Board of State Community Corrections and AB 109 Revenue, this program seeks to build on the award winning success of the County's Early Representation Program (EarlyRep) that has achieved astonishing rates of reductions in the proportion of individuals that fail to appear for their first court date after being cited for a misdemeanor law violation. Through this EarlyRep work advocates in the Public Defender's office recognized that detailed social histories of their clients often identified recurring episodes of chronic homelessness, unresolved trauma, and debilitating mental and physical health diagnoses as underlying reasons for repetitive justice system involvement. If through a coalition of partners the office could work to address these underlying conditions, the efforts of lawyers to address legal cases related

to the symptomatic behaviors that arise from these conditions could more effectively lead to a permanent exit from the cycle of justice system involvement. In addition to providing HIP clients with access to coordinated housing, civil legal, and health related services, clients will also be assisted by the Reentry Success Center to navigate and access the other supportive services in the County they may need. Lastly, this project intends to expand EarlyRep's successful text messaging court reminder platform built by Uptrust to HIP partners so that service providers can send reminders and communicate with clients through this same phone texting app.

Because both these projects are in their first year of implementation, no data is being provided at this time but is expected to be provided in future reports.

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FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

Del Norte County

CCP Membership as of October 1, 2020.

Lonnie Reyman Chief Probation Officer	Heather Snow Department of Social Services
Esparanza Esparza, designee Presiding Judge or designee	Heather Snow Department of Mental Health
Jay Sarina County Supervisor or Chief Administrator	Vacant Department of Employment
Katherine Micks District Attorney	Heather Snow Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs
Keith Morris Public Defender	Jeff Harris Head of the County Office of Education
Erik Apperson Sheriff	Vacant Community-Based Organization
Richard Griffin Chief of Police	Vacant Victims interests

<p style="color: #0056b3;">How often does the CCP meet?</p> Semi-Annually
<p style="color: #0056b3;">How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet?</p> Semi-Annually
<p style="color: #0056b3;">Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups</p> No



Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2019-20

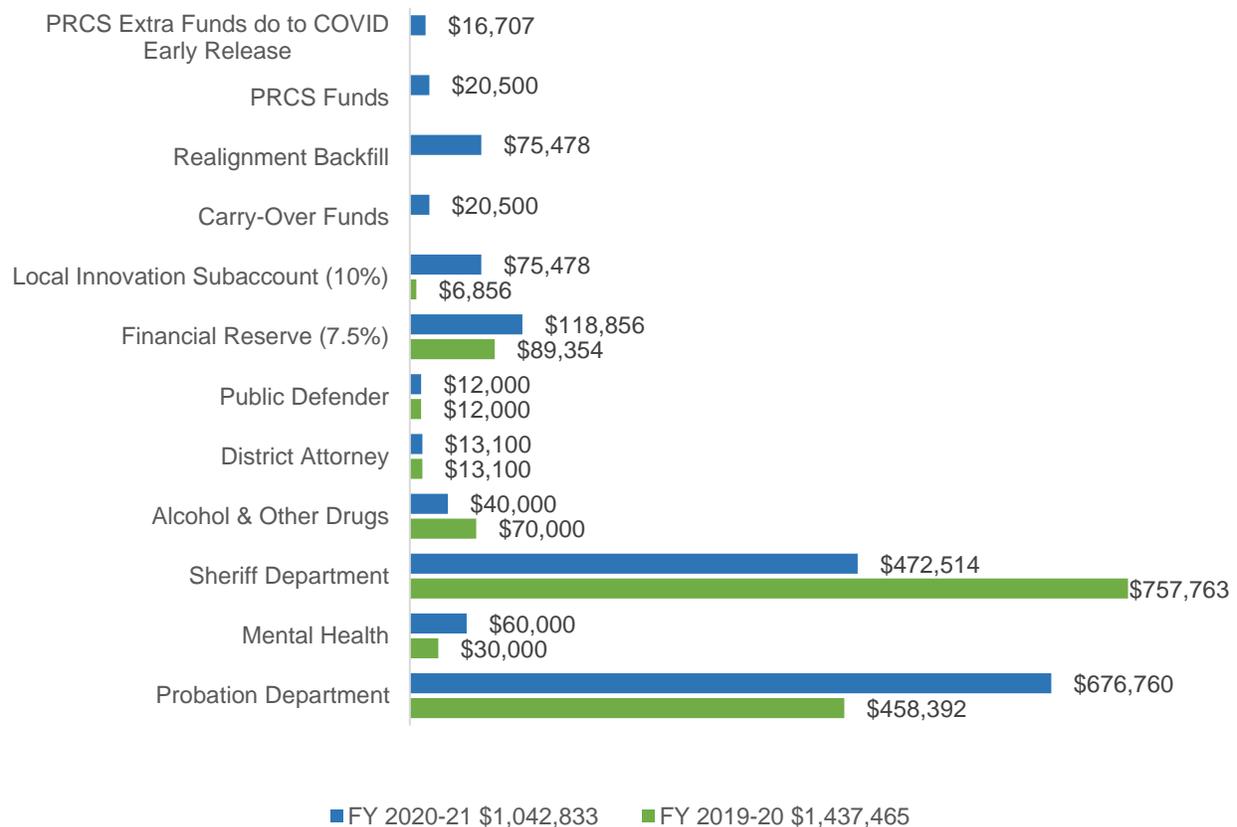
The CCP did not provide goals, objectives, and outcome measures for FY 2019-20

Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2020-21

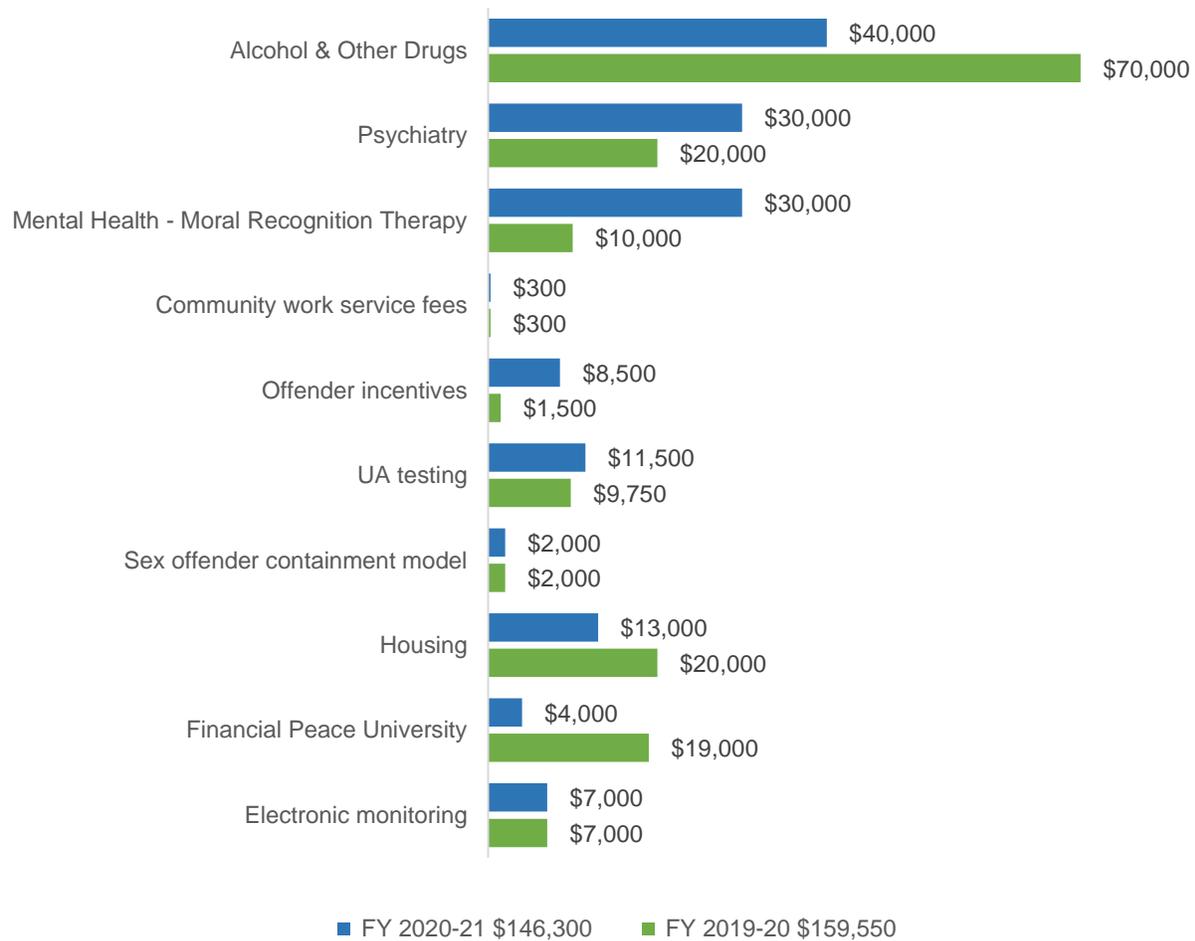
The CCP did not provide goals, objectives, and outcome measures for FY 2020-21

FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 Allocation Comparison

FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations



FY 19-20 and 20-21 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Optional Questions

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

Del Norte CCP continues to have partners bring potential programs and services to the CCP to discuss identifiable needs and the possibility of implementation of new programs or services to meet them.

Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation?

Yes

If yes, how?

The bulk of programs are previously established programs offered by county agencies with existing measures for effective application. For other programs data is being

collected to determine effective outcomes. Additionally, agencies are collecting and reporting state-mandated data. A number of these reports, specifically Probation's reports, deal directly with the impacts of SB 678 and AB 109.

Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services?

Yes

If yes, how?

Agencies report outcomes to the body during meetings.

Does the county use BSCC definitions (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data?

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

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)?

Between 21% - 40%

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

In the past year County AOD and Mental Health have merged into the Behavioral Health Department. Outside of that services have remained consistent. With limited funding sources, the CCP has agreed to continue funding SUD and mental health services for in-custody populations in county jail. This includes psychiatric services which, in the past, have been extremely hard to secure.

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

In addition to the natural challenges caused by the response to COVID-19, challenges have remained consistent over the last year. Del Norte has a very limited CBO presence, particularly in relation to those that offer services to adult offenders. Those that do (e.g. Workforce Center) do not offer offender-specific services.

Additionally, local government agencies that offer offender services have great difficulty in recruiting and retaining staff due to non-competitive salaries and benefits. The rural and isolated nature of the county and the lack of any substantial economic base is

severely limiting in developing durable and sustainable solutions for offender rehabilitation.

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?

The county declined to respond to this question.

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

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FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

El Dorado County

CCP Membership as of October 1, 2020.

Brian Richart Chief Probation Officer	Don Semon Department of Social Services
Shelby Wineinger Presiding Judge or designee	Don Semon Department of Mental Health
Don Ashton County Supervisor or Chief Administrator	Don Semon Department of Employment
Vern Pierson District Attorney	Don Semon Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs
Teri Monterosso Public Defender	Dr. Ed Manansala Head of the County Office of Education
John D'Agostini Sheriff	Vacant Community-Based Organization
Joseph Wren Chief of Police	Vacant Victims interests

<p>How often does the CCP meet? Quarterly</p>
<p>How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet? Quarterly</p>
<p>Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups? No</p>



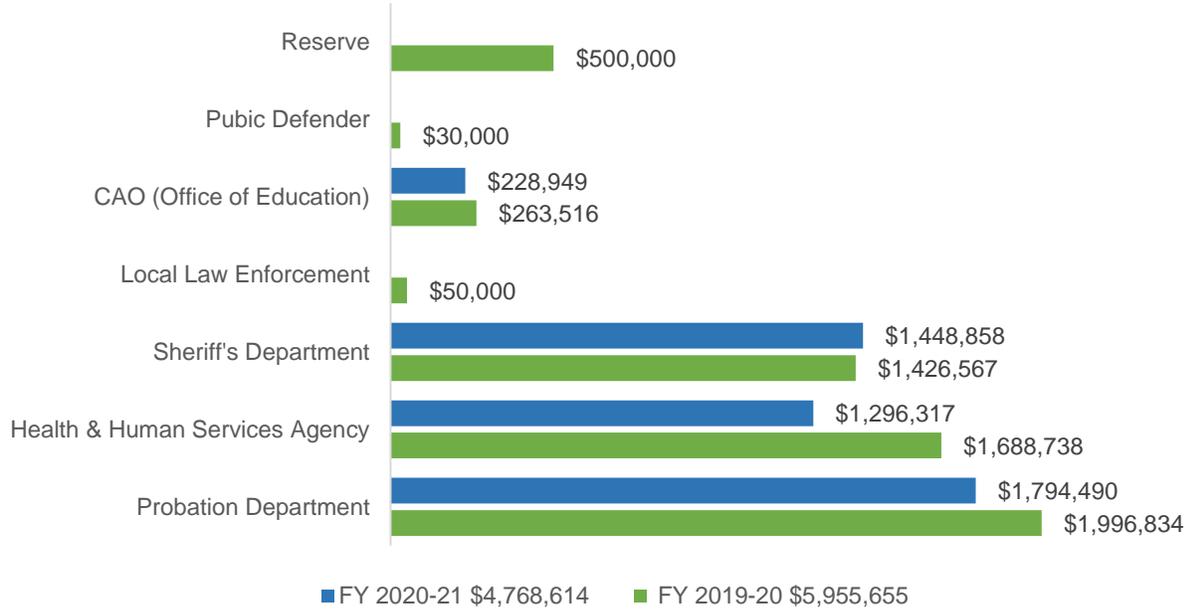
Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2019-20

Goal	100% of Justice Involved Individuals (JII) will be assessed to determine their individual need and reassessed at the start of each phase of the Community Corrections Center (CCC)
Objective	100% of JIIs will be supervised according to their needs and risk level.
Outcome Measure	Number of JIIs accepted into the CCC
Outcome Measure	Number of JIIs completing the program.
Outcome Measure	Number of JIIs convicted of a subsequent felony within two years of the program acceptance.
Progress toward stated goal	<p>1. Number of offenders referred to the program 2018- 56 2019- 40 Acceptance rate (Acceptance divided by referrals)- was 50% in 2018, and 40% in 2019. There has been a nearly 40% increase in referrals since 2014</p> <p>2. Number of offenders completing the program 2018- 11 2019- 19 Of those completed in 2018 and 2019, 30% graduated. This represents an exit group of people accepted after referral, so these people started at different points back to 2014.</p> <p>3. Number of offenders convicted of a subsequent felony within 2 years of the program acceptance Of those accepted into the program in 2017, only 2 had a subsequent felony conviction noted in the probation violations records over the next 2 years. This represents a 5% felony reconviction rate during the period of supervision but doesn't account for technical violations or other reasons for termination.</p> <p>This program entry cohort was chosen to measure the impact of the time in the program for those that were accepted into the program, not including those referred.</p>

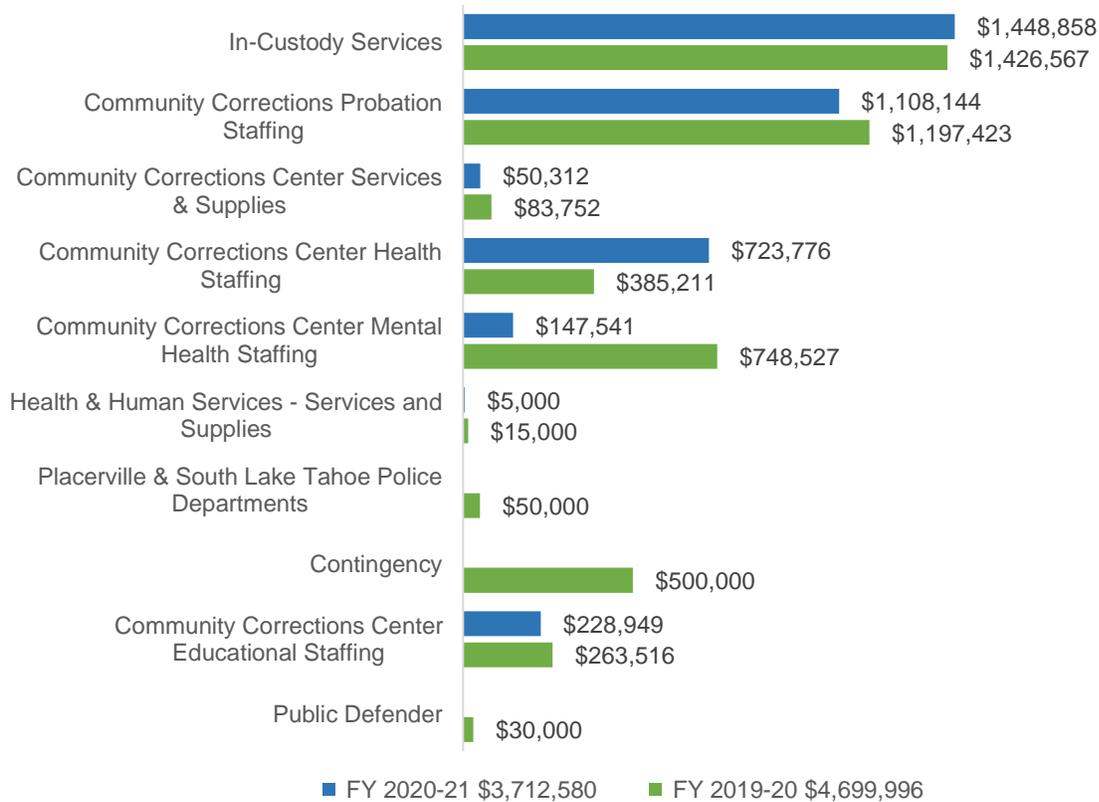
The El Dorado County CCP reports it will use the same goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2020-21.

FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 Allocation Comparison

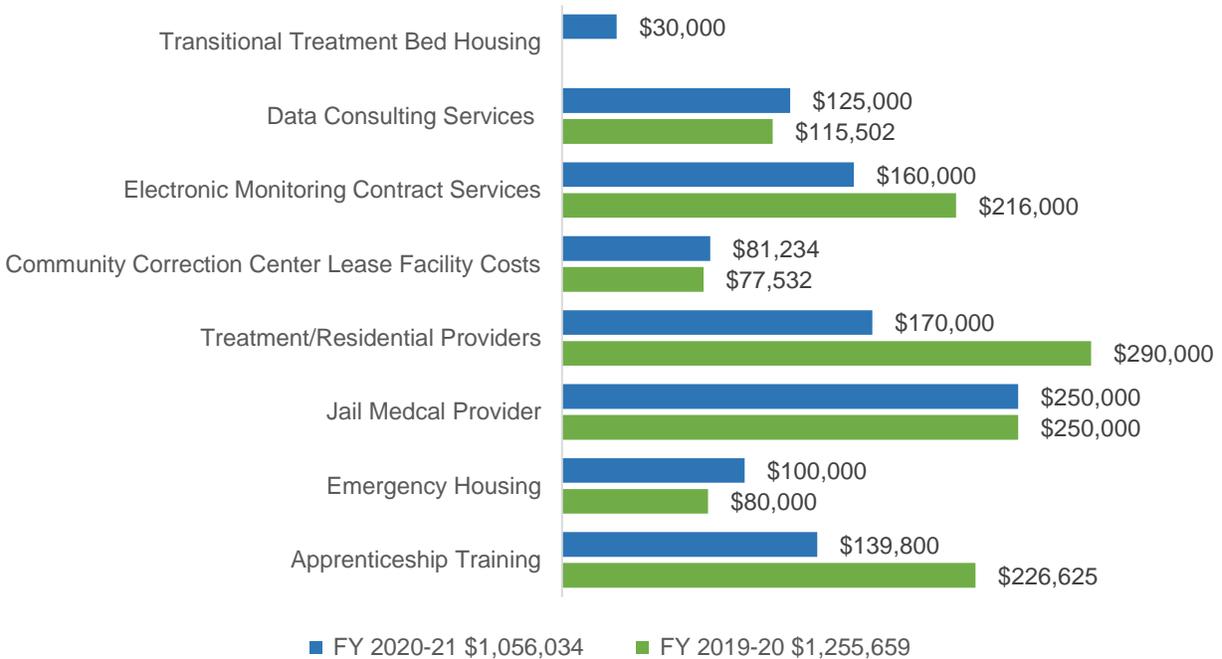
FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations



FY 19-20 and 20-21 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 19-20 and 20-21 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Optional Questions

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

Programs and/or services are assessed for consistency and adherence with evidence-based principles, as programs/services based on such principles are shown to have the highest impact on reducing recidivism. At the time appropriate programs/services are identified, a determination is made on strategic usage as it relates to program modeling and/or a direct JII interventions, all of which being informed by the principles associated with Risk-Need-Responsivity.

Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation?

No, however, Probation is beginning the early stages of program evaluation process design in FY 2020/2021.

Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services?

No

Does the county use BSCC definitions (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data?

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

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)?

Between 41% - 60%

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?

El Dorado County offers a limited array of in-patient and outpatient options as it relates to mental health, and substance use disorder treatment programs/services. Inpatient mental health is served through a small capacity Psychiatric Health Facility (PHF), serving acute/emergency mental health needs. Other mental health needs are served through several outpatient groups overseen by El Dorado County Mental Health, including multi-disciplinary Behavioral Health Court for a client population identified with mental health needs.

Substance Use Disorder services provided to AB 109 clients is limited in El Dorado County. We have limited service providers and capacity that would allow the County to offer a wide array of services. There are limited services provided as noted below.

Western Slope

- SUD Outpatient Treatment – Day reporting center setting
- SUD Individual Sessions – Day reporting center setting
- SUD Outpatient/Intensive Outpatient Treatment – Contract Provider Setting
- Residential Withdrawal Management – Contract Provider Setting
- Residential Treatment – Contract Provider Setting
- Case management services – county staff
- Collaborative case management with MH service provider – Day reporting center setting
- Moral Reconciliation Therapy – Placerville County Jail
- Gender Specific Female SUD Treatment/Trauma Informed – Placerville County Jail
- Gender Specific Male SUD New Directions/Criminal Thinking – Placerville County Jail

South Lake Tahoe

- Limited SUD Outpatient Treatment – provided by county staff
- Residential Withdrawal Management – Contract Provider Setting
- Residential Treatment – Contract Provider Setting
- Case management services – county staff
- Moral Reconciliation Therapy – SLT Jail County Jail
- Gender Specific Female SUD Treatment/Trauma Informed – SLT County Jail
- Gender Specific Male SUD New Directions/Criminal Thinking – SLT County Jail

Transitional housing is offered as an ancillary support to Community Probation clients who are involved in community-based treatment and are not participants in the Community Correction Center (CCC) program through Community Based Organization. Transitional housing support is offered in Placerville, Auburn, and Grass Valley.

As of October 2020, El Dorado County Probation has secured its own Transition House for men. The goal is to have the house ready for occupancy by FY 21/22, if not sooner. The house will provide the opportunity to stabilize the housing situation of our re-entry JII population (max of 6) and allows us to leverage the services provided by our County partners and us.

Public Health Nursing: Infant/child, adult and family assessment and intervention, medication management education and monitoring, referral/coordination to specialty and prevention health, including dental services

Public Guardian: case management services, eligibility/benefits/application assistance to county programs, prescription medications, rehabilitation and support groups, housing and transportation, 24-hr crisis hotline, budgeting and money management, federal lifeline assistance, family and senior services, general assistance, health education and food services, income assistance (Social Security Assistance/Social Security Income/Veteran's Affairs), reduced fee identification cards.

Education: High school diploma, GED, basic reading, writing, vocational/enrichment. In addition to the standard items, our Office of Education has expanded services to include short-term career technical education (CTE) vocational certificates through the Pearson Vue Testing Center. The Testing Center provides a variety of testing opportunities ranging from education goals to professional goals.

Jail: There are hybrid versions of prior mentioned services. One of the main goals of the Jail services through Health and Human Services is actively promoting, educating, and assisting inmates with their Health Care Options while incarcerated. Inmates can access services through a direct referral process or an inmate self-directed referral process.

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

COVID-19 has added an entire level of challenges for JIIs to access services. We are continuing to evolve, identify, and work through barriers as they arise with JIIs and their

access to service. A continued challenge around COVID-19 is the JII access to technology and equipment needed to access no- contact services.

The limited availability of Substance Use Disorder treatment providers is of concern due to waiting lists, travel time and distance to access treatment. El Dorado County continues to look to increase local treatment options to enhance access to services. There are also program and administrative challenges that range from the need to have intensive outpatient services in South Lake Tahoe to being able to hire county SUDS staff. There are wide varieties of challenges that be difficult to overcome in a small rural County that spans over a large geographical area. Equally as much, a lack of housing resources within the county is often a barrier to the effectiveness and fidelity of the available services as well.

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?

As of October 2020, El Dorado County has a re-entry house for six males. The Probation Department will run and maintain this housing service. This is a big accomplishment for El Dorado County.

Because of our Stepping Up Initiative work, the County has data access across data systems, specifically Health and Human Services, Jail, limited Court, Probation, and Pretrial. The early analysis is allowing county leadership a specific look at clients' groups and their footprint in the County systems.

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

The El Dorado County CCP continues to approve an evidenced-based Community Corrections Center, modeled on correctional programming research proven to be effective in reducing JII recidivism. Human resources assigned to the program include probation, adult education, and staff from El Dorado County's Health & Human Services Agency (HHS). HHS has specifically committed professionals ranging from mental health, public health, alcohol/drug programs, and eligibility benefits. Multi-disciplinary in approach, the program is modeled on phases meant to provide services/curricula targeting behavioral health and multiple criminogenic needs within an integrated framework. Global practices of the program are aligned with Risk, Need, and Responsivity principles, in coordination with the body of knowledge related to stages of change, and effective behavior modification practices as related to rewarding prosocial behavior and responding to antisocial behavior.

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FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

Fresno County

CCP Membership as of October 1, 2020.

Kirk Haynes Chief Probation Officer	Delfino Neira Department of Social Services
Michael L. Elliott, Court Executive Officer Presiding Judge or designee	Dawan Utecht Department of Mental Health
CAO Jean Rousseau County Supervisor or Chief Administrator	Vacant Department of Employment
Lisa Smittcamp District Attorney	Dawan Utecht Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs
Elizabeth Diaz Public Defender	Jim Yovino Head of the County Office of Education
Margaret Mims Sheriff	Vacant Community-Based Organization
Andrew Hall Chief of Police	Karen Roach and James Rowland Victims interests

<p>How often does the CCP meet? Quarterly</p>
<p>How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet? Quarterly</p>
<p>Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups? Yes</p>



Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures

FY 2019-20

Goal	Funded CCP programs and services to provide all program/service Goal(s) and Outcome(s) measures i.e. demographic data, monitoring, and services rendered for the CCP Board to make informed data driven decision for yearly budget consideration.
Objective	Programs and Services to provide data that support their measurable outcomes i.e. successful, unsuccessful, completions
Objective	Programs and Services to provide fiscal information i.e. budgeted program capacity, actual number served during fiscal year, allocated use of funds used, with comments or explanation if needed.
Objective	Programs and Services to demonstrate effectiveness of services that support their goals and objectives
Outcome Measure	Programs and Services to describe system elements that support best practices or evidence-based practices
Outcome Measure	Barriers, Changes, Summary: circumstances that prevented program/service from achieving better outcomes, what worked, what did not work, any plans for program/service changes.
Progress toward stated goal	<p>In February 2020, the CCP set a special meeting to review the 2018/2019 Outcome summary data and fiscal reports.</p> <p>In July 2020, the CCP set a special meeting to again review the 2019/2020 Outcome summary data and fiscal reports for budget considerations.</p> <p>25 outcome summaries for all funded CCP services and programs (100% participation) were completed by all funded AB109 programs and services for CCP to review.</p> <p>The action taken by CCP was a 2.0% reduction of funding for all CCP funded programs for fiscal budgeting purposes.</p> <p>The CCP Resource Development and Research-Evaluation and Technology Sub-committees are working with California State Association of Counties (CSAC) for technical support in streamlining the Fresno County Outcome Summary reports for the CCP funded entities.</p>

Goal	Pretrial Expansion Pilot Program
Objective	Based on the success of the current Pretrial Services program, expand services to a 24-hour and 7-day a week operational Pretrial service delivery in collaboration with the Fresno County Superior Court, Fresno County Jail, and all justice partners. The objective would be to increase jail bed capacity, keep high risk/violent offenders in-custody without Jail overcrowding on a Federal Release Decree and release “low” risk offenders with community-based supervision and monitoring while pending adjudication for their open legal matters.
Objective	The Expanded Pretrial Program will consist of two units: Assessment Unit and Supervision Unit. The Assessment Unit will focus on assessing the

	entire jail population 24/7, except those who are not eligible. The Supervision Unit will focus on community-based supervision including GPS monitoring and providing services to approximately 1,400 participants when fully operational.
Objective	Utilizing the electronic probable cause system, the program will be able to provide a judicial officer a risk assessment in a 24/7 capacity for release consideration.
Outcome Measure	The current Pretrial assessment tool - Virginia Pretrial Risk Assessment Instrument (VPRAI) will be phased out and implementation of the Public Safety Assessment (PSA) will be implemented.
Outcome Measure	A Web based Pretrial Web portal system for participant "opt-in" Court date Text remind and communication check-in system will be implemented
Progress toward stated goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • March 13, 2020 – Met with Court for Pretrial expansion (goal was Mid-April 2020 start-up) • March 23, 2020; COVID-19 staff reduction • The month of April 2020 worked on move in and logistics / hiring / labor • The Pretrial Assessment Unit is fully operational on the 1st floor of the Crocker Building effective May 6, 2020 • Filled many of all Pretrial Expansion vacancies • The Pretrial Supervision Unit remains on Winery with supervision of approximately 500/ 150 GPS defendants and fluctuates • The Fresno County Jail application continues to work well and we are able to utilize the booking questions for our Pretrial assessment tool (February 18, 2020). • The Court continues to make direct placements on Pretrial both GPS and/or at the discretion of Probation • GPS units remain a premium statewide due to pandemic and we are refilling supplies • We began reviewing daily FCJ bookings (including Misdemeanors) on May 11, 2020 (testing our capacity with 50% staffing due to COVID-19) • The Assessment Unit has provided the Court with ongoing Pretrial reports and recommendations utilizing the "8" questions via the Virginia Pretrial Risk Assessment Instrument (VPRAI) • The RFP on the PSA tool implementation closed on June 26, 2020 • We anticipate going to the BOS in August 2020 • The Assessment Unit as of May 12, 2020 resumed Pretrial reports and recommendations to the Court for in-custody booking that made arraignment calendar • On May 29, 2020, we had a WebEx call with the Misdemeanor Judges and Court Administration staff to review the pretrial report and process. The Court was very receptive to this new service opportunity. • On Monday, June 15, 2020 we began reviewing bookings 24-7 (all afterhours staff shifts have been filled) • Unfortunately, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Fresno County Superior Court was not able to create an automated system for Pre-Arraignment Release approval by a judicial officer.

- In addition, due to an unforeseen labor oversight, the 24-hour operation was closed on September 20, 2020.
- In August of 2020, the Public Safety Assessment (PSA) Pretrial implementation team - Justice System Partners was selected to provide training, technical assistance, and quality assurance package to Fresno County to fully implement the Public Safety Assessment.
- The PSA will be integrated into the Probation Department Case Management system.
- Planning and implementation team meetings have begun.
- The future of Pretrial expansion will depend on the November 2020 election Prop 25 and Proposition 25; however, funding will end for the expansion pilot in December 2020.

Statistical Data:

Average number served based on program description:

(AVG 461 on pretrial/AVG 166 GPS)

Total number of participants screened: 5,731

Number of miscellaneous matters reviewed: 2,452

Number of Assessments completed: 3279

Number of participants granted Pretrial: 951

Average length on Pretrial: 134 days (166 days Successful/90 days Unsuccessful)

Total number of jail bed days diverted: 168,156 days (AVG 459 per day)

Demographics:

AVG age: 33 years old

Gender: 758 male (79%), 191 female (20%). Other 2 (1%)

Ethnicity: Hispanic 471 (50%), Caucasian 219 (23%),

African American 180 (19%), Asian 32 (3%), Other 49 (5%)

Supervision Ratio:

High Risk: 169 (32%)

Medium Risk: 242 (46%)

Low Risk: 116 (22%)

Types of offenses:

Property/ID Theft/Fraud: 129 (24%) - (128 Felonies/1 Misdemeanor)

Weapons: 72 (14%)

Serious/Violent: 89 (17%)

Domestic Violence: 106 (11%) - (104 Felonies/2 Misdemeanors)

Person/Animal: 56 (11%) - (47 Felonies/9 Misdemeanors)

Drug: 31 (6%) - (30 Felonies/1 Misdemeanor)

Other: 15 (3%)

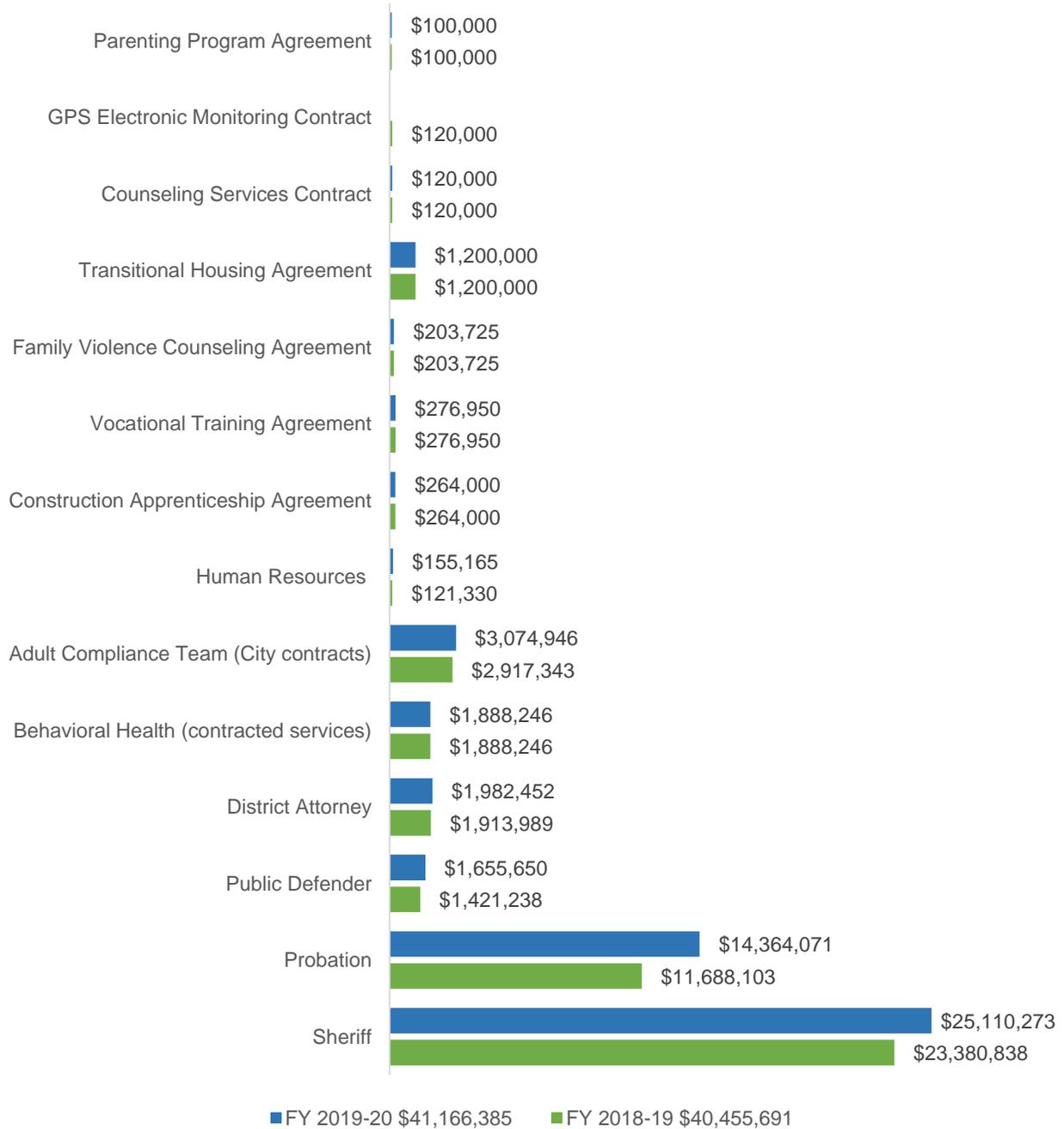
DUI: 29 (6%) - (27 Felonies/2 Misdemeanors)

	<p>Monitoring and compliance:</p> <p>Number of participants failed to appear (FTA): 144 (19%)</p> <p>Number of participants committed a technical violation: 42 (6%)</p> <p>Number of participants committed a felony: 65 (9%)</p> <p>Number of participants committed a misdemeanor violation: 20 (3%)</p> <p>Number of unsuccessful outcomes: 271 (37%)</p> <p>Number of successful outcomes: 470 (63%)</p> <p>Number of participants never reported: 84 (10%)</p> <p>PRETRIAL EXPANSION as of 05/06/2020 – 06/30/2020</p> <p>Total number of participants screened: 525</p> <p>Number of miscellaneous matters reviewed: 160 (30%)</p> <p>Number of Assessments completed: 365 (70%)</p> <p>Number of felony cases: 384 (73%)</p> <p>Number of misdemeanors cases reviewed: 141 (27%)</p> <p>Number of Court referral received: 139 (26%)</p>
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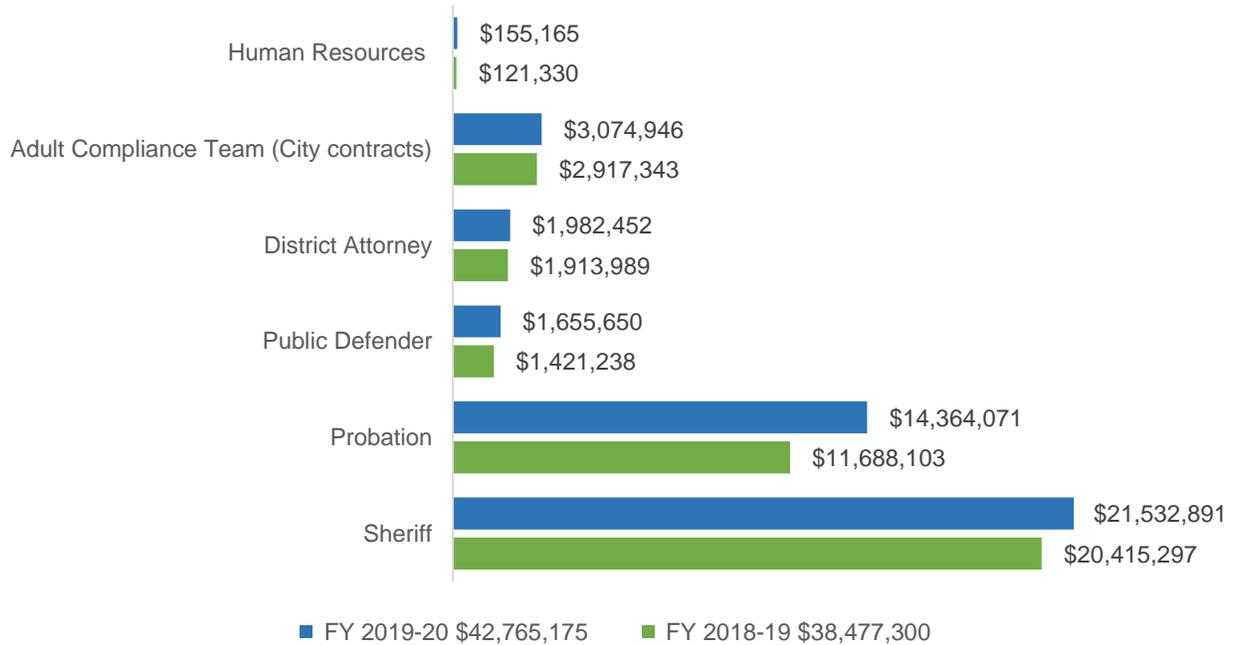
The Fresno County CCP reports it will use the same goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2020-21.

FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 Allocation Comparison

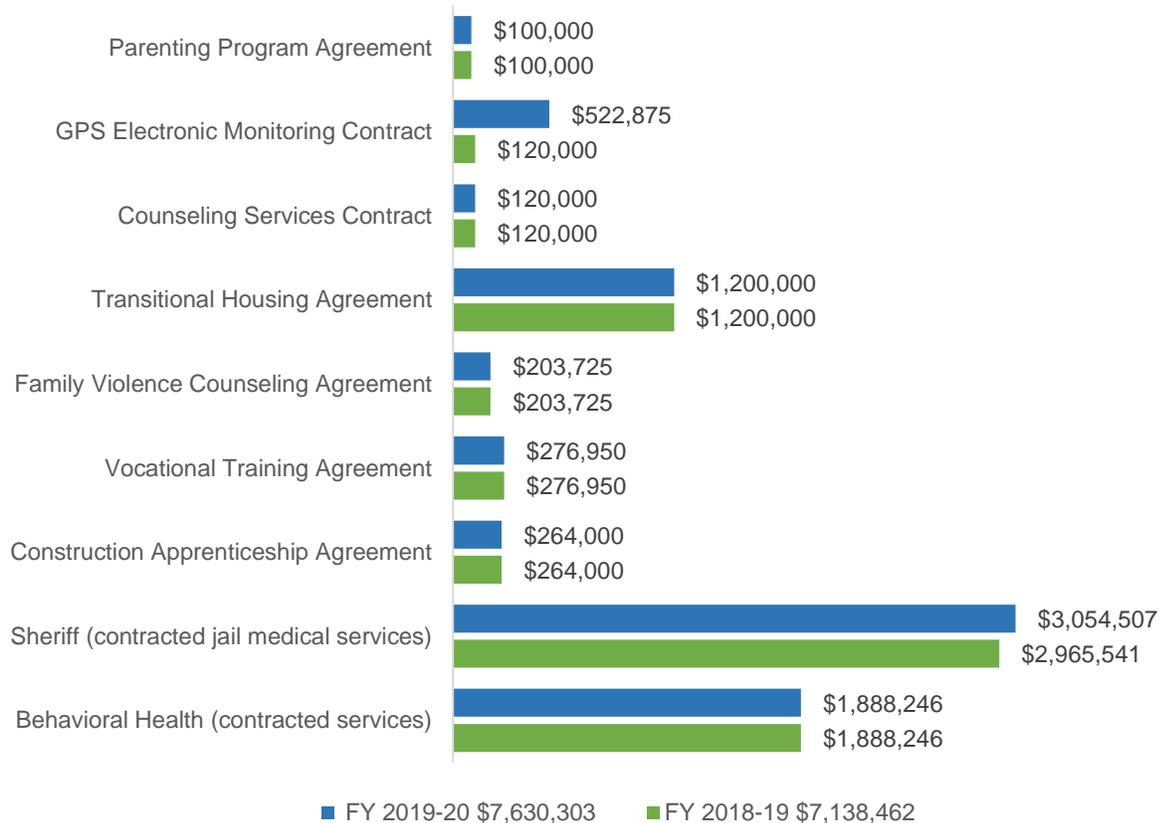
FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations



FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Optional Questions

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

The county declined to respond to this question

Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation?

Yes

If yes, how?

The CCP Executive Committee has Subcommittees that work with the various agencies to develop goals and outcome summaries to gauge the effectiveness of programs funded with AB 109 funds. The Outcome Summaries are annually provided to the CCP. In addition, the California State Association of Counties (CSAC) is providing technical support in streamlining the Fresno County Outcome Summary reports for the CCP funded entities.

Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services?

Yes

If yes, how?

The CCP continues to identify needed services for AB 109 offenders that are based on evidence-based practices. With looming budgetary shortfalls, the use of outcome summaries and evaluations will be critical to identify what programs are effectively providing services and community needs.

Does the county use BSCC definitions (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data?

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

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)?

Between 21% - 40%

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?

The Probation Department utilizes STRONG (Static Risk and Offender Need Guide) as an evidence-based risk and assessment and automated supervision planning system for adult offenders. It assists with the ability to help personnel predict recidivism by type of crime (violence, property, or drug offenses, etc.). The goal is to provide evidence-based supervision strategies to target the offender's most prominent criminogenic needs and build a case plan to support the individual.

An assessment conducted by Turning Point (mental health contracted provider), is completed at the initial reporting date when mental health issues are identified or suspected to correctly identify individuals who may need specialized services to include mental health services, full service partnerships (FSP), specialized housing needs, medication management, therapy, and substance abuse treatment.

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

As noted in last report, we anticipate a significant shortfall in funding current service levels and the CCP Board will have to continuously evaluate what programs and services that are being funded, meet the program and service needs of the AB 109 population and community. We hope that the Program and Services Summary outcome reports will give the CCP direction on meeting the needs of the AB 109 population and community. In addition, our work with CSAC will assist in development of a more concise data review approach.

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?

The use of the Belgravia Homeless Transitional Program. Since it's increase in capacity, it has provided a significant impactful to reduce homelessness in the AB 109 population. The program goals are to serve an AB 109 Fresno County Probation and Pre-trial population. This service would be in the form of transitional housing, substance abuse support, 24 / 7 supervision of in-house residents. Services for participants would include resource referral, programming and money management via savings, while in a drug free environment. The program has been an asset to the AB 109 population during the pandemic as it has provided a safe living environment with COVID-19 screening and safety protocols as an alternative to homelessness.

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

The multi-agency law enforcement collaborative, Adult Compliance Team (ACT) has been a significant support to increase compliance, accountability, and redirection of individuals under Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) and Mandatory Supervision (MS). Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, the team continues proactive services in the Fresno County Community.

FY 2019-2020
July 1st, 2019 – June 30th, 2020

TOTAL STATS

Arrests	314
Contacts/Searches	2089
Firearms Recovered	32
Search Warrants	33

BENCH WARRANT SERVICE REPORT

Warrant Attempts W/ Arrest	43
Warrant Attempts W/out Arrest	111
Total Warrant Attempts	154

Total ACT Entries Completed into Probation Case
Management System:
2,524

FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

Glenn County

CCP Membership as of October 1, 2020.

Brandon Thompson Chief Probation Officer	Christine Zoppi Department of Social Services
Sharif Elmallah – Court CEO Presiding Judge or designee	Amy Lindsey Department of Mental Health
Keith Corum County Supervisor or Chief Administrator	Christine Zoppi Department of Employment
Dwayne Stewart District Attorney	Amy Lindsey Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs
Geoff Dulebohn Public Defender	Tracey Quarne Head of the County Office of Education
Rich Warren Sheriff	Vacant Community-Based Organization
Joe Vlach Chief of Police	Teresa Pinedo Victims interests

<p style="color: #005596;">How often does the CCP meet?</p> Semi-Annually
<p style="color: #005596;">How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet?</p> Semi-Annually
<p style="color: #005596;">Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups</p> Yes



Goals, Objectives and Outcome Measures

FY 2019-20

Goal	Provide Effective Supervision and Programming to Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) offenders that ensures public safety and uses evidence-based practices in reducing recidivism.
Objective	100% of offenders will be assessed to determine their individual criminogenic needs and appropriate referrals will be made to partner agencies.
Objective	100% of offenders will be supervised based on their individual risk/needs assessments.
Outcome Measure	Number of offenders (PRCS) released back into the community during the fiscal year July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020.
Outcome Measure	Number of offenders completing their period of supervision for the same time period.
Outcome Measure	Number of offenders on warrant status, as of June 30, 2020.
Progress toward stated goal	Glenn County had 25 offenders released back into the community. We had two (2) offenders who failed to report. As of June 30, 2020, we had five (5) offenders on active warrant status. We had 22 offenders complete their term of supervision. Offenders must be violation free for one (1) year before being released from supervision, rather than the minimum time of six (6) months. In addition, there were 6 offenders who were transferred to a different county based on their residency. There were three (3) offenders who sustained a new felony conviction. 18% of offenders were deemed to be unsuccessful, while 82% completed their term of probation successfully.

Goal	Provide effective supervision and programming to Alternative Custody Supervision (ACS) offenders to ensure public safety while utilizing evidenced-based practices in an effort to reduce recidivism.
Objective	100% of participants in the ACS program will be supervised based on their risk levels.
Objective	Number of offenders released into the community on ACS.
Objective	Number of offenders completing their period of supervision
Outcome Measure	Number of offenders having a subsequent arrest and placed back into custody due to violating the ACS program.
Outcome Measure	Number of offenders having a subsequent arrest for a new law violation.
Progress toward stated goal	Due to the shortage of staff within the Sheriff's Office, the ACS Deputy was re-assigned to other duties. The number of offenders released to the ACS program was three (3). Two (2) of the offenders were unsuccessful and returned to custody.

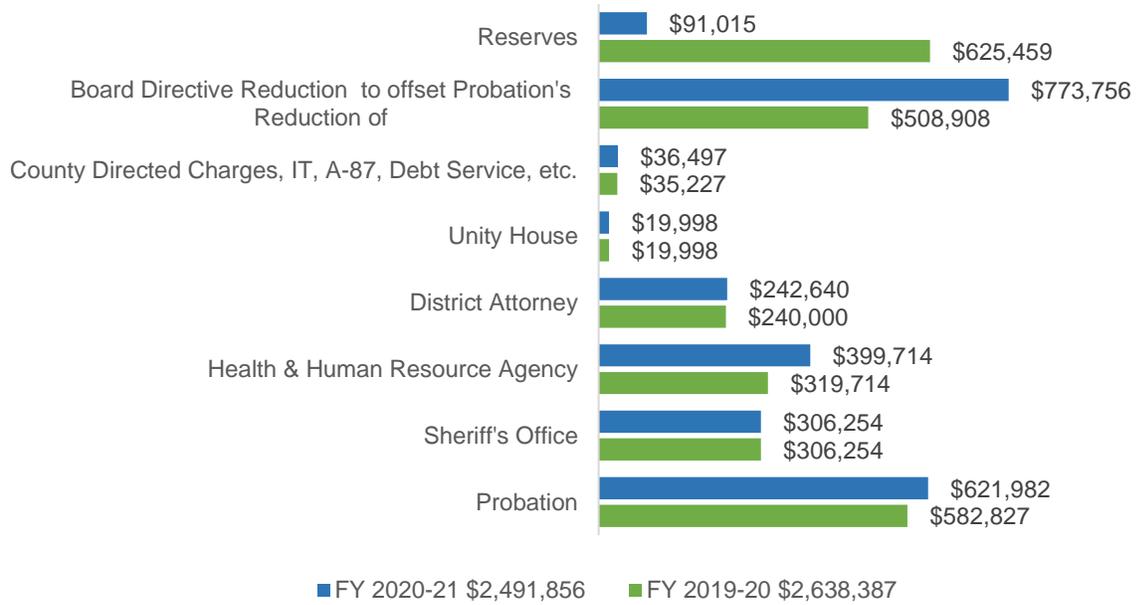
Goal	Provide in-custody and outpatient mental health and drug and alcohol services to AB109 offenders
Objective	Provide AB109 offenders, who meet the criteria, a mental health diagnosis assessment.

Objective	Provide AB109 offenders individual treatment, outpatient mental health and substance abuse services.
Objective	Provide mental health and substance abuse support services while AB109 Offenders are in custody.
Outcome Measure	Number of offenders seen at the jail.
Outcome Measure	Number of offenders assessed for mental health needs.
Outcome Measure	Number of offenders receiving mental health and substance abuse services.
Progress toward stated goal	Being a small facility, the jail has only one room for all of the programming that takes place within the facility. A Case Manager is able to go into the jail to provide outreach and engagement to offenders. The intention is to connect them with a Case Manager in hopes they remain engaged in services after they are released from custody. Offenders are being introduced to mental health staff and are being provided groups in the areas of anger management, Courage for Change, and life skills. However, due to Covid-19, services have stopped in the jail as of March 2020. In total, 118 services were provided in jail, which included 10 offenders completing Courage for Change workbooks and six (6) completed anger management packets. Outpatient services included 21 offenders participating in mental health services. 11 offenders received a mental health assessment while seven (7) offenders received individual therapy. 35 offenders participated in substance abuse counseling. 32 offenders received an assessment, 12 received case management. At our Learning Center (DRC), there was 158 Courage for Change sessions, where 19 individuals completed three (3) journals; 191 anger management sessions where nine (13) offenders completed the 12-week course. 18 offenders gain employment.

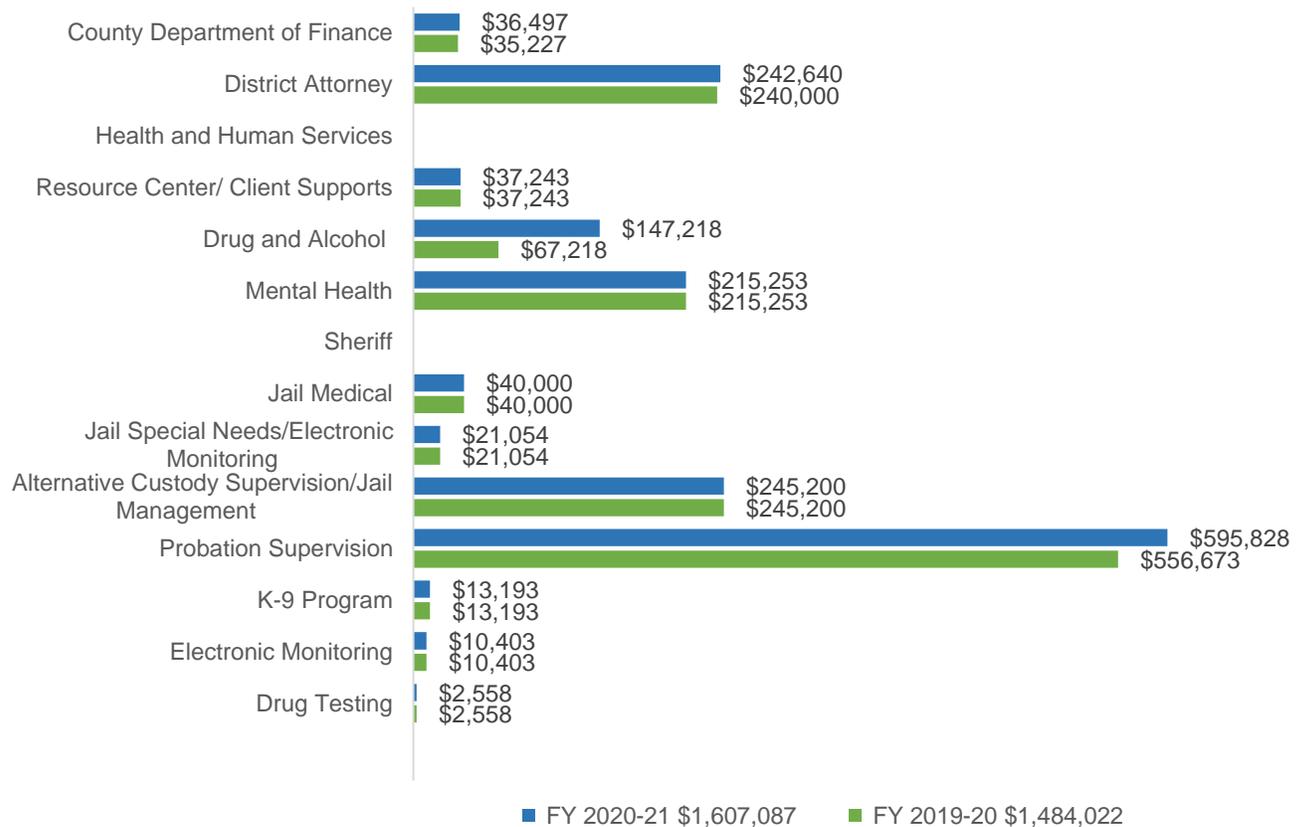
The Glenn County CCP reports it will use the same goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2020-21.

FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 Allocation Comparison

FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations



FY 19-20 and 20-21 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 19-20 and 20-21 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Optional Questions

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

Partner agencies submit budget proposals annually to the CCP board requesting funds for their programs. Agencies can also submit requests throughout the year if needed before the next budget cycle. The CCP board will discuss the requests and any data provided. The CCP board will then vote to approve funding or request more information.

Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation?

Yes

If yes, how?

Discussions take place with county partners in tracking the successes of offenders that participate in the programs, attendance issues, logistics of the program and changes are made when necessary.

Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services?

Yes

If yes, how?

Partner agencies provide outcome data to the CCP board.

Does the county use BSCC definitions (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data?

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

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)?

Between 41% - 60%

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?

Sheriff – Alternative Custody Supervision (ACS)

Health and Human Services – Drug and Alcohol, Mental Health Eligibility, Assessments, Cognitive Interventions, Like Skills, Anger Management, Out-patient recovery (Discovery House).

We utilize programs such as Salvation Army, Jordan's Crossing, Jericho Project, or the Johnson House of Recovery for residential treatment programs.

Office of Education – Assessments, Success One Charter School where an offender can earn his/her high school diploma and/or GED.

Probation – Noble Assessments, Mental Health Case Manager on site to complete Mental Health/Drug and Alcohol assessments and provide quicker referrals, Electronic Monitoring, Cognitive Interventions, supervision based on risk levels, Pre-Trial Services.

Child Support Division – Assessment to determine if offender qualifies for a program to earn their driver's license back on a temporary basis, while making payments towards delinquent child support.

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

Lack of Community Based Organizations that are able to provide services, lack of sober and transitional living environments, vocational training.

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?

The county declined to respond to this question.

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

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FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

Humboldt County

CCP Membership as of October 1, 2020.

Shaun Brenneman Chief Probation Officer	Connie Beck Department of Social Services
Kim Bartleson, Presiding Judge or designee	Connie Beck Department of Mental Health
Vacant County Supervisor or Chief Administrator	Connie Beck Department of Employment
Maggie Fleming District Attorney	Connie Beck Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs
Marek Reavis Public Defender	Vacant Head of the County Office of Education
William Honsal Sheriff	Vacant Community-Based Organization
Steve Watson Chief of Police	Vacant Victims interests

<p style="color: #005596;">How often does the CCP meet?</p> Monthly
<p style="color: #005596;">How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet?</p> Monthly
<p style="color: #005596;">Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups</p> No



Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2019-20

Goal	Implement Jail Pretrial Release and Supervision Program
Objective	Provide screening assessment to the court at detention hearing.
Objective	Provide pretrial supervision and services to persons ordered by the court to supervised release.
Outcome Measure	The County submitted 823 pretrial assessment reports in FY19-20
Outcome Measure	The County supervised 405 pretrial participants
Progress toward stated goal	Program in full operation.

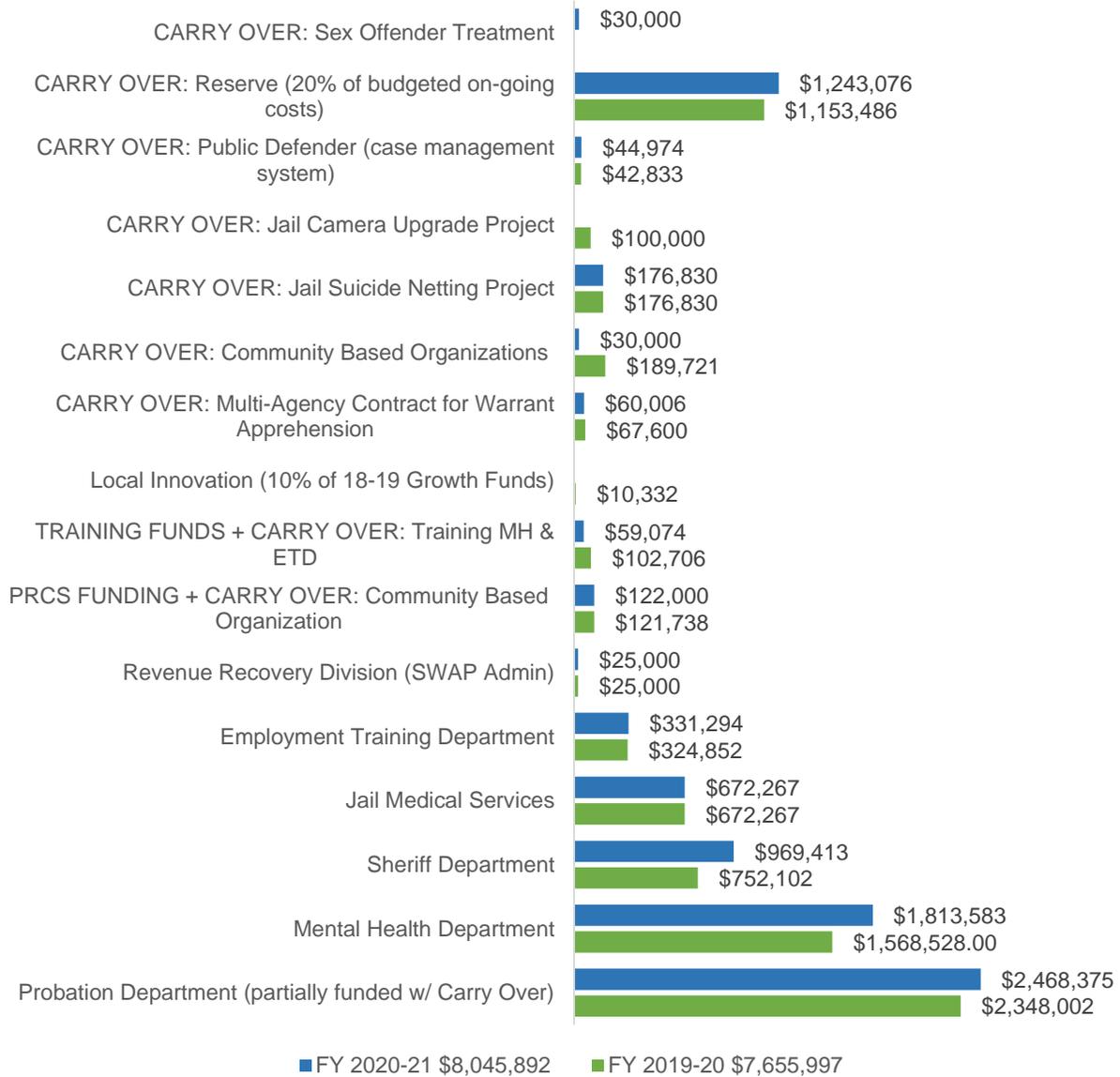
Goal	Expansion of Sheriff's Work Alternative Program
Objective	Hire 2 additional Correctional Deputies
Objective	Subsidize SWAP participation fees
Objective	Increase participation in program
Outcome Measure	An average number of 171 persons participated each month in SWAP in FY19-20. [During FY 19-20, a distinct count of 592 new SWAP bookings were opened, and 203 persons successfully completed the program (time served)].
Progress toward stated goal	Program in full operation

Goal	Implement Probation Department's Adult Day Reporting Center (DRC)
Objective	Supervise realigned offenders in Day Reporting Center
Outcome Measure	In FY 19-20, the County supervised 492, AB109 realigned offenders
Progress toward stated goal	Program in full operation

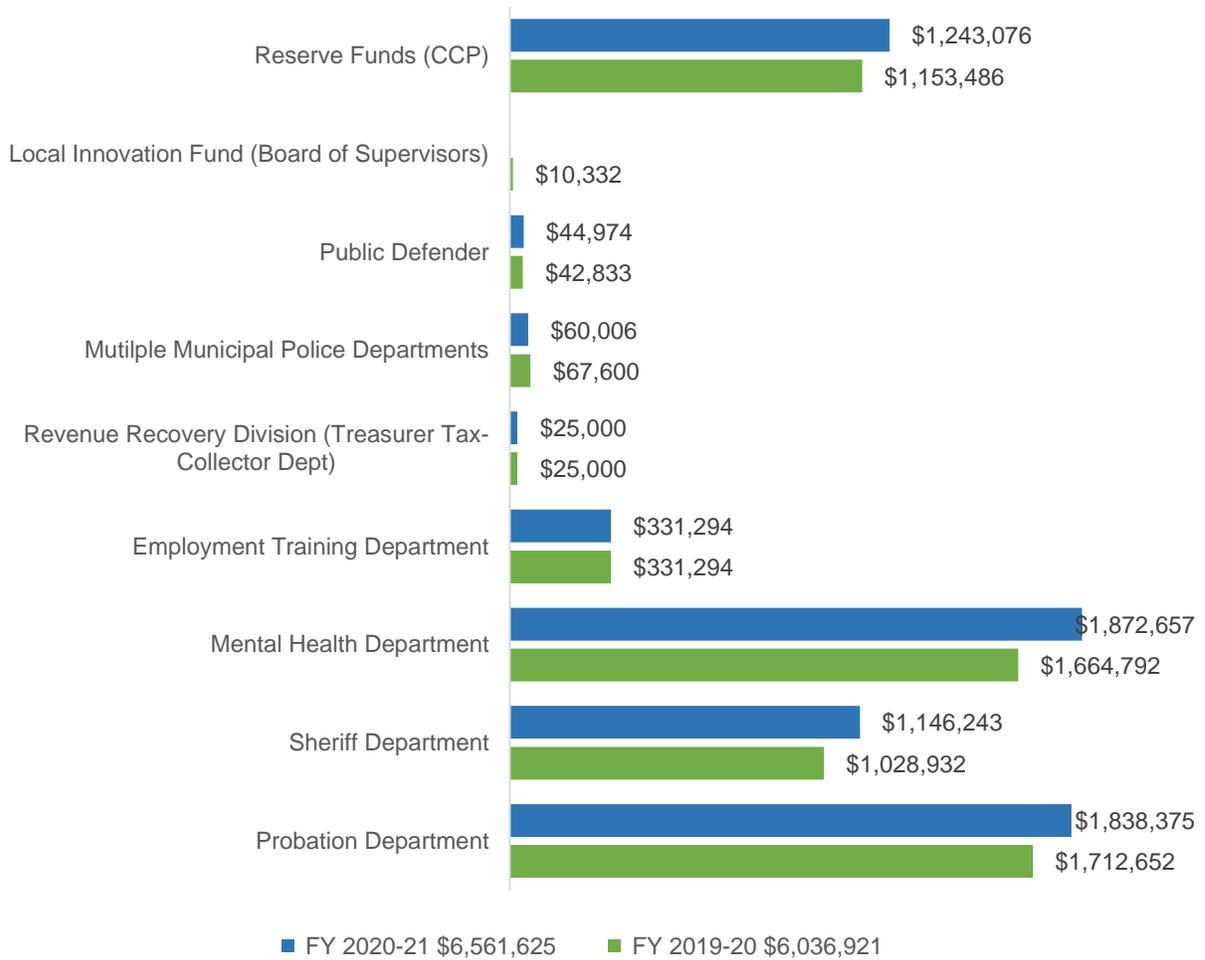
The Humboldt County CCP reports it will use the same goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2020-21.

FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 Allocation Comparison

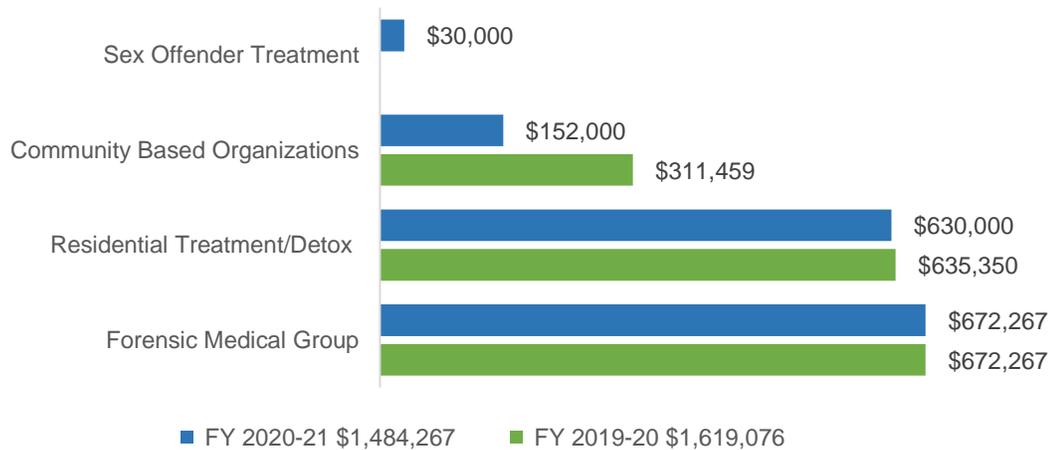
FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations



FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Optional Questions

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

County contracted with a consultant to complete a data analysis of local criminal justice and service systems prior to development of plan.

Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation?

Yes

If yes, how?

Monthly review and distribution of quantitative data regarding service delivery.

Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services?

No

Does the county use BSCC definitions (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data?

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

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)?

Between 41% - 60%

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?

The plan contains psychiatric, mental health, substance use disorder, and employment services. These are delivered through a day reporting center and community based residential substance use disorder programs

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

The County has struggled to fill mental health clinician, mental health case manager, and substance use disorder counselors. This has been particularly difficult in justice involved programs.

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?

The County has declined to answer this question.

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

The County has declined to answer this question.

FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

Imperial County

CCP Membership as of October 1, 2020.

Dan Prince Chief Probation Officer	Veronica Rodriguez Department of Social Services
Maria Rhinehart Presiding Judge or designee	Leticia Plancarte-Garcia Department of Mental Health
Tony Rouhotas County Supervisor or Chief Administrator	Priscilla Lopez Department of Employment
Gilbert G. Otero District Attorney	Gabriela Jimenez Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs
Ben Salorio Public Defender	Todd Finnel Head of the County Office of Education
Raymond Loera Sheriff	Carlos Contreras Community-Based Organization
Brian Johnson Chief of Police	Deborah Owen Victims interests

<p>How often does the CCP meet? Monthly</p>
<p>How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet? Monthly</p>
<p>Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups? Yes</p>



Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2019-20

Goal	Continue to expand, fill, and monitor Substance Abuse Counseling Programs to ensure client rehabilitation.
Objective	Ensure Probation clients receive the necessary counseling for substance abuse to help with reintegration into the community.
Objective	Ensure program capacity and class size is being utilized effectively and identify programs requiring additional referrals.
Objective	Ensure probation clients are successfully completing program requirements.
Outcome Measure	Monitor and track referrals and enrollment for programs such as SMART Recovery on a regular basis to ensure programs are fully utilized.
Outcome Measure	Monitor and track successful completions of programs to ensure methods and services are affecting clients in a positive way.
Outcome Measure	Monitor and track unsuccessfully completions to identify areas of weakness in programs and services.
Progress toward stated goal	Imperial County Probation Department continues to monitor individual programs and services to identify successes and failures in programs based on participation, successful completions, and other outcome measures. The Probation Department works closely with Imperial County Behavioral Health to monitor clients' substance use disorder program progress to ensure probationers are completing court mandated requirements and receiving the necessary help they need in overcoming their substance abuse disorders. The Department utilizes its case management system to track program outcomes for probationers enrolled in these programs. In addition, the programs have responded quickly to challenges brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic and have started using telecommunications services such as Zoom or Tele-Health in order to continue providing these services while complying with Public Health safety guidelines.

Goal	Connect clients to additional services offered in Imperial County
Objective	Increase client participation in the Workforce Development Program offered at the Day Reporting Center to connect clients with local and private businesses to develop employment opportunities.
Objective	Increase client registrations to Child Support Services offered at the Day Reporting Center to ensure clients are providing economic and social support for their families.
Objective	The DRC will work with the Department of Social Services to obtain an eligibility worker that can assist inmates with applications at the DRC for services such as Medi-Cal.
Outcome Measure	Monitor and track registrations to the Workforce Development Program at the DRC.
Outcome Measure	Monitor and track registrations to Child Support Services Program at the DRC.

Progress toward stated goal	The Probation Department made it a key priority to enhance its offering of programs and services in the previous fiscal year and began utilizing its case management system more effectively to track program enrollments and outcomes. With this focus, the Probation Department was better able to monitor AB109 supervision cases in order to determine how successful probationers were in following court mandated orders for programs and services. The Program & Development subcommittee was also provided with monthly updates regarding services provided by CCP Partners. This effort led to an increasing trend in referrals and enrollments to the programs and services offered at the Day Reporting Center prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. Due to the pandemic, many programs and services had their operations interrupted due to safety concerns, but the Probation Department is hoping to re-establish referral and enrollment trends when normal operations resume. Currently some of the services operating at the DRC are utilizing smaller group sessions or telecommunication services like Zoom.
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Goal	Continue to offer and expand COG courses offered at the Day Reporting Center
Objective	Increase participation in COG courses offered at the DRC.
Objective	Ensure successful completions of COG program requirements.
Objective	Reduce recidivism rates in clients taking COG courses.
Outcome Measure	Monitor and track COG class enrollments to ensure programs are being filled optimally.
Outcome Measure	Monitor and track successful completion rates of COG classes to ensure clients are receiving maximum benefit.
Outcome Measure	Monitor and track clients after successful program completion to track rates of re-offending.
Progress toward stated goal	The Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (COG) courses facilitated by the Probation Department continue to be one of the most effective tools used to assist clients on their road to rehabilitation and reintegration into our community. In the previous fiscal year, the Probation Department successfully trained 8 new staff members in CBT in order to expand the number of classes available to our clients. The newly trained staff led to 30 Probation clients successfully completing their CBT courses and graduating from the programs this previous fiscal year. The Probation Department will continue to monitor these clients to determine how effective these classes continue to be in lowering recidivism rates.

The Imperial County CCP will add and/or modify goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2020-21.

Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures

FY 2020-21

Goal	Decrease recidivism rates through continued improvement of programs and services offered by CCP partners.
Objective	Impact recidivism rates among the AB109 population by continuing to increase the number of referrals to services offered at the Day Reporting Center.
Objective	Impact recidivism rates among the AB109 population by continuing to increase and improve upon the number of services being offered at the Day Reporting Center
Objective	Impact recidivism rates among the AB109 population by continuing to ensure probation clients are successfully completing program requirements by monitoring attendance and receiving regular updates from programs and services
Outcome Measure	Monitor and track referrals and enrollment numbers for programs and services offered in order to increase the percentage of AB109 supervised individuals being referred and enrolled.
Outcome Measure	Monitor and track successful completions of programs to ensure methods and services are affecting clients in a positive way.
Outcome Measure	Monitor and track unsuccessfully completions to identify areas of weakness in programs and services.
Progress toward stated goal	The Imperial County Probation Department will continue to monitor programs and services closely to identify successes and challenges in program endeavors. Program and service providers report on a regular basis to the CCP Executive Committee or to the Program and Development subcommittee in order to determine the efficacy of these programs. The Probation Department will additionally work closely with the Imperial County Office of Education to establish a barbershop class that can assist clients with obtaining new skills and employment opportunities. The Department has also begun to utilize its case management system more effectively to better track when referrals are being made by a probation officer and what degree of success the probationer achieves. For the upcoming fiscal year, a major challenge will be attempting to restore enrollment numbers back to their pre-COVID levels to ensure that clients can obtain the programs and services they need to successfully reintegrate into the community and to ensure probationers follow court-mandated programming requirements.

Goal	Reduce the impact of COVID-19 on programs and services in order to ensure that the AB109 population continues to receive the necessary aid they require for successful reintegration.
Objective	Work within established CDC Guideline to return programs and services to pre-COVID levels of enrollments and successful completions.
Objective	Work with local programs and services to continue offering services in an accessible and safe manner
Objective	Inform probationers of programs and services that become available during the pandemic

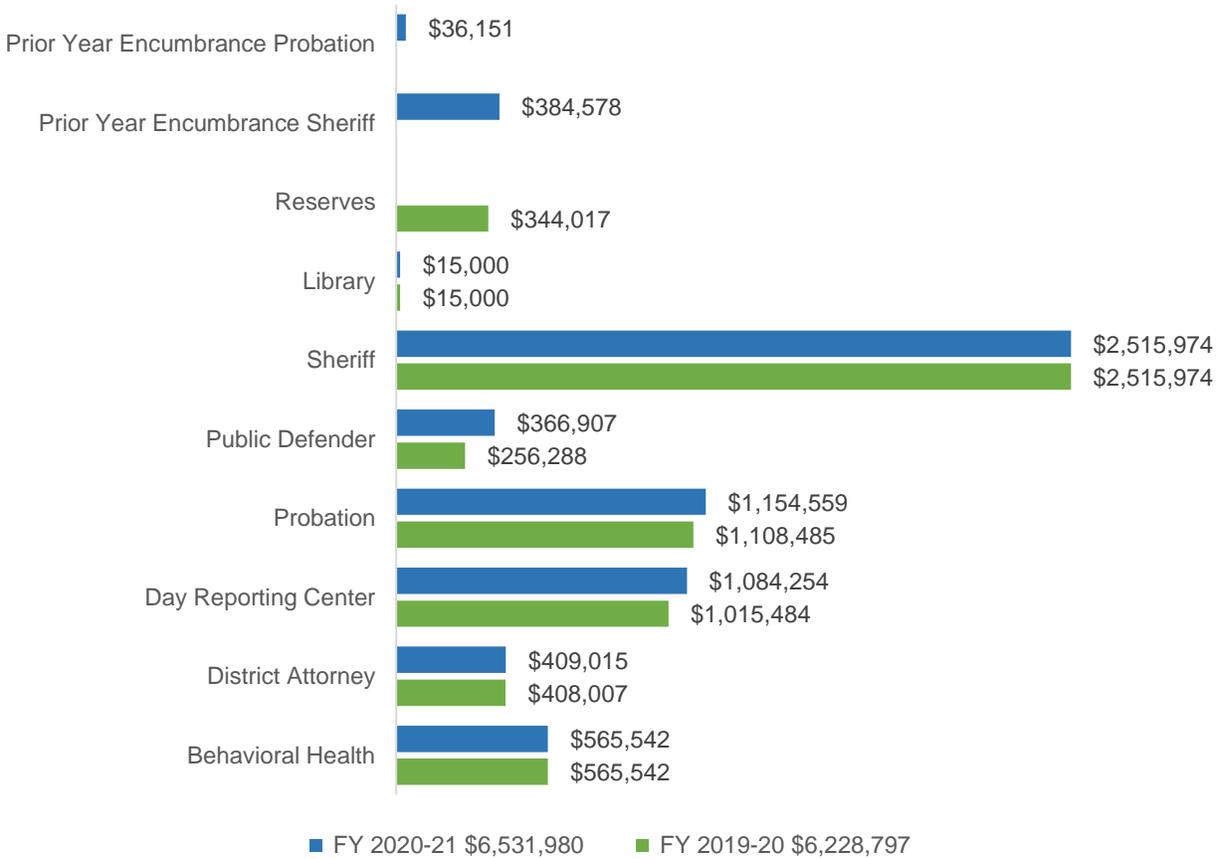
Outcome Measure	Compare enrollment and completion rates of programs and services prior to countywide closure due to COVID-19 to verify success
Outcome Measure	Monitor enrollment rates of programs operating during pandemic
Outcome Measure	Monitor and track unsuccessfully completions to identify areas needing improvement in programs and services.
Progress toward stated goal	Imperial County remains one of the hardest hit counties by the pandemic in the state of California. Due to Imperial County's unique population and proximity to the Border, the infection and hospitalization rates are among the highest in the state which have caused many local businesses and programs to cease operations. CCP partners have worked diligently to continue offering services to our AB 109 population. The CCP has worked in close association with our Public Health Department to establish safety guidelines in order to restart select programs and services. Programs such as SMART Recovery, Sex Offender Counseling, and ICBHS Substance Use Disorder Program have begun using telecommunication services to reach out to our AB109 population so that they may continue to receive the care they need. SMART Recovery saw an increase in participation for its Zoom groups, and in the future will likely continue to utilize these services in an effort to reach more people within Imperial County. The Substance Abuse Program offered through Behavioral Health has also been using services such as Zoom and Telehealth to connect clients to psychiatrists, case managers, and mental health specialists to continue to provide important mental health services.

Goal	Review recidivism baseline rate for the AB 109 population that has been supervised and participated in programs and services for the past 3 years.
Objective	Identify specific data elements required for recidivism study
Objective	Develop methods of extracting data from the Probation Case Management System
Objective	Share data to CCP partners to obtain a better understanding on the effectiveness of programs and services being offered
Outcome Measure	Establish baseline of recidivism rate for programs and services within Imperial County
Outcome Measure	Analyze effectiveness of programs and services provided by CCP partners
Outcome Measure	Determine factors that contribute to recidivism within Imperial County
Progress toward stated goal	In 2014, the CCP reached out to San Diego State University to conduct a research study on the Cognitive Behavioral Therapy Crossroads Program that the Probation Department had been offering to its clients. The study determined that probationers who successfully completed the program had a lower rate of recidivism compared to those who did not successfully complete the program or those who did not participate in the program. This goal will allow the CCP to expand its understanding of the impact on recidivism that newer programs and services being utilized have had on the AB 109 population. It is crucial to determine how effective these services are in order to better prepare the AB109 population in

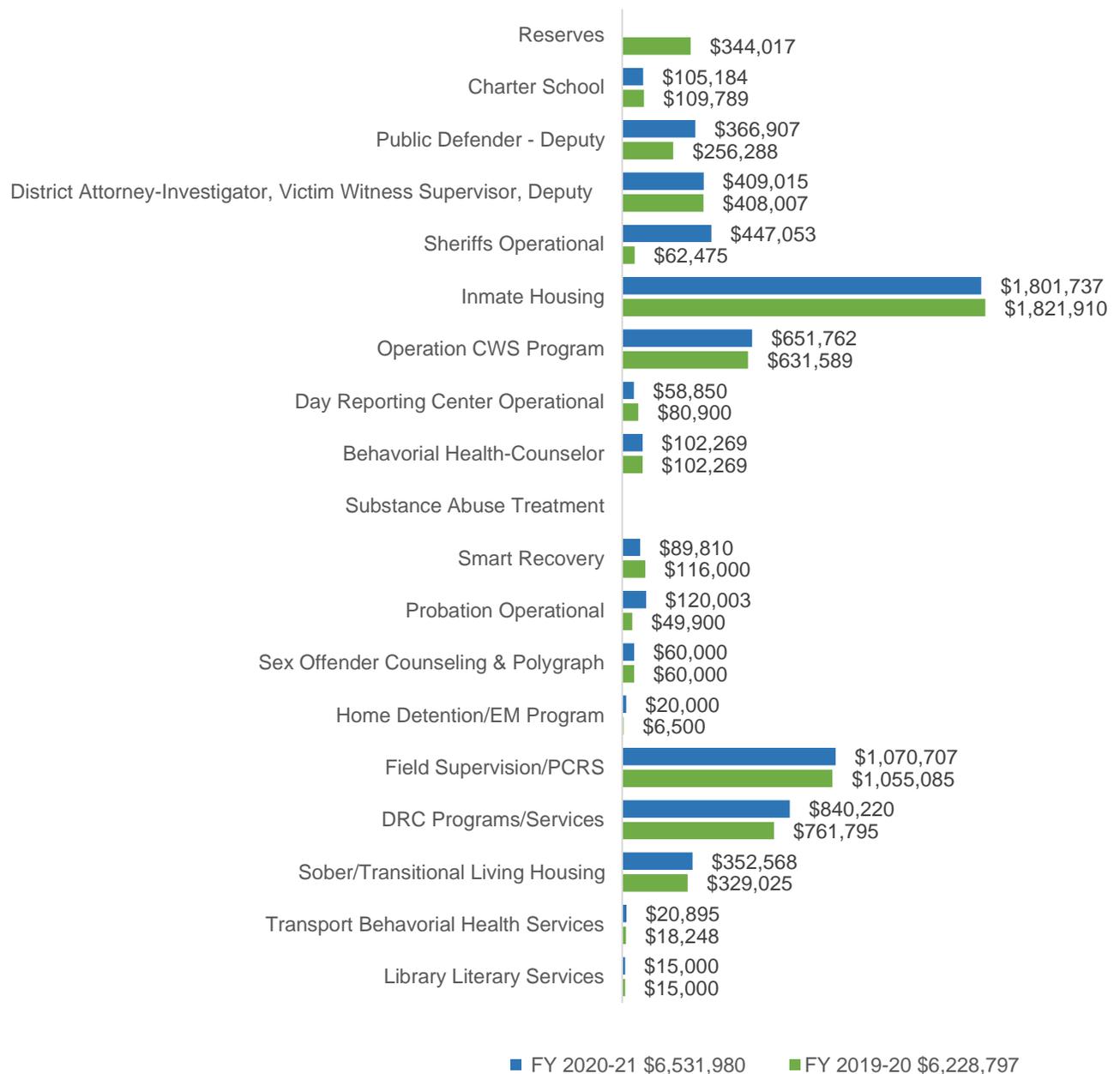
	reintegrating into our community and to better utilize the funding provided to the CCP.
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FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 Allocation Comparison

FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations



FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Optional Questions

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

CCP agencies present potential programs to the CCP Program and Development Subcommittee and the subcommittee discusses the potential programs and services. If the discussed programs meet the objectives of the CCP, the subcommittee votes to move them forward to the Budget and Fiscal subcommittee for budgetary review. The Budget and Fiscal subcommittee determines if funding is available to implement the potential

program and votes to bring items forward to the CCP Executive Committee. Lastly, the CCP Executive Committee reviews the potential program's narrative and budgetary needs and votes to approve and move forward with implementation of the new programs.

Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation?

Yes

If yes, how?

Yes, each program and service that receives funding or support from the CCP Executive Board are expected to provide reports and statistics to display the effectiveness of their program on a regular basis.

Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services?

Yes

If yes, how?

Yes, each program and service that receives or applies to receive funding from the CCP Executive Board are expected to provide reports and statistics to demonstrate the success of their program on a regular basis. For new programs and services, agencies are required to go through the Program and Development Subcommittee to describe the manner in which the new program or service will positively impact our community and the CCP.

Does the county use BSCC definitions (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data?

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

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)?

Between 21% - 40%

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?

- **Substance Use Disorder (SUD) Program**
The Substance Use Disorder Treatment Services provides substance abuse treatment services to Imperial County adults, ages 18 or older, who have a substance abuse/dependence problem. The individuals admitted to this program are provided with individual counseling, treatment planning, group counseling, crisis intervention and/or referral and linkage as needed.
- **Substance Abuse Outpatient Treatment and Education**
The Substance Abuse Outpatient Treatment and Education is provided to clients registered to GEO Re-Entry Services at the Day Reporting Center. The program provides treatment services to those with substance abuse issues and is designed to educate clients about the effects of substance abuse.
- **Self-Management and Recovery Training (SMART Recovery)**
SMART is a global community of mutual-support groups. At meetings, participants help one another resolve problems with any addiction (to drugs or alcohol or to activities such as gambling or over-eating). Participants find and develop the power within themselves to change and lead fulfilling and balanced lives guided by a science-based and sensible 4-Point Program.
- **MHSA Transitional Engagement and Supportive Services (TESS)**
The TESS Program provides individualized mental health rehabilitation / targeted case management services to young adults, adults, and older adults who have experienced a personal crisis in their life requiring involuntary or voluntary mental health crisis interventions services. In addition, the TESS Program provides supportive services to assist conservatees who have recently been released from LPS Conservatorship. These services assist the individual with reintegrating back into the community and provide a supportive environment including gaining entry into the mental health system. The TESS Program also assists AB 109, non-active, and active individuals who are referred to the McAlister Institute for 14-day drug and alcohol detox (adults) or 21-day drug and alcohol detox (adolescents).
- **Mental Health Services**
Mental Health Services are individual, group, or family-based treatment services that help people with mental illness develop coping skills for daily living. These services include assessments to see if the intervention is working and plan development to decide the goals of the mental health treatment and the specific services that will be provided. Mental Health Services can be provided in a clinic or provider's office, over the phone or by telemedicine, or at home or other community setting.
- **Medication Support Services**
These services include the prescribing, administering, dispensing, and monitoring of psychiatric medicines; and education related to psychiatric medicines. Medication support services can be provided in a clinic or provider's office, over the phone or by telemedicine, or in the home or other community setting.
- **Targeted Case Management**
This service helps with getting medical, educational, social, prevocational, vocational, rehabilitative, or other community services when these services may be hard for people with mental illness to get on their own. Targeted Case Management includes plan development; communication, coordination, and referral; monitoring service

delivery to ensure the person's access to service and the service delivery system; and monitoring the person's progress.

- **Crisis Intervention Services**

This service is available to address an urgent condition that needs immediate attention. The goal of crisis intervention is to help people in the community avoid hospitalization. Crisis intervention can last up to eight hours and can be provided in a clinic or provider's office, over the phone or by telemedicine, or in the home or other community setting.

- **Crisis Stabilization Services**

This service is available to address an urgent condition that needs immediate attention. Crisis stabilization can last up to 20 hours and must be provided at a licensed 24-hour health care facility, at a hospital-based outpatient program, or at a provider site certified to provide crisis stabilization services.

- **Adult Residential Treatment Services**

These services provide mental health treatment and skill-building for people who are living in licensed facilities that provide residential treatment services for people with mental illness. These services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Medi-Cal does not cover the room and board cost to be in a facility that offers adult residential treatment services.

- **Crisis Residential Treatment Services**

These services provide mental health treatment and skill-building for people with a serious mental health or emotional crisis, but who do not need care in a psychiatric hospital. Services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week in licensed facilities. Medi-Cal does not cover the room and board cost to be in a facility that offers crisis residential treatment services.

- **Day Treatment Intensive Services**

This is a structured program of mental health treatment provided to a group of people who might otherwise need to be in the hospital or another 24-hour care facility. The program lasts at least three hours a day. People can go to their own homes at night. The program includes skill-building activities and therapies as well as psychotherapy.

- **Day Rehabilitation**

This is a structured program designed to help people with mental illness learn and develop coping and life skills and to manage the symptoms of mental illness more effectively. The program lasts at least three hours per day. The program includes skill-building activities and therapies.

- **Psychiatric Inpatient Hospital Services**

These are services provided in a licensed psychiatric hospital based on the determination of a licensed mental health professional that the person requires intensive 24-hour mental health treatment.

- **Psychiatric Health Facility Services**

These services are provided in a licensed mental health facility specializing in 24-hour rehabilitative treatment of serious mental health conditions. Psychiatric health facilities must have an agreement with a nearby hospital or clinic to meet the physical health care needs of the people in the facility.

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

COVID-19 has created unique challenges for Imperial County and currently it remains one of the hardest hit counties by the pandemic in the state of California. The County's unique population and proximity to the Border has resulted in some of the highest infection and hospitalization rates in California. Our CCP partners have worked diligently to continue offer services to our AB109 population, but the pandemic has caused us to make modifications in the way services are offered. The CCP has worked in close association with our Public Health Department to establish safety guidelines in order to restart select programs and services. Programs such as SMART Recovery, Sex Offender Counseling, and ICBHS Substance Use Disorder Program have adapted to the changes and began using telecommunication services to reach out to our AB109 population so that they could continue to receive the care they need.

In addition, with the continued need for additional programs and services, along with increases in the population that is served, the CCP continues to seek additional funding to match the needs of these programs and services to better aid the population. The Day Reporting Center continues to be an important asset to the county but requires continued financial support in order to renovate classrooms, maintain and repair building facilities, and provide transport services. The size of the Imperial County also presents unique challenges that require additional services in order to reach and serve the population in outlying areas of the county, such as Niland, Ocotillo, and Winterhaven.

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?

Due to the pandemic, many of our programs have switched to using telecommunication services which has had a positive impact for some members of our community. One of our Drug and Alcohol Programs, SMART Recovery, saw an increase in participation for its Zoom groups, and in the future, they will likely continue to utilize these services in an effort to reach more people within Imperial County. The Substance Use Disorder Program offered through Behavioral Health has also been using services such as Zoom and Telehealth to connect clients to psychiatrists, case managers, and mental health specialists to continue to provide important mental health services without jeopardizing the health of the patients or service providers. We believe that utilizing online telecommunication services in a larger capacity could allow other counties to reach more of their AB109 population as some of our programs have done.

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

The Imperial County Sheriff's Office has continued to develop and employ its Community Services Program (SCSP) for nonviolent offenders who have been ordered to the county jail. Service participants are carefully selected, medically screened, and interviewed for consideration into the program and are awarded "good time" credit to be applied to their sentence. The Sheriff's Community Service Program is designed to grant those who have shown responsibility, maturity, and stability the privilege of working in the community and

participants are supervised by Imperial County Sheriff's personnel to perform meaningful community service projects. The work crew has become popular within county offices and non-profit organizations such as, Imperial County Parks & Recreation, Imperial County Fire Department, Cal-Trans, Imperial County Airport and surrounding cities. The SCSP also established two new partnerships, one with the Imperial County Fire Department which has utilized the first Inmate Fire crew to assist in wild land fires and fire preventions, and a second partnership with the City Of El Centro Public Works Department to assist in the beautification of the City of El Centro. The Inmate Fire Crew was provided lessons at the local community college IVC to train and learn about firefighting and has been used to assist our local fire departments combatting significant fires that started throughout the year. Through the Community Services Program, the participants involved with the work crews have gained useful skills that will allow them to obtain employment with fire departments in the future.



The Imperial County Probation Department also continues to utilize its partnership with the GEO Group to great effect. The program is a primary point of contact for clients who participate in Cognitive Behavioral Programs at our Day Reporting Center and aims to promote positive change by modeling pro-social attitudes and providing a structured environment by linking offenders with the resources and services they need to be successful. GEO orients new clients to program requirements and use assessment

tools to determine an individual's risk and needs in developing a comprehensive behavior change plan. Through monthly Community Connections events, the Day Reporting Center continues to provide information and referrals to other services that participants need in order to complete their reintegration into their communities. In this previous fiscal year the program had 42 participants successfully complete the program which has led to five attending various educational programs, four becoming self-employed, one enrolling at our local community college, one obtaining employment through Home Health Aid Services, five enrolling in a High School / General Education Program, four becoming employed part time, one enrolling at our local Regional Occupational Program, and eight obtaining full time employment.

FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

Inyo County

CCP Membership as of October 1, 2020.

Jeffrey L. Thomson Chief Probation Officer	Marilyn Mann Department of Social Services
Judge Brian J. Lamb Presiding Judge or designee	Gail Zwier Department of Mental Health
CAO Clint Quilter County Supervisor or Chief Administrator	Marilyn Mann Department of Employment
Thomas Hardy District Attorney	Marilyn Mann Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs
Josh Hillemeier Public Defender	Barry Simpson Head of the County Office of Education
Jeff Hollowell Sheriff	Lily Figueroa, Wild Iris, David Camphouse, Heidi Hart Community-Based Organization
Ted Stec Chief of Police	Thomas Hardy Victims interests

<p style="color: #0056b3;">How often does the CCP meet?</p> Quarterly
<p style="color: #0056b3;">How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet?</p> Semi-Annually
<p style="color: #0056b3;">Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups</p> Yes



Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2019-20

Goal	Develop an In-Custody and Community Domestic Violence Counseling Program
Objective	Create an RFP for domestic violence counseling services for both in-custody and out-of-custody clients.
Objective	Work with HHS and other community stakeholders to determine the components to a request for proposal
Objective	Enter into a contract with the successful proposal
Outcome Measure	Contract signed
Outcome Measure	Program up and running
Progress toward stated goal	The Board of Supervisors approved the funding to be used for an RFP. We are still working on the development RFP. Unfortunately, this goal was sidelined and will be carried over to FY20-21.

Goal	Increase Capacity for the Reentry Program
Objective	Get funds approved from the Board of Supervisors
Objective	Develop job description
Objective	Recruit for the new position
Outcome Measure	New job description is available for recruiting
Outcome Measure	Case manager is hired
Progress toward stated goal	This goal has been accomplished

Goal	Expand Programming Space at the Jail
Objective	Develop a plan to utilize the existing, empty juvenile hall for programming space for inmate programming
Objective	Request CO positions to be funded
Outcome Measure	Programs space increased
Outcome Measure	Add 4 additional programs weekly.
Progress toward stated goal	The plan was developed. The CO positions were approved in the FY20-21 budget.

The Inyo County CCP will add and/or modify goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2020-21.

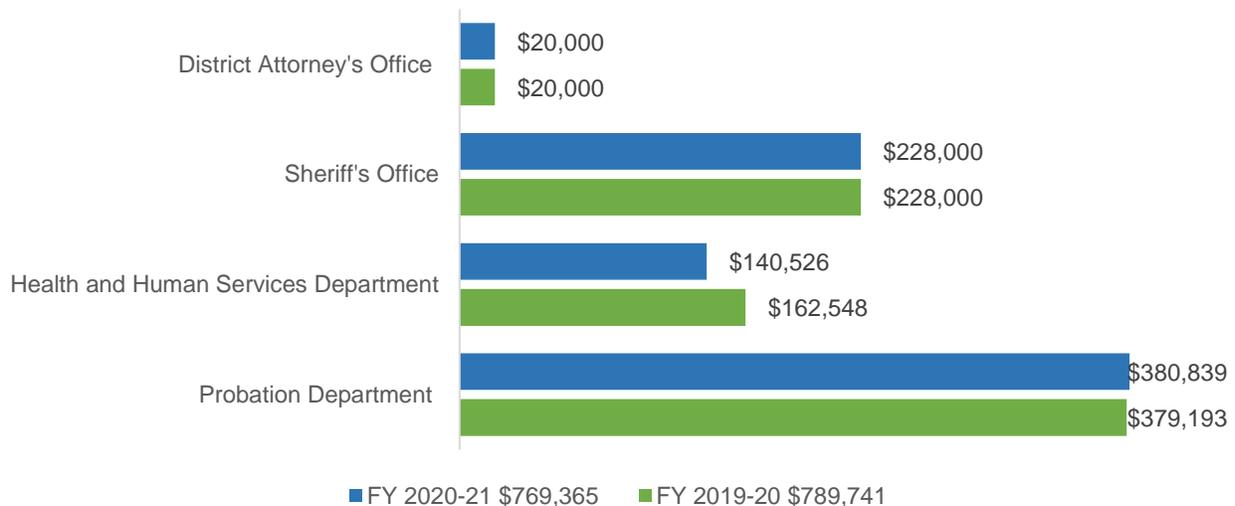
Goals, Objectives and Outcome Measures FY 2020-21

Goal	Upgrade Communications Network
Objective	Develop a plan for communication upgrade
Outcome Measure	Deploy upgraded radios to the Sheriff's Office, Probation Department, and the Health and Human Services Department

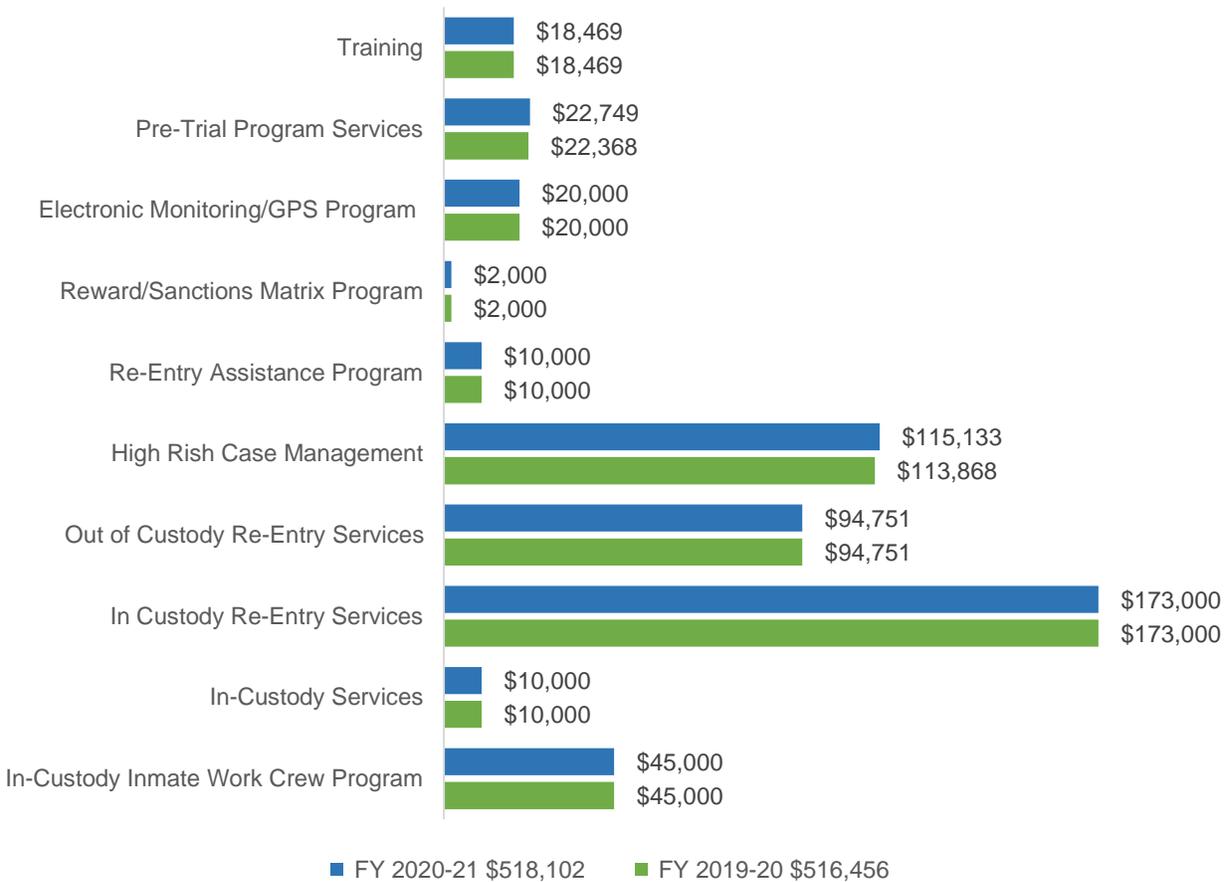
Goal	Provide Intensive Out-patient SUD Program
Objective	Develop out-patient SUD program
Objective	Work with HHS to determine the program steps
Outcome Measure	Provide intensive out-patient services to high risk clients
Progress toward stated goal	This goal is still in the planning stages.

FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 Allocation Comparison

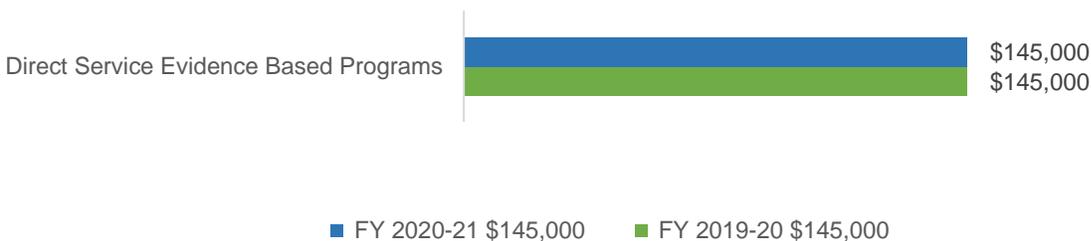
FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations



FY 19-20 and 20-21 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 19-20 and 20-21 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Optional Questions

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

The CCP has created several sub-committees to help determine the need for more program and services. In addition, CCP stakeholders are consulted about the needs of

the communities in an effort to utilize CCP funding to help fill some of the service gaps within the community. The CCP full body passes the recommendations to the CCP Executive Committee. The CCP Exec. Committee develops a budget to be approved by the Board of Supervisors.

Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation?

Yes

If yes, how?

The CCP has developed outcome measures for the various programs that will be tracked for effectiveness. The outcomes are presented to the CCP stakeholders during each meeting.

Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services?

Yes

If yes, how?

There are specific benchmarks attached to each program. If those benchmarks are not attained, the program will be reviewed in an effort to make changes and or improvements.

Does the county use BSCC definitions (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data?

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

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)?

Between 61% - 80%

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?

The County's Health and Human Services Behavioral Health Division provides weekly service to inmates, which includes mental health/substance use screening and assessment, as well as medication and treatment. HHS also provides parenting education classes to inmates through its Public Health and Prevention programs.

Probation staff provide cognitive behavioral programs to individuals and groups both in-custody and out-of-custody. Intensive case management is provided by our reentry team including housing assistance, employment assistance, and transportation to and from medical and mental health appointments. Telemedicine is used to enhance the services available to inmates as well as community members in hard-to service-areas of the county.

The Inyo County MAT program is up and running in the jail and in the community. County agencies partner with our local health care providers (Northern Inyo Hospital and Toiyabe Family Services) in an effort to provide MAT services to everyone who needs it. The Probation Department, HHS, and the Sheriff's Office are member of the Inyo County Addictions Task Force and the Tribal Opioid Response Coalition.

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

Inyo County experiences geographic challenges in meeting the needs of our criminal justice and jail populations, as the jail facility is located approximately 45 miles from the primary population base and the service area extends more than 10,000 square miles in size. Some of our specific challenges include:

- Recruitment and retention of licensed professionals, including those willing and able to work in a custody setting.
- Recruitment and retention of certified substance use disorder treatment providers.
- Limited number of community-based organizations available to provide additional support with in-custody services, as well as out of custody programming.

Inyo has a very limited number of private providers who accept Medi-Cal for the mild to moderate mental health issues.

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?

The County has declined to answer this question.

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

The County has declined to answer this question.

FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

Kern County

CCP Membership as of October 1, 2020.

TR Merickel Chief Probation Officer	Dena Murphy Department of Social Services
Tamarah Harber-Pickens Presiding Judge or designee	Bill Walker Department of Mental Health
Leticia Perez County Supervisor or Chief Administrator	Teresa Hitchcock Department of Employment
Cynthia Zimmer District Attorney	Ana Olvera Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs
Pam Singh Public Defender	Mary C. Barlow Head of the County Office of Education
Donny Youngblood Sheriff	Tom Corson Community-Based Organization
Greg Terry Chief of Police	Linda Finnerty Victims interests

<p style="color: #0056b3;">How often does the CCP meet?</p> Quarterly
<p style="color: #0056b3;">How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet?</p> Quarterly
<p style="color: #0056b3;">Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups</p> Yes



Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2019-20

Goal	Continue to provide funding opportunities for Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) to provide re-entry services to the criminal justice population in Kern County
Objective	Provide an open, fair, and competitive process for offender re-entry services.
Objective	Continue utilizing CBOs to help offenders gain access to the services and tools they need to become productive citizens of the community.
Objective	Develop a system for tracking CBO participant demographics, services, outcomes, cost per participant and program quality.
Outcome Measure	Approve selected CBOs to provide services.
Outcome Measure	Review and update current RFP for CBOs to provide re-entry services to the criminal justice population in Kern County.
Outcome Measure	Acquire a system for tracking CBO participant outcomes.
Progress toward stated goal	The CBO program has been solidified within the CCP's budget since 2012. The CCP continues to show support for this program through large contributions of Growth Funds, when available. Therefore, this goal has been met. The use of a case management system to track services continues to provide information on population management, services, and outcomes. Staff continue to meet with stakeholders to consider current trends for future RFP development. Based on the strides made to accomplish this goal, the CCP is moving beyond this goal and seeking to further improve and enhance CBO services through the addition of a new goal (please see response 10 below).

Goal	Incorporate evidence and research into program development and policymaking
Objective	Develop a framework for using a new Cost-Benefit Analysis model and national research when developing and/or expanding programs.
Objective	Monitor investments and program outcomes.
Objective	Evaluate currently funded programs and practices.
Outcome Measure	Establishment of a tracking and reporting process for program participant numbers, success rates, and costs for active programs.
Outcome Measure	Development of a process and schedule for the evaluation of active programs.
Outcome Measure	The number of evidence-based programs available to in-custody and out-of-custody participants. Inclusion of evidence-based practices and/or best practices as required in RFPs for contracts with Community-Based Organizations.
Progress toward stated goal	Evidenced-based programming, as identified in the Results First Clearing House, continues to be prioritized for the addition or continued inclusion of in-custody programming. Partnering with the California State Association of Counties (CSAC) Support Hub to continue cost-benefit analysis work, started through the Pew-MacArthur Results First Initiative. Partnering agencies are in the process of compiling arrest, conviction, and sentencing

	data in one location. New tools provided by the CSAC Support Hub will be utilized to quickly analyze various cohorts, including programming. Mechanisms are being developed to collect this data continuously for ongoing analysis.
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Goal	Improve/increase the successful integration of the offender into the community by addressing lack of stable housing
Objective	Identify program participants who lack safe/stable housing.
Objective	Increase housing capacity for participants by 10%.
Objective	100% of participants will have a comprehensive case plan upon discharge.
Outcome Measure	Number of participants identified as homeless and/or lacking safe/stable housing.
Outcome Measure	Number of housing providers.
Outcome Measure	Coordinating agencies, service providers and/or reentry programs will have shared information for tracking and reporting outcomes.
Progress toward stated goal	KCSO offers CBO staff the opportunity to discuss services with prospective clients prior to release to facilitate a smooth transition into post-custody programs. Additionally, stakeholders have been engaged in a series of meetings directed at seeking long-term housing assistance to supplement the transitional housing provided by current CBO contracts.

The Kern County CCP reports it will add or modify goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2020-21.

Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2019-20

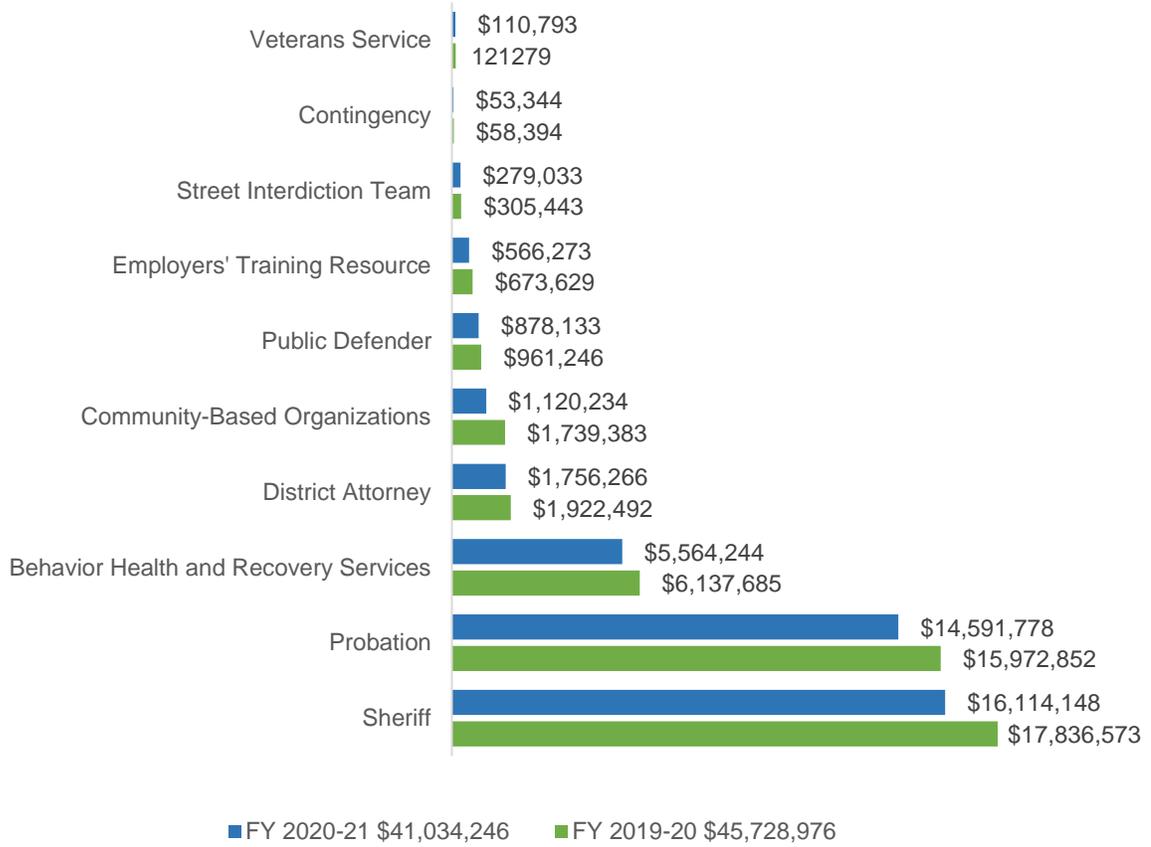
Goal	Incorporate/initiate more outside resources into Sober Living Environments (SLE) in order to better serve participants on-site and mitigate transportation barriers.
Objective	Minimize/Remove transportation barrier for a population when recruiting for Job/Mentoring/education resources
Objective	Familiarizing the SLE population with the resources so they know what to expect and see familiar faces when they arrive at the SLE.
Objective	Minimize/eliminate “no shows” for referrals to outside resources
Outcome Measure	Increase participation in job/mentoring/education resources
Outcome Measure	Improve completion rates for outside resource programs
Outcome Measure	Improve overall successful transitions into jobs/education/higher education
Progress toward stated goal	Preliminary discussions have taken place at monthly CBO meetings regarding this concept to enhance our previously met goal of continuing to provide funding opportunities for Community-Based Organizations (CBOs).

Goal	Incorporate evidence and research into program development and policymaking
Objective	Develop a framework for using a new Cost-Benefit Analysis model and national research when developing and/or expanding programs.
Objective	Monitor investments and program outcomes.
Objective	Evaluate currently funded programs and practices.
Outcome Measure	Establishment of a tracking and reporting process for program participant numbers, success rates, and costs for active programs.
Outcome Measure	Development of a process and schedule for the evaluation of active programs.
Outcome Measure	The number of evidence-based programs available to in-custody and out-of-custody participants. Inclusion of evidence-based practices and/or best practices as required in RFPs for contracts with Community-Based Organizations.
Progress toward stated goal	Evidenced-based programming, as identified in the Results First Clearing House, continues to be prioritized for the addition or continued inclusion of in-custody programming. Partnering with the California State Association of Counties (CSAC) Support Hub to continue cost-benefit analysis work, started through the Pew-MacArthur Results First Initiative. Partnering agencies are in the process of compiling arrest, conviction, and sentencing data in one location. New tools provided by the CSAC Support Hub will be utilized to quickly analyze various cohorts, including programming. Mechanisms are being developed to collect this data continuously for ongoing analysis.

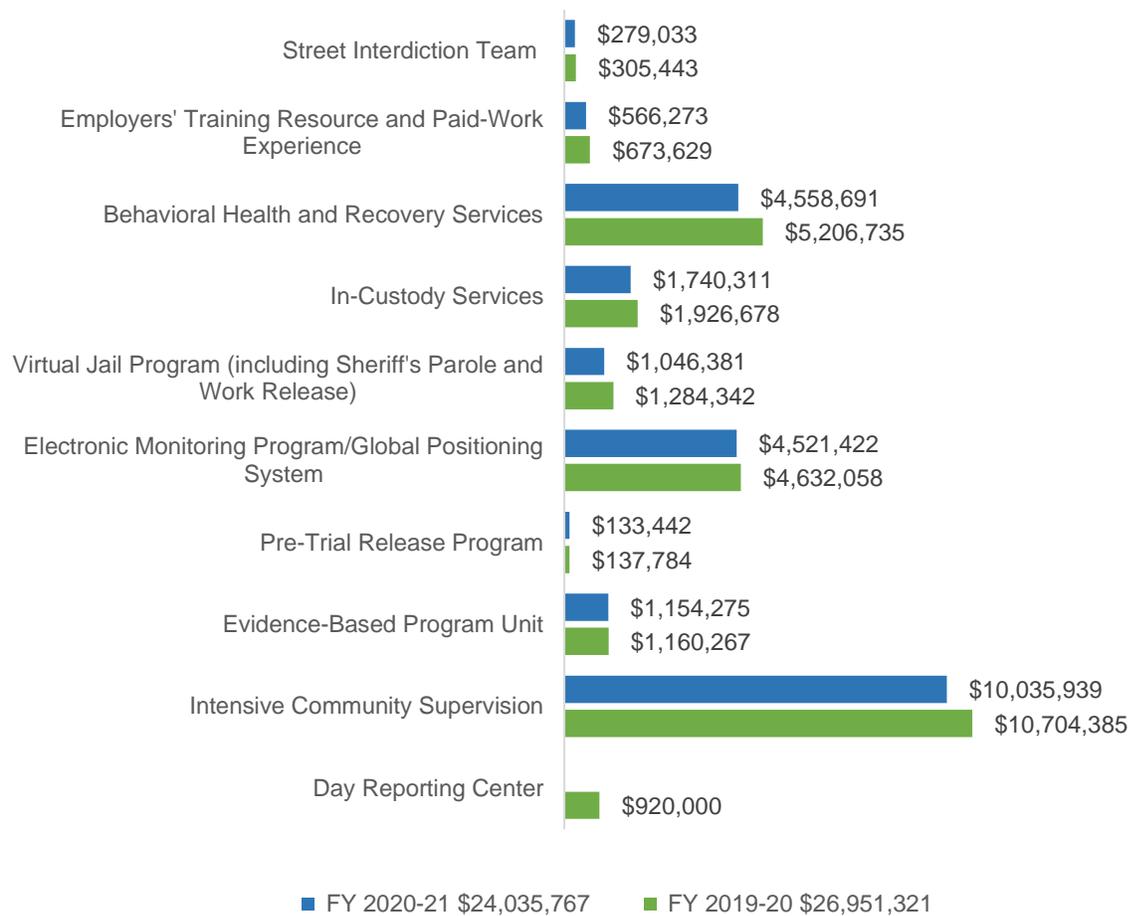
Goal	Improve/increase the successful integration of the offender into the community by addressing lack of stable housing
Objective	Identify program participants who lack safe/stable housing.
Objective	Increase housing capacity for participants by 10%.
Objective	100% of participants will have a comprehensive case plan upon discharge.
Outcome Measure	Number of participants identified as homeless and/or lacking safe/stable housing.
Outcome Measure	Number of housing providers.
Outcome Measure	Coordinating agencies, service providers and/or reentry programs will have shared information for tracking and reporting outcomes.
Progress toward stated goal	KCSO offers CBO staff the opportunity to discuss services with prospective clients prior to release to facilitate a smooth transition into post-custody programs. Additionally, stakeholders have been engaged in a series of meetings directed at seeking long-term housing assistance to supplement the transitional housing provided by current CBO contracts.

FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 Allocation Comparison

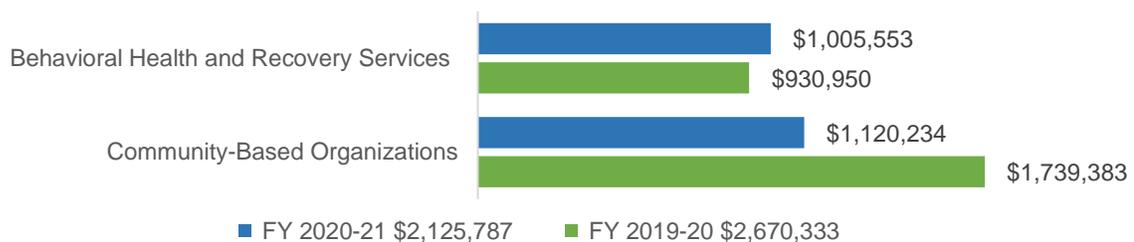
FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations



FY 19-20 and 20-21 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 19-20 and 20-21 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Optional Questions

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

Each year, the CCP Public Safety Realignment Act Plan includes funds for the Community-Based Organization (CBO) Program to provide services to AB 109 individuals, positively influencing future behavior through a sustained sober lifestyle,

enabling them to secure employment and housing, strengthen family ties, and contribute to their community.

To provide an open, fair, and competitive process, professional service contracts over \$100,000 are established by means of a Request for Proposal (RFP) utilizing the CCP's Strategic Plan. Once the RFP has been reviewed and approved for legal form and insurance requirements, the Certified RFP Facilitator selects an evaluation committee comprised of individuals with working knowledge of the service being provided. RFP notifications include posting on the county website (<https://countynet.co.kern.ca.us/>)

Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation?

Yes

If yes, how?

Day Reporting Center Evaluation Study – The recidivism rates of the Day Reporting Center (DRC) participants was investigated in a study by Kern County. The results of the study showed that the DRC program greatly reduces recidivism for high-risk offenders. In the study, three groups were examined. The groups included DRC graduates, individuals who participated in the program for at least 90 days without graduating, and a control group of individuals who did not participate in the DRC but had similar characteristics as program participants. Through the DRC, recidivism rates decrease which in turn saves a substantial dollar amount through a decrease in incarceration, prosecution, defense, courts, supervision, and victimization costs.

New Cost-Benefit Model – In collaboration with the California State Association of Counties (CSAC) Support Hub, a new cost-benefit analysis model is under development for 2021. Through participation in the Pew-MacArthur Results First Initiative, a comprehensive program inventory was developed and utilized to generate criminal justice costs. With the assistance of the CSAC Support Hub, partnering agencies are in the process of conducting an extensive recidivism study including arrest, conviction, and sentencing data from October 1, 2011 to December 31, 2019. As part of this project, staff are developing a mechanism for quarterly data updates. At the conclusion of this project, staff will have access to this robust data set to evaluate various programs and services on an on-going basis.

Community-Based Organization (CBO) Monitoring- The Kern County Sheriff's Office (KCSO), Kern County Probation Department (KCPD), and Kern County Behavioral Health and Recovery Services (KernBHRS) coordinate to conduct CBO monitoring which involves on-site visits, monthly meetings, and CBO reviews. Tyler Supervision case management system was acquired to assist CBO providers with participant tracking, service referrals, verification of enrollment, data collection and program quality. The CBOs that are contracted through the CCP provided various reentry services. These services include residential/transitional housing, transportation, anger management, substance abuse counseling, vocational/educational, family reunification, life skills, medical enrollment, parenting and neglect classes, and case management.

RSAT Statistical Evaluation and Evidence Based Correctional Program Checklist – As part of its grant funded Residential Substance Abuse Treatment program (RSAT), KCSO

contracted with a professor from California State University, Bakersfield (CSUB) to statistically evaluate the effectiveness of that program. The Kern RSAT program was evaluated in 2014 and 2018 by the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) using their Evidence-Based correctional Program Checklist. KCSO continues to apply the lessons learned from these evaluations to the ongoing improvement of all its in-custody programs. (The results of the most recent Correctional Program Checklist assessment are discussed below).

Additionally, in March of 2020, the Advocates for Humans Potential (AHP), contractors for the Bureau of Justice, conducted a fidelity assessment of KCSO's RSAT program. This assessment determined how closely aligned the RSAT projects are with promising practices as identified in their "Promising Practices Guidelines for RSAT." While the results of this assessment are pending, the initial feedback from AHP was very promising.

Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services?

Yes

If yes, how?

The new Cost-Benefit Analysis Model will be used to evaluate current and proposed program cost effectiveness. Information derived from this project will be provided during program and service funding discussions as requested.

Does the county use BSCC definitions (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data?

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

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)?

Between 41% - 60%

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?

KernBHRS provides numerous services to AB 109 participants such as chronic and persistent mental illness and/or co-occurring substance use disorders, anger management, peer support systems, transitional housing needs, psychological trauma, and errors in reasoning or criminal thinking. Services also include linkages to physical health-care providers, community support systems and education/employment

resources. The AB 109 programs that provide these services include both in-custody and outpatient post-release mental health and substance use disorder services.

In-Custody Services:

All KCSO Program staff are trained in and utilize Motivational Interviewing during assessment, recruitment, and facilitation of the following curriculum:

- Matrix
- Seeking Safety
- Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT)
- Aggression Replacement Training (ART)
- Thinking For A Change (T4C)
- Meditation
- Offender Needs Assessments (ONA)

Outpatient Services:

- In-Custody Services listed above continue in outpatient settings, maintaining a continuum of care.
- Adult Transition Team (ATT)
- Supportive Pathway Opportunities (SPO)

Crisis Services:

- Mobile Evaluation Team (MET)
- Psychiatric Evaluation Center/Crisis Stabilization Unit (PEC/CSU)
- Co-Response Teams
- Mary K. Shell Assessment Center

Substance Use Disorder (SUD) Outpatient Services:

- SUD services include outpatient, intensive outpatient and narcotic treatment programs. Each modality is defined by eligibility criteria, treatment goal, and expected service package for each individual enrolled.
- Recovery Stations opened in Bakersfield and Delano which allow community agencies to bring individuals that are under the influence so that they can let intoxication pass in a safe and supportive environment. They are then linked to ongoing SUD treatment.

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

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, KCSO significantly changed its jail operations, affecting both the incarcerated population and staff. Movement and group activities within the jails were minimized to essential services only in order to prevent the spread of the virus, resulting in the suspension of all in-person programming on March 17, 2020. In July of 2020, KCSO's Programs Unit began implementing independent study curriculum, such as evidence-based Journaling by the Change Companies. In September 2020, independent study was expanded to include education-based programs such as Substance Abuse, Parenting, and Anger Management in partnership with the Bakersfield Adult School. Additionally, one-on-one mentoring services are now offered through visiting booths with Garden Pathways. Finally, as recently as October 2020, KCSO was able to start the first five-participant, in-person and socially distanced RSAT cohort.

Since March 2020, Outpatient KernBHRS conducted most services through telehealth due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Services continued during this time, and client care has been utmost importance adhering to State and County COVID-19 directives. Groups were discontinued to help prevent the spread and individual sessions proceeded through telehealth. The services that continued to be provided despite the barriers due to the COVID-19 pandemic include, but are not limited to, crisis services, individual therapy, medication management, psychiatric services, and case management. KernBHRS has continued to coordinate with community partners and treatment providers to assist with clients' housing, linkage to resources to provide for basic needs, and providing transportation for clients to essential appointments and shelter. In an effort to reduce client risk and decrease the likelihood for recidivism and homelessness, Kern BHRS collaborated with local agencies and departments to establish treatment plans, provide a warm hand off, and coordinate access to housing for incarcerated and at-risk clients.

Beginning in March 2020, all in-person Day Reporting Center (DRC) and Adult Programs Center (APC) programming offered through KCPD were deferred in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Due to diminished funding resulting from the pandemic and subsequent economic downturn, the DRC capacity was reduced from 200 participants to 50 participants. Additionally, to increase coordination APC and DRC now operate out of a single location. DRC and APC resumed in-person services in October and November 2020, respectively.

- Providing services to individuals located in a large county with rural, remote, and isolated areas.
- Inability to increase programming and services due to lack of funding.
- A limited selection of qualified Community-Based Organizations to meet the needs of offenders in Kern County.
- Finding stable, long-term, transitional housing.

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?

- Increased length of bed days per stay of clients in SLE homes from 90 days to 120 days.
- Increased communication, collaboration and rapport with partner agencies, Community-Based Organizations, and various groups.
- Gathering and disseminating information, assessments, data, and resources.
- Development of a County-wide criminal justice Cost-Benefit Analysis.

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

Day Reporting Center – The DRC provides various services for high risk offenders which include but are not limited to cognitive behavioral therapy, counseling, drug testing, drug education, educational service, and employment services. The DRC has shown to reduce recidivism by 23% in DRC graduates compared to a control group of similar characteristics. The results of this local study are supported by the results from the Kern County Results First Model, which project a 24% recidivism reduction for this program.

Please see the Kern County DRC Study and Results First Brief for more information. <http://www.kernprobation.com/ab109ccp-realignment/plans-and-reports/>

Adult Programs Center (APC) – APC was created based on the success of the DRC and outcomes of the Results First project. KCPD hired and trained ten (10) Program Specialists and a Supervisor to facilitate evidence-based programs. APC offers Thinking for a Change (T4C), Aggression Replacement Training (ART), Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT), and utilizes Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS). APC holds one or two graduations per year averaging twenty-five (25) graduates per ceremony.

Matrix – The Matrix Model provides treatment for individuals with substance use disorders. The Model utilizes interventions such as Cognitive Behavioral Therapy and Motivational Interviewing for treatment engagement and assisting in maintaining a substance-free lifestyle. The course teaches participants regarding issues surrounding addiction and relapse, receiving direction and assistance from a certified counselor, and familiarizing oneself with self-help programs. In addition, participants are drug tested to ensure sobriety. In Kern County, substance use disorder treatment requires outpatient, intensive, and residential services. During FY 2019/20, BHRS in partnership with the KCSO Programs Unit screened and admitted 149 participants into the in-custody Matrix and Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) programs at the Lerdo detentions facilities. Of these, 102 successfully completed the in-custody program, resulting in a success rate of 60%.

The Access and Assessment Center serves as the centralized access system for adults entering mental health treatment outside of the criminal justice setting. From July 2019 to June 20, 2020, the center served 125 AB109 assigned individuals. For these 131 individuals, the Access and Assessment Center provided 79 mental health screenings and 61 mental health assessments. 37 individuals did not show for their scheduled assessment appointments. Of those individuals who received mental health assessments, 60 were linked to services within the KernBHRS System of Care, including contracted rural providers

The Adult Transition Team (ATT) serves individuals with serious and persistent mental illness who have been released from jail or are on post release community supervision. The team screens individuals in the in-custody setting and provides a direct linkage to outpatient services upon release. These services aim to reduce days of hospitalization, incarceration, and homelessness for individuals served. From July 2019 through June 2020, ATT served 130 unduplicated AB109 individuals with severe mental illness, all of whom had a secondary diagnosis of a substance use disorder and were homeless.

Intensive Outpatient (IOP) mental health services are provided to AB 109 assigned individuals by Mental Health Systems, a contracted provider with Kern BHRS. These services are an enhanced level of outpatient service employed when an individual cannot sustain psychiatric stability. Mental Health Systems employ the Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) model through their ACTion program with services available 24 hours per day, 365 days per year. The ACTion program offers community-based treatment for individuals with severe and persistent mental illness, and/or a criminal justice background who have been diagnosed with a significant MH disorder. Between July 2019 and May 2020, ACTion program served 67 unduplicated AB 109 assigned individuals.

Outpatient substance use disorder services for AB 109 assigned individuals are primarily provided through Kern BHRS contracted service providers. Individuals are linked to service providers through the Gateway Team. The Gateway Team is the central screening and referral service for SUD treatment in metropolitan Bakersfield and has several locations throughout the community. Screenings are also conducted in the in-custody and psychiatric inpatient setting, and at local hospitals. A total of 963 criminal justice involved individuals were referred to outpatient SUD services between July 2019 and June 2020.

In-Custody Programs – In custody programs like those provided by KCSO have been demonstrated to have a positive impact on recidivism. The Results First model has projected that in-custody educational programs can reduce recidivism by 19%, in-custody vocational programs by 18%, and intensive, in-custody drug treatment by 14%. The in-custody programs that KCSO provides include GED preparation, Life Skills, Parenting, Anger Management, Domestic Violence, Substance Abuse, Health, Cafeteria and Food Services including ServSafe testing and certification, and Computer classes. KCSO also provides evidence-based programs such as RSAT program using the MATRIX curriculum, Employers Training Resource Job Readiness, Seeking Safety, Parents on a Mission (POM), Thinking for a Change (T4C), Meditation, Aggression Replacement Training (ART) and Moral Recognition Therapy (MRT). In FY 19/20, 569 unique inmates attended rehabilitative and evidence-based classes. Validated assessment tools are used to place inmates into programs that directly address their criminogenic needs.

A three-year evaluation of KCSO's grant-funded Residential Substance Abuse Treatment program (RSAT) was submitted to the BSCC in 2016. The evaluation showed that inmates who participated in the program were found to be 18.8% less likely to be convicted of a new crime than similarly situated inmates who did not attend the program. Matrix, the core curriculum of RSAT, is also offered to other inmates independently of the RSAT program. A preliminary evaluation in 2018 showed markedly improved and promising results as evaluation of the program continues.

In FY 19/20, 1,123 inmates attended vocational courses during their incarceration. These programs assist participants in overcoming barriers to self-sufficiency and help them in the achievement of their reentry plan goals. KCSO/Bakersfield Adult School program at Lerdo maintains its status as a certified GED testing site. In FY 19/20, 1,392 inmates attended educational classes. KCSO is also in partnership with California State University, Bakersfield as part of the university's Project Rebound. This program provides outreach services to the inmate population and seeks to recruit eligible inmates to attend the university upon release.

Community-Based Sober Living Environments – The five (5) Community-Based Sober Living Environments that are contracted with Kern County provide drug/breathalyzer testing, required counseling, and aid participants in educational and employment attainment, all while providing a drug and alcohol-free living environment. In FY 19/20, these organizations saved 43,300 jail bed days, provided services to 915 participants, and had 249 Program Completions.

Inter-department collaboration within the County is a valuable asset that is greatly utilized, particularly regarding CBO monitoring. KCSO, KCPD, and KernBHRS work in conjunction to execute monthly CBO meetings, monthly on-site visits, as well as individual meetings between the three departments and CBOs to examine program successes and areas where greater support and services are needed.

FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

Kings County

CCP Membership as of October 1, 2020.

Kelly M. Zuniga Chief Probation Officer	Sanja Bugay Department of Social Services
Michelle S. Martinez Presiding Judge or designee	Dr. Lisa Lewis Department of Mental Health
Doug Verboon County Supervisor or Chief Administrator	Lance Lippincott Department of Employment
Keith Fagundes District Attorney	Dr. Lisa Lewis Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs
Marianne Gilbert Public Defender	Todd Barlow Head of the County Office of Education
David Robinson Sheriff	Jeff Garner Community-Based Organization
Rusty Stivers Chief of Police	Julia Patino Victims interests

How often does the CCP meet? Quarterly
How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet? Quarterly
Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups? No



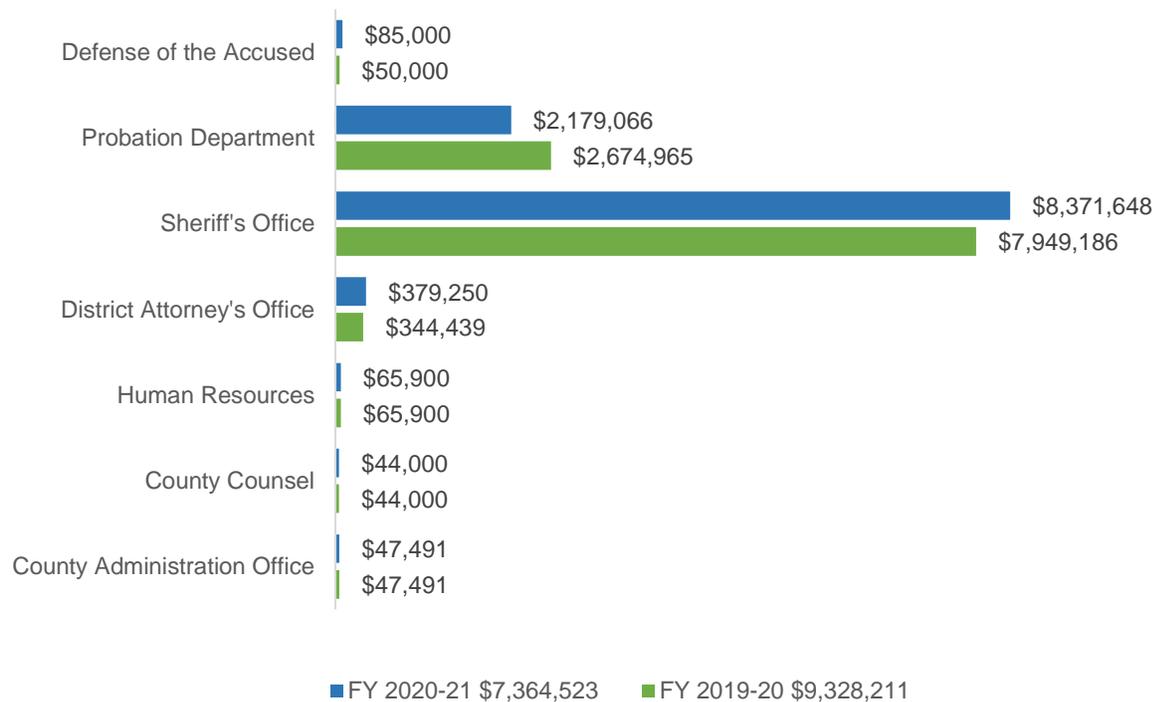
Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2019-20

Goal	Collaboration with Job Training Office (JTO)
Objective	Work collaboratively with the Job Training Office (JTO) to improve the quality of life in our communities by providing employment education and opportunities for Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) clientele.
Objective	Clients are offered Basic Career Services and Individualized Services.
Objective	Clients are offered Job Readiness Workshops, Classroom Training, Supportive Services, and Employment Opportunities.
Outcome Measure	Since July 2019, JTO has provided services to 182 PRCS clientele; with 76 having become employed.
Progress toward stated goal	Goals are being met as a result of JTO providing outstanding education and employment opportunities to the clientele.

The Kings County CCP reports it will use the same goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2020-21.

FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 Allocation Comparison

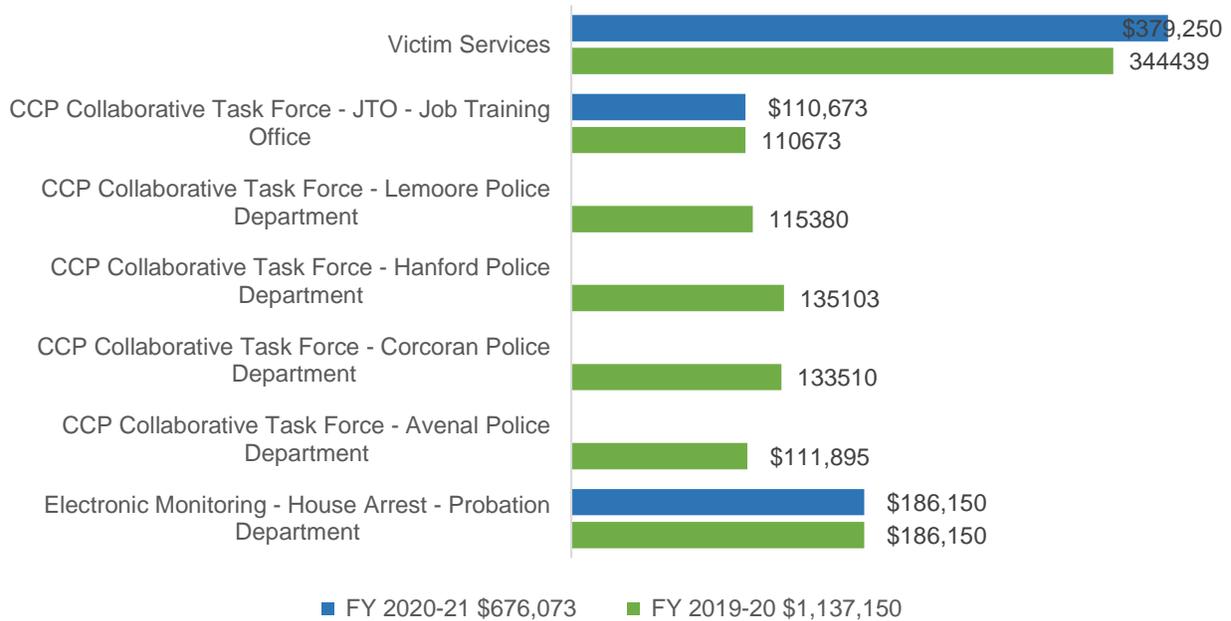
FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations



FY 2019-20 Carryover - \$1,847,770

FY 2020-21 Carryover - \$3,807,832

FY 19-20 and 20-21 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Optional Questions

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation?

Yes.

If yes, how?

JTO provides a monthly and year-to-date status of referrals and participation with addition to recidivism rates for participants.

Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services?

No.

Does the county use BSCC definitions (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data?

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

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)?

Less than 20%

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

Kings County Behavioral Health, Kings View Counseling and Champions provide mental health and/or substance abuse disorder programs. Residential treatment, dual-diagnosis and outpatient mental health services are also available.

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

There are very limited resources available in providing programming as it relates to the number of clientele.

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?

The county declined to respond to this question.

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

Collaboration with JTO – Job Training Office has had positive results. Since July 2019, JTO has had 182 Post Release Community Service clients referred to their program. The program offers a wide variety of classroom instruction and training for employment purposes. A total of 76 have gained employment and there have only been 10 clients who have reoffended.

FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

Lake County

CCP Membership as of October 1, 2020.

Rob Howe Chief Probation Officer	Crystal Markytan Department of Social Services
Krista Levier Presiding Judge or designee	Todd Metcalf Department of Mental Health
Carol Huchingson County Supervisor or Chief Administrator	Vacant Department of Employment
Susan Krones District Attorney	Todd Metcalf Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs
Mitchell Hauptman Public Defender	Brock Falkenberg Head of the County Office of Education
Brian Martin Sheriff	Dr. Robert Gardner Community-Based Organization
Brad Rasmussen Chief of Police	Crystal Martin Victims interests

<p style="color: #0056b3;">How often does the CCP meet?</p> As Needed
<p style="color: #0056b3;">How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet?</p> Annually
<p style="color: #0056b3;">Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups</p> No



Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2019-20

Goal	Improve the continuum of services from in-custody, to supervised, to discharge.
Objective	Continue to add and improve in-custody services.
Objective	Continue to add and improve programs and services offered
Objective	Add and improve custodial staff mental health training.
Progress toward stated goal	We have added Nurturing Parenting and Men's Recovery Support through Alcohol and Other Drug Services.
Progress toward stated goal	We have added a substance abuse and relapse prevention course we refer to as "Stages" to our programs.

The Lake County CCP will add and/or modify goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2020-21.

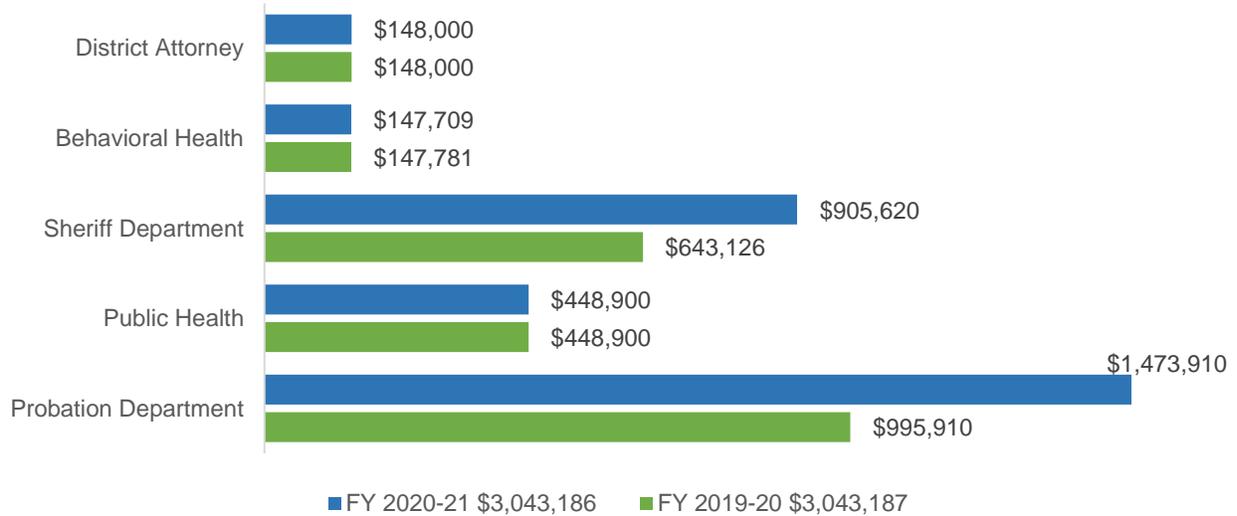
Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2020-21

Goal	Increase supervision effectiveness through reduced officer caseloads.
Objective	Increase DPO staffing.
Outcome Measure	Increase our DPO staffing level by four.
Progress toward stated goal	We have hired one additional DPO and have numerous applicants in various stages of the hiring process.

Goal	Provide remote (distance) learning alternatives.
Objective	Increase our ability to provide remote learning to programs offered.
Outcome Measure	We want to be able to provide our DRC programs remotely to increase community safety during COVID, while still seeing the benefit of our programming.
Progress toward stated goal	We have begun holding our classes remotely and are in the process of procuring the necessary equipment and technology to provide remote (distance) learning for all of our clients.

FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 Allocation Comparison

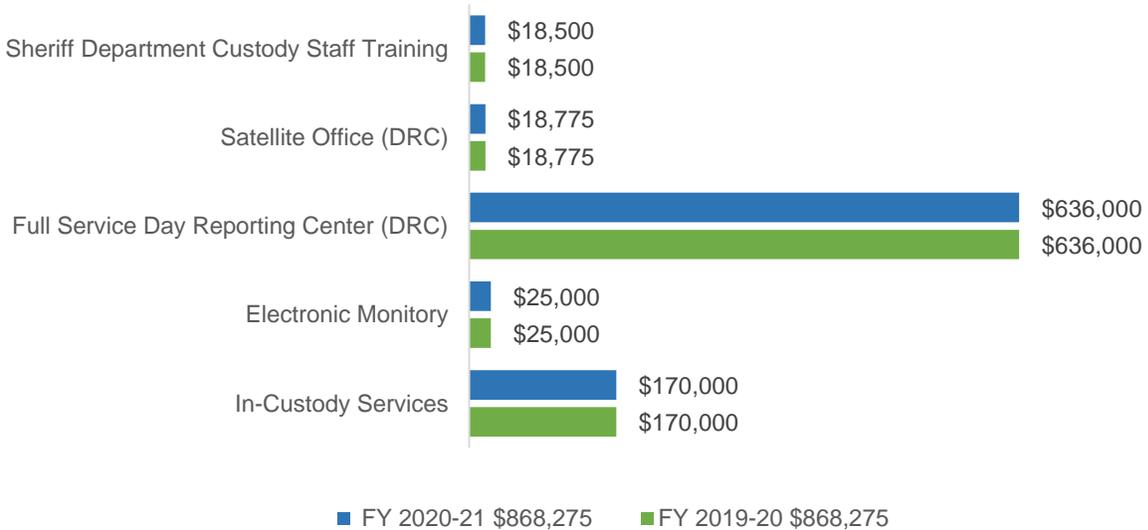
FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations



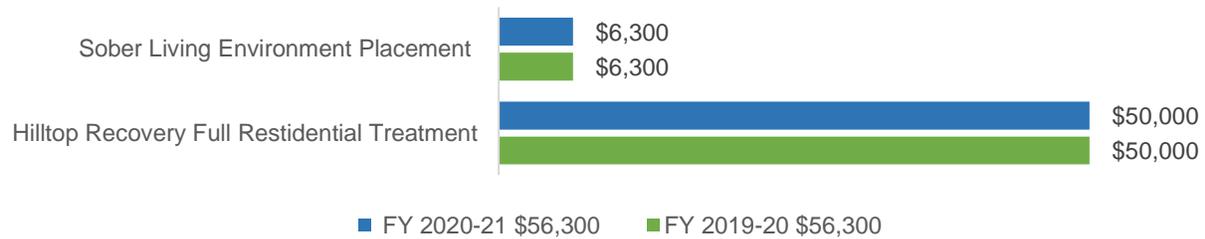
FY 2019-20 Carryover - \$659,470

FY 2020-21 Carryover - \$80,953

FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Optional Questions

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

Recommendations and offers for service are heard and evaluated by the CCP Executive Committee. The CCP Executive Committee votes to determine what programs and services are funded and implemented.

Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation?

Yes

If yes, how?

By statistical comparison of clients that receive services versus those that do not.

Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services?

Yes

If yes, how?

Proposed services are considered by the CCP Executive Committee and those departments receiving funding. Evaluation results are part of that process.

Does the county use BSCC definitions (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data?

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

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)?

Between 41% - 60%

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?

Public Safety Realignment provides funding to Behavioral Health for a Mental Health Specialist, Substance Abuse Counselor and a portion of a Staff Psychiatrist salary. These positions are dedicated to clients either in-custody or attending our programs. Funding is also provided for full residential treatment, a sober living environment, a full DRC and DRC and a remote check-in DRC.

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

Our biggest challenge currently is assisting our clients to participate and take full advantage of the programs offered.

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?

We established our own Probation managed, DRC and continue to add services and programs. During COVID we have transitioned many of those programs to remote (distance) learning to continue to provide the services needed to help individuals succeed.

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

We believe that providing our own Probation managed programs and services is our best practice. Our targeted growth plan is to continue to have 30 consistent participants and continue to increase each year. We offer Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT), Alcohol and Other Drug Services (AODS) counseling, Mental Health counseling, Anger Management, Job Readiness, Behavioral Health Trauma Groups, Nurturing Parenting and Men's Recovery Support through Alcohol and Other Drug Services.

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FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

Lassen County

CCP Membership as of October 1, 2020.

Jennifer Branning Chief Probation Officer	Barbara Longo Department of Social Services
Tony Mallery Presiding Judge or designee	Tiffany Armstrong Department of Mental Health
Richard Egan County Supervisor or Chief Administrator	Barbara Longo Department of Employment
Melyssah Rios District Attorney	Tiffany Armstrong Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs
Mark Bealo Public Defender	Patti Gunderson Head of the County Office of Education
Dean Growdon Sheriff	Vacant Community-Based Organization
Kevin Jones Chief of Police	Melyssah Rios Victims interests

<p>How often does the CCP meet? Monthly</p>
<p>How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet? Monthly</p>
<p>Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups? No</p>



Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures

FY 2019-20

Goal	Maintain and improve the Lassen County Day Reporting Center and the provided services for those referred by Lassen County Probation and the Sherriff's Office
Objective	To develop and implement the MRT program within the Probation Department.
Objective	To development and implement a work program so participants will be able to complete their community service hours in a structured and productive environment.
Objective	To continue to reduce the number of violations, warrants and revocations through the use of graduated sanctions and referrals to community-based services.
Outcome Measure	Increased number of program enrollments and completion of community service hours by probationers.
Outcome Measure	Decreased number of warrants, violations of probation, and revocations of probations.
Outcome Measure	Increased number of graduated sanctions in accordance to the adopted behavioral matrix and case planning for individuals.
Progress toward stated goal	The Lassen County Probation Department successfully completed procedures to implement an adult/juvenile work program, incentive/sanction program and violation response matrixes. The Probation Department has been working on evidence-based programs and services to meet targeted needs and individual services when needed. The current pandemic and staffing shortages have been a challenge and many programs and services have been adapted. Measuring outcomes in the current climate will be difficult and may not be possible.

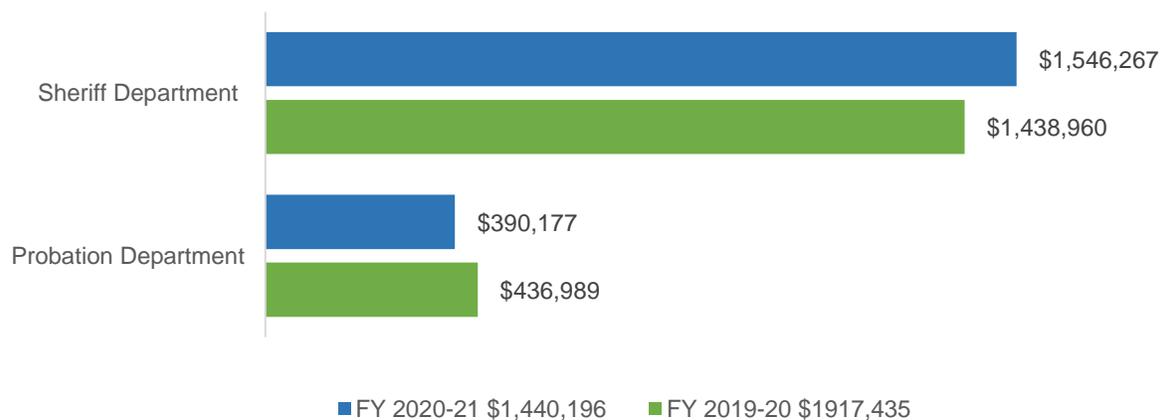
Goal	To improve our data collection and reporting to ensure accurate data and statistics
Objective	To have comprehensive data management between the Sheriff's Office and Probation department.
Objective	To identify and define, at a local level, state data definitions as it relates to local funding and operations.
Objective	To utilize Tyler Supervision to its fullest capabilities in data collection.
Outcome Measure	To have the Criminal Justice Analyst work between the various systems in Probation and the Sherriff's Office to merge data and streamline information and produce accurate statistics and data reports.
Outcome Measure	Increased understanding of funding streams and allocations.
Outcome Measure	Increased data reliability and ability to produce accurate reports using information contained in Tyler Supervision.
Progress toward stated goal	The Criminal Justice Analyst created guides to working in multiple systems and departments within the county. Streamlining information as much as possible and clearly defining data have increased confidence, reliability and familiarity with funding allocations. The current pandemic and staffing shortages have been a barrier to full implementation.

Goal	Expanding In-Custodies, Education and Training
Objective	Implementation of Outside Work Crews
Objective	Learning Vocational Skills for use once released from custody
Objective	Implementation of courses based on Substance Abuse and Behavioral Health
Outcome Measure	Increased recidivism due to learning of vocational skills employable outside of custody (landscaping, auto mechanics, welding, etc.)
Outcome Measure	Reduction in those involved in substance abuse through additional education (Drug and Alcohol Courses)
Outcome Measure	Increased education and reduction in crimes related to substance abuse and anger management. Courses offered from Behavioral Health professional (Anger Management), certified instructors (Parenting, Drug and Alcohol).
Progress toward stated goal	Anger Management offered through Wellpath Licensed Marriage and Family Therapist. Instructors sent to training courses to provide Drug and Alcohol education courses. Contracted provider for parenting courses to start in January 2020.

The Lassen County CCP states it will use the same goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2020-21.

FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 Allocation Comparison

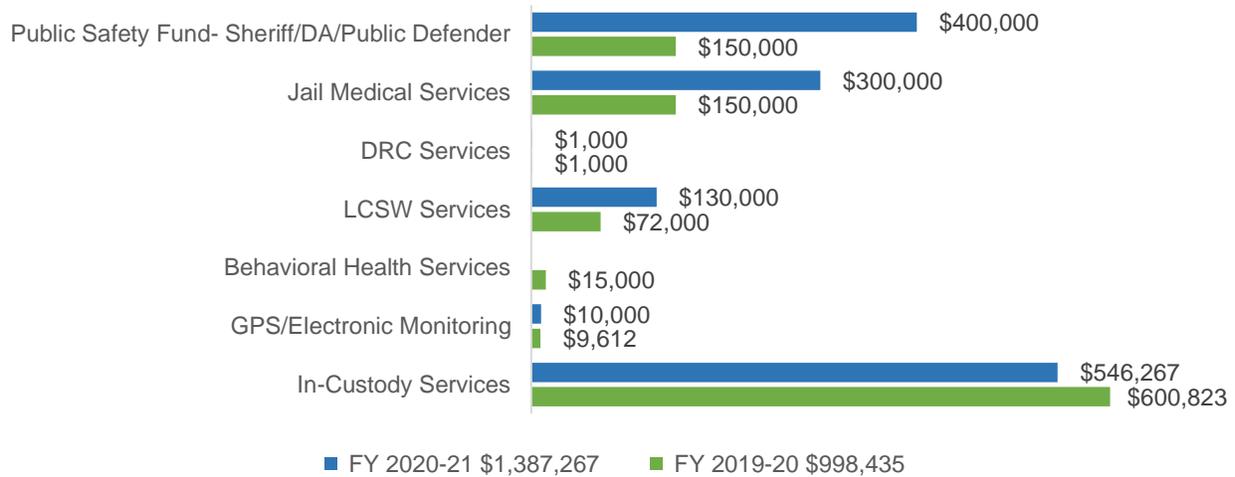
FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations



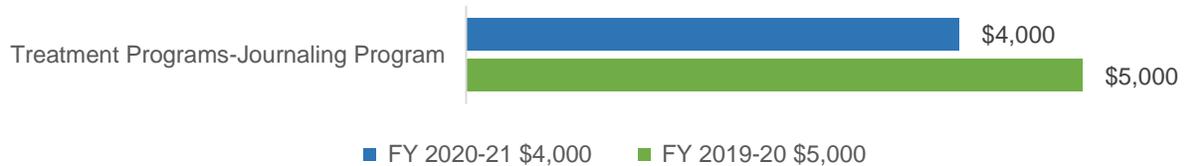
FY 2019-20 Reserves - \$463,058

FY 2020-21 Reserves - \$732,409

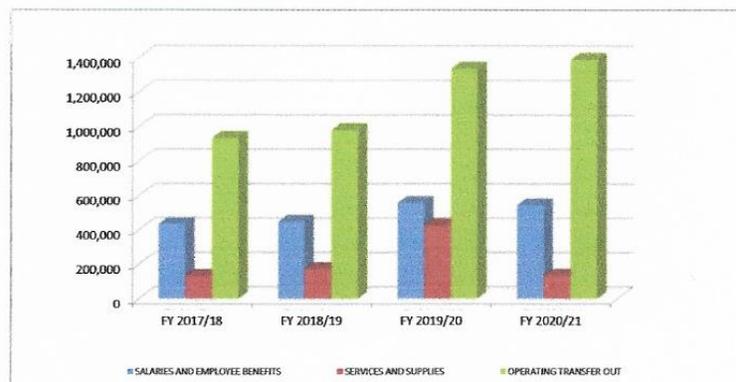
FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



REVENUES					
Budget Unit: REALIGNMENT					
Fund: 138					
Budget Unit # 0551					
Account	Account Description	FY 2017/18 ACTUAL	FY 2018/19 ACTUAL	FY 2019/20 FINAL BUDGET	FY 2020/21 BUDGET REQUEST
2003000	INTEREST				
2006215	STATE - PS REALIGNMENT SALES TAX	1,677,120	2,175,656	1,900,000	1,440,196
2007200	FEDERAL - OTHER				
2011200	MISCELLANEOUS	8,083	21,900		
TOTAL		1,685,203	2,197,556	1,900,000	1,440,196



ACCOUNT-NAME		FY 2017/18	FY 2018/19	FY 2019/20	FY 2020/21	
		ACTUAL	ACTUAL	FINAL BUDGET	BUDGET REQUEST	
FUND	138					
BUDGET-UNIT	0551					
COST-CENTER	AB 109					
ACCOUNT	LOCAL COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS					
3000100	SALARIES AND WAGES	256,980	238,667	287,798	291,309	
3000102	UNIFORM ALLOWANCE	2,160	2,560	2,640	2,760	
3000105	CELL PHONE ALLOWANCE	346	369	600	600	
3000110	OVERTIME	4,948	17,176	16,000	16,000	
3000130	EXTRA HELP					
3000160	FURLOUGH SAVINGS					
3000161	VACANCY SAVINGS					
3000200	RETIREMENT	33,488	32,258	56,778	60,031	
3000202	MEDICARE	3,906	3,836	4,173	4,224	
3000205	PERS UNFUNDED RETIREMENT LIABILITY	59,101	61,498	74,353	53,826	
3000210	SOCIAL SECURITY	9,637	9,558	6,462	6,651	
3000300	GROUP INSURANCE - HEALTH	25,804	26,530	20,328	20,328	
3000310	GROUP INSURANCE - CAFETERIA	15,682	14,495	42,092	40,854	
3000320	GROUP INSURANCE - DENTAL	2,273	1,681	2,640	2,640	
3000330	GROUP INSURANCE- LIFE	559	519	626	608	
3000340	GROUP INSURANCE- VISION	340	238			
3000400	WORKERS COMPENSATION INSURANCE	22,922	36,473	36,697	42,485	
3000401	WORKMAN COMP CLAIM RIEMB					
3000501	OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	3,064	3,080	7,013	3,971	
3000510	UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS					
3000520	RETIREEES GROUP INSURANCE					
3000750	YE SALARIES & EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	-7,119	-870			
	PREPAID HEALTH					
	SALARIES AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	434,091	448,068	558,200	546,267	
3001100	CLOTHING & PERSONAL		482	12,500	12,500	VESTS SAFETY EQUIPMENT
3001150	SAFETY EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING	7,583	17,628	12,500	12,500	phone x2
3001200	COMMUNICATIONS	209	194	175	175	
3001201	TELECOMMUNICATIONS					
3001500	INSURANCE	29,621	4,260	4,440	5,968	
3001600	JURY AND WITNESS EXPENSE					
3001700	MAINTENANCE-OFFICE EQUIPMENT					
3001702	MAINTENANCE-COMPUTER EQUIPMENT					
3001900	MEDICAL, DENTAL & LAB SUPPLIES	17,665	71,176	130,000	0	moved to transfer out
3002200	OFFICE EXPENSE	843	843	1,000	1,000	office supplies
3002201	POSTAGE					
3002202	INMATE PROGRAM/EDUCATIONAL	26,353	30,113	20,000	20,000	jail programs
3002300	PROFESSIONAL & SPECIALIZED SV	15,291	19,875	195,000	15,000	BI, Northpointe bh mou
3002300	PROFESSIONAL & SPECIALIZED SV - H&SS			15,000		
3002301	PUBLIC DEFENDER					
3002305	INVESTIGATIONS/COURT REPORTER					
3002500	RENTS AND LEASES - EQUIPMENT					
3002302	IT DIRECT BILL	4,122	4,000	4,000	4,000	computersx2 jm,rr
3002800	SPECIAL DEPARTMENTAL EXPENSE (OTHER)	2,142	599	4,000	2,000	DRC Supplies
3002801	SPECIAL DEPT. EXP. - A-87	18,905	23,670	6,929	53,018	
3002804	SPEC DEPT EXP - CCC RMB					
3002900	TRANSPORTATION AND TRAVEL		(1,723)			
3002901	CONFERENCES & TRAINING	10,151	607	20,000	10,000	staff trainings
3003000	UTILITIES					
	SERVICES AND SUPPLIES	132,885	171,724	425,544	136,161	
3005200	CONTRIBUTIONS NON-CO. GOV. AGENCIES					
	OTHER CHARGES	0	0	0	0	
3006200	EQUIPMENT			75,000	100,000	projects, parking lot
	FIXED ASSETS	0	0	75,000	100,000	
3007000	OPERATING TRANSFER OUT			1,336,989		
	- AB109 PROGRAMS					
	- AB109 ONE TIME (IMPLEMENTATION & TRAINING)					
	- TRANSFER TO 130-0522 FOR SHRF SGT					
	- TRANSFER TO DISTRICT ATTORNEY					
	- TRANSFER TO PUBLIC DEFENDER					
	- TRANSFER TO 130-0522 FOR JAIL SGT					
	- TRANSFER TO HSS CCP COORDN					
	- TRANSFER TO H&SS					
	- TRANSFER TO 130-0525 FOR JAIL	300,000	300,000		300,000	offset jail operations
	- TRANSFER TO 130 FOR JAIL HOSPITAL	150,000	150,000		300,000	offset jail medical/LCSW srvc
	- TRANSFER TO PROBATION	335,700	381,553		390,177	personnel in probation
	- TRANSFER TO PUBLIC SAFETY	150,000	150,000		400,000	Pub safety offset/roof
	- TRANSFER TO COVER SPACE NEEDS					
	OPERATING TRANSFER OUT	935,700	981,553	1,336,989	1,390,177	
	LOCAL COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS	1,502,676	1,601,346	2,396,733	2,172,606	
	FTEs	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	

Optional Questions

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

Submit program information to be discussed at a CCP meeting and determine an outcome.

Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation?

Yes

If yes, how?

Verbal data reviews of outcomes with general increases and decreases at meetings.

Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services?

Yes

If yes, how?

Verbal data reviews of outcomes with general increases and decreases at meetings.

Does the county use BSCC definitions (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data?

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

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)?

Less than 20%

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

Basic Services are currently available as staffing, funding and capacity are barriers in Lassen County. The current pandemic has been extremely challenging and in some cases devastating in a rural community.

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

Accessing services has been more difficult with the pandemic. Patchwork programs and services have been resorted to in many instances. Every effort has been made by all partners within the county to keep offenders engaged in any services we can provide.

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?

We try to make sure our programs are constantly reviewed and revised as needed, once implemented. We like to ensure our programs are successful and we have the data to prove it. It is also important for us to have a strong partnership with other county, city and community-based agencies to ensure the targeted population is getting the assistance the need, and we are providing consistent care. In a rural community with limited resources it is important for us to maximize the usage of the resources we have available. It is critical for us to match this population with the services that will meet their needs.

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

There are a number of programs being implemented that are showing positive results in Lassen County. Change Company journaling series are being utilized with a number of different populations with positive results. Lassen Family Services, a non-profit community-based agency, provides an effective parenting program to our population. The Batterer's Intervention and Child Abuse Prevention program that we used for much of the year met the requirements and also provided positive results. The Day Reporting Center and Alternative Custody Supervision programs are also showing positive results.

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FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

Los Angeles County

CCP Membership as of October 1, 2020.

Raymond Leyva Chief Probation Officer	Antonia Jiménez Department of Social Services
Sam Ohta Presiding Judge or designee	Jonathan E. Sherin Department of Mental Health
Fesia Davenport County Supervisor or Chief Administrator	Otto Solorzano Department of Employment
Jackie Lacey District Attorney	Barbara Ferrer Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs
Ricardo Garcia and Erika Anzoategui Public Defender	Debra Duardo Head of the County Office of Education
Alex Villanueva Sheriff	Troy Vaughn Community-Based Organization
Michel Moore and John Incontro Chief of Police	Jackie Lacey Victims interests

<p style="color: #0056b3;">How often does the CCP meet?</p> Quarterly
<p style="color: #0056b3;">How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet?</p> Quarterly
<p style="color: #0056b3;">Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups</p> Yes



Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2019-20

Goal	Expand Substance Use Disorder (SUD) access and services for the AB 109 population, creating a fuller, more complete continuum of care. (Continuation of goal from FY 2018/2019.)
Objective	Increase the number of Probation Department and/or Superior Court sites where Client Engagement and Navigation Services (CENS) are co-located.
Objective	Introduce the Adult-At-Risk Pilot program designed to motivate AB109 probationers who screen negative for SUD to participate in educational workshops that promote awareness of addiction.
Outcome Measure	Number of new CENS co-located at Probation Department sites.
Outcome Measure	Establishment of the Adult-At-Risk Pilot program at all Probation HUBs and Area Offices that supervise AB 109 clients.
Progress toward stated goal	<p>Objective 1: For FY 2019-20, Department of Public Health, Substance Abuse Prevention and Control (DPH-SAPC) successfully co-located CENS navigators at the following locations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Airport Courthouse Start Date: 07/15/19 • Burbank/Glendale Courthouses Start Date: 08/13/19 • Downey Courthouse Start Date: 08/14/19 • DOORS Vermont Center Start Date: 10/16/19 • Metropolitan Courthouse Start Date: 03/18/20 <p>Objective 2: On May 15, 2019, DPH-SAPC, in collaboration with the Probation Department, introduced the Adult At-Risk Early Intervention Educational Pilot program. The program officially launched on July 1, 2019, and was designed to motivate AB 109 probationers who screen negative for SUD to participate in educational workshops that promote awareness of addiction as a disease; increase harm reduction awareness such as overdose prevention, reducing the negative consequences of SUD; support community re-entry; reduce recidivism; and improve health outcomes. Clients who completed the program received a certificate from DPH-SAPC and were eligible for potential incentives from Probation. The program offered the following service components through 10 hours of instruction over a 60-day period: individualized intervention guide; individual and group intervention sessions; educational presentations/ workshops; collateral services with significant persons in the client’s life; and referral to ancillary and/or SUD treatment services.</p> <p>As a result of the planning and collaborative efforts between DPH-SAPC and Probation, the Adult-At-Risk Pilot program was implemented at 11 Probation area offices. Also, during the first two quarters of FY 2019-20, four Regional Probation orientation sessions were held to increase the knowledge and awareness amongst Deputy Probation Officers (DPOs) about the Adult-At-Risk Program. The Adult At-Risk Pilot program ended on June 30, 2020. As a result of the program being well received by CENS counselors and program participants, DPH-SAPC has added the program as a core activity into the CENS Scope of Work.</p>

Goal	Department of Health Services – Integrated Correctional Health Services (DHS-ICHS) will maintain Substance Use Disorder (SUD) treatment under the Substance Treatment and Re-Entry Transition (START) in-custody treatment program to Assembly Bill (AB) 109 Revocation Court clients. (Continuation of goal from FY 2018/2019.)
Objective	DHS-ICHS will continue screening and linking AB 109 Revocation Court clients to the START program and treating these clients while they are in the START program.
Outcome Measure	Total AB 109 Revocation Court referrals to the START program in FY 2019-20.
Progress toward stated goal	Between July 2019 and March 2020, 484 AB 109 Revocation Court clients were referred to the START program. During April 2020 to June 2020, Revocation Court referrals were suspended due to COVID-19 related restrictions on Court operations and START in-custody treatment services.

Goal	The Probation Department will utilize Pre-Release Video Conferencing (PRVC) to in-reach to individuals in prison and county jail who will be released to the Probation Department’s supervision.
Objective	Expand in-reach to individuals being released from prison onto Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) with the use of PRVC in an effort to reduce the abscond rate of newly released PSPs.
Objective	Implement in-reach to habitual absconders* who are being released from county jail through the use of PRVC in an effort to reduce their abscond rate.
Objective	Ensure that CDCR staff can provide accurate information to inmates regarding AB 109 supervision by identifying and contacting each prison’s contact person.
Objective	Establish PRVC capability with the prisons in every AB 109 area office and with the county jail in every AB 109 region.
Objective	Develop policy and procedures for PRVC implementation with persons being released from state prison or county jail.
Outcome Measure	By May 2020, the Department will have completed at least one contact with all the prisons from which PSPs are released that have PRVC capability.
Outcome Measure	By June 2020, at least 80% of AB 109 offices and regions will have PRVC capability.
Outcome Measure	By June 2020, AB 109 policy and procedures for PRVC will be approved by Probation’s Executive Management staff.
Outcome Measure	By September 2020, at least 75% of AB 109 supervision staff will be trained in the new PRVC policy and procedures.
Progress toward stated goal	As of June 2020, the PRVC Pilot Program established required personnel at the regional offices within Pomona, San Gabriel Valley, and Rio Hondo offices. Meetings were held to discuss the overall PRVC implementation plan. Assigned PRVC officers from their respective offices conducted PRVC scheduling with CDCR. The PRVC Pilot required a sufficient flow of data in order to calculate best practices and approach to creating an effective PRVC. Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Prevention and Control partners showed interest in participation for future PRVCs. Due to pandemic safety precautions and guidelines throughout

	the State, CDCR had limited opportunity to offer PRVCs as reported by the Department of Public Health.
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*Individuals who have never reported or have not reported in six months.

The Los Angeles County CCP will add and/or modify goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2020-21.

Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2020-21

Goal	Expand Substance Use Disorder (SUD) access and services for the AB 109 population, creating a fuller, more complete continuum of care. (Continuation of goal from FY 2019/2020.)
Objective	Increase the number of experienced SUD treatment providers that can address the needs of justice-involved individuals transitioning from custody to community.
Objective	Increase the volume of client encounters and SUD screenings for justice involved individuals.
Outcome Measure	Increase the number of new SUD treatment providers designated as a SAPC criminal justice SUD program by 20 percent.
Outcome Measure	Increase the number of client encounters and SUD screenings by 10 percent
Progress toward stated goal	<p>Objective 1: In FY 2020-21, DPH-SAPC has successfully added two SUD treatment providers to offer services in the In-Custody to Community Referral Program (ICRP) and Co-Occurring Integrated Network (COIN) programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Model Recovery Systems (COIN & ICRP) • Behavioral Health Services (ICRP) <p>Objective 2: Information is currently being gathered.</p>

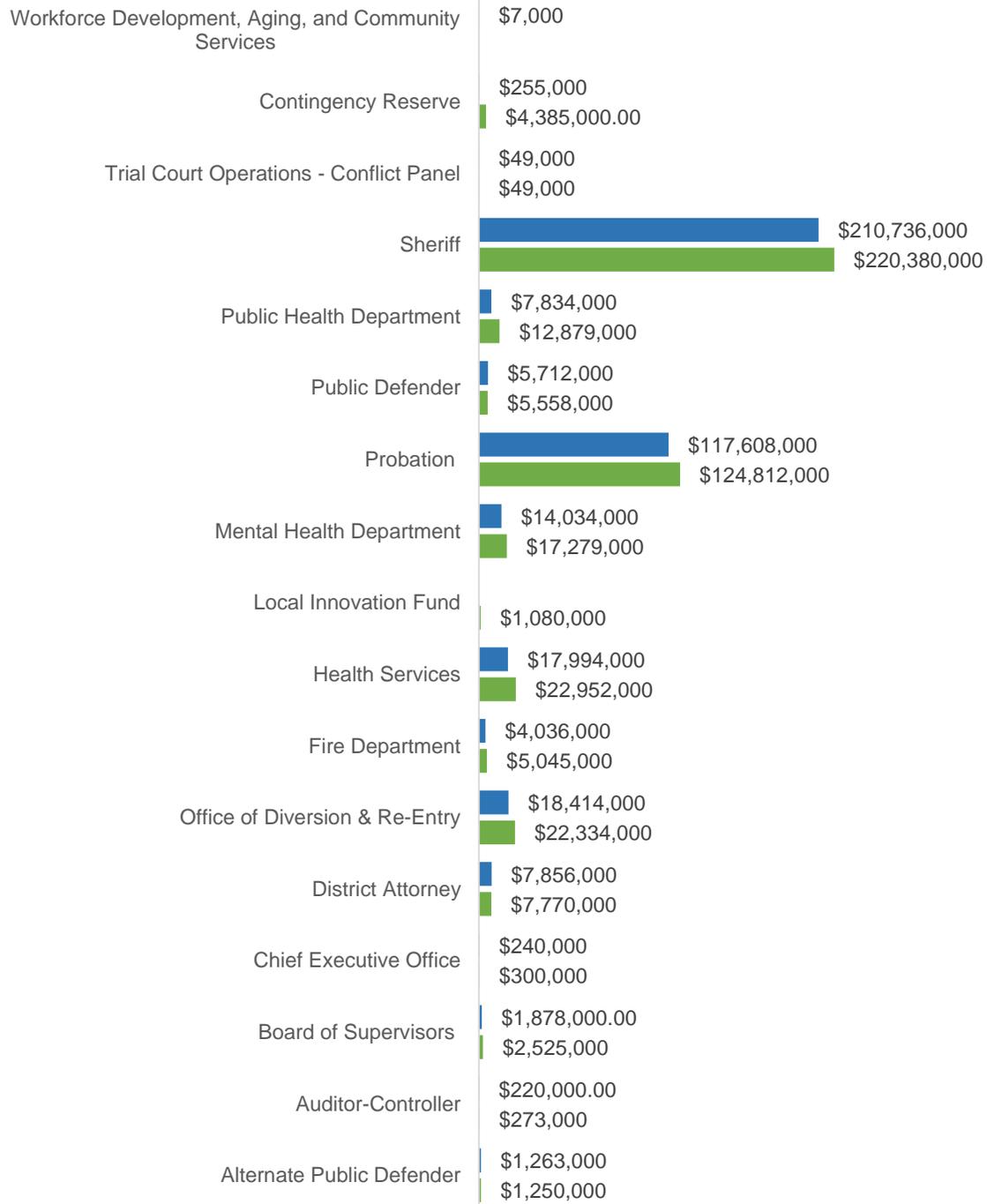
Goal	Department of Health Services – Integrated Correctional Health Services (DHS-ICHS) will maintain Substance Use Disorder (SUD) treatment under the Substance Treatment and Re-Entry Transition (START) in-custody treatment program to Assembly Bill (AB) 109 Revocation Court clients. (Continuation of goal from FY 2019/2020.)
Objective	Once COVID-19 restrictions are lifted, DHS-ICHS will continue screening and linking AB 109 Revocation Court clients to the START program and treating these clients while they are in the START program.
Objective	During COVID-19 restrictions to START operations, DHS-ICHS will provide screenings, brief interventions and referrals to treatment (SBIRT) for AB 109 referred persons to assist with community transitions from custody.
Outcome Measure	Total AB 109 Revocation Court referrals to the START program in FY 2020-21.
Outcome Measure	Total AB 109 in-custody to community referrals during COVID-19 restrictions implemented April 1, 2020.

Progress toward stated goal	Minimal access to the Sheriff's Department jail facilities was available in August 2020 for START providers to conduct Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referrals for Treatment (SBIRTs) for AB 109 referrals. At the time of this report, 189 referrals were received.
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Goal	The Probation Department will utilize Pre-Release Video Conferencing (PRVC) to in-reach to individuals in prison who will be released to the Probation Department's supervision. (Partial continuation of goal from FY 2019/2020.)
Objective	Expand in-reach to individuals being released from prison onto Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) with the use of PRVC to reduce the abscond rate of newly released PSPs.
Objective	Ensure that CDCR staff can provide accurate information to inmates regarding AB 109 supervision by identifying and contacting each prison's contact person.
Objective	Develop policy and procedures for PRVC implementation with persons being released from state prison.
Objective	Expand PRVC activities from existing pilot program to full implementation to all AB 109 supervision staff.
Outcome Measure	By April 2021, AB 109 policy and procedures for PRVC will be approved by Probation's Executive Management staff and published for staff use.
Outcome Measure	By July 2021, at least 75% of AB 109 supervision staff will be trained in the new PRVC policy and procedures.
Outcome Measure	By September 2021, the Department will have completed at least 250 PRVC contacts with inmates being released to Los Angeles County for Post-Release Community Supervision.
Progress toward stated goal	As of October 2020, Probation completed 50 PRVCs through its Pilot PRVC Program. The three (3) Deputy Probation Officers assigned to the program will matriculate to full PRVC caseloads. The progress of the pilot program was also determinate on the coordination and capabilities of CDCR to get inmates scheduled and on camera for the video conferencing. The PRVC Pilot team continues to reshape and support a highly interactive PRVC meeting with future clients to Post-Release Supervision. Orientations, motivational interviewing, building rapport, and introducing key partnerships from the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Prevention and Control personnel enhances the support given to new clients. Additional details and assessments at this early stage of contact reveal clients' needs for possible Family Reunification, Gang Interventions, Trauma Informed Care, Domestic Violence classes, Mental Health placement, Substance Abuse Disorder programming, Prison to Employment readiness, and auxiliary support through incentives of positive behavior. The case management process in the Pilot incorporates an evidence-based approach to instill the cognitive behavioral interventions already established with Carey Guides. The pilot is designed to develop a direct linkage to a Los Angeles County Probation Officer for community transition to create an immediate foundation efficiently and effectively upon release.

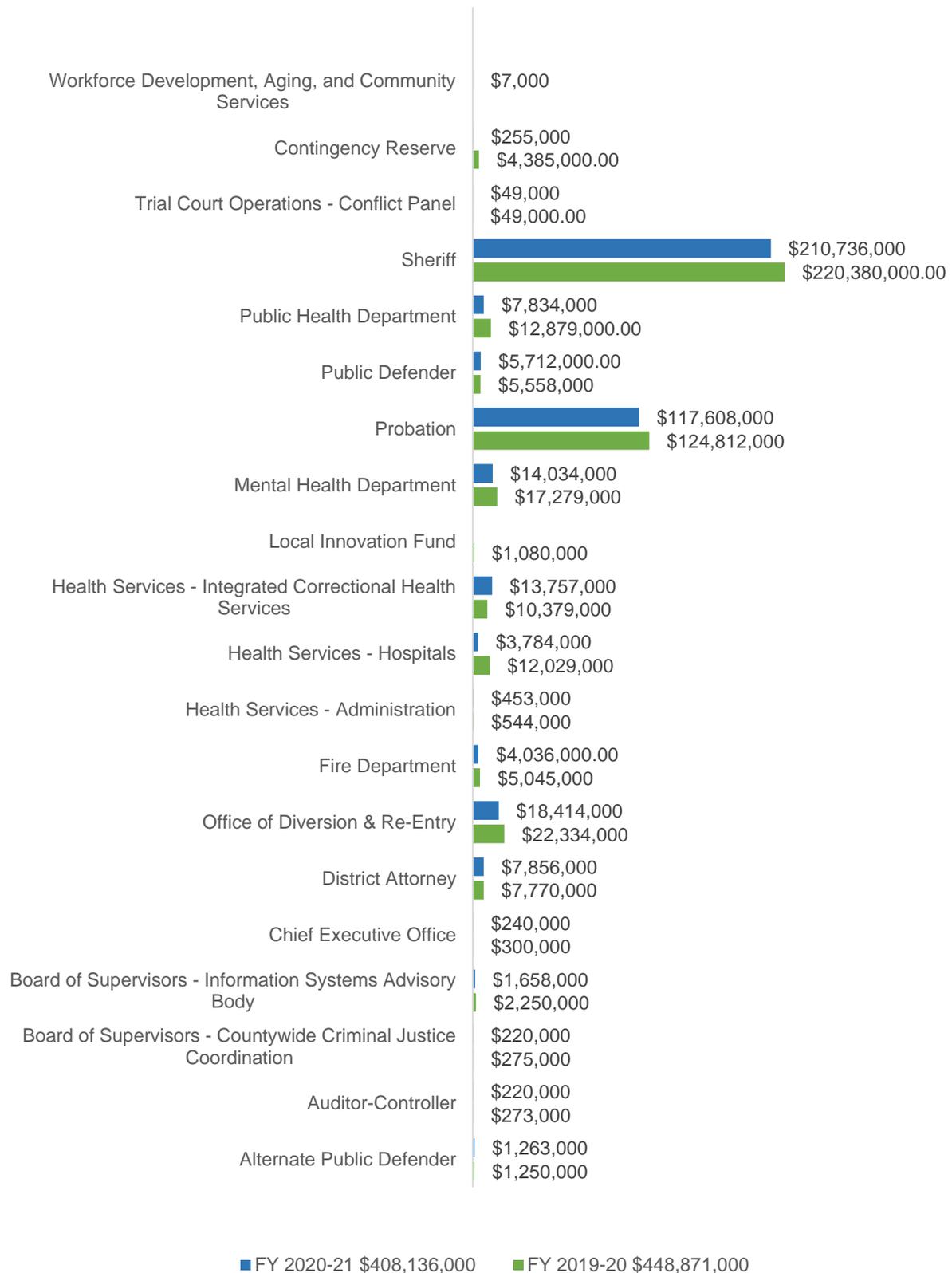
FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 Allocation Comparison

FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations



■ FY 2020-21 \$408,136,000 ■ FY 2019-20 \$448,871,000

FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



See further breakdown of FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 allocations at the end of the county report.

Optional Questions

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

The County allocates realignment funds to departments through the County's established budget process. Departments may then contract with Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) to provide programs and/or services. The CCP helps inform this process and budget requests submitted by departments by identifying programmatic needs and/or service gaps within existing implementation efforts.

Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation?

Yes

If yes, how?

Los Angeles County assesses the effectiveness of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation through ongoing County Department review.

Public Safety Realignment implementation reports are submitted to the County Board of Supervisors on a semi-annual basis. These reports discuss programs and services that are being offered and provide updates on Public Safety Realignment objectives and local implementation. Monthly data reports are also maintained that indicate trends over time.

Further, the County has participated in multiple studies to identify trends and patterns, including a Board of State and Community Corrections sponsored study by the Public Policy Institute of California.

In addition, the County launched an AB 109 Study Series in 2019. This series of studies will involve an ongoing partnership among justice agencies to evaluate Public Safety Realignment implementation and assess its impact on AB 109 individuals' outcomes, re-involvement in the justice system, and trends in justice outcomes.

The first study focused on general trends in terms of outcomes for AB 109 individuals on community supervision, with specific analyses of outcomes among individuals with serious mental illness who were supervised on Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) and split sentences. This was completed in October 2020 and submitted to the Board of Supervisors.

Due to the scope of Public Safety Realignment and its multiple components, the study series is designed to provide a structure for ongoing analysis of realignment issues, with each subsequent study building on the results of previous ones.

Combined with other parallel measurement efforts in the County, this study series will paint a clearer picture of AB 109 individuals' trends and outcomes and help guide future program and policy decisions.

Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services?

Yes

If yes, how?

Yes, the effectiveness and results of programs and/or services – in addition to programmatic needs identified by departments – are considered when funds are allocated. As noted previously, the County Board of Supervisors is kept informed about the programs and services related to Public Safety Realignment through reports submitted on a semi-annual basis. In addition, individual departments submit extensive justifications with any budget requests made to the Chief Executive's Office and may separately report on specific programs and services.

Does the county use BSCC definitions (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data?

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

Data is collected in a manner that can support measurements as defined in multiple ways. While Los Angeles County definitions may not be identical to those established by BSCC, data collection efforts are intentionally flexible to support multiple definitions, including the BSCC's.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)?

81% or higher

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?

The County provides a full range of mental health, substance abuse, and behavioral treatment services, as well as employment and housing support.

MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT SERVICES

The Department of Mental Health (DMH) continues to make available to AB109 clients a full continuum of services and supports as they reintegrate into their communities. This includes the following:

- Screening, Assessment, Triage and Linkage by DMH staff co-located at the five Probation hubs. Given the COVID-19 pandemic and the need to work remotely, starting in March 2020, staff completed interviews and linkage of clients telephonically.
- Linkage for clients referred from the Revocation Court, Department of Health Services (DHS) Care Transitions Unit, and the Probation Department;
- Outpatient Treatment Services provided by a network of DMH Legal Entity Providers;
- Residential Co-Occurring Disorder (COD) Services, in collaboration with the Department of Public Health Substance Abuse Prevention and Control (DPH-SAPC);
- Enriched Residential Services;
- Crisis Residential Services; and
- State Hospital and Institution for Mental Disease (IMD) beds.

Additional DMH-DPH residential Co-Occurring Integrated Care Network (COIN) beds were allocated at a new location in 2019. In addition, a fourth collaborative site was opened on January 10, 2020 in Los Angeles. Services provided include case management, medication support, crisis intervention, therapeutic groups, and individual treatment.

SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER (SUD) TREATMENT SERVICES

The Department of Public Health – Substance Abuse Prevention and Control (DPH-SAPC) supports and oversees the provision of a full continuum of substance use disorder (SUD) treatment services available to youth, young adults and adults enrolled or eligible for Medi-Cal, My Health LA and/or participating in select County/State-funded programs (e.g., Assembly Bill 109).

Services supported through the Drug Medi-Cal (DMC) program affords the opportunity to leverage Federal Medi-Cal funding that sustains services to residents, including criminal justice involved, in Los Angeles County through a single-benefit package.

Although SUD treatment services are primarily funded through Drug Medi-Cal, secondary funding sources, such as public safety realignment funding, cover certain treatment costs or more expansive wraparound services that support the needs of the population. This may include navigation services, Recovery Bridge Housing, room and board for residential services, and other supports and contributes towards the non-federal matching fund commitment.

SUD treatment services are consistent with American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) criteria. The following types of SUD services are provided to residents of Los Angeles County, inclusive of criminal justice-involved populations:

- Outpatient Treatment – appropriate for patients who are stable with regard to acute intoxication/withdrawal potential, biomedical, and mental health conditions.
- Intensive Outpatient Treatment – appropriate for patients with minimal risk for acute intoxication/withdrawal potential, medical, and mental health conditions, but who need close monitoring and support several times a week in a clinic (non-residential and non-inpatient) setting.
- Low Intensity Residential (Clinically Managed) – appropriate for individuals who need time and structure to practice and integrate their recovery and coping skills in a residential, supportive environment.
- High Intensity Residential, Population Specific (Clinically Managed) – appropriate for patients with functional limitations that are primarily cognitive, who require a slower pace to treatment, and who are unable to fully participate in the social and therapeutic environment.
- High Intensity Residential, Non-population Specific (Clinically Managed) – appropriate for patients who have specific functional limitations. Also, for patients who need a safe and stable living environment in order to develop and/or demonstrate sufficient recovery skills for avoiding immediate relapse or continued use of substances.
- Opioid Treatment Program – appropriate for patients with an opioid use disorder that require methadone or other medication-assisted treatment.
- Ambulatory (Outpatient) Withdrawal Management – appropriate for patients with mild withdrawal who require either daily or less than daily supervision in an outpatient setting.
- Clinically Managed Residential Withdrawal Management – appropriate for patients with moderate withdrawal who need 24-hour support to complete withdrawal management and increase the likelihood of continuing treatment or recovery.
- Medically Monitored Inpatient Withdrawal Management – appropriate for patients with severe withdrawal that require 24-hour inpatient care and medical monitoring with nursing care and physician visits.
- Medically Managed Inpatient Withdrawal Management – appropriate for patients with severe withdrawal that require 24-hour nursing care and physician visits to modify withdrawal management regimen and manage medical instability.
- Recovery Support Services – appropriate for any patient who has completed SUD treatment to support continued sobriety and relapse prevention.
- Case Management - is a patient-centered service that is intended to complement clinical services, such as individual and group counseling, to address areas in an individual's life that may negatively impact treatment success and overall quality of life.
- Recovery Bridge Housing – appropriate for patients who are homeless or unstably housed and who are concurrently enrolled in an outpatient, intensive outpatient, opioid treatment program, or ambulatory withdrawal management levels of care.

CUSTODY-BASED TREATMENT AND REENTRY SERVICES

In-Custody Mental Health Services

In-custody mental health programs are administered by the County of Los Angeles Department of Health Services (DHS) and provide care to men and women identified as having mental health needs while incarcerated in the Los Angeles County jails. Services are provided at four locations: The Twin Towers Correctional Facility (TTCF), Men's

Central Jail (MCJ), Century Regional Detention Facility (CRDF), and North County Correctional Facilities (NCCF).

Approximately 5,900 individuals, or 39% of the current average jail census of nearly 15,000, receive mental health services on any given day. The mental health client census is comprised of approximately 5,000 men and 900 women. Over two-thirds of these clients are housed in mental health areas of TTCF and CRDF, with the remainder housed in the general population areas of TTCF, CRDF and MCJ.

Mental Health has more than 300 jail-based staff members, including psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, psychiatric nurses and technicians, service coordinators, case workers that function as group leaders and release planners, substance abuse counselors, recreation therapists, and support and administrative staff.

Staff funded by AB 109 are represented in every program, as are AB 109 clients.

Clients are provided individual and group treatment, crisis intervention, medication management, and discharge planning.

Substance Treatment and Re-entry Transition (START)

Substance Treatment and Re-entry Transition (START) is a collaborative jail-based program between the Department of Health Services Integrated Correctional Health Services (DHS-ICHS) and the Sheriff's Department. The ICHS – Addiction Medicine Services (ICHS-AMS) program addresses the varied substance use needs of inmates housed within the Los Angeles County jail system.

The START program – built upon evidenced-based treatment models that are gender responsive and culturally competent for the criminal justice population – addresses substance use, trauma, criminal thinking, and low to moderate mental health treatment needs. SUD services include screening, brief intervention, education classes, assessment, treatment, case management, care coordination with correctional health and mental health, re-entry planning, and linkage to community-based services. Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) medications for incarcerated individuals with SUD's are also made available.

The START program is offered to male and female inmates housed at four county detention facilities: Pitchess Detention Facility (PDC) for male inmates, Century Regional Detention Facility (CRDF) for female inmates, Twin Towers Correctional Facility (TTCF) for male inmates with co-occurring disorders, and Men's Central Jail (MCJ) for transgender male inmates and male inmates who have sex with men.

The target population is comprised of inmates that meet clinical criteria for SUD. Jail-based SUD treatment services are provided to pre- and post-plea individuals, including PSPs (Post-release Supervised Persons) and AB 109-sentenced individuals (non-violent, non-serious, non-sex offending) who are Court-referred by probation officers, bench officers, or defense attorneys.

The START program has four objectives:

- Provide SUD treatment that is evidenced-based, integrated, effective, high quality, measurable, and outcome driven;
- Offer effective re-entry planning to ensure inmates are provided with the behavioral, social, and medical supports needed to sustain recovery;
- Improve quality of life and improve overall health outcomes for the incarcerated population; and
- Reduce crime and recidivism.

Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, ICHS-AMS provided evidence-based behavioral therapy to 500 patients on any given day. The program was suspended due the pandemic; however, the Sheriff's Department is working with DHS to reinstitute the program as soon as possible.

Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT)

In addition to providing SUD treatment under the START program, Los Angeles County also provides MAT to treat inmates with Opioid Use Disorder (OUD) and promote positive outcomes for them. Using MAT in SUD treatment has shown to improve patient survival, increase retention in treatment, decrease illicit opioid use and other criminal activity among people with SUD, increase patients' ability to gain and maintain employment, and improve birth outcomes among women who have SUDs and are pregnant [Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), 2015].

Two MAT medications offered within the Los Angeles County jail system are Naltrexone and Buprenorphine (i.e., Suboxone); Naltrexone is available to all inmates and Buprenorphine and Methadone are available to all pregnant women diagnosed with opioid use disorder (MAT medications given prior to in-custody release).

DHS-ICHS efforts to further expand MAT services for OUD in the Los Angeles County jail system by creating an infrastructure to provide Buprenorphine to more inmates beyond pregnant women and offer Methadone as an additional MAT to inmates were delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

An additional effort to further support the availability of MAT in the criminal justice setting is the creation of an ad hoc work group that is being convened by the Countywide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee (CCJCC). This work group will support training, education, and policy-making efforts with respect to the use of MAT.

Alternative to Custody Program

The Sheriff's Department and DPH-SAPC have partnered to implement the Alternative to Custody Substance Treatment and Re-entry Transition (ATC-START, or START-Community) program.

Launched in June 2015, the START-Community program provides community-based, supervised, non-custodial residential treatment services to non-violent, non-serious, and non-sexual (N3) female and male justice-involved clients who have a minimum of ninety

(90) days left on their sentence and who volunteer to participate in an SUD treatment program while they serve out the remainder of their sentence in a residential treatment facility.

All clients participating in the START-Community program remain under the supervision of the Sheriff's Department using a Global Positioning System (GPS) electronic monitoring device worn for the duration of the client's ninety (90) day residential treatment. Upon completion of their jail sentence, participants have an option of continuing with additional treatment services, if deemed medically necessary. Continued participation would be voluntary.

Jail Release and Mental Health Discharge Planning

Reentry planning is provided by the Care Transitions unit in DHS Correctional Health Services for individuals in LA County jails who are experiencing medical issues, mental illness, homelessness, substance use disorders (SUDs), and other conditions. Approximately 15,900 participants were served across four programs in FY 2019-2020. Funding for these services has included Whole Person Care (State 1115 Medicaid Waiver), local Homeless Initiative and Measure H funds, and AB 109.

Services include psychosocial assessment, development of a reentry plan, Medi-Cal enrollment or reactivation, and linkages to interim housing, medical care, mental health services, SUD residential or outpatient treatment, job training, and other services.

Coordinated releases are also arranged with transportation to interim housing or treatment programs. In addition, participants in the Whole Person Care Reentry program are linked to a Community Health Worker with lived experience of prior incarceration to provide continued navigation and mentoring in the community. As part of a collaborative effort, the Sheriff's Department is working with the DHS-ICHS Care Transitions Unit to comply with provisions set forth in Paragraph 34 of the Department of Justice (DOJ) Settlement Agreement, which requires that individuals with mental illness leaving jails are offered comprehensive and compassionate release planning.

The Sheriff's Department is working to support DHS-ICHS' efforts to conduct clinically appropriate release planning for all inmates who are being released to the community and who have been identified as having a mental illness and needing mental health treatment, or as having a DSM-5 major neuro-cognitive disorder that caused them to be housed in the Correctional Treatment Center at any time during their current incarceration.

OTHER SERVICES

Care Coordination for Medically High-Risk AB-109 Probationers

A Registered Nurse and Clinical Social Worker from DHS provide care coordination for AB 109 probationers with complex acute or chronic medical conditions. Co-located with the Probation Department, they offer pre-release planning for AB 109 probationers while they are still in CDCR custody as well as in the community post-release.

Probationers identified as medically high-risk are assessed for their need for linkage to medical services or referral to specialized residential settings such as board and care homes or skilled nursing facilities. Post-release identified clients are followed in the community to ensure that their medical needs are met, and to assist with care coordination for any new medical issues that arise while on probation supervision. Frequent coordination with Probation, hospitals, and other service providers occurs to ensure that both social service and medical needs are being met.

Housing, Employment, and Navigation/Coordination Services

The Probation Department continues to provide housing, employment, and navigation/coordination services through a contracted provider. Housing, employment, and system navigation services are offered to persons under active Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS), under active split sentence supervision, straight sentenced offenders under PC 1170(h), and persons terminated from PRCS and/or split sentence supervision.

Generally, housing services are available for up to 365 days and includes the following types of housing services: transitional, sober living, emergency shelter housing, and medical housing (when available). In addition, housing services include case planning and management to transition the client to permanent housing.

The system navigation services assist clients by providing links to public social services benefit programs and assisting with eligibility support documents.

Employment services include the following components: employment eligibility support; case management; job readiness workshops; job placement; job retention; and aftercare services.

Additional employment services are provided by the Department of Workforce Development, Aging & Community Services (WDACS). In particular, the following two programs were successful in assisting the justice-involved population:

- The Jail-Based Job Center (JBJC) pilot program at the Pitchess Detention Center;
- The Reentry System Navigators program, which was funded by a Recidivism Reduction Grant.

The JBJC provided a continuum of pre- and post-release workforce development services aimed at preparing and placing individuals in jobs upon release from jail.

Pre-release services in the program included: intensive soft skill preparation, pro-social skill development, peer supports, and system navigation services into the Los Angeles County America's Job Centers of California (AJCC) system (guided by Reentry Navigators). Post-release services included: career planning, job training, employment placement, continued career development, and follow-up services.

LAC + USC Medical Center

The LAC + USC Medical Center provides mental health and SUD services to inpatients whose condition requires this level of care. The primary medical team may submit a referral for a psychiatrist to evaluate the patient and recommend treatment options.

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

- Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Public Safety Realignment Operations

The COVID-19 pandemic created overarching, unique, and ongoing challenges for operations related to Public Safety Realignment in Los Angeles County. The pandemic affected a broad range of activities ranging from jail population management, staffing, and in-person contacts. The following is a review of some of the impacts of the pandemic and accompanying responses:

- *Jail Population Management:* In March 2020, the Sheriff's Department implemented various measures to reduce the jail's population in an effort to mitigate the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic among those incarcerated and staff. As a result, the number of persons incarcerated under realignment has significantly decreased. On November 9, 2020, of the 15,154 individuals incarcerated in the Los Angeles County jail system, 1,562 of them were held under charges related to realignment. This is 60% lower than in February 2020 when there was an average of 3,936 individuals in this group.

- *Reduction of in-custody treatment program capacity due to COVID-19 pandemic: START*

During the period of April to June 2020, the START program's capacity was reduced to zero patients in response to limited access to the jail facilities during the COVID-19 pandemic. DHS-ICHS coordinated with various collaborative courts (i.e. Drug Courts) to develop coordinated releases to community-based treatment services as part of the County's efforts to reduce the overall jail population.

Sheriff's Department programs

In addition, while the Sheriff's Department has historically offered a robust array of inmate worker, educational, vocational, life skills and therapeutic programs, the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in various jail programs being interrupted or otherwise affected.

For example, vocational and Alcoholics/Narcotics Anonymous programs have been suspended indefinitely. Educational programming, although initially suspended, has recently been modified to include distance learning for high school, as well as hybrid distance learning for Life Skills and, at Pitchess Detention Center, for college.

Because school faculty are not entering custody facilities, Sheriff's personnel are now responsible for facilitating course packet pick-up, delivery, and return, which has proven to be a logistical challenge.

Although the Sheriff's Department has been innovative in finding alternative ways to conduct the classroom portion of life skills (pre-recorded video of lesson plans, real-time telephonic teaching and, at MCJ, virtual classes live streamed via WebEx), in-person instruction by a teacher is preferred.

With social distancing restrictions comes limited classroom occupancy, which has resulted in a significant decrease in overall student participation. Likewise, recurrent quarantines due to COVID-19 continue to hinder the ability to provide consistent and uninterrupted education and life skills curriculum to those who are justice-involved.

For now, religious services remain modified to allow for individual Chaplain counseling and distribution of religious reading material, although limited occupancy services may be proposed in the future.

The combination of insufficient funding to maintain the jail beds for the current population and the pandemic's overall impact on jail operations have also worked to hamper the ability to provide much needed programming.

In-person interviews

DMH has brought two clinicians on board in order to conduct mental health assessments on AB109 individuals in Los Angeles County jails. The purpose is to identify mental health needs and link individuals to appropriate levels of care. Access to jail clearance has been obtained for both staff. However, given that the County jails are currently closed to outside staff, in-person interviews have been placed on hold and options for video interviews are being explored.

Medication Assisted Treatment

MAT for OUD is offered within the County jail system. It is limited to Naltrexone for all inmates and Buprenorphine (i.e., Suboxone) and Methadone for pregnant women. DHS-ICHS has begun the process to build the infrastructure to provide Buprenorphine to more inmates beyond pregnant women and offer Methadone as an additional MAT to inmates to increase overall MAT services in the County jail system. However, these efforts were delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

○ *SUD services*

Accessing SUD services during the COVID-19 public health crisis became more critical for some patients to reduce the risk of relapse. DPH-SAPC has responded by providing guidance to its SUD treatment provider network and releasing regular information notice updates, convening provider meetings focusing on COVID-19, introduced telehealth services, and developed briefs offering guidance for residential and outpatient SUD settings with respect to COVID-19.

- *Early inmate releases*

Compounding the challenges from the COVID-19 pandemic, the early inmate releases of both the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) and Los Angeles County jails has made it difficult to reach clients as they transition from in-custody to the community. Many individuals released have limited conditions or incentives that persuade them to enter voluntarily into SUD treatment services.

Departments are collaborating with one another to reach out to individuals in need of SUD treatment upon their release.

In addition to the COVID-19 pandemic, the following are additional challenges to meeting program and service needs:

- Sharing of information: Given applicable confidentiality protections (such as HIPPA and CORI), there are limitations as to what can be shared among multiple agencies serving a client. This can create challenges in meeting the multilayered needs of high-risk, high-need populations. For example, in order to complete a comprehensive assessment, DMH clinical staff need access to the client's criminal background information. This is particularly critical in order to make a violence risk assessment and to develop an effective treatment plan for the client.

County Departments are continuing to work collaboratively to address this challenge.

- Managing Client Risk: An on-going challenge is that of managing clinical risk and risk for violence. AB 109 clients may have prior criminal offenses which would classify them at higher risk for potential violence than the current offense for which they were recently incarcerated. Additionally, AB 109 clients have committed violent offenses while being supervised in the community post-release. As a result, the higher-than-expected risk level of AB 109 clients presents a challenge for staff who are tasked with providing treatment services to these clients. DMH provides on-going consultation and offers a number of tailored trainings to increase the ability of the legal entity providers to manage the risk.
- Placement of specified clients into treatment: Treatment systems continue to experience challenges with meeting the treatment and long-term care needs for certain supervised persons. This includes individuals who have chronic and serious medical issues, who are registered sex offenders, who have arson convictions, who have severe mental health issues, and/or who are high-risk individuals.

As an example, there has been difficulty placing high-risk individuals into certain levels of care, including residential and recovery bridge housing.

Departments continue to work to address these limitations. For instance, although limited to certain levels of care, DPH-SAPC employed Field Based Services (FBS), which is a mobile service delivery option for populations at high-risk to receive outpatient type services, to address the issue of treatment availability and delivery.

- Office space needs: Identifying sufficient office space is a challenge for many Departments. For example, given that Probation Department staff and DMH clinicians are needed to co-locate in both HUBs and area offices countywide, office space that is HIPAA-compliant is an ongoing challenge. The Probation Department and DMH continue to collaborate to find new and innovative ways to meet these needs.
- Increase in mentally ill patients: There is a continued rise in mentally ill patients without a respective increase in mental health staff. The percentage of patients identified as mentally ill in 2012 was 17%, and that percentage has steadily increased each year to the current percentage of 39%.
- Jail overcrowding: Despite a brief reduction in the jail's overall population, overcrowding has continued to be a challenge due to various factors. The lengthier stays of individuals sentenced under P.C. 1170(h), the continued growth in the jail's mentally ill population, and the specialized housing demands for incarcerated individuals impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic have served to exacerbate the lack of available bed space at the Men's Central Jail and the Twin Towers Correctional Facility.

The County is further limited by a lack of appropriate space to meet the instructional, clinical, and counseling needs for the jail population.

- Housing services for individuals leaving incarceration: The supply of interim and permanent housing in Los Angeles County accessible to individuals leaving the jails or prisons remains inadequate to meet the need. Residential settings – such as Board and Care facilities that can provide additional care and assistance, as well as residential treatment facilities that can accommodate individuals with co-occurring medical, mental health, and/or SUD conditions – are exceptionally scarce.

The COVID-19 pandemic has further exacerbated these challenges, as early releases from jails and prisons have increased the housing demand, and facilities have needed to accept fewer individuals to allow for isolation areas or periodically suspend intakes due to quarantines.

- Transition from custody to community treatment services: A critical area remains having a seamless transition from custody to community services. Departments and agencies have been working together on an ongoing basis to enhance and improve outcomes.

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?

Public Safety Realignment implementation in Los Angeles County is continually evolving. Some of the programmatic changes that have been made since implementation have included the following:

- Information from CDCR
In order to improve the quality of information available to complete comprehensive assessments and to fully evaluate treatment needs, DMH has dedicated greater resources to more proactively seek out available mental health information from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR). The increased focus on this source of information has yielded valuable information which improves the quality of care.

In addition, given the increased number of early releases from State prisons and County jails, DMH collaborated with CDCR and DHS to obtain the names of individuals that would be releasing to Los Angeles County in order to be better prepared to serve these individuals and their mental health needs.

- Co-Occurring Disorders Services
Given the ever-growing need for residential Co-Occurring integrated services, DMH and DPH-SAPC continue to increase their partnership to provide Co-Occurring Disorder (COD) services in residential settings. In addition to the three partnership locations that have been receiving patients, a fourth site became operational in January 2020.
- Mental Health Trainings
In order to improve clinical risk management and on-going client care, the County has offered ongoing, specialized, evidence-based forensic trainings to mental health treatment providers geared towards increasing the clinical staffs' expertise on various topics. These trainings include the following:

Risk Assessment For Violence; Law and Ethics: Forensic Focus; Safety and Crisis Prevention/Interventions When Working with Forensic/Justice Involved Consumers; Antisocial Personality Disorders- Forensic Focus; Forensic Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT); Assessment and Treatment of Impulse-Control Disorders in Forensic Settings; Problem-Solving Therapy in Forensic Settings; A Strength-Based Approach for Treatment of Forensic Consumers; Safety & Crisis Prevention; Working with the Forensically-Involved, Mandated Consumer; and Diagnosis, Treatment & Risk Management of Antisocial Personality Disorders and Psychopathy – Forensic Focus.

- Justice Enterprise Application (JEA)
In order to collect, manage, and report accurate information on AB109 clients engaged in mental health treatment, DMH collaborated with DMH's Chief Information Office Bureau (CIOB) to create a new web-based platform, Justice Enterprise Application (JEA), to be used by the program. JEA was launched earlier this year and is being utilized by the program staff. In addition, a separate provider portal is being created which will serve as communication between program and the providers.
- Medi-Cal Outreach to Inmates
The Sheriff's Department has finalized a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Department of Public Social Services (DPSS) and DHS to facilitate efforts

in providing Medi-Cal outreach and enrollment services to individuals who are being released from County-managed jails.

- Re-entry Services

The Sheriff's Department Community Transition Unit (CTU) continues to partner with community-based organizations and other agencies to offer re-entry services to incarcerated individuals, including those in custody under realignment, with the goal of reducing recidivism. Some of these services include the issuance of public transportation "TAP" cards, replacement California identification cards, and birth certificates.

In addition, the Community Re-entry and Resource Center (CRRC) was established within the Inmate Reception Center (IRC) lobby to provide transitional services to justice-involved individuals upon release from custody, including those who identify as being homeless. Service windows provide information and services for mental health, drug treatment programs, general relief benefits, referrals for employment and housing, information regarding the Probation Department, and information for Military Veterans.

- Expansion of DMC-ODS

Since July 1, 2017, DPH-SAPC has continued to expand the County's Drug Medi-Cal Organized Delivery System (DMC-ODS) program, which provides participating counties with significant flexibility to grow service capacity and enhance services available to residents of Los Angeles County.

The DMC-ODS program has allowed DPH-SAPC to begin transforming into a managed care health plan for specialty SUD services. Through the evolution of the DMC-ODS program, the County has been able to support a fuller continuum of SUD services.

- Withdrawal Management

Effective July 1, 2019, DPH-SAPC added withdrawal management (WM), commonly referred to as detoxification services, as a level of care reimbursable under the DMC program. Prior to this change, WM services were supported with limited county and state funding and maintained a limited capacity of 10 dedicated beds. As result of this shift, the County now holds 173 beds for WM, significantly increasing capacity for this service.

- Telehealth Services

Further policy flexibilities, consistent with state and federal allowances, enabled the provision of SUD treatment and screenings via telephone and introduced the provision of services via telehealth to minimize transmission risks. Effective March 1, 2020, DPH-SAPC contracted providers began using telehealth to enable the delivery of services to continue client participation and reduce COVID-19 transmission.

- Co-location of Client Engagement and Navigation Services (CENS)

In FY 2019-20, to improve access to SUD services, DPH-SAPC successfully increased the number co-location of the Client Engagement and Navigation

Services (CENS), which offer face-to-face navigation services, including screening, referral, linkages, and connection to SUD treatment services aimed at individuals who need more hands-on assistance to maximize treatment admission and retention in services. The following five CENS co-locations for criminal justice involved individuals were added in Fiscal Year 2019-2020:

- Airport Courthouse
 - Burbank/Glendale Courthouses
 - Downey Courthouse
 - DOORS Vermont Center
 - Metropolitan Courthouse
- Recovery Bridge Housing
To address the need of homeless criminal justice involved populations concurrently receiving outpatient type services, DPH-SAPC continues to invest in expanding and supporting Recovery Bridge Housing (RBH). This is defined as a type of abstinence-focused, peer-supported housing that provides a safe, interim living environment for patients who are homeless or unstably housed. During FY 2019-20, DPH-SAPC increased RBH capacity and availability from 929 to 979 dedicated beds.
 - Jail and Prison In-Reach
Jail and prison in-reach and transition planning is still in the implementation phase, but these efforts should help reduce abscond rates and increase service utilization and transition planning from custody.
 - Office of Diversion and Reentry (ODR)
To expand the availability of treatment and reentry services, the County established ODR in 2015. Since that year, public safety realignment funding has been allocated to ODR to support various programs:

Public Defender Social Workers

Social workers on staff with the Public Defender's Office support casework in eight different programs in order to support the identification of appropriate alternative dispositions and treatment case plans.

Various treatment, training, and housing programs

ODR programs divert targeted individuals from entering or further penetrating the justice system. Programming is specifically designed to support criminal justice diversion for community-based treatment and housing for AB 109 clients who have serious mental health issues and substance use disorder.

Youth Development and Diversion

Funding supports ODR's youth diversion programming model, which is based on the 2015 report, "Roadmap for Advancing Youth Diversion in Los Angeles County."

Mental Health Evaluation (MET) Teams - DMH

The Mental Health Evaluation Team, implemented by DMH, is a co-response/mutual aid model that pairs a DMH clinician with a law enforcement

officer. The primary mission is to respond to patrol officer requests for assistance with 911 calls involving persons who are experiencing a mental health crisis.

Mental Health Evaluation (MET) Teams - Sheriff

The Sheriff's Department Mental Evaluation Team, in collaboration with DMH, provides crisis assessment, intervention and targeted case management services to diffuse potentially violent situations, prepare appropriate documentation to assist in the placement of persons with mental illness in acute inpatient psychiatric facilities, and/or to link these individuals to outpatient mental health services or appropriate community resources.

- Alternatives to Incarceration

The Board has established an Alternatives To Incarceration Initiative (ATI) that is working toward transforming our local justice system into a "Care First, Jail Last" model.

Although the ATI has only been in operation since late 2020, it has already begun developing programs to address critical gaps within the justice system to divert and transition vulnerable populations away from the justice system toward appropriate care. These include:

Development of an ATI mobile app to assist first responders and system navigators to link persons with real-time local bed availability based on an in-app needs assessment; expanding the number of participating courtrooms in the Rapid Diversion Program for persons facing low-level misdemeanor and felony charges related to their mental illness (AB 1810 diversion); and building community-based service provider capacity by creating an ATI Incubation Academy that partners established service providers with smaller service providers who assist them in building internal capabilities to meet County contracting requirements.

These and future ATI efforts will require extensive collaboration between County Departments, community-based providers, justice reform advocates, and people with lived experience.

- Restitution Collection Taskforce

When public safety realignment was enacted, it did not initially account for restitution collection at the County level for cases that previously were supported by CDCR. Changes in the law addressed this, but an infrastructure still needed to be put into place. In 2014, the Board of Supervisors commissioned the Countywide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee (CCJCC) to create a Restitution Collection Taskforce to determine how best to do that.

During the past several years, the Restitution Collection Taskforce has implemented restitution collection for AB 109 cases, first in 2016 for mandatory supervision and PRCS cases, and then in 2018 for those AB 109 individuals in custody in the county jail.

The Taskforce tracks outcomes to measure benefit to victims of crime who have suffered a loss, including information on the amount ordered, collected, and disbursed.

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

- **Best and Promising Practices with Mental Health Treatment**
Best and promising practices utilized by mental health treatment programs include Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) and Risk, Needs, Responsivity (RNR). Mental health providers also included principles from Critical Time Intervention (CTI), Dialectical Behavioral Therapy (DBT), and Motivational Interviewing.

CommonGround is utilized to incorporate peer service in the work with clients as well as various psychoeducational groups such as Mindfulness, Anger Management, Healthy Relationships (Domestic Violence), Vocational, Independent Living, and substance abuse. One treatment provider reported a 24% recidivism rate in comparison to the 64% federal rate.

- **Increasing Access to SUD Treatment**
DPH-SAPC continues to increase access and minimize the time between the initial verification of eligibility, clinical need determination, referral, and the first clinical encounter. Ultimately, DPH-SAPC promotes a no "wrong door" to enter the specialty SUD system and maintains a number of entry points:
 - Client Engagement Navigation Systems (CENS) – Establishes and maintains cooperative linkages to connect individuals to SUD treatment by co-locating qualified SUD counselors at designated county facilities e.g., Courts and Probation offices, responsible for making appropriate connections and referrals that address unmet client needs. This is the primary entry pathway for the AB 109 population.
 - Substance Abuse Service Helpline (SASH) – A 24 hours a day, seven (7) days a week, and 365 days a year access line (1-844-804-7500) that clients can call to initiate a self-referral for treatment. SASH conducts screening via telephone and, based on screening results, recommend clients to the appropriate treatment provider that meets appropriate level of care.
 - Service and Bed Availability Tool (SBAT) <http://sapccis.ph.lacounty.gov/sbat/> is a publicly accessible, web-based tool that provides a dashboard of available specialty County-contracted SUD services throughout Los Angeles County, including: outpatient and intensive outpatient, various levels of residential treatment and withdrawal management, OTPs, Recovery Bridge Housing (RBH), and Driving Under the Influence (DUI) programs.

The purpose of the SBAT is to help achieve the aim of a more organized SUD delivery system by simplifying the process of identifying appropriate SUD providers. By allowing users to filter their search based on the levels of care, languages spoken, and types of services delivered, users can tailor their search according to their need, and more quickly identify intake appointment times and available residential and RBH beds.

- **Co-Occurring Integrated Care Network (COIN)**
Co-Occurring Integrated Care Network (COIN) – The COIN program is a collaborative between DMH, DPH-SAPC, Probation, and the Superior Court that serves clients who have a chronic SUD and severe and persistent mental illness. The program targets clients who are at high risk for relapse and are referred through the AB 109 Revocation Court.
- **Whole Person Care Re-entry Program**
Sheriff's Department personnel from the Population Management Bureau collaborate with DHS personnel on the Whole Person Care (WPC) Re-entry program, which is funded as part of the State's Medi-Cal 2020 Demonstration.

The program enrolls approximately 700 incarcerated individuals per month who are eligible for Medi-Cal, are high utilizers of health or behavioral health services, and are at high risk due to chronic medical conditions, mental illness, substance use disorders, homelessness, or pregnancy. Additional individuals returning from prison or recently released from custody are enrolled from the community, referred by Probation, CDCR, and community agencies.

WPC services in jail include needs assessment and development of a reentry plan; initiation of Medi-Cal application; linkage to community services including substance use treatment, medical care, mental health treatment, interim housing, and employment assistance; eligibility for a 30-day supply of prescribed medications at release; point-of-release services at the WPC release desk, including arranging transportation, shelter or other services; and linkage to a WPC Community Health Worker (CHW) in the community who has lived experience of prior incarceration. CHWs provide accompaniment to key health and behavioral health appointments, mentoring and empowerment, health and social service navigation, and assistance with adherence to appointments, treatments and medications.

While the current agreement is set to expire in December of 2020, the Sheriff's Department is working with DHS to extend these services for an additional year.

- **START program**
As previously noted, the Substance Treatment and Re-entry Transition (START) program is a jail-based treatment program for substance use disorders (SUD) and co-occurring disorders. It is built upon evidence-based treatment models that are gender responsive, culturally competent for the criminal justice population, and will address substance use, trauma, criminal thinking, and low to moderate mental health.

START services include the following: addiction medication management; screening; brief intervention; education classes; assessment; treatment; case management; care coordination with correctional health and mental health; re-entry planning; and linkage to community-based services.

The START program is comparable to residential treatment in the community. The treatment is provided by the staff of programs such as Prototypes, San Fernando Valley Mental Health Center, etc., but the treatment and program take place while the individual is serving time in County jail.

From January 2019 through March 2020, there were a total of 491 participants in the program. Of these, 343 (70%) successfully complete the program. 148 were unsuccessful due to a number of factors, including client refusal to participate, disciplinary reasons, early release from custody, being sentenced to state prison for new charges, or COVID-19.

The results are notable given that many of the participants had been in warrant status prior to placement or non-compliant with community programs.

- **START – Community Program**

An additional best practice includes the START – Community program (referenced under Alternative to Custody Program).

As discussed, the START – Community program places sentenced inmates into community SUD treatment beds as an alternative to custody. This program provides community-based, supervised, non-custodial residential treatment services to non-violent, non-serious, and non-sexual (N3) female and male individuals who have a minimum of ninety (90) days left of on their sentence and who volunteer to participate in a SUD treatment program while they serve out the remainder of their sentence in a residential treatment facility. Patients participating in the START – Community program remain under the supervision of the Sheriff's Department using a Global Positioning System electronic monitoring device worn for the duration of the treatment stay.

- **FIP (Forensic Inpatient) Step Down**

FIP (Forensic Inpatient) Step Down is a service delivery program which utilizes innovative solutions to complex problems encountered by staff delivering mental health treatment and health care to incarcerated patients. This program is a collaboration between the Sheriff's Department and Correctional Health Services nursing and mental health clinicians which began in January 2016.

Patients at risk of requiring inpatient services are provided increased intervention in their housing unit with the goal of increasing medication compliance, improving socialization, attention to self-care, and developing trust with healthcare providers.

Two sources of data confirm the success of the program in stabilizing the patients, leaving the inpatient beds for other more critical needs. Self-injurious behavior (a patient cutting themselves either out of frustration and emotional dysregulation or in an attempt to harm themselves) is reduced in the FIP Step Down modules compared to other high observation floors. In the first three quarters of 2019, there was an average of .5 incidents of self-directed violence on the FIP Step-Down modules. The other 34 pods of high observation modules had an average of 3.6 incidents. This amounts to a 600% decrease.

Admissions into the Inpatient Unit have increased from an average of 116 per quarter in 2014 to 156 per quarter in 2019. At the same time, readmissions to the Inpatient Unit decreased by 33%.

- HOPE Dorm

The HOPE Dorm is an innovative treatment program for suicidal patients within the Los Angeles County Jail. This program is a collaboration between the Sheriff's Department and Correctional Health Services Mental Health Department. Patients with on-going risk of self-harm are placed in a dorm setting to increase safety and engagement and provided intensive treatment.

The rate of suicides in the jail has improved from an average of 5.2 per year to 2.8 per year, which is a 46% reduction. Given the population of the jail, 4 suicides are equal to 23 suicides per 100,000, while the national average for jail suicides is 50 per 100,000, reflecting that Los Angeles County Jail is significantly below the national average in suicides.

- Community-based competency training for misdemeanor and felony individuals who are found to be Incompetent to Stand Trial (IST)
Dedicated Psychiatric Social Workers (PSWs) have been instrumental in providing needed support for this high-needs population.
- GROW (Guided Re-entry of Women)
Utilizing two dedicated PSWs to provide needs assessments and treatment service referrals, this program provides significant cost avoidance by diverting women from state prison to community treatment services.
- Rapid Diversion Program
Targeting jail release for individuals eligible for AB 1810 services, early identification and assessment is key to this pilot program's success.

Fiscal Breakdown FY 2019-20 Allocations

Total allocation to public agencies:	\$448,871,000	
Total allocation to non-public agencies:	\$0	
<u>Specific breakdown of allocation to public agencies:</u>		
Alternate Public Defender's Office:	\$1,250,000	
1) Legal Representation		\$1,250,000
Auditor-Controller:	\$273,000	
1) Claims Processing		\$273,000
BOS - Countywide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee:	\$275,000	
1) Public Safety Realignment Team		\$275,000

BOS - Information Systems Advisory Body:	\$2,250,000	
Management Statistics		\$1,242,000
2) Countywide Master Data Management		\$1,008,000
Chief Executive Office:	\$300,000	
1) AB 109 Program Oversight		\$300,000
District Attorney:	\$7,770,000	
1) Restitution Enhancement Program		\$700,000
2) Prosecution		\$5,474,000
3) Special Enforcement Team		\$1,596,000
Office of Diversion & Re-Entry:	\$22,334,000	
1) Community-based Treatment and		\$20,933,000
2) Youth Development and Diversion		\$901,000
3) Alternatives to Incarceration Workgroup		\$500,000
Fire Department:	\$5,045,000	
1) Fire Camp Training		\$537,000
2) Fire Camp Operations		\$4,508,000
Health Services - Administration:	\$544,000	
1) Post Release Community Supervision		
Medical Care Coordination		\$544,000
Health Services - Hospitals:	\$12,029,000	
1) Inmate Medical Services		\$12,029,000
Health Services - Integrated Correctional Health Services:	\$10,379,000	
1) Jail In-Custody		\$6,236,000
2) Discharge Planning		\$4,143,000
Local Innovation Fund	\$1,080,000	
1) 10% set aside of growth funds		\$1,080,000
Mental Health Department:	\$17,279,000	
1) Direct Services		\$9,078,000
2) Services		
a) State Hospital		\$525,000
b) IMD Contracts		\$284,000
c) General Contract Services		\$21,685,000
d) Medications		\$138,000
3) Other Revenue		(\$14,431,000)

Probation Department:	\$124,812,000	
1) Post-Release Services		\$84,630,000
2) CBO Services and Fixed Assets		\$13,200,000
3) Information Systems		\$719,000
4) Proposition 63		\$19,833,000
5) Mental Health Services		\$6,430,000
Public Defender's Office:	\$5,558,000	
1) Legal Representation		\$3,794,000
2) Mental Health Unit		\$1,764,000
Public Health Department:	\$12,879,000	
1) Client Engagement and Navigation Services		\$3,800,000
2) Community Based Services - Treatment		\$5,956,000
2) Administrative Oversight		\$3,123,000
Sheriff's Department:	\$220,380,000	
1) Custody Operations		\$176,467,000
2) In-Custody Programs		\$8,583,000
3) Valdivia		\$1,704,000
4) Parole Compliance Unit		\$13,952,000
5) Fire Camps		\$823,000
6) Mental Evaluation Teams		\$12,603,000
7) Homeless Outreach Service Teams		\$2,200,000
8) Discharge Planning		\$4,048,000
Trial Court Operations - Conflict Panel:	\$49,000	
1) Legal Representation		\$49,000
Contingency Reserve:	\$4,385,000	
1) Contingency set aside		\$4,385,000

Fiscal Breakdown FY 2020-21 Allocation

Total allocation to public agencies:	\$408,136,000	
Total allocation to non-public agencies:	\$0	
<u>Specific breakdown of allocation to public agencies:</u>		
Alternate Public Defender's Office:	\$1,263,000	
1) Legal Representation		\$1,263,000
Auditor-Controller:	\$220,000	
1) Claims Processing		\$220,000

BOS - Countywide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee:	\$220,000	
1) Public Safety Realignment Team		\$220,000
BOS - Information Systems Advisory Body:	\$1,658,000	
1) Justice Automatic Information Management Statistics		\$911,000
2) Countywide Master Data Management		\$747,000
Chief Executive Office:	\$240,000	
1) AB 109 Program Oversight		\$240,000
District Attorney:	\$7,856,000	
1) Restitution Enhancement Program		\$710,000
2) Prosecution		\$5,503,000
3) Special Enforcement Team		\$1,643,000
Office of Diversion & Re-Entry:	\$18,414,000	
1) Community-based Treatment and Housing Programs		\$17,448,000
2) Youth Development and Diversion		\$966,000
Fire Department:	\$4,036,000	
1) Fire Camp Training		\$65,000
2) Fire Camp Operations		\$3,971,000
Health Services - Administration:	\$453,000	
1) Post Release Community Supervision Medical Care Coordination		\$453,000
Health Services - Hospitals:	\$3,784,000	
1) Inmate Medical Services		\$3,784,000
Health Services - Integrated Correctional Health Services:	\$13,757,000	
1) Jail In-Custody		\$5,194,000
2) Discharge Planning		\$8,563,000
Mental Health Department:	\$14,034,000	
1) Community Based Services		\$8,141,000
2) Institutions for Mental Diseases Contracts		\$605,000
3) General Contract Services		\$17,167,000
4) Medications		\$137,000
5) Other Revenue		(\$12,016,000)

Probation Department:	\$117,608,000	
1) Post-Release Services		\$88,381,000
2) CBO Services and Fixed Assets		\$9,955,000
3) Information Systems		\$741,000
4) Proposition 63		\$18,531,000
Public Defender's Office:	\$5,712,000	
1) Legal Representation		\$3,834,000
2) Mental Health Unit		\$1,878,000
Public Health Department:	\$7,834,000	
1) Client Engagement and Navigation Services		\$2,414,000
2) Community Based Services - Treatment		\$3,579,000
3) Administrative Oversight		\$1,841,000
Sheriff's Department:	\$210,736,000	
1) Custody Operations		\$164,546,000
2) In-Custody Programs		\$8,621,000
3) Valdivia		\$2,017,000
4) Parole Compliance Unit		\$12,186,000
5) Fire Camps		\$838,000
6) Mental Evaluation Teams		\$13,180,000
7) Discharge Planning		\$9,348,000
Trial Court Operations - Conflict Panel:	\$49,000	
1) Legal Representation		\$49,000
Workforce Development, Aging, and Community Services:	\$7,000	
1) Jail-Based Job Center		\$7,000
Contingency Reserve:	\$255,000	
1) Contingency set aside		\$255,000

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FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

Madera County

CCP Membership as of October 1, 2020.

Chris Childers Chief Probation Officer	Deborah Martinez Department of Social Services
Kristina Wyatt Presiding Judge or designee	Dennis Koch Department of Mental Health
Jay Varney County Supervisor or Chief Administrator	Tracie Scott-Contreras Department of Employment
Sally Moreno District Attorney	Dennis Koch Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs
Craig Collins Public Defender	Dennis Koch Head of the County Office of Education
Tyson Pogue Sheriff	Jesse Chavez Community-Based Organization
Dino Lawson Chief of Police	Mattie Mendez Victims interests

<p style="color: #0056b3;">How often does the CCP meet?</p> Quarterly
<p style="color: #0056b3;">How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet?</p> Quarterly
<p style="color: #0056b3;">Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups</p> No



**Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures
FY 2019-20**

Goal	Parenting Program
Objective	Provide parents with parenting tools
Objective	Prevent children of parents from being placed in the system
Objective	90% will complete course
Progress toward stated goal	109 parents did receive tools by completing the course. However, what is not being measured is the number of children, from the parents completing this program, who are remaining out of “the system”.

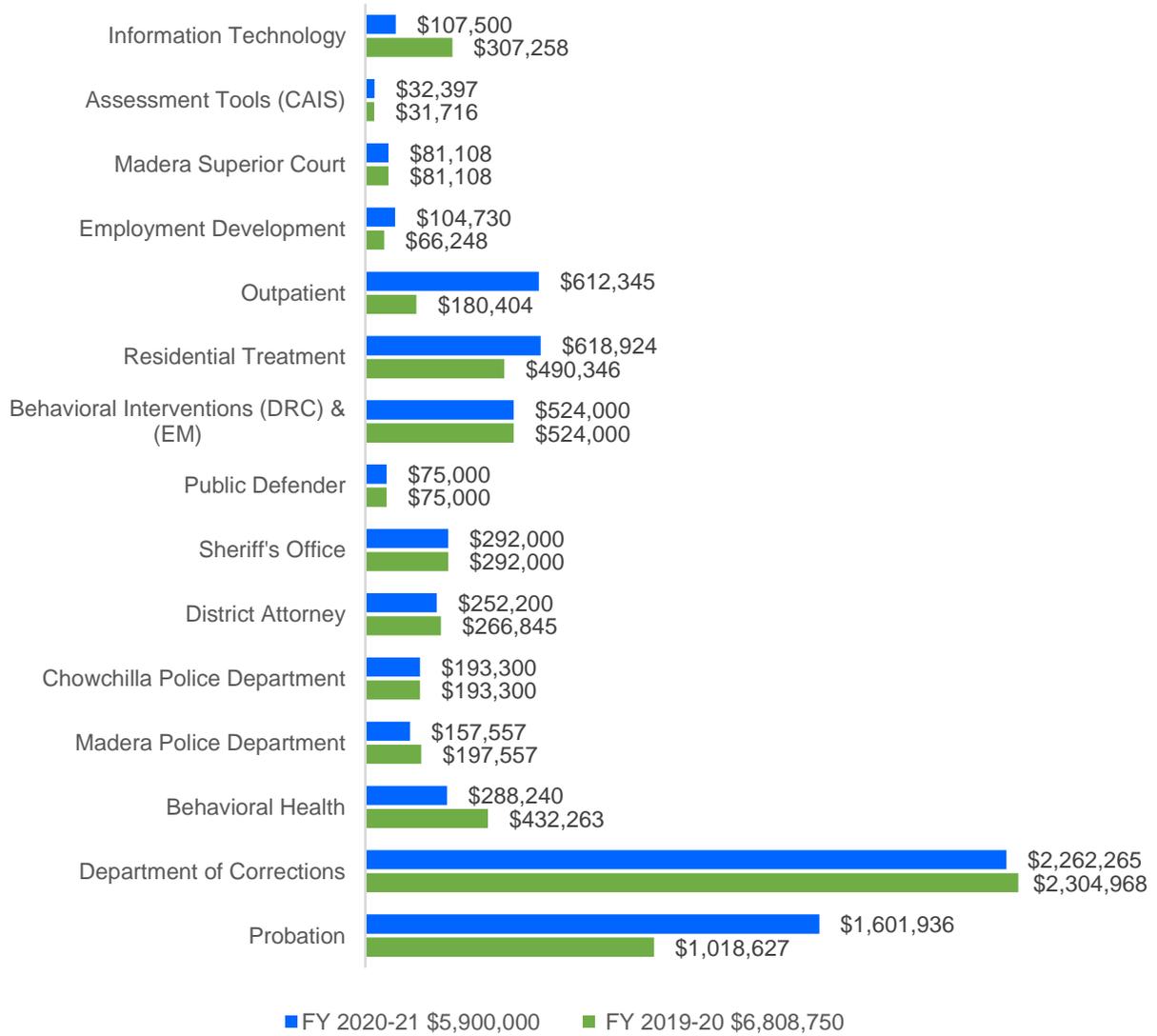
The Madera County CCP reports it will add and/or modify goals, objectives, and outcome measures in FY 2020-21.

**Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures
FY 2020-21**

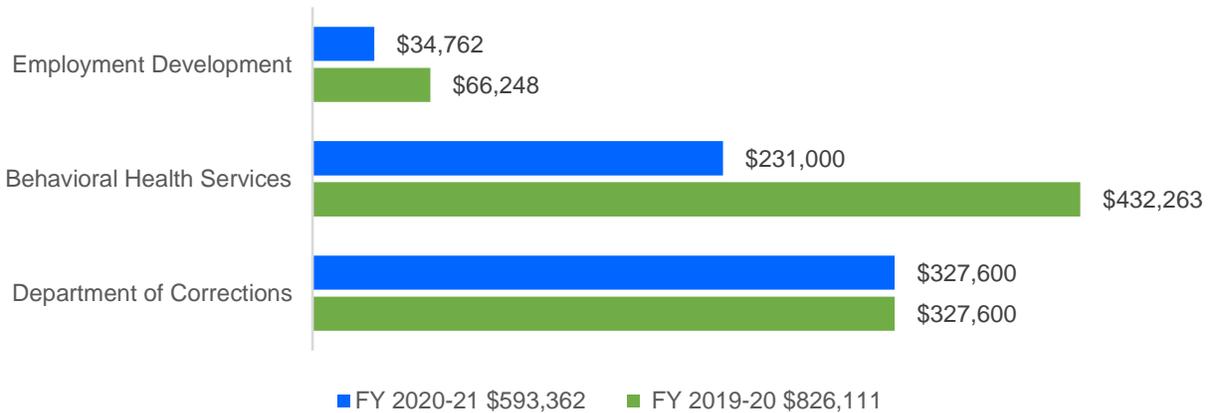
Goal	Attendance/Completion of Substance Abuse Counseling
Objective	Increase attendance of counseling
Objective	Increase completion of counseling
Outcome Measure	Improve referral tracking
Outcome Measure	Have 50% or more completion rate

FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 Allocation Comparison

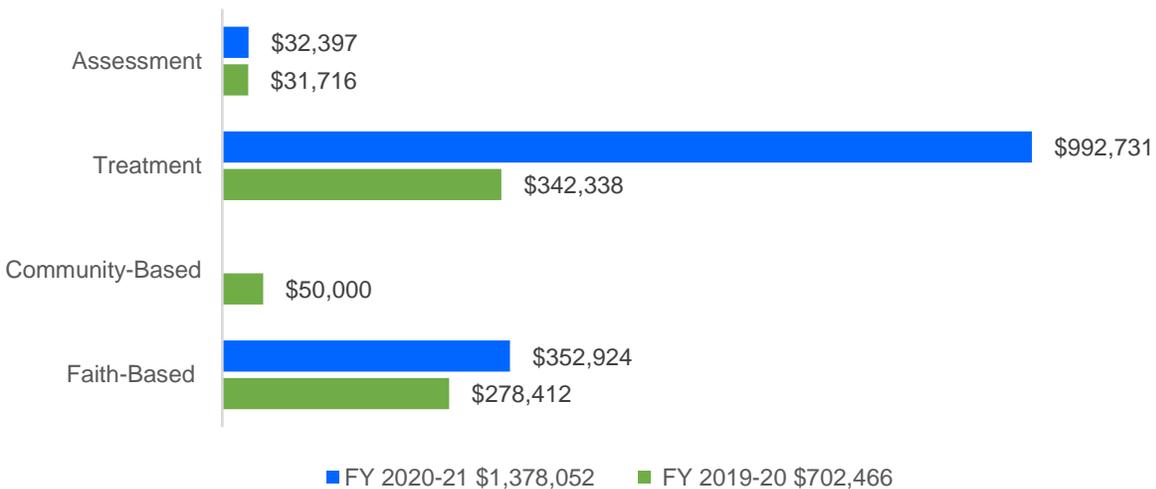
FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations



FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Optional Questions

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

The County has declined to respond to this question.

Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation?

No.

Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services?

Yes.

If Yes, how?

By utilizing evidence-based results from previous implementations.

Does the county use BSCC definitions (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data?

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

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)?

Between 21% - 40%

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?

- Behavior Health Court
- Veteran's Court
- Sex Offender Program (Containment Model)
- Fire setter program
- Day Reporting Program including SAC
- Felony Drug Court
- DV Programs
- Mobile Crisis Outreach
- Residential Treatment

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

County's Behavioral Health capacity to handle the volume of clients. The COVID-19 pandemic has really impacted the ability to perform a lot of these programs and services.

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?

Finding additional ways to continue with programing that can be accomplished with the social distancing guidelines set by Public Health.

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

Tablet program in adult and juvenile institutions, it is a positive reward incentive program. There have also been positive outcomes with our Photovoltaic Vocational Program in the county jail with clients learning valuable skill sets to help them get employed. Parent Program has grown triple fold providing many parents with additional training and kept more children out of the system.

FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

Marin County

CCP Membership as of October 1, 2020.

Marlon J Washington Chief Probation Officer	Benita McLarin Department of Social Services
James Kim Presiding Judge or designee	Benita McLarin Department of Mental Health
Melissa Crocket County Supervisor or Chief Administrator	Benita McLarin Department of Employment
Lori Frugoli District Attorney	Benita McLarin Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs
Jose Varela Public Defender	Mary Jane Burke Head of the County Office of Education
Robert T. Doyle Sheriff	Vacant Community-Based Organization
Diana Bishop Chief of Police	Vacant Victims interests

<p style="color: #005596;">How often does the CCP meet?</p> Semi-Annually
<p style="color: #005596;">How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet?</p> Semi-Annually
<p style="color: #005596;">Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups</p> Yes



Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2019-20

Goal	Increase the number of clients successfully completing Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) and Mandatory Supervision (MS).
Objective	90% of PRCS and MS cases will successfully complete their program with no new felony or misdemeanor citations.
Outcome Measure	Number of clients completing their PRCS and MS with no new felony or misdemeanor convictions.
Progress toward stated goal	In FY 2019-20, the Marin County Probation Department had 15 PRCS and 35 MS clients terminated from the program. 80% of those clients on PRCS completed their term successfully while 85% of those on Mandatory Supervision completed their term successfully. 35 additional persons were transferred after their release from custody.

Goal	Connect participants with appropriate services to aid in rehabilitation and reentry into the community.
Objective	Assess 100% of clients using a biopsychosocial assessment tool.
Outcome Measure	Number of Clients Assessed.
Progress toward stated goal	100% of clients released to Marin County Probation on PRCS or MS status were assessed and referred to appropriate services.

The Marin County CCP reports it will use the same goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2020-21.

Quinn's Story

When I was released from custody, I headed to the Civic Center with a somewhat leery attitude about being on probation I was pleasantly surprised when I found out about all the resources and support available to me. I literally had a team of people to help me get back on track and I'm happy to say it worked like a charm. In 30 days, I had a good job. Three months later I got my license back and today I have awesome relationships with family and friends, not to mention a good support network and a great place to live. To sum it all up, I'm completely on track and very grateful.

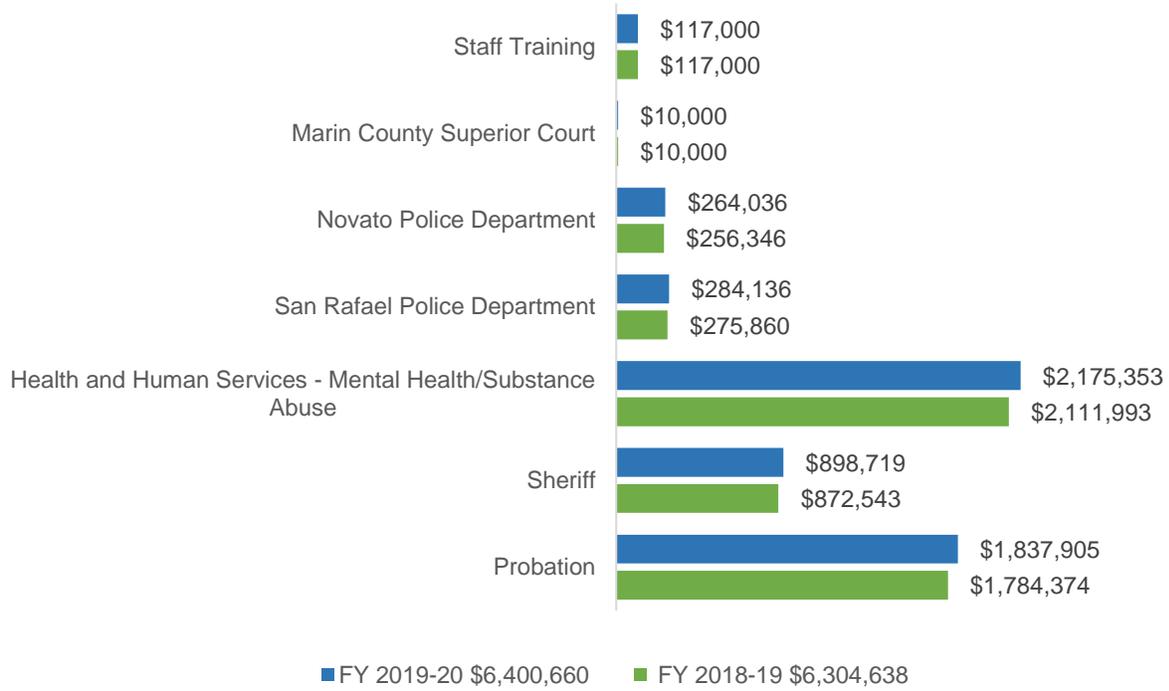


Supervisor DPO Cole's Nomination:

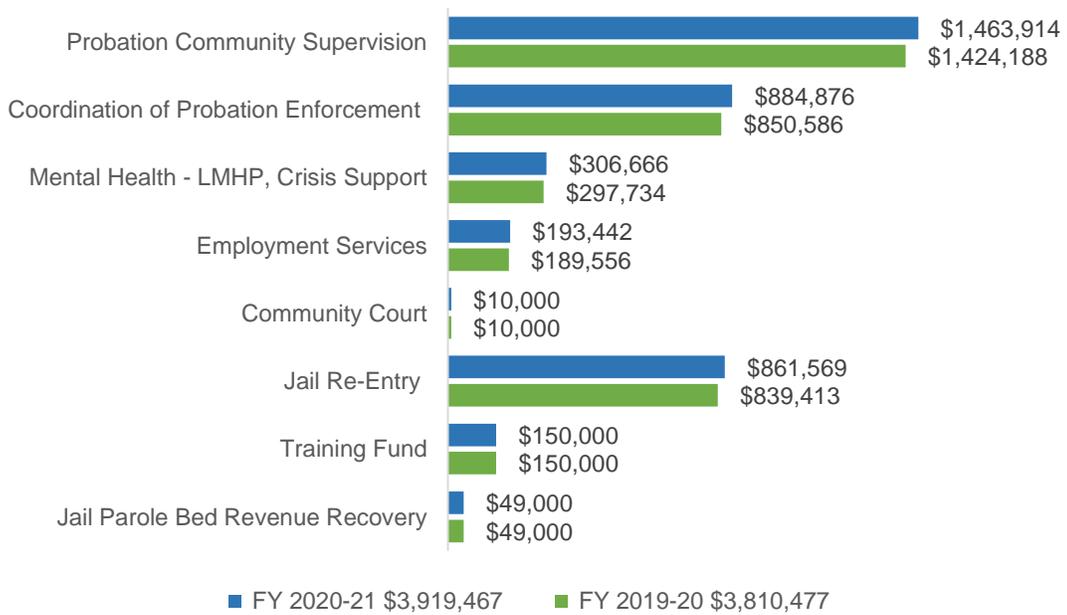
Quinn was released from State Prison on October 27, 2016 on Post Release Community Supervision. From the start, Quinn made it clear that he wanted to change his life around for the better. He was referred to outpatient drug/alcohol treatment program and was connected with a Sober Living Environment. Quinn took advantage of these services and flourished. He was able to obtain full time employment and be successful in his recovery efforts. As of October 27, 2017, Quinn completed one year of Post Release Community Supervision with no violations of his terms and conditions. He was successfully terminated from supervision on that date. Quinn's dedication and hard work has paid off and he now leads a life free of crime and maintains a positive network of relationships.

FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 Allocation Comparison

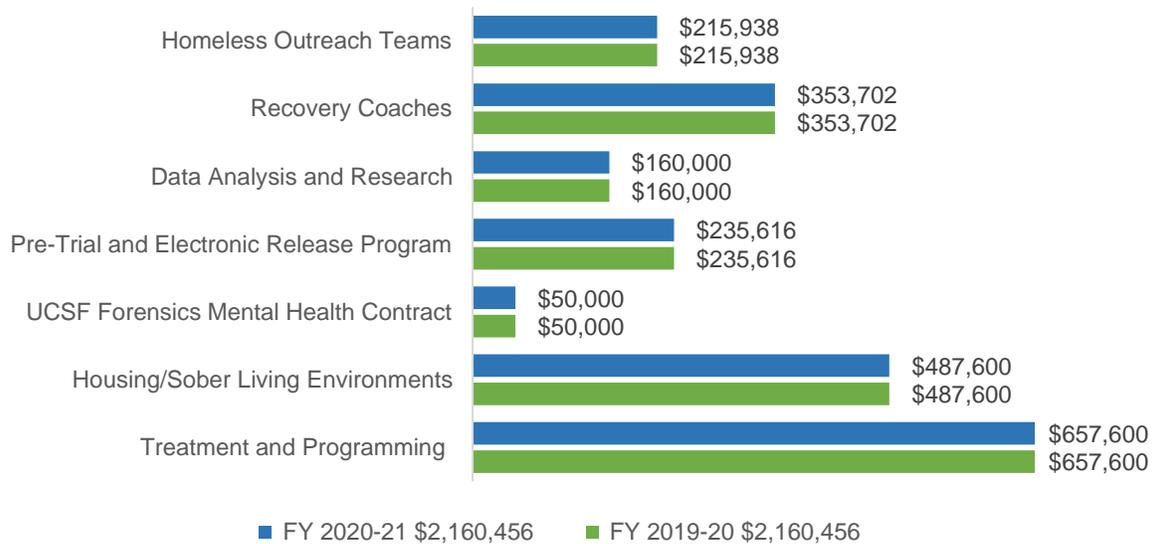
FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations



FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Optional Questions

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation?

Yes

If yes, how?

The county declined to respond to this question.

Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services?

Yes

If yes, how?

The county declined to respond to this question.

Does the county use BSCC definitions (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data?

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

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)?

Between 61% - 80%

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?

Marin County AB109 funds support enhanced mental health services and programming in the County Jail including:

- 1 FTE Licensed Crisis Specialist
- 1.0 Licensed Mental Health Practitioner
- \$50,000 Contract with UCSF Forensic Health
- \$413,140 Contract with CBO for in custody treatment programs
- 1.0 FTE Social, 1.0 Probation Officer and 1.0 Deputy Sheriff for Re-Entry Coordination

For clients in the community the County Probation department coordinates the following services and supports in coordination with Health and Human Services staff:

- Intensive Outpatient Treatment and Support
- Recovery Coach to provide peer support and service facilitation
- Residential Treatment as needed
- Sober/Supportive Housing
- Community Based Thinking for Change
- Employment Support, subsidized employment opportunities
- Individualized Mental Health counseling

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

Affordable housing shortages, now coupled with limitations on congregate housing, has increased the housing unstable clients on our caseload. The CCP had earmarked reserve funds to purchase up to two properties to use as sober living environments to control the soaring cost of keeping people housed – which we find to be a base element in the path to rehabilitation. Due to the complexity of public housing purchases and finding partners this reserve has been released to support potential operational needs in the event of a long-term economic recession. The CCP Board is committed to seeking opportunities to partner with current local efforts to increase the stock of housing for persons in need.

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?

The county declined to respond to this question.

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

Our Recovery Coach program continues to be a key to our success. Recovery Coaches are peer supports that are typically persons with lived experience who have become certified counselors and can connect with clients in ways that county employees are unable to. Recovery Coaches help build the trust in the process and acceptance of the support being offered through a more open lens.

FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

Mariposa County

CCP Membership as of October 1, 2020.

Vacant Chief Probation Officer	Chevon Kothari Department of Social Services
Michael Fagalde Presiding Judge or designee	Chevon Kothari Department of Mental Health
Miles Minetrey and Kevin Cann County Supervisor or Chief Administrator	Vacant Department of Employment
Walter Wall District Attorney	Chevon Kothari Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs
Neal Douglass Public Defender	Jeff Aranguena Head of the County Office of Education
Doug Binnewies Sheriff	Allison Tudor Community-Based Organization
Vacant Chief of Police	Jessica Memnaugh Victims interests

How often does the CCP meet? Quarterly
How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet? As Needed
Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups? No



Goals, Objectives and Outcome Measures FY 2019-20

Goal	Design a behavioral health court model appropriate for our rural area
Objective	100% of participants screened for behavioral health services
Objective	Conduct outside review of program
Outcome Measure	Study will be conducted to determine use of appropriate evidenced based tools to screen potential behavioral health court participants.
Progress toward stated goal	Behavioral health court well established and operational. A program review was conducted by University of Cincinnati

Goal	Conduct a review of BH Court Program(s)
Objective	Measure the extent to which evidenced based process/program are being utilized
Objective	Identify areas of improvement
Outcome Measure	A study from outside vendor will be conducted
Progress toward stated goal	Dr. Ed Latessa from the University of Cincinnati conducted a review of our local programs to determine level of evidence-based program use.

Goal	Develop Housing Solutions
Objective	Work with county officials to develop low income housing
Objective	Work with county officials and CBO's to develop housing solutions for probationers
Progress toward stated goal	County contracted with local community-based organization to open the counties first homeless shelter as well as help develop other permanent housing plans. AB 109 funding utilized to purchase short term housing shelters for probation and other at-risk homeless populations.

The Mariposa County CCP will add and/or modify goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2020-21.

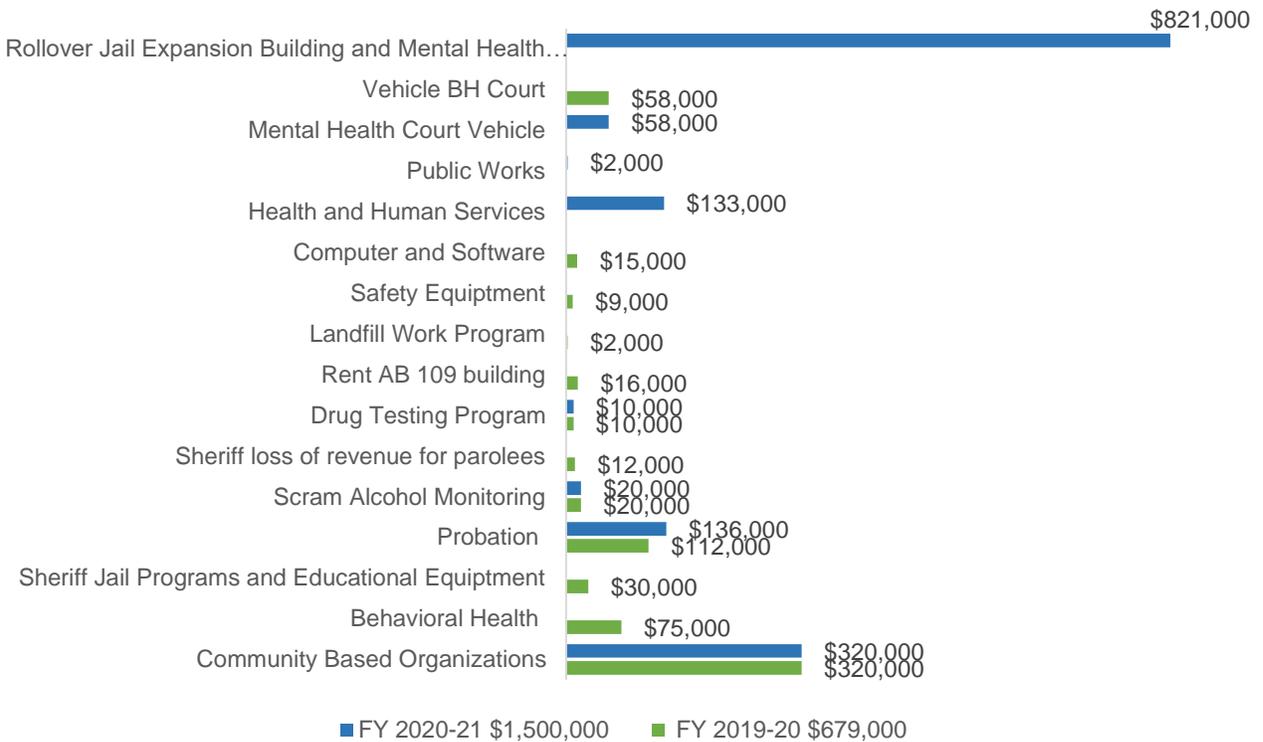
Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2020-21

Goal	Develop an area in the jail that can be used for jail inmate programs
Objective	Identify possible area in the jail that can be designated as a program room
Objective	Create a media and classroom area if possible that supports jail-based programs and activities
Outcome Measure	Area is identified that can safely house inmates participating in jail programs and activities

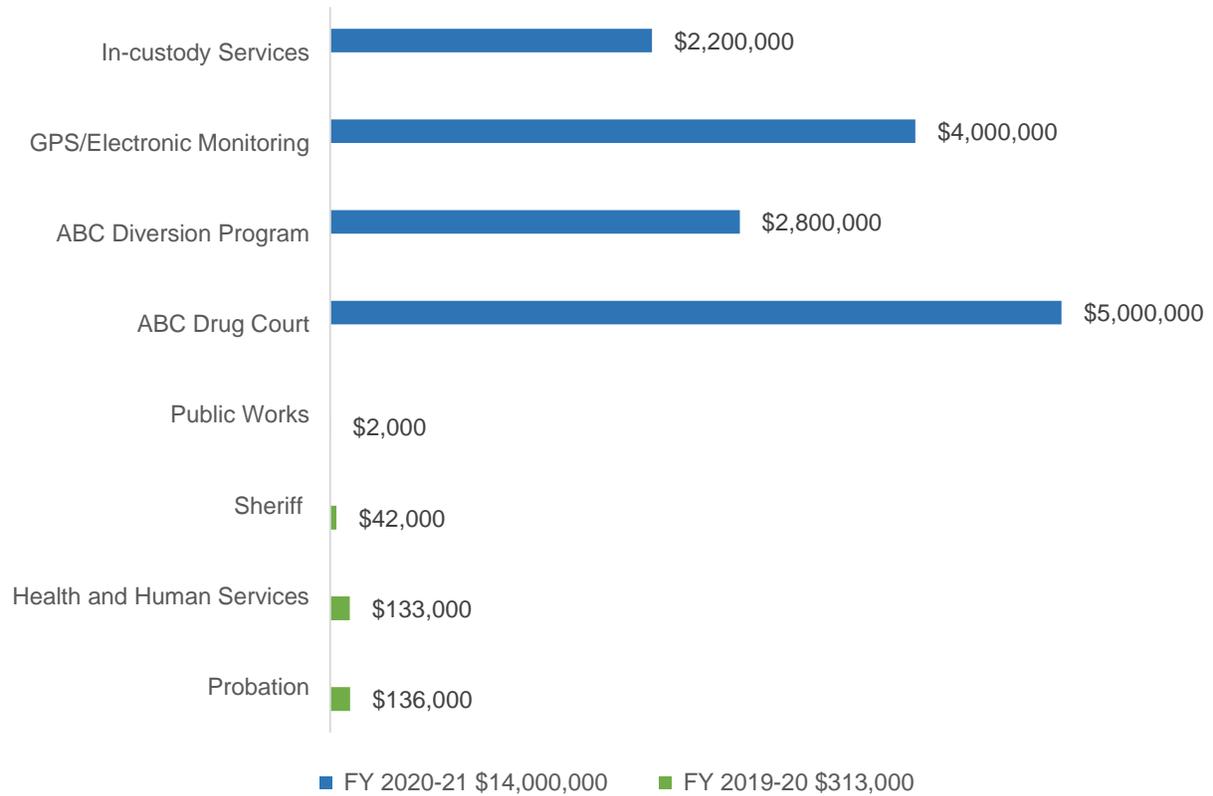
Outcome Measure	Media and infrastructure will support online and in classroom activities and programs.
Progress toward stated goal	An area was identified and funding was used to convert it into a program and activity room. Media equipment that allows for educational as well as rehabilitation programs to be started were installed.

FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 Allocation Comparison

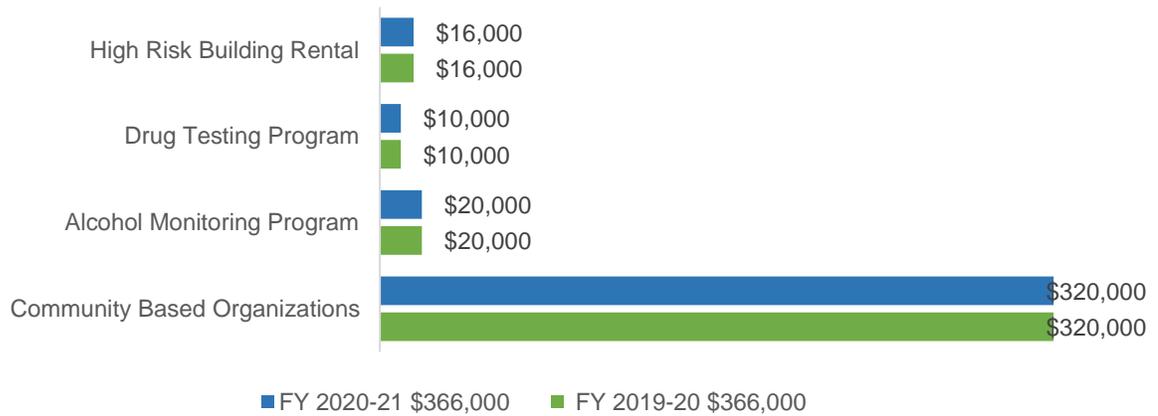
FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations



FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Optional Questions

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation?

Yes

If yes, how?

This past year we contracted with the University of Cincinnati, Dr. Ed Latessa, to conduct a review of our local services to evaluate our use of evidenced based practices and to identify areas of potential growth.

Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services?

Yes

If yes, how?

The information from the review is shared with the CCP at large in order to develop future strategies and target areas in need of improvement.

Does the county use BSCC definitions (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data?

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

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)?

The county declined to respond to this question.

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?

We have a drug court program that used to be grant funded. That funding has since been lost but we continue with the program utilizing county general fund and other sources including AB 109 funding. We have no in-county drug treatment or residential programs requiring us to utilize programs outside of the county. We have limited in county psychiatric or psychologist practitioners, so access is limited. Some progress has been made in the county hiring Physician Assistant position to help support local efforts.

The Human Services Department has an Emergency Response Team which assist local law enforcement with mental health crisis situations. We also have a community-based organization that utilizes AB 109 contract dollars to provide drug and alcohol recovery services as well as emergency housing for probationers.

We have one county hospital that plays a vital role in serving the community. The emergency room continues to provide services to many of those with mental health and substance abuse emergencies. The hospital is also the provider for in jail medical and mental health services.

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

Being a very small rural community, it is difficult to hire and retain qualified people. Available funding typically in larger counties is used to expand existing services. In small counties the services oftentimes are non-existent, and the funding provided is not sufficient for startup costs.

The jail has worked with BH local and state officials to implement a restoration to competency program.

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?

The smaller counties have very little if any capacity to handle anything out of the ordinary. Thus, problematic cases involving mental or physical health require out of county services that are extremely expensive and oftentimes cost prohibitive. This can put both the public and the probationer at risk.

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

Mendocino County

CCP Membership as of October 1, 2020.

Izen Locatelli Chief Probation Officer	Jenine Miller Department of Social Services
Kim Turner Presiding Judge or designee	Jenine Miller Department of Mental Health
Darcie Antle, Deputy CEO County Supervisor or Chief Administrator	Vacant Department of Employment
David Eyster District Attorney	Jenine Miller Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs
Jeffrey Aaron Public Defender	Vacant Head of the County Office of Education
Matthew Kendall Sheriff	Jacqueline Williams Community-Based Organization
Justin Wyatt Chief of Police	Vacant Victims interests

<p style="color: #005596;">How often does the CCP meet?</p> Quarterly
<p style="color: #005596;">How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet?</p> Quarterly
<p style="color: #005596;">Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups</p> No



Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2019-20

Goal	Implement Noble Software as Probation's risk and needs assessment tool
Objective	Train all Probation staff on the new tool by end of 3 rd Quarter FY18-19
Objective	Ability to integrate the risk and needs assessments with case management system
Outcome Measure	Number of staff trained on utilization of new tool
Outcome Measure	When evaluating potential case management systems, determine which systems allow for integration with Noble software
Progress toward stated goal	The Probation Department completed all staff training by the end of the 3 rd quarter of FY18-19. All new staff have been trained on the use of the tool. Probation has commenced evaluations of case management systems to replace current system which will not be supported after the end of FY20-21. As evaluations continue the integration capabilities with Noble software will remain a priority consideration.

Goal	To improve our data collection and reporting to ensure accurate and meaningful data and statistics are collected and provided to the CCP.
Objective	To have comprehensive data management between the Probation Department, Sheriff's Office, District Attorney, Public Defender, Health & Human Services Agency, and CBO's.
Objective	To have clearly defined data definitions and measurements.
Outcome Measure	Identify specific data needs and the source(s) for the data, as well as format and due dates.
Outcome Measure	Accurate and timely data supplied by CBO's, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcomes of services • Number of references • Demographics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Gender ○ Age ○ Race ○ Offender Type
Progress toward stated goal	The Probation Department has made significant improvements over the past two fiscal year providing the CCP with comprehensive data which the CCP continues to affirm as useful data. Work with our current case management system to provide customizable fields and report extraction has been limited as our current system will be unsupported at the end of this fiscal year. We will be focusing on the case management system (yet to be finalized) to be implemented with the data collection and extraction capabilities we need. GEO reentry, who provides our Day Reporting Center services, further expanded their data reporting from quarterly to also include a comprehensive annual report. Health & Human Services Agency continues to provide annual data reporting to the CCP. The Probation Department's Department Analyst continues to work with the

	Sheriff's Office and District Attorney's office to gather data to utilize in the quarterly reports.
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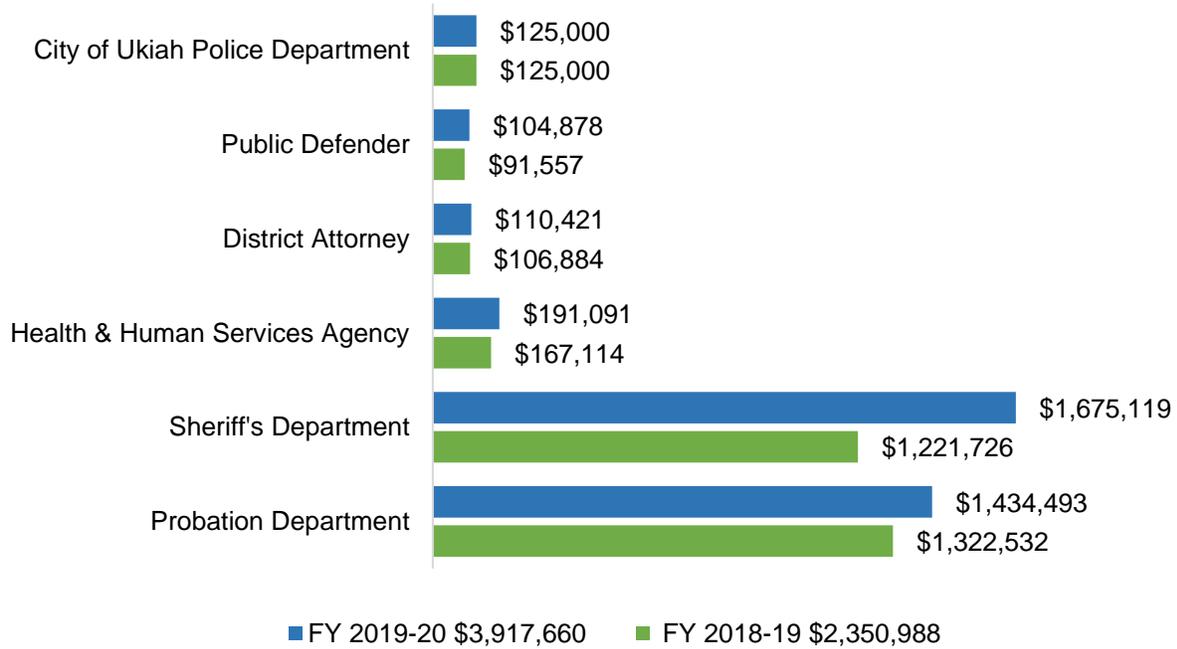
The Mendocino County CCP reports it will add and/or modify goals, objectives, and outcome measures in FY 2020-21.

**Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures
FY 2020-21**

Goal	Departments/Agencies which are affected by the discontinuation of support for existing system will identify and commence acquisition/implementation of replacement system
Objective	Identify replacement system
Objective	Complete procurement process for replacement system
Objective	Commence conversion between systems
Outcome Measure	Final product identified and approved
Outcome Measure	Procurement process completed
Outcome Measure	Conversion process outlined with timetables for completion, resources needed to complete conversion, data transfer capabilities, customization needs identified
Progress toward stated goal	The various affected agencies have commenced evaluation of the systems available that will meet each agency's need

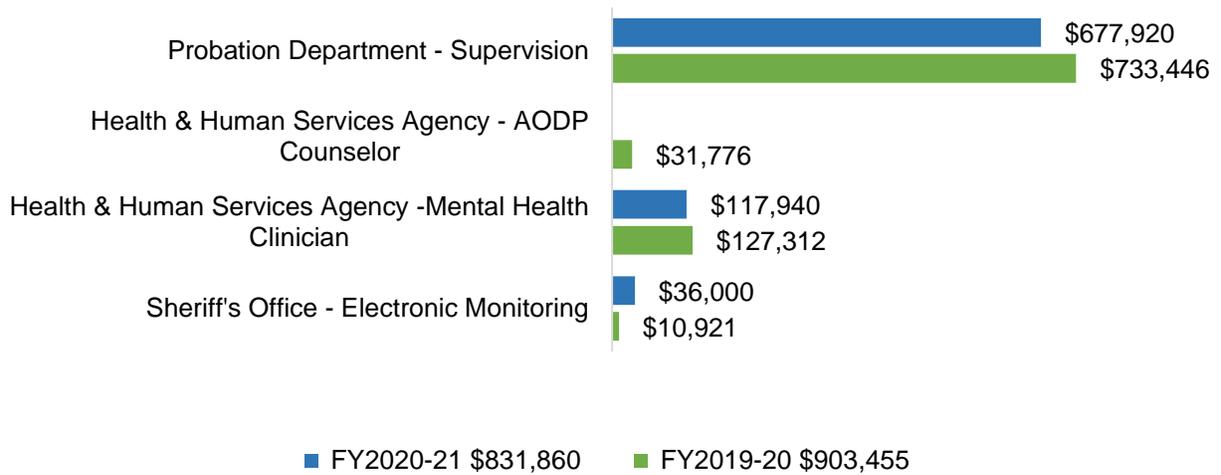
FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 Allocation Comparison

FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations

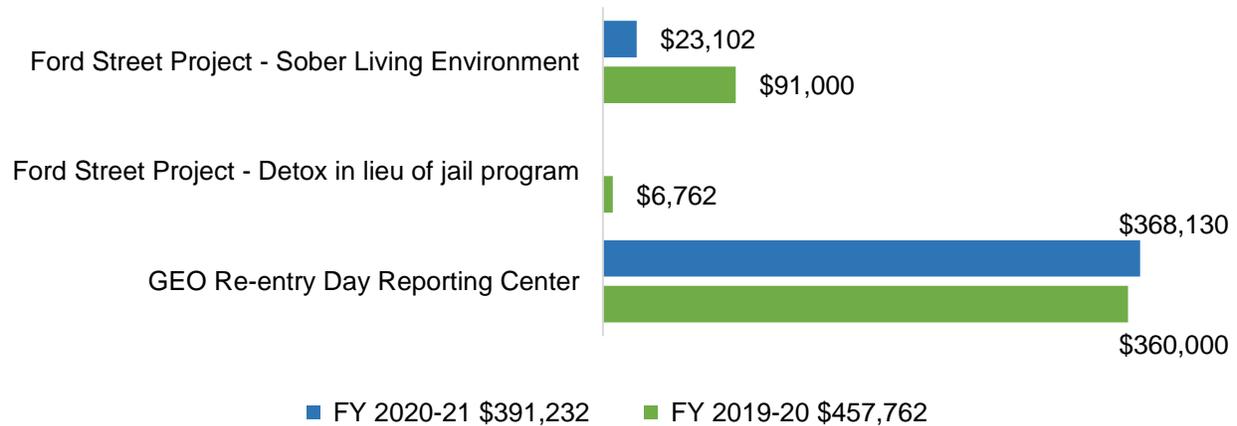


Carryover Funds - \$683,825

FY 19-20 and 20-21 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 19-20 and 20-21 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Optional Questions

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

Limited funds over the last several years have prevented the CCP from considering additional programs or services beyond what is currently in our core plan.

Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation?

No

Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services?

No

Does the county use BSCC definitions (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data?

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

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)?

Between 21% - 40%

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?

Sober Living Environment, Alcohol and Other Drug Program, Mental Health Clinician, Adult Drug Court, Behavioral Health Court.

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

Housing and employment needs of offenders, expanding jail programs and services to meet inmate needs, expanding services to reach offenders residing in more remote areas of the county, enhancing data collections and program, lack of resources (staff & funding). Realignment funding levels continue to be a challenge as the cost of providing services increases at a rate higher than funding. FY20-21 is drastically more challenging considering the funding decreases as a result of COVID-19 pandemic. Due to State funding decreases and the lack of additional local general funds, programming and services have had to be significantly decreased or eliminated this year in order meet our budgets. In addition to the fiscal challenges this year, we are also faced with the challenges of being able to provide the various programs and services while complying with the in-person and socially distanced meetings. Group meetings have been affected. Staff and providers have had to find alternative ways to continue providing adequate supervision and services. We continue to look for alternative service methods as we anticipate these challenges to continue through FY20-21. With the winter weather approaching we will be further challenged to find service delivery methods that do not involve outdoor processes as the inclement weather will impact our ability to use outdoor venues for these activities.

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?

The county declined to respond to this question.

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

Day Reporting Center (GEO Reentry) – The DRC provides various services for high risk offenders which include but is not limited to: cognitive behavioral therapy, counseling, drug testing, drug education, educational services, and employment services. GEO Reentry has been providing this service to Mendocino County for 8+ years.

FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

Merced County

CCP Membership as of October 1, 2020.

Kalisa Rochester Chief Probation Officer	Yvonna Brown, MSW Department of Social Services
Donald Proietti Presiding Judge or designee	Genevieve Valentine, LMFT Department of Mental Health
James Brown County Supervisor or Chief Administrator	David Mirrione Department of Employment
Kimberly Lewis District Attorney	Genevieve Valentine, LMFT Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs
Vincent Andrade Public Defender	Steve Tietjen, Ed.D. Head of the County Office of Education
Vernon Warnke Sheriff	David Carr Community-Based Organization
Gary Brizzee Chief of Police	Monika Grasley Victims interests

<p style="color: #0056b3;">How often does the CCP meet?</p> Quarterly
<p style="color: #0056b3;">How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet?</p> Quarterly
<p style="color: #0056b3;">Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups</p> Yes



Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2019-20

Goal	Provide transitional housing for up to eight (8) clients.
Objective	Reduce recidivism by contracting with a sober living environment for clients transitioning from county jail and/or treatment facilities in order to succeed.
Objective	100% of clients assigned will receive screening for substance use disorder.
Objective	50% of clients will receive permanent housing.
Outcome Measure	Number of clients screened in need of substance use treatment.
Outcome Measure	Number of clients successfully completing program.
Progress toward stated goal	The transitional housing program, provided by the Merced County Rescue Mission, has served Probation clients since November 14, 2018. During the time period of July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020, 28 clients were referred. After being screened for substance use treatment, 27 were successfully enrolled with 9 being provided services. As with any transitional housing program, the goal is to obtain permanent housing of which 33% did.

Goal	Increase the number of referrals and graduates in the Merced County Probation Department Leadership for Life program.
Objective	Reduce recidivism by transitioning those released from jail back into the community.
Objective	Increase the number of referrals into the program.
Objective	30% of those clients will graduate from the program.
Outcome Measure	Number of clients enrolled in the Leadership for Life program.
Outcome Measure	Number of clients that graduate from the Leadership for Life program.
Progress toward stated goal	There was a total of 148 referrals during July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020. A total of 63 clients graduated thereby exceeding the graduation rate by 13%.



Leadership for Life Graduates- November 2019

Graduates were asked what the Leadership for Life program taught them. Below were their responses.

- *“Help me get my stuff together, stay away from drugs and be a role model for my nephews”* – Salvador M.
- *“Taught me to have no violations”* – Dominic B.
- *“Made me reach my goals and become a better person”* – Roberto G.
- *“Taught me every little bit of information helps and I got my license”* – Gustavo C.

Goal	Provide recidivism reduction classes to assist in overcoming negative effects of childhood trauma and household dysfunction.
Objective	Reduce recidivism by providing trauma-informed adult recidivism classes.
Objective	Increase the number of referrals into the program.
Outcome Measure	Number of clients enrolled in the ACE Overcomers program.
Outcome Measure	Number of clients that graduate from the ACE Overcomers program.
Progress toward stated goal	There was a total of 43 clients enrolled in FY 19/20. Enrollment doubled from the previous fiscal year; however, due to the pandemic enrollment drastically decreased resulting in significantly low graduation rates. A total of 13 graduated, a 30% graduation rate.



ACE Overcomers Graduates- November 20, 2019

The Merced County CCP will add and/or modify goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2020-21.

Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2020-21

Goal	Provide a Behavioral Health and Recovery Services (BHRS) Clinician stationed at the County Jail to perform substance abuse assessments.
Objective	100% of court-ordered inmates will be assessed for substance use disorders.
Objective	100% of inmates will be assisted with reintegration into the community by coordinating services and/treatment with BHRS services in the community.
Objective	Number of inmates screened for mental health and substance use disorders.
Outcome Measure	Number of inmates released are connected to outpatient services and/or residential treatment.
Progress toward stated goal	The Clinician was hired in FY 2019/20; however, started providing court-ordered assessments in FY 2020/21.

Goal	The K9 Unit (K9 Sage) will provide a safer community by finding drug paraphernalia and weapons when a search is called.
Objective	Sage will conduct 50% of higher hits with every search conducted in a vehicle.
Objective	Sage will conduct 50% or higher hits with every search conducted in a building or area.
Outcome Measure	Number of hits Sage makes with every vehicle searched.
Outcome Measure	Number of hits Sage makes with every building/area searched.
Progress toward stated goal	In FY 19/20, Sage conducted a total of 32 vehicle searches with a 97% success rate. Sage conducted 113 building and area searches which resulted in 326 finds. Ammunition served as the largest number of Sage's finds.



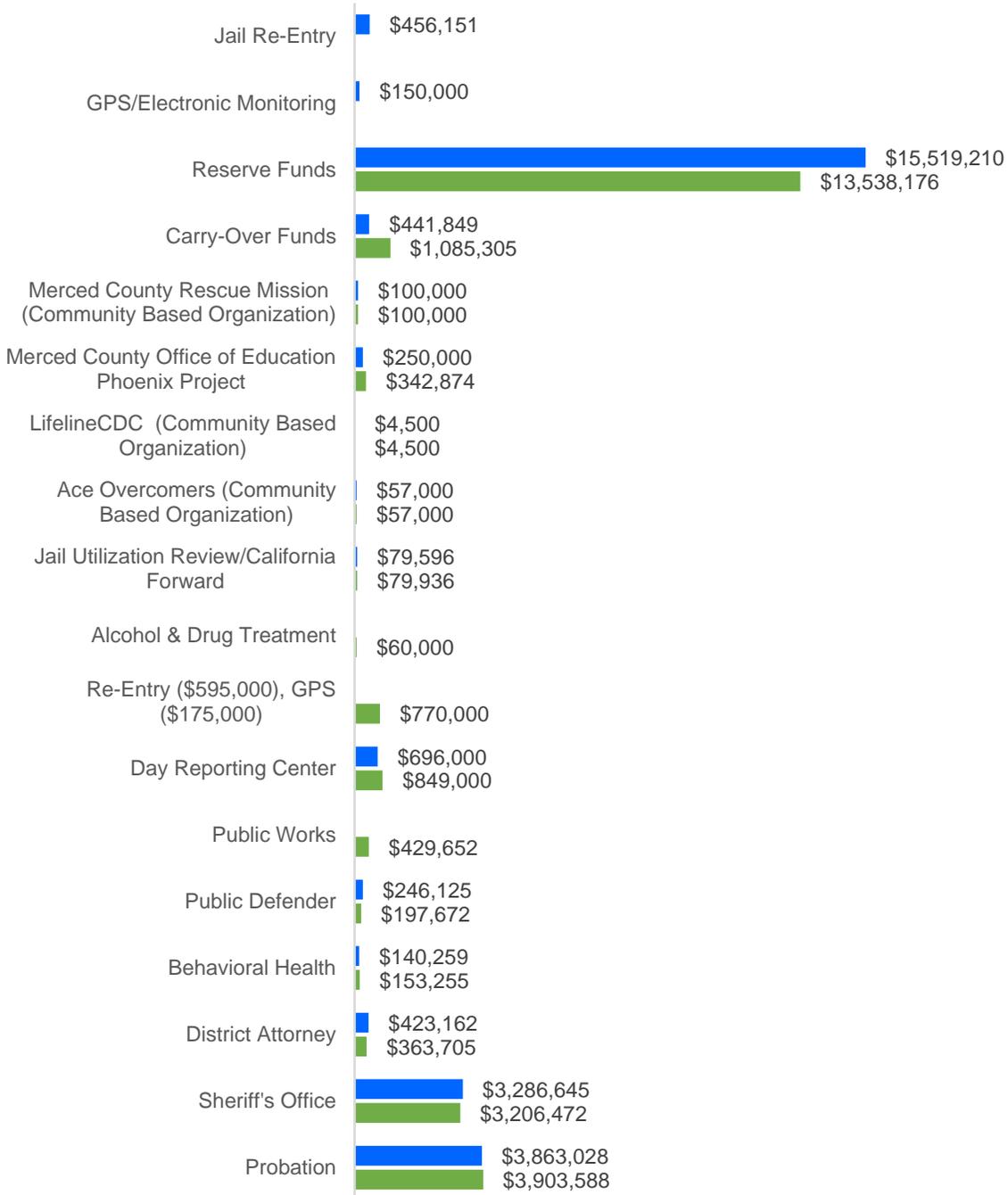
Left: Sage and handler, Deputy Probation Officer Christina Zwart.



Above: Compliance check in the city of Merced on August 29, 2019. Sage located firearms, several rounds of ammunition and a wooden baton. The .22 rifle was reported stolen out of Oakland, CA.

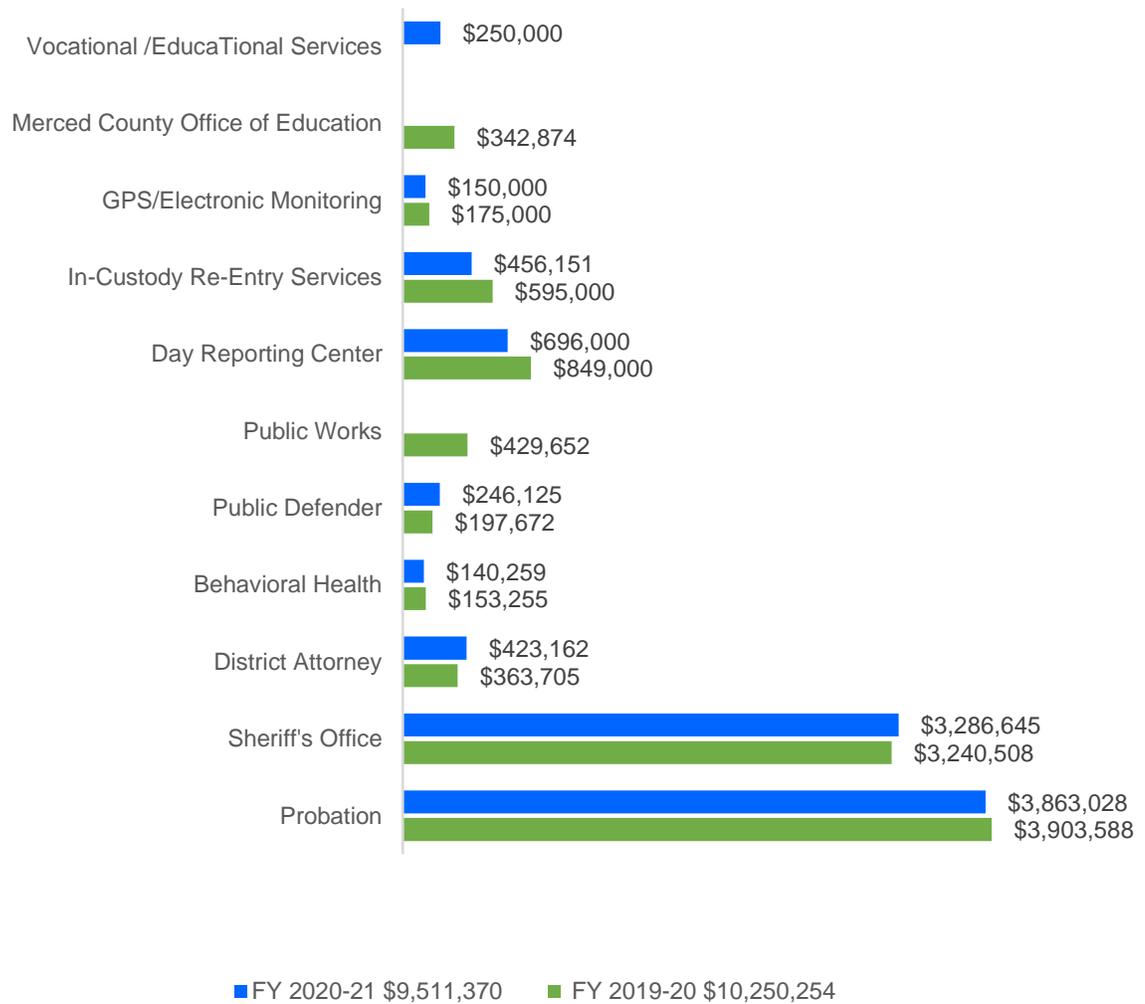
FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 Allocation Comparison

FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations

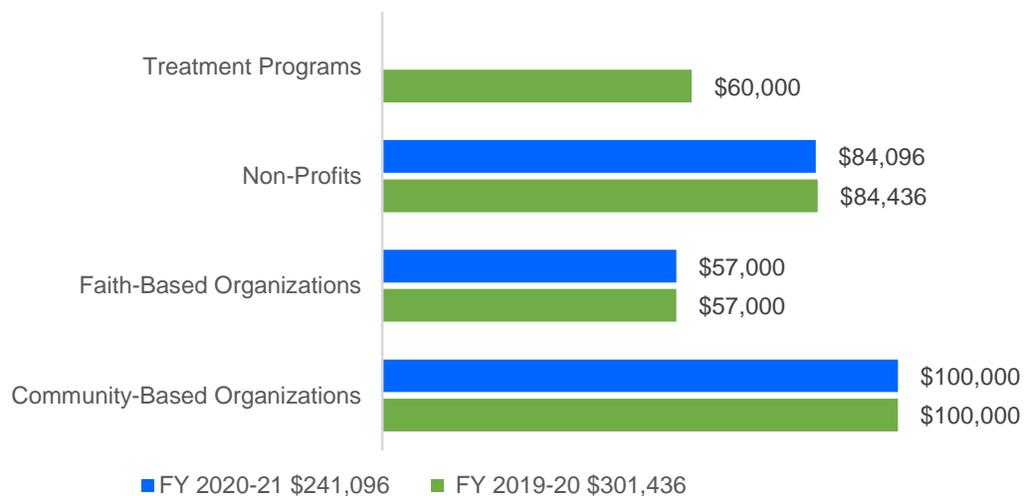


■ FY 2020-21 \$25,713,525 ■ FY 2019-20 \$25,141,135

FY 19-20 and 20-21 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 19-20 and 20-21 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Optional Questions

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

During the Executive and Local Community Partnership meetings, if potential concerns or issues are addressed that are needed in the community, focus groups are scheduled to address those issues/concerns with Merced County Community Members which also provides them a chance to voice other concerns as well.

Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation?

Yes

If yes, how?

Merced utilizes conviction, recidivism, and treatment program completion rates to evaluate effectiveness of programs.

Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services?

Yes

If yes, how?

Merced contracts with the Merced County Office of Education for educational/vocational program, The Phoenix Project. This program provides an educational and vocational assessment which is then used to determine vocational interests and aptitudes. The evaluation results which display whether the participants are successful in the program, is the determining factor whether to continue with the program.

A residential substance use treatment program Merced contracts with had poor outcomes for the FY 2018/19 year. This resulted in a significant decrease in the allocation given for FY 2019/20.

Does the county use BSCC definitions (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data?

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

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)?

Between 21% - 40%

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 Court (BHC) allows an average of 40-50 clients with identified behavioral health issues to seek treatment while on Probation. It is a collaborative partnership with the Merced Superior Court, Behavioral Health and Recovery Services (BHRS) staff.

In addition to Behavioral Health Court, the County has a drug court program that a client can be sentenced to. A DPO is assigned to the program and monitors client progress and collaborates with the Court, BHRS and various treatment providers.

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

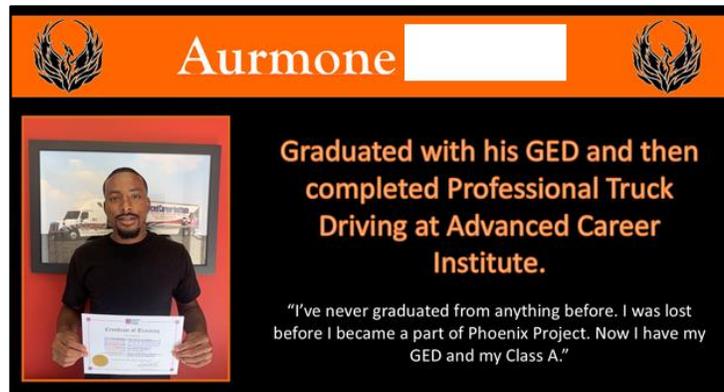
Capacity continues to be an issue with various vendors, CBOs and BHRS. Waiting lists are common; however, Deputy Probation Officers work with various agencies throughout the county to ensure that client needs are met.

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?

In FY 2016/17, Merced County Probation, and the Merced County Office of Education (MCOE) established a much-needed vocational program for our adult clients. The Phoenix Project addresses educational and vocational needs for clients. Each client receives a needs assessment to identify his/her education need, vocational interest and aptitude, and a career action plan. GED testing and career technical services are included. One-on-one mentoring is also available as well as support services and free tutoring.

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

The Phoenix Project has been the most promising and consistent program with positive results for the past three years. This program addresses educational and vocational needs for clients. Each client receives a needs assessment to identify his/her education need, vocational interest and aptitude, and a career action plan. GED testing



and career technical services are also included. During FY 19/20 there were a total of 194 referrals. Although the referral amount decreased in the latter part of the fiscal year due to the pandemic, it still produced positive outcomes. Out of 194 referrals, 19 clients graduated. Out of the graduates, 16 became gainfully employed resulting in an 84% success rate.

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FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

Modoc County

CCP Membership as of October 1, 2020.

Kim Wills Chief Probation Officer	Kelly Crosby Department of Social Services
Francis W. Barclay Presiding Judge or designee	Stacy Sphar Department of Mental Health
Pat Cullins County Supervisor or Chief Administrator	Karina Neild Department of Employment
Cynthia Campbell District Attorney	Michael Traverso Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs
Thomas Gifford Public Defender	Mike Martin Head of the County Office of Education
William "Tex" Dowdy Sheriff	Carol Madison Community-Based Organization
Sid Cullins Chief of Police	Lola Hurtado Victims interests

<p>How often does the CCP meet? Monthly as needed</p>
<p>How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet? Monthly as needed</p>
<p>Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups? Yes</p>



Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2019-20

Goal	Development of a jail facility that is safer for inmates and staff and provides for the safe and effective delivery of services.
Objective	Increase the use of Narcan to reduce overdose deaths in the community by training inmates before release and law enforcement.
Objective	Use evidence-based tools and approaches in treatment, supervision, and sentencing.
Outcome Measure	A larger safer jail facility is in progress. Funding has been achieved through BSCC and matching sources including AB109 funds.
Outcome Measure	Inmates in the jail can receive training prior to their release about how and when to use Narcan. Correctional Officers along with all local law enforcement have been trained to use Narcan and will be issued it when trained.
Outcome Measure	Modoc continues to use evidence-based tools and approaches in treatment, supervision and sentencing.
Progress toward stated goal	The jail is not yet under construction but is in the planning stages. This build will help with the new programs instituted in the jail such as Inmate Work Program and Community Service funded partially by JAG grants. Evidence Based programs in the jail have increased and inmates in the work program are receiving additional work experience and training. Narcan has been used in the community by citizens to assist in reviving subjects.

Goal	Reduce Recidivism
Objective	Use research and evidence-based tools to identify criminogenic needs of offenders and develop targeted interventions.
Objective	Enhance community-based programming for low risk offenders and those at risk of criminal behavior
Progress toward stated goal	Parenting classes, Life Skills classes, Mental Health counseling, and Substance Use groups are provided to inmates by Behavioral Health and Training, Employment, and Community Help Inc. (T.E.A.C.H.) directly in the jail. Eligible inmates are being enrolled in MediCal 30 days prior to release date to seamlessly continue psychotropic medication and mental health services. Inmates are given a small supply of medications upon their release from custody to assist in the transition into the new Drug Medi-Cal Regional Program with Partnership Health Plan.

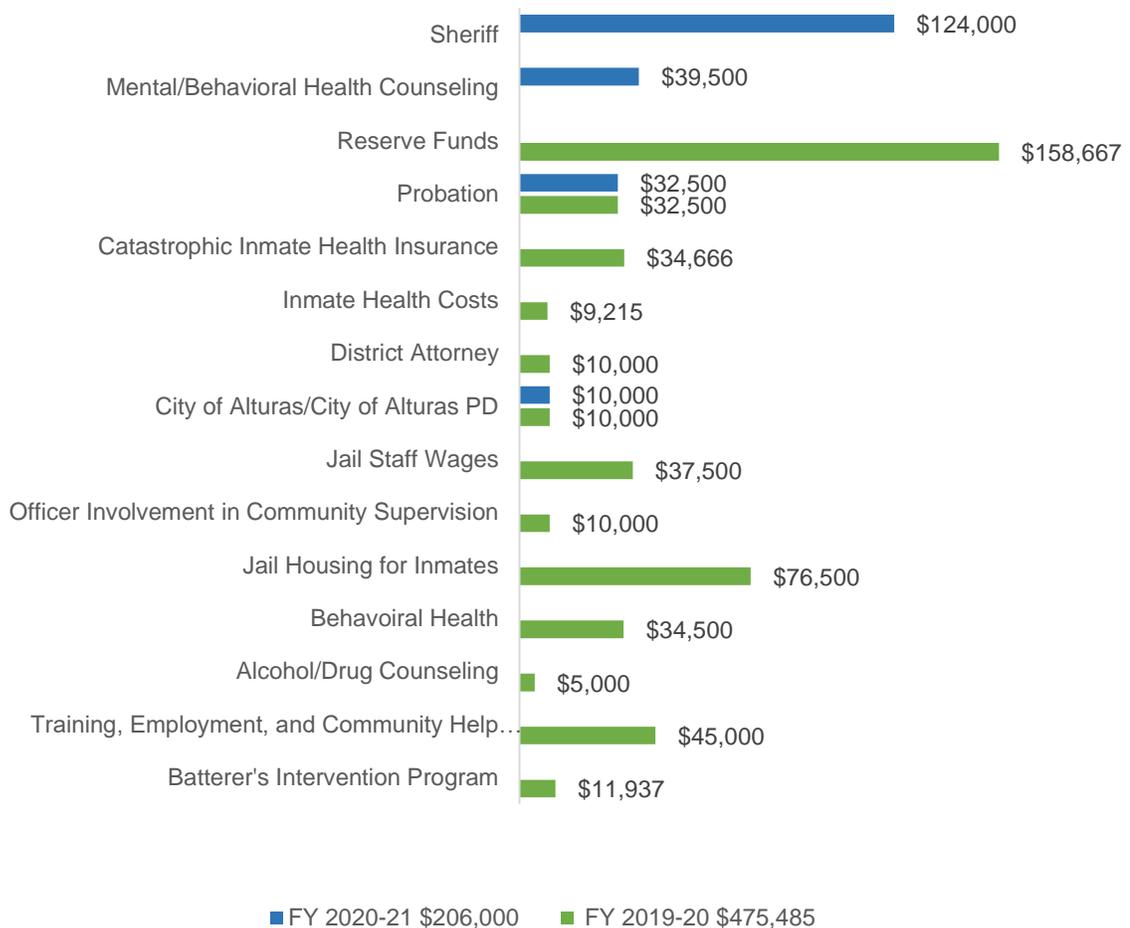
Goal	Save Lives
Objective	Decrease homelessness.
Objective	Increase training of Narcan county wide.
Objective	Increase the size, usage and programing availability of the Day Reporting Center (DRC).
Outcome Measure	Point in Time (PIT) counts to ensure appropriate funding for homeless housing.
Outcome Measure	Census 2020 – ensure accurate and high percentage of county residents are counted.

Outcome Measure	Modoc's NorCal Continuum of Care Committee members are meeting regularly to address housing concerns, PIT, and Census 2020.
Progress toward stated goal	This goal is fairly new, the PIT counts are being coordinated with Social Services and many of the justice partners. Modoc's NorCal Continuum of Care Committee (COC) members are meeting regularly to address housing concerns, PIT, and Census 2020. Narcan is now available county wide and can be picked up at the emergency room and Public Health. Training is available to all citizens.

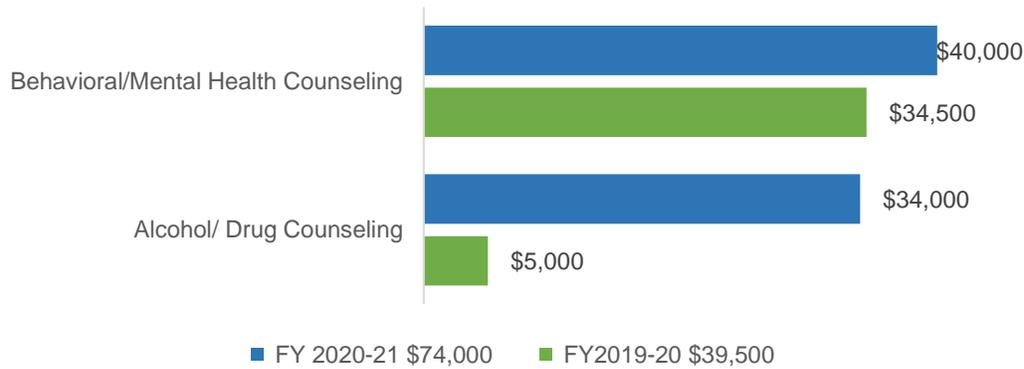
The Modoc County CCP reports it will use the same goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2020-21.

FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 Allocation Comparison

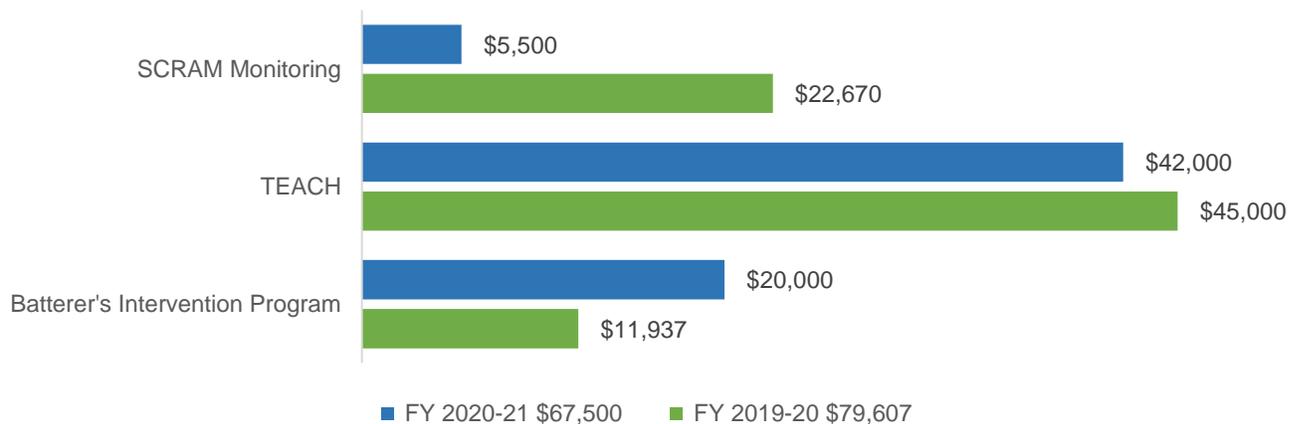
FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations



FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Optional Questions

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation?

Yes.

If yes, how?

Each individual agency or department is responsible for evaluating the effectiveness of the programs they offer.

Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services?

Yes.

If yes, how?

To the extent a small county can evaluate a programs effectiveness, a program that does not see results in Modoc County will cease to be used. If the lack of success is determined not to be the fault of the actual program and actually falls on the client, the program may continue to be used.

Does the county use BSCC definitions (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data?

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

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)?

Less than 20%

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

In 2020, Modoc County Behavioral Health engaged in the Drug Medi-Cal Regional Model with Partnership Health Plan. This regional model has allowed for expanded service delivery to those with substance use disorder, to include recovery services and has allowed greater access to residential treatment with bed availability being shared throughout the other counties. This is particularly important to Modoc as there are no residential facilities in Modoc County.

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

Modoc County appears to always be challenged by staffing demands for new programs. In a remote rural area, it takes the right person to sign on. Often, it means taking one staff from one agency and adding them to another, leaving another position open. Additionally, local citizens are sometimes not qualified for the available positions and going outside of the county becomes the only alternative. However, the citizens working in the programs now, are dedicated, educated, and trained to complete the assignments to ensure clients receive the services they need.

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?

The county declined to respond to this question.

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

Mono County

CCP Membership as of October 1, 2020.

Karin Humiston Chief Probation Officer	Francie Avitia Department of Social Services
Hon. Mark Magit Presiding Judge or designee	Robin Roberts Department of Mental Health
Hon. Jennifer Kreitz County Supervisor or Chief Administrator	Francie Avitia Department of Employment
Tim Kendall District Attorney	Robin Roberts Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs
Jeremy Ibrahim Public Defender	Stacey Adler Head of the County Office of Education
Ingrid Braun Sheriff	Amanda Hoover Community-Based Organization
Al Davis Chief of Police	Tim Kendall Victims interests

How often does the CCP meet? Bi-Monthly
How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet? Bi-Monthly
Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups? Yes



Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2019-20

Goal	Prepare a 10-year plan
Objective	Analyze 9 years of data for the Mono Realignment Report
Objective	Identify gaps, needs and changes
Objective	Identify workgroups to include all information or a final report to be reviewed and approved by the Executive Committee and Board of Supervisors
Outcome Measure	Data collected, analyzed and response included in the Report
Outcome Measure	Gaps of services identified with services and programs installed and operational
Outcome Measure	Executive Committee presents the final Report to Board of Supervisors
Progress toward stated goal	Report is complete, pending approval of BOS.

Goal	Evaluate collected data to inform future actions
Objective	Review data
Objective	Identify meaningful measurements, correlations, performance gaps and trends
Objective	Adjust service based on analysis
Outcome Measure	Data reports
Outcome Measure	Gap analysis
Progress toward stated goal	Ongoing process however for the 10-year report, data analysis is complete

The Mono County CCP will add and/or modify goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2020-21.

Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2020-21

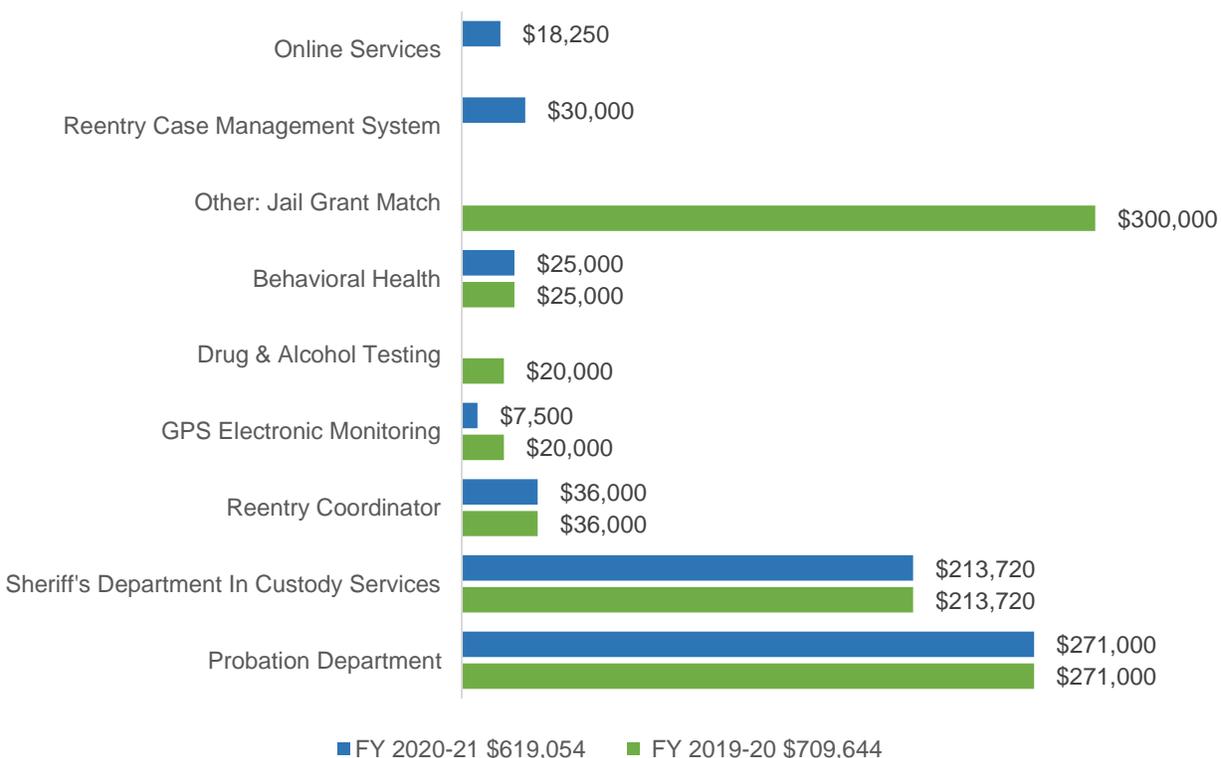
Goal	Provide for successful reentry of offenders
Objective	Create a multidisciplinary reentry team for the purpose of creating a plan before and during reentry
Objective	Create collaborative reentry plan with services
Objective	Establish a plan for transportation of participants
Outcome Measure	Team established and respective responsibilities assigned
Outcome Measure	Each Detainee receives individualized services and case plan which is extended to community services

Outcome Measure	Vendors identified and financial agreements in place
Progress toward stated goal	The Reentry Team is in place and has been meeting for 3 months; reentry plan developed; means of using the county transit are in place but more options are being considered

Goal	Establish data sharing through case management system
Objective	Provide a case management system that meets all justice partner's needs
Objective	Design a Qualitative and Quantitative Assessment of the participant's experience
Objective	Establish Data Committee
Outcome Measure	Members of data committee are identified
Outcome Measure	Data committee designs exit survey, establishes procedures for consistent application of survey and creates training for implementation
Outcome Measure	RFP completed and procurement for case management system complete
Progress toward stated goal	The data committee has been established, RFP will be announced in November 2020, and exit survey will be completed in January 2021

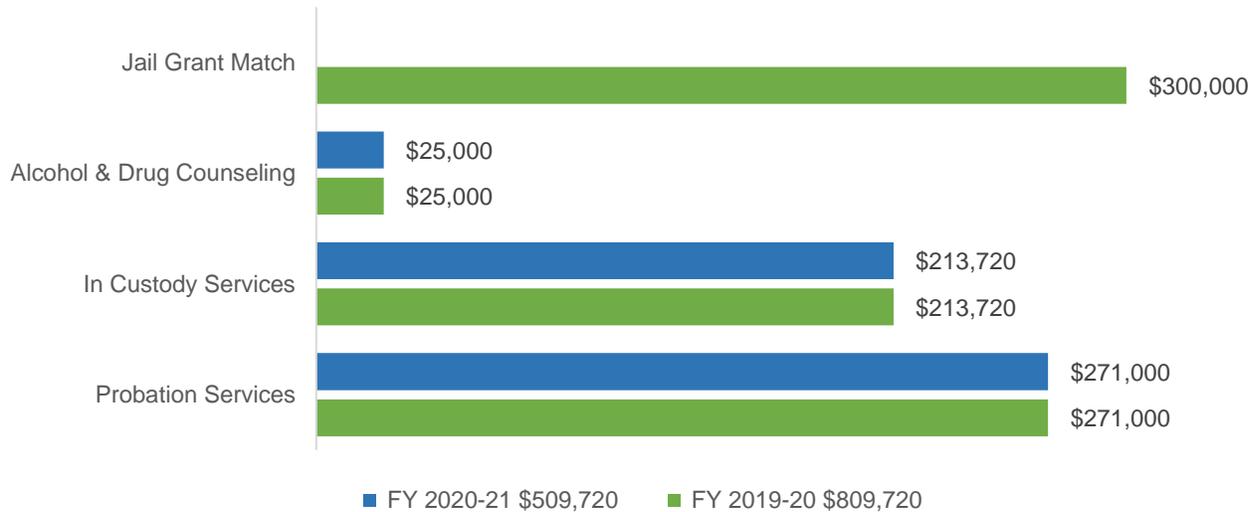
FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 Allocation Comparison

FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations



2020-21 Carryover - \$176,076

FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Optional Questions

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

The CCP General Committee conducted a robust Gap Analysis to identify needed programs and services. This process is described within the 20-21 Realignment Plan.

Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation?

No. This is one of our objectives for 20-21 with a more robust case management system.

Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services?

No. This is one of our objectives for 20-21 with a more robust case management system.

Does the county use BSCC definitions (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data?

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

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)?

81% or higher.

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?

Mono County Behavioral Health offers all services above if the participant has Medi-Cal or Medicare. There are no community-based organizations offering those services in Mono County. If participants do not qualify, we do not have the non-profit organizations that step in to fill the gap.

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

The Eastern Sierra Nevada mountain range not only brings challenges such as harsh living conditions during the winters but also isolates the county's residents from services normally accessible in a medium to large city. The rural nature of our county also makes it difficult to hire qualified staff, especially bilingual and bicultural employees.

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?

Like most organizations and counties, videoconferencing has become a daily function. It is hoped that videoconferencing remains and continues to expand. Mono has been able

to attend meetings and trainings via videoconferencing that would ordinarily not be available to us or at a great cost in travel during the winter months when the passes close.

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

Monterey County

CCP Membership as of October 1, 2020.

Todd Keating Chief Probation Officer	Lori Medina Department of Social Services
Honorable Julie Culver Presiding Judge or designee	Elsa Jimenez Department of Mental Health
Nick Chiulos County Supervisor or Chief Administrator	Chris Donnelly Department of Employment
Jeannine Pacioni District Attorney	Lucero Robles Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs
Susan Chapman Public Defender	Deneen Guss Head of the County Office of Education
Stephen Bernal Sheriff	Robin McCrae Community-Based Organization
Robert Masterson Chief of Police	Pamela Patterson Victims interests

<p style="color: #005596;">How often does the CCP meet?</p> Semi-Annually and as needed
<p style="color: #005596;">How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet?</p> Semi-Annually and as needed
<p style="color: #005596;">Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups</p> No



Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2019-20

Goal	Increase Probation's understanding of the clients it serves to better meet their needs in the delivery of services
Objective	Create and provide a satisfaction survey to clients who complete AB109 funded programs.
Objective	Distribute a satisfaction survey to at least 70% of clients who complete an AB109 funded treatment or assistance program.
Outcome Measure	Completed: Satisfaction survey was created and provided to clients who completed AB109 funded programs.
Outcome Measure	Completed: Probation received a total 186 surveys, of which 65 in FY 19-20.
Outcome Measure	Completed: COVID prevented providers from facilitating a full range of services. Despite the lack of completed surveys, the Probation Department learned that current services were essentially exceeding client's expectations and it is felt providers are meeting service objectives given pandemic impact. (See attached for client responses)
Progress toward stated goal	Completed.

Goal	Appropriately refer and increase access to services for clients released on Post Release Community Supervision who report to the Probation Department
Objective	Refer at least 40% of the PRCS population supervised during the Fiscal Year to reentry related services, including housing, behavioral health, and employment and housing programs.
Outcome Measure	Number of PRCS clients supervised during the year: 530.
Outcome Measure	Number of clients referred for services: 279.
Outcome Measure	Percentage referred: 53% of PRCS individuals active during the fiscal year were referred to one or more service providers.
Progress toward stated goal	Completed. Although completed for the year, the goal of ensuring accurate monitoring of clients released on Post Release Community Supervision who report to the Probation Department and receive referrals for services will continue.

Goal	Appropriately refer, provide assessments, and increase access to mental health and substance use disorder services for in-custody and out of custody AB109 offenders.
Objective	Provide AB109 Offenders, who meet the criteria, mental health and substance use disorder screening and assessment.
Objective	Provide AB109 Offenders referral to appropriate level of care for mental health and substance use disorder services.
Outcome Measure	Number of Offenders assessed at the county jail (in custody): 39 Number of Offenders assessed in outpatient setting (out of custody): 180

Outcome Measure	Number of Offenders referred out to mental health services and/or co-occurring conditions: 16 Number of Offenders seen in-house by County Behavioral Health for ongoing mental health services: 74
Outcome Measure	Number of Offenders referred out to substance use disorder treatment: 132. Total offenders served: 110, of which 47 to residential treatment. Number of Offenders seen in-house by County Behavioral Health for ongoing substance use disorder treatment: None, all assessed clients were referred to contracted providers.
Progress toward stated goal	This goal is on-going. Referrals from Probation to Behavioral Health for mental health, substance use disorder and co-occurring conditions totaled 329; 27 individuals were referred more than once. Due to COVID-19 protocols, services were transitioned as much as possible to telephone and video conferencing effective March 2020.

Goal	Prepare adult offenders for reentry in the community by providing educational, employment preparedness and counseling services while in custody
Objective	Provide educational opportunities to obtain High School Diploma or High School Equivalency Test (HSET) to in-custody adult offenders
Objective	Provide employment preparedness services to in-custody adult offenders
Objective	Provide Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT) counseling services to in-custody adult offenders
Outcome Measure	Number of HSET, tests conducted: 217. Number of HSET Tests Passed: 185. Passing percentage: 85.25%. Number of HSET certifications awarded.
Outcome Measure	Number of industry career/technical certifications obtained by professional areas: 66 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21 received industry certifications in professional communications with Southwest Airlines • 16 received certifications for Career Preparedness with Express Employment Professionals • 6 received certifications for Business Office Technology with American Science Association • 5 received Food Safety & Science certifications with American Meat Science Association • 2 received Culinary Meat Selection & Cookery certification from American Meat Science Association • 1 received certification in Principles of Floral Design from Benz School of Floral Design • 13 certified in Principles of small Engine Technology through Equipment & Engine Training Council • 2 received a certification in Veterinary Medical Applications with Elanco.
Outcome Measure	Number of MRT participants: 110 Number of MRT participants successfully completing program: 83 Number of participants in process of completing MRT. Due to COVID-19 protocols, classes have been modified and reduced in size.

Progress toward stated goal	In progress. Programs and certifications have been established and are now available to inmates. Community re-entry-based programs are available at the jail, providing opportunity and a wide variety of programs that are linked to our community. Recently, two inmates graduated from the TPC Vocational Training Program, receiving a national certification for the Custodial Maintenance Program. Other job opportunities with local community organizations included hosting job/resource fair at the jail for inmates' access to the community workforce and learn about opportunities that may be available to them.
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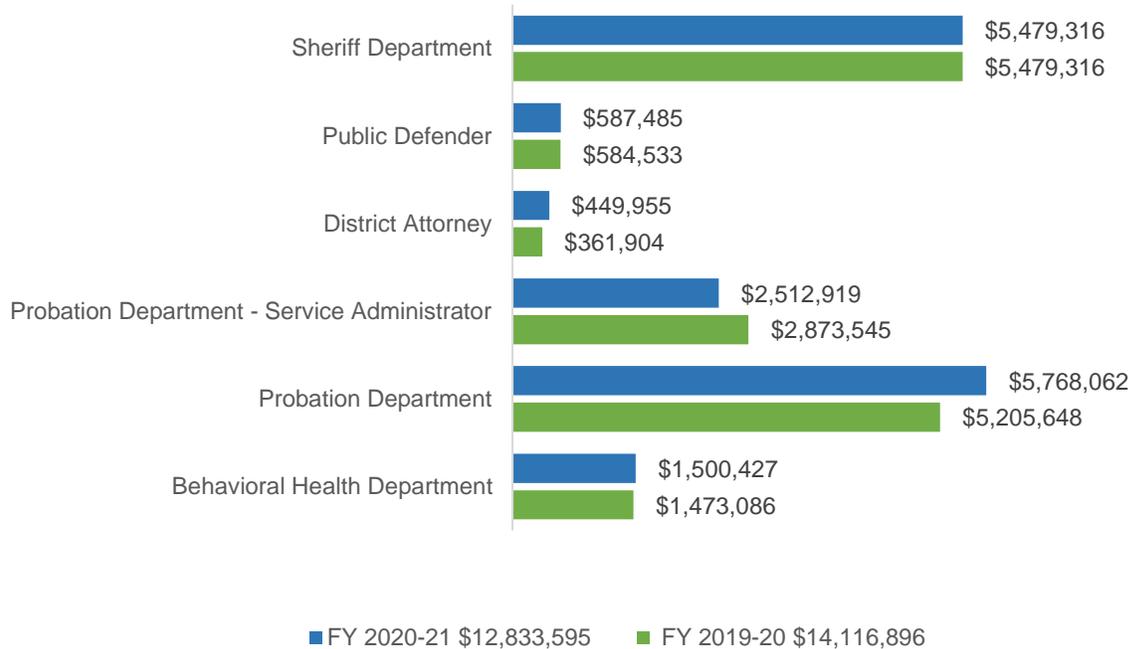
The Monterey County CCP will add and/or modify goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2020-21.

Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2020-21

Goal	Improve the collection and reporting of Probation data, ideally integrated with program data from external providers/ community-based organizations
Objective	Assess feasibility and cost of replacing the current case management system (CMS) for Probation data
Objective	Assess feasibility and cost of replacing the current system to collect and integrate data from service providers with Probation CMS
Outcome Measure	Identify source and availability of funding for the project. Develop requirements for data sets and business flows.
Outcome Measure	Complete and submit RFP documentation. Publish RFP and evaluate RFP proposals.
Outcome Measure	Award and execute contract with CMS service provider.
Progress toward stated goal	In progress.

FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 Allocation Comparison

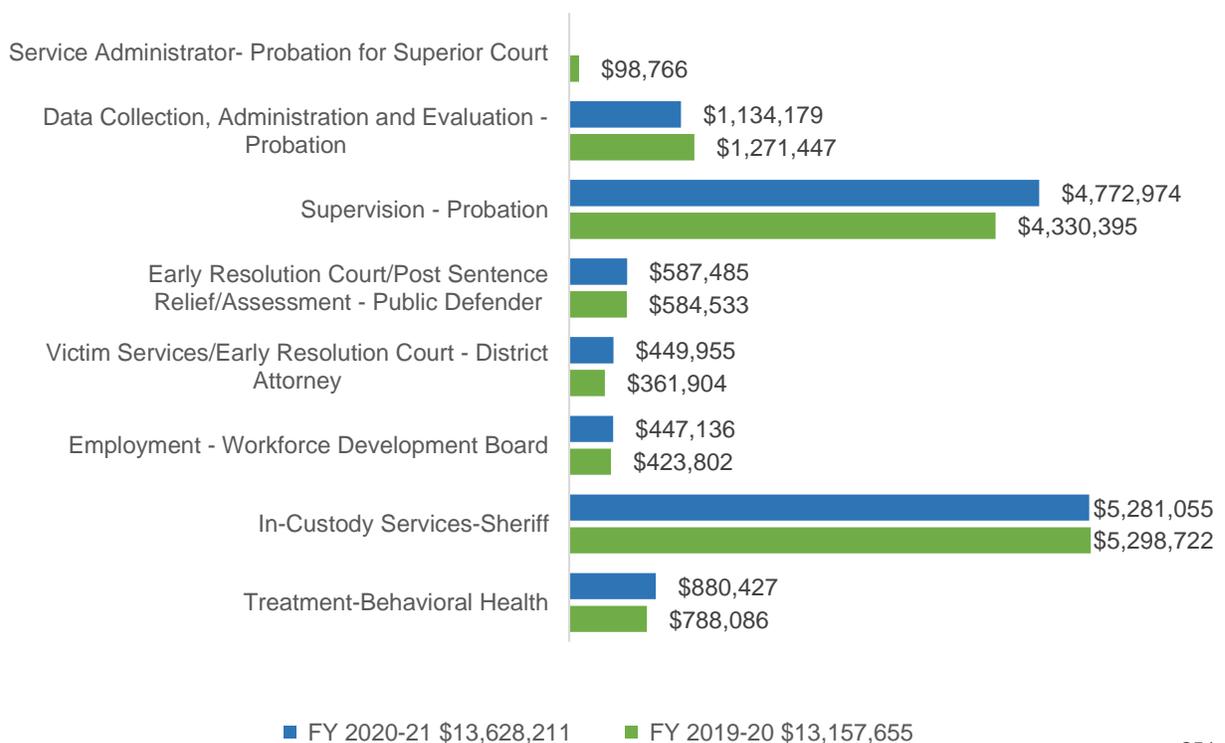
FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations



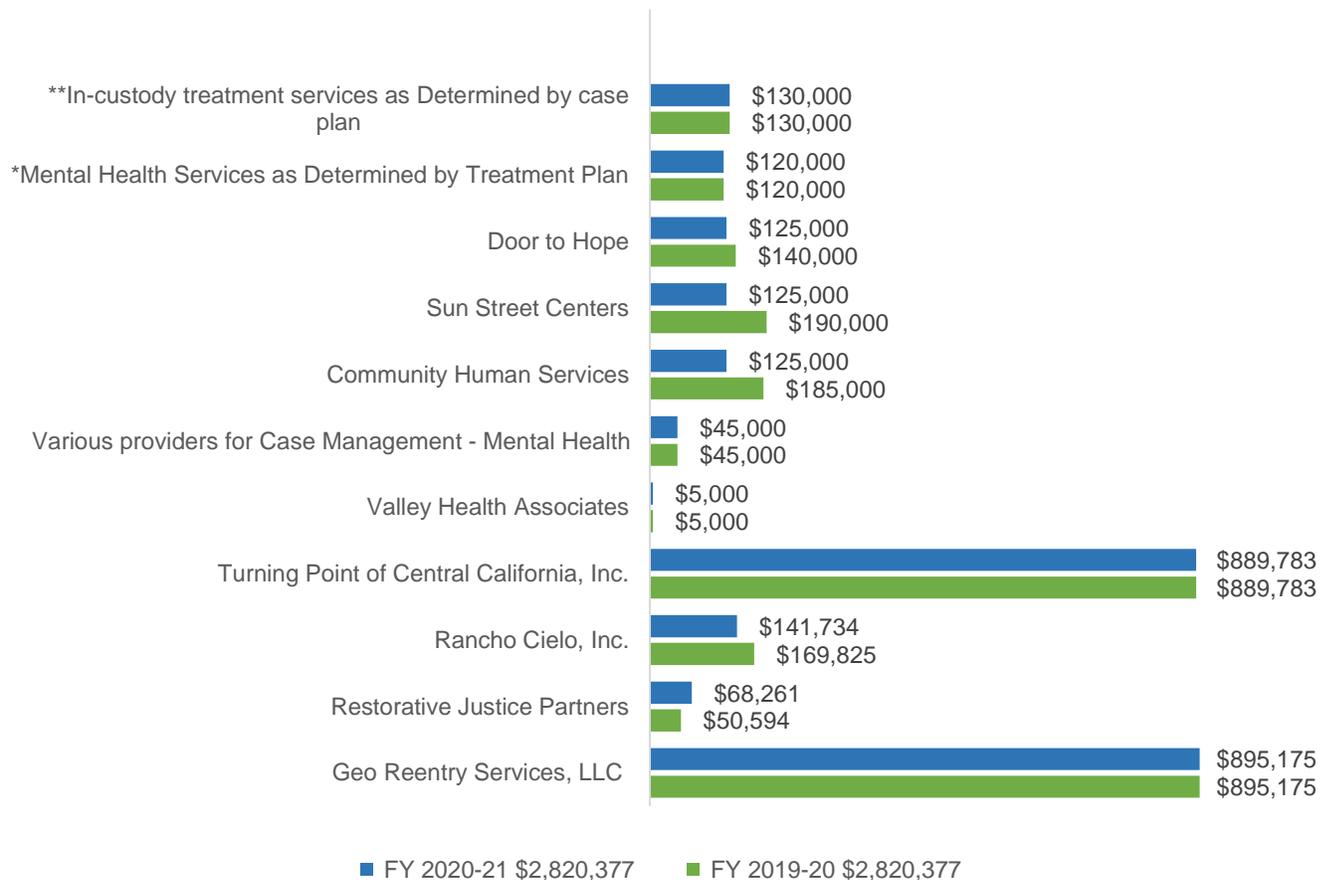
FY 2019-20 Carryover Funds - \$1,861,136

FY 2020-21 Carryover Funds - \$3,464,569

FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Optional Questions

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

Offender programs and services are driven by risks and needs identified by assessments and delineated in the offender's case plan. Departments may recommend, sponsor or support services provided by community-based organizations on identified needs (e.g., housing, employment, reentry) through a County procurement process (formal or informal RFP).

Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation?

No

Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services?

No

Does the county use BSCC definitions (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data?

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

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)?

Between 61% - 80%

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?

1. Assessment, evaluations, and referral to treatment Behavioral Health services; on-site walk-in assessment services, scheduled assessments, on-site psychiatric services, psychotropic medications, outpatient and inpatient substance abuse programs, outpatient and inpatient mental health programs, supportive services, and case management.
2. Day Reporting Center Services.
3. Short term (30 days) Re-entry Services program.
4. Transitional housing, case management, and referral services, financial help in obtaining housing (rent, deposit).
5. Reentry services and Reentry Action Partnership (RAP): On-site monthly meeting for clients to access information and services from service providers (Note: not occurring during pandemic.)
6. Employment services; one county employment service agency and two community-based employment service agencies providing employment workshops, job training, job readiness, on the job training, subsidized employment, technical training.
7. Alternative to detention strategies; graduated sanctions based on the Matrix.
8. Weekly assessments by the Department of Social Services (DSS) for General Assistance.
9. Early Resolution Court.
10. Therapeutic DUI Court.
11. Post Release Relief for expungements, sealings and reduction of convictions.
12. Victims Services.
13. In custody programs at the Monterey County Jail.

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

The turnover of staff who are trained in the use of evidence-based curriculum in community-based programs continues to be a challenge. Staff turnover often results in a gap in data collection, service delivery, and ability to provide services by well-trained employees. Ongoing training continues to be needed in facilitating evidence-based practices and best practices. Local community-based organizations have myriad of challenges in providing continuous EBP training of staff particularly during the pandemic.

The reporting of recidivism data remains a county-wide challenge, as Probation only receives partial data about criminal activity in other jurisdictions. Lack of integration with Court data means the Department cannot track subsequent criminal events or convictions that occurred after the probation case has closed (such as sentencing to jail or prison, informal probation etc.). Also, lack of integration with the State system (a common problem to counties) limits the collection of data related to criminal activity to Monterey County.

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?

The county declined to respond to this question.

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

The hiring of a full-time on-site Behavior Health Unit Supervisor, who has further enhanced the collaboration between Probation and Behavior Health staff, and has resulted in increased and timely data entry, and also spurred energetic and enthusiastic services being provided to AB109 funded clients. The increased number of assessments has generated additional substance disorder referrals, made possible by involving all the on-site BH staff, the creation of the clinician of the day, and through an innovative walk-in clinic availability.

FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

Napa County

CCP Membership as of October 1, 2020.

Julie Baptista Chief Probation Officer	Jennifer Yasumoto Department of Social Services
Bob Fleshman Presiding Judge or designee	Sarah O'Malley Department of Mental Health
Brad Wagenknecht County Supervisor or Chief Administrator	Jennifer Yasumoto Department of Employment
Allison Haley District Attorney	Lindsey Stark Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs
Ron Abernethy Public Defender	Barbara Nemko Head of the County Office of Education
John Robertson Sheriff	Karen Graff Community-Based Organization
Robert Plummer Chief of Police	Yuen Chiang Victims interests

<p>How often does the CCP meet? Quarterly</p>
<p>How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet? Quarterly</p>
<p>Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups? No</p>



Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2019-20

Goal	Track Recidivism Rates for Napa County Probation
Objective	Maintain a recidivism rate of under 25% for those who graduated from the Community Corrections Service Center (CCSC).
Objective	Track recidivism rates for those on felony probation, post release community supervision, and mandatory supervision.
Objective	Provide rates of new convictions while on supervision.
Outcome Measure	Track all CCSC graduates twice a year to collect recidivism rates.
Outcome Measure	Track those placed on new grants of probation to determine if they were previously on supervision.
Outcome Measure	Provide data on successful completions of probation, mandatory supervision, and post release supervision.
Progress toward stated goal	The average recidivism rate for the 2019/2020 Fiscal Year was 41%.

Goal	Increase the number of offenders receiving Cognitive Behavioral Programs.
Objective	Increase the number of services available.
Objective	Increase the number of probationers enrolled in Cog programs.
Objective	Maintain attendance in CCSC of 85 or more.
Outcome Measure	Number of programs offered. Despite the pandemic, we were able to offer 25 Cognitive Behavioral Groups. Early in the pandemic we cancelled groups and did one on one cog sessions with clients.
Outcome Measure	Number of probationers enrolled. 205 clients were able to participate in cog programming either in person or virtually.
Outcome Measure	Number enrolled in CCSC: 45 Programming for CCSC had to be significantly reduced to keep clients safe.
Progress toward stated goal	<p>This year, due to the pandemic, many scheduled in-person groups were offered to them through a virtual platform. We found that both attendance and completion rates increased in virtual classes and clients expressed that the classes were more convenient, and they felt a greater need to participate due to pandemic related stressors in their lives. Despite the pandemic, we exceeded both the number of Cognitive Behavioral Programs offered and the number of participants from the previous year.</p> <p>We briefly met the goal of enrolling 85 in the CCSC, however, as health and safety concerns for staff and participants became a priority, the enrollment dropped significantly, and the current average enrollment is 45.</p>

The Napa County CCP reports it will add and/or modify goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2020-21.

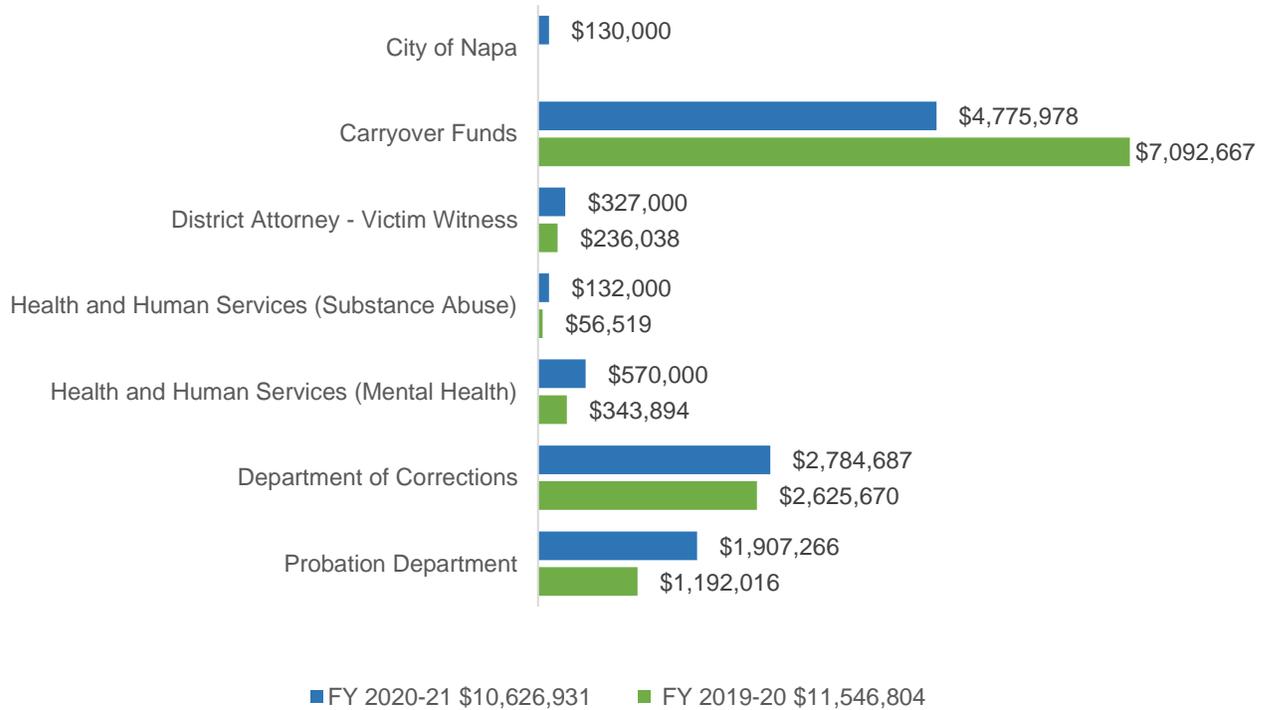
Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2020-21

Goal 1	Successful reentry of clients into the community.
Objective	Use Case Plans to implement client driven Reentry Plans prior to release from custody from jail or prison.
Objective	Connect individuals with transitional services that provide community supports and create opportunities for self-sufficiency.
Objective	Utilize Pre-Release Video Conferencing (PRVC) to connect with individuals prior to release from prison.
Outcome Measure	Percent of participants that leave custody with a Reentry Plan.
Outcome Measure	Percent of participants that engage with community services within the first week of their release from custody.
Outcome Measure	Percent of participants that meet with Probation Officer via PRVC prior to release.
Progress toward stated goal	Probation Analysts will collect data from Case Reviews to measure outcomes for this objective.

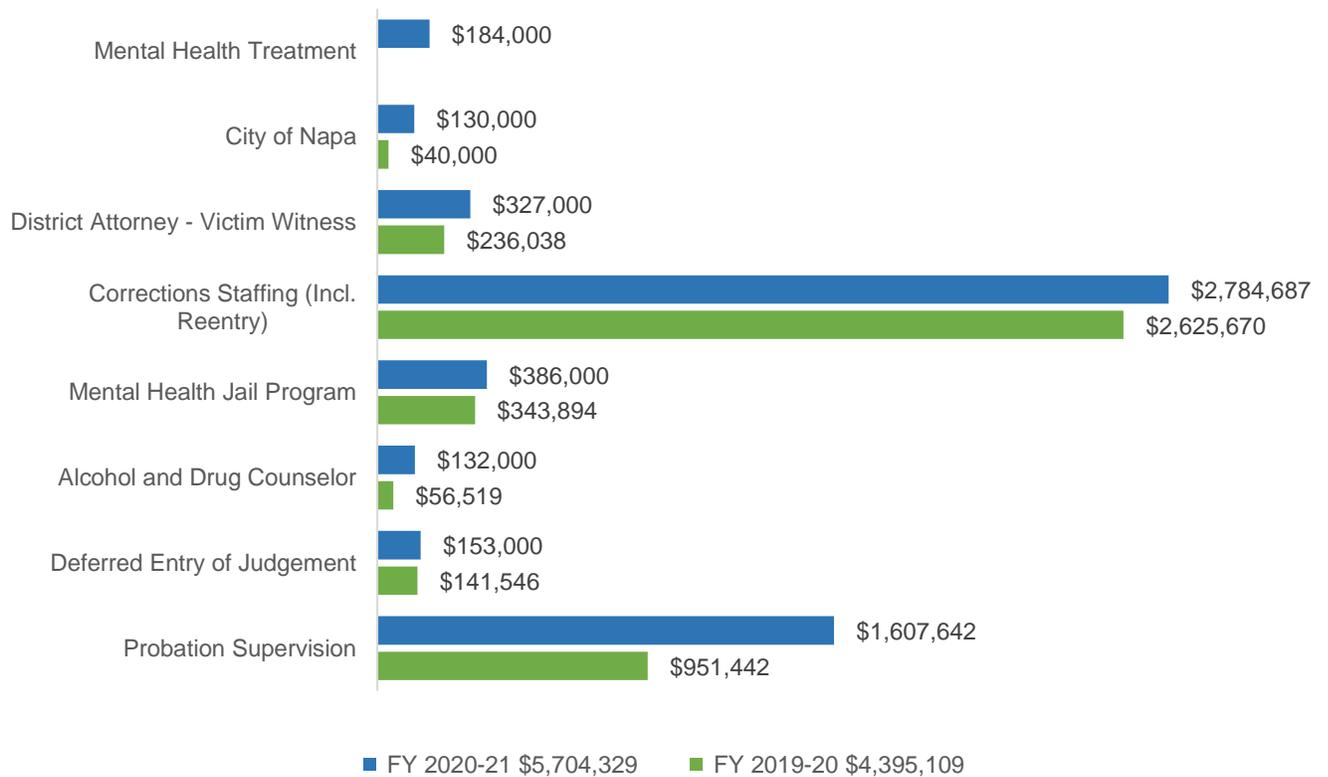
Goal 2	Monitor and measure the Probation Department's application of evidence-based practices (EBP) in supervision and case management. Collect and use data to sustain effective practices.
Objective	Provide departmental and system wide training on current evidence-based practices and programs that reduce recidivism.
Objective	Deliver evidence-based programming and services that are data driven and matched to client risks and needs.
Objective	Measure and assess data and programs, report findings and adjust programs and services to meet fidelity as guided by research.
Outcome Measure	Probation staff and system partners will have knowledge of most current research and information on EBP.
Outcome Measure	Probation staff will provide EBP such as Motivational Interviewing, Case Planning, and Case Reviews to fidelity as demonstrated by internal QA process.
Outcome Measure	Probation will provide accurate and timely data on implementation and adherence to evidence-based practices and programming.
Progress toward stated goal	Napa Probation was at the forefront of the commitment to use EBP to reduce recidivism. For a decade, we have been using risk assessments and case planning to target the probationer's highest needs, and balanced rehabilitation and services with community safety. We understand the need to reinforce progress at even the smallest level and sanction negative behavior with the goal of long term, lasting behavioral change. Maintaining this quality of services require ongoing commitment to the fidelity of our practices.

FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 Allocation Comparison

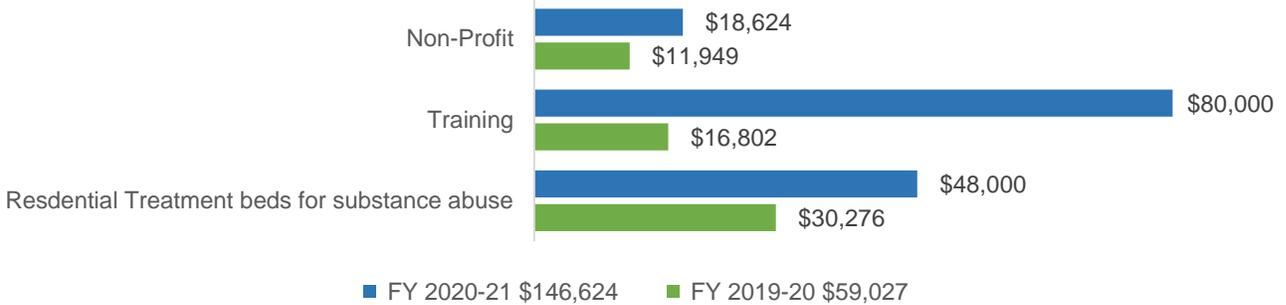
FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations



FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Optional Questions

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

New proposals are brought to the full CCP for consideration and discussion. A member of the CCP or a community or justice partner can bring the proposal. Once the discussion is complete, the Executive Committee determines whether a motion will be made to fund the proposal. If the new program or service is approved, it will be submitted to the Board of Supervisors for approval.

Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation?

No

Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services?

Yes

If yes, How?

The County has declined to respond to this question,

Does the county use BSCC definitions (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data?

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

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)?

Less than 20%

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

Napa County has an embedded Mental Health Clinician at Adult Probation and the Public Defender's Office. The Clinician at the Probation Department is funded by realignment funding and the clinician at the Public Defender's Office is funded by a grant.

Funding is also used for the Mental Health Clinician in Mental Health Court. Our program can have up to 15 participants.

Jail Mental Health Services have been expanded to cover from 7:00 am to midnight seven days a week with clinicians paid by realignment funds and county funds through the Corrections Department.

A Drug and Alcohol Counselor is embedded in the Adult Probation Department to offer assessments, triage, and expedite referrals to treatment for both in-custody and out of custody clients.

A Mental Health Counselor is embedded in the Napa Police Department and Sheriff Department through other funding. The CCP voted to expand these services by adding one full time and one part time Mental Health Counselors. Those positions were filled in 2020.

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

Napa County has not been able to start a Mental Health Diversion Program. This is a need in our community to assist in preventing mental health clients from becoming justice involved. Napa County will continue efforts to fund and implement this program.

Napa has a state hospital in the county that creates a unique challenge. When an arrest occurs at the state hospital, the person may be transferred to the Napa County Detention Center. The jail is not equipped to handle this level of mentally ill offender and there are not enough hospital beds or psychiatric beds available for inmates who require psychiatric hospitalization.

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?

Having embedded mental health staff in Probation, the Public Defender's Office, and the Police and Sheriff's Departments has been very beneficial to provide treatment to those who need it at the first intervention. Having the ability to get the substance abuse assessment complete prior to a presentence report has also given the Court better information to make sentencing decisions.

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

Every Cognitive Behavioral Group run by Probation includes an evaluation by the client. These evaluations provide information on the client's view of the program. It is clear from the evaluations that clients value the time spent in the program, that they learn new skills, and that they establish a relationship with the probation officer that carries over to future meetings. Clients frequently self-refer to other groups as they find support and value participating.

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FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

Nevada County

CCP Membership as of October 1, 2020.

Michael Ertola Chief Probation Officer	Ryan Gruver Department of Social Services
Linda Sloven Presiding Judge or designee	Phoebe Bell Department of Mental Health
Vacant County Supervisor or Chief Administrator	George Michael Dent Department of Employment
Clifford Newell District Attorney	Phoebe Bell Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs
Keri Klein Public Defender	Scott Lay Head of the County Office of Education
Shannon Moon Sheriff	Ariel Lovell Community-Based Organization
Alex Gammelgard Chief of Police	Cliff Newell Victims interests

How often does the CCP meet? Quarterly
How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet? Quarterly
Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups? No



Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2019-20

Goal	Adult Drug Court Expand Capacity while maintaining rates of successful completion
Objective	Increase number of referrals to the program
Objective	Decrease time between referral and acceptance into the program
Outcome Measure	Measure the number of participants in the program
Outcome Measure	Measure the number of participants the successfully complete the program
Progress toward stated goal	We have obtained additional federal funding to expand capacity. Referrals have slowed due to the pandemic and the court process taking much longer. We have more participants in the program but have seen increased non-compliance due to availability of programs and supports during the pandemic.

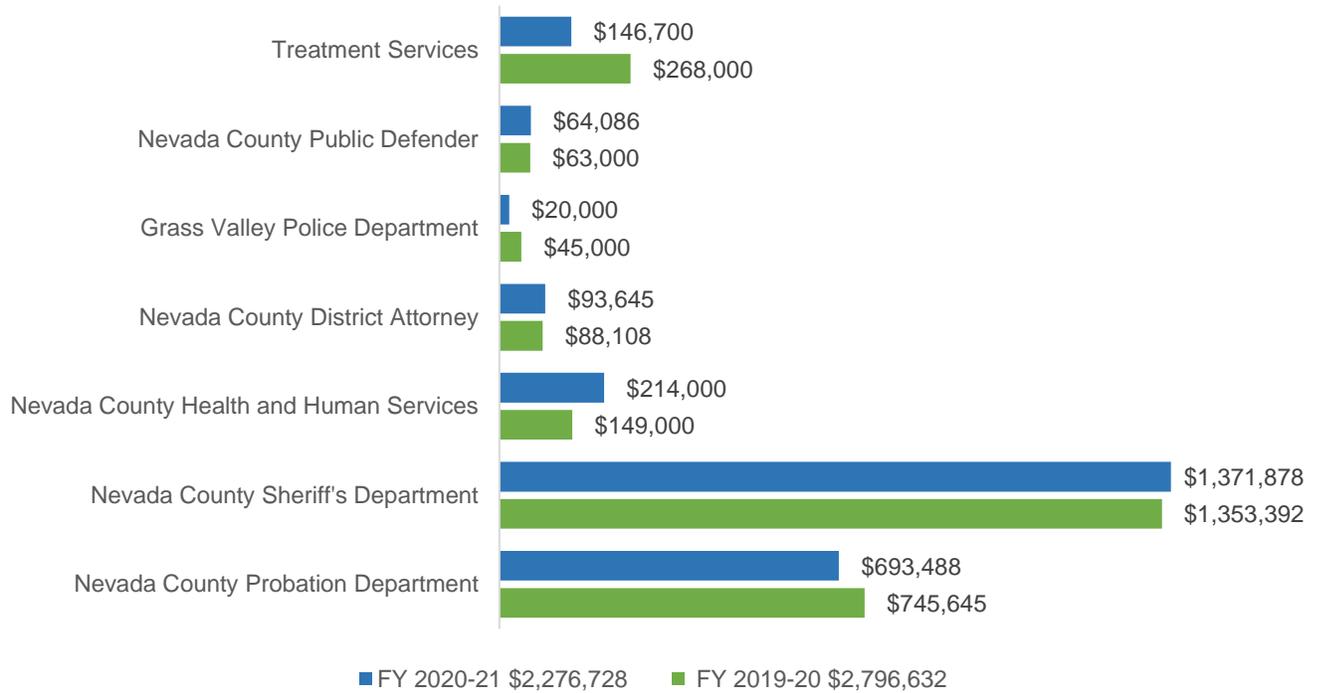
Goal	Establish a re-entry program in the jail.
Objective	1 FTE Deputy Probation Officer assigned to the jail to facilitate communication and collaboration with jail staff (Objective put on hold)
Objective	Increase offender participation in reentry programs by 50%
Outcome Measure	Measure the number of offenders in the program
Outcome Measure	Increase referrals to the programs in the jail
Progress toward stated goal	All re-entry activities ceased during many months of the pandemic. We have recently rebooted some of these activities remotely.

Goal	Enhance the use of alternative detention (pre and post sentence) for appropriate offenders
Objective	Expand the use of evidenced based assessment tools for pre-trial jail release decisions
Objective	Increase completion of pre-trial reports by 50%
Objective	Expand pre-trial caseload with pre-trial failure rate below 15%
Outcome Measure	Measure increase in pre-trial program participants
Outcome Measure	Track pre-trial program failure rate
Progress toward stated goal	Nevada County's pre-trial program has been expanded over the last year. All defendants considered for pre-trial release have been assessed for risk using a validated pre-trial risk assessment tool. Pre-trial reports are completed on 100% of defendants booked for felony charges. Pre-trial program participants have increased by approximately 400%.

The Nevada County CCP reports it will use the same goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2020-21.

FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 Allocation Comparison

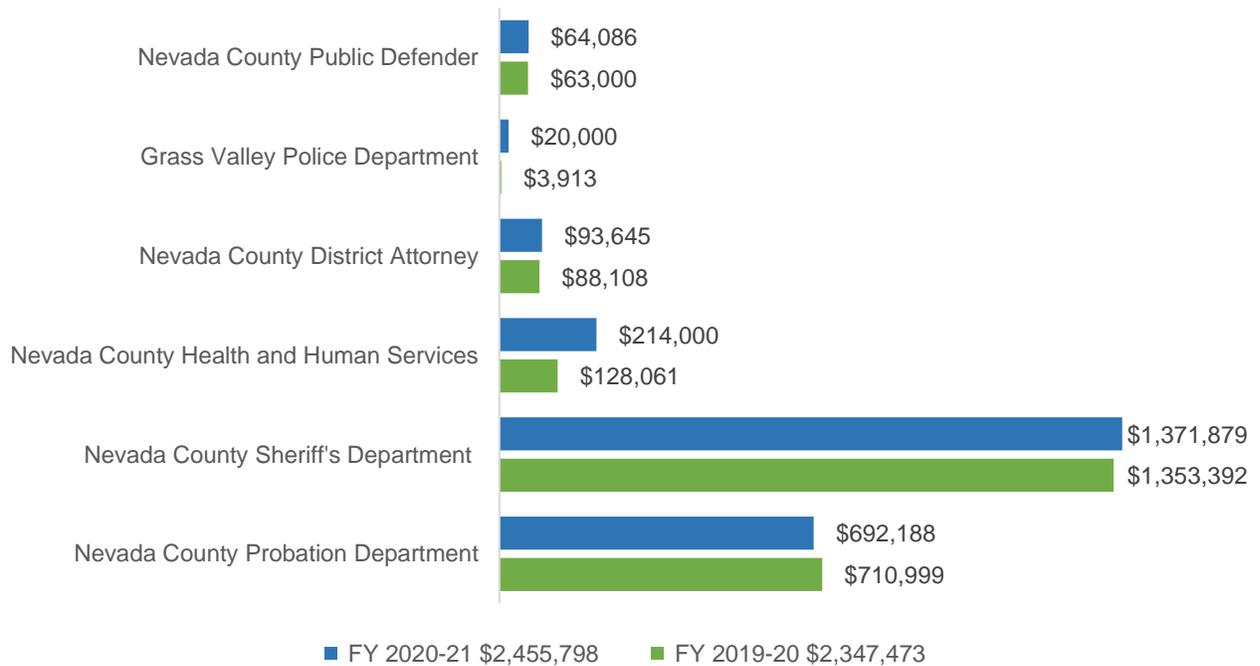
FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations



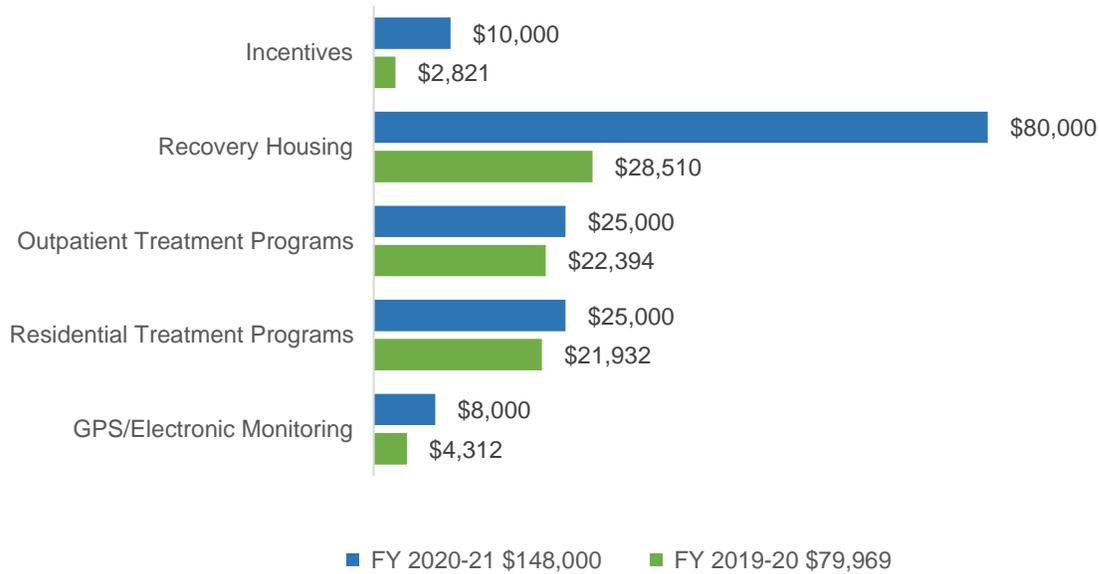
FY 2019-20 Use of Fund Balance - \$84,487

FY 2020-21 Use of Fund Balance - \$327,069

FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Optional Questions

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

We review the program in the Results First Clearing House. This would be the major determination prior to implementation of any new program. Additionally, we have rebooted our RNR and Assess a Program tool through George Mason University to look at program capacity and gap analysis.

In past years, there has not been a formal process or format for requests for funding amongst local CBOs and stakeholders. We are making our entire format more formal including requests for funding.

Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation?

Yes

If yes, how?

We have worked with CSAC on an evidence-based program clearinghouse for local programs.

Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services?

Yes

If yes, how?

Nevada County CCP would have a difficult time funding a new community-based program if it not shown to be effective. We understand that there are exceptions to this concept.

Does the county use BSCC definitions (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data?

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

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)?

Between 21% - 40%

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?

The Probation Department contracts for outpatient substance abuse treatment and residential substance abuse treatment. Nevada County has a Mental Health Court. The Probation Department has a 1.25 FTE Behavioral Health Therapist(s) stationed at probation to provide a warm handoff for those clients in need. Other programs offered are as follows: CBT, MRT, Recovery Housing, Vocational Training, Alcohol Monitoring, random drug testing program.

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

Our challenge continues to be the ability to provide more comprehensive treatment in the county jail due to lack of program space. There have been many steps in the right direction over this last year, but we have programs fighting over quality program space. Prior to the pandemic, this problem had not yet been solved, but all programs within the jail have stopped due to Covid-19.

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?

We have a Behavioral Health Therapist and an Eligibility Worker stationed in our department. By itself this is not a novel idea; however, for small counties like Nevada that does not have the population to run a full or part-time day reporting center, this has been very helpful to remove barriers for our clients. Additionally, our therapist can also complete SUD ASAM assessments and mental health screenings in the office and a custodial setting.

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

The county declined to respond to this question

FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

Orange County

CCP Membership as of October 1, 2020.

Steve Sentman Chief Probation Officer	Debra Baetz Department of Social Services
Kirk Nakamura Presiding Judge or designee	Jeff Nagel Department of Mental Health
Andrew Do County Supervisor or Chief Administrator	Carma Lacy Department of Employment
Todd Spitzer District Attorney	Jeff Nagel Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs
Martin Schwarz Public Defender	Vacant Head of the County Office of Education
Don Barnes Sheriff	Bob Roll Community-Based Organization
Tom DaRe' Chief of Police	Ronnetta Johnson Victims interests

<p style="color: #0056b3;">How often does the CCP meet?</p> Quarterly
<p style="color: #0056b3;">How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet?</p> Quarterly
<p style="color: #0056b3;">Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups</p> Yes



Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2019-20

Goal	Increase linkage to appropriate reentry and behavioral health services upon release from incarceration. (HCA)
Objective	Begin implementation of a coordinated reentry system.
Objective	Identify behavioral health County and contract provider staff for in-reach and linkage to reentry and behavioral health services.
Objective	Provide in-reach and facilitate linkage to services.
Outcome Measure	Increase the number of incarcerated individuals to receive behavioral health in-reach.
Outcome Measure	Increase the number of incarcerated individuals who link to re-entry and behavioral health services.
Progress toward stated goal	<p>Orange County HCA Behavioral Health Services (BHS) has been working in collaboration with the County and community partners to develop a comprehensive plan for a coordinated reentry system. The implementation of a coordinated reentry system began in November 2019. In FY 2019-20, BHS and Correctional Health Services (CHS) worked closely to identify staffing and other resources needed to support linkage to services. CHS and BHS worked to establish and share a list of individuals needing in reach and behavioral health services upon release. BHS identified a behavioral health staff to help coordinate with service providers. BHS also identified 2 Full Service Partnership (FSP) staff from the Telecare and Orange (TAO) Central program and 1 staff from Project Kinship to provide in reach and support reentry and linkage to behavioral health services. These staff are coordinating services with CHS, providing in reach, coordinating for transportation, and linking referred individuals to services at time of release. BHS Residential Treatment Services has staff to provide level of care screenings to inmates prior to release. Open Access staff are coordinating with CHS staff to provide individuals who need outpatient services with intake appointments. During FY 2019-20, there was an increase in the percentage of individuals linked to behavioral health services upon release in a number of programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunity Knocks FSP had a 19.3% linkage rate (8.5% in FY 2018-19). • Open Access had linkage rate of 16% (11% in FY 2018-19). • TAO Central FSP had a 67% linkage rate from January – June 2020. The program is a newer program and had not been providing in reach prior to January 2020.

Goal	Increase access to housing opportunities and support for justice involved individuals who also report a behavioral health issue. (HCA)
Objective	Expand current housing contracts to create dedicated beds/units for individuals coming out of jail.
Objective	Increase the number of housing trainings available for general behavioral health staff members.
Objective	Increase the number of housing specialists in the BHS system of care.

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

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

	but was delayed slightly due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, the County also entered into an agreement with a data consultant to assist with identifying key metrics needed to measure the success of the County's implemented programs.
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Goal	Create a Countywide multi-agency AB 109 Enforcement Task Force in an effort to reduce recidivism in the County of Orange. (DA)
Objective	Work toward receiving support from vested local law enforcement agencies for the AB 109 Task Force concept.
Objective	Identify participating agencies and develop roles and operational protocols. Identify needed equipment and the location where the AB 109 Task Force will be housed.
Outcome Measure	In the summer of 2019, the Orange County District Attorney's (DA) Office formed the AB 109 Task Force with participating personnel from the DA's Office, the Santa Ana Police Department, and the Orange County Probation Department. The AB 109 Task Force is officially housed at the Santa Ana Police Department. Assigned personnel were equipped with all safety related equipment, vehicles, and access to state-of-the-art investigative resources. The AB 109 Task Force continues to seek additional manpower from local law enforcement agencies.
Progress toward stated goal	Since the summer of 2019, the Orange County AB 109 Task Force has been working cooperatively towards accomplishing our goal of reducing recidivism in Orange County. The team has conducted over 5,800 compliance and reporting checks, worked with Orange County Probation to ensure AB 109 participants get needed County resources and held AB 109 participants accountable for repeated criminal violations. Subjects involved in violent crimes and property crimes impacting the quality of life for Orange County residents have been arrested, including arrests for attempted murder, robbery, burglary, auto theft and narcotic sales.

The Orange County CCP will add and/or modify goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2020-21.

Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2020-21

Goal	Improve public safety outcomes and utilize best practices in reducing recidivism. (Probation and DA)
Objective	Leverage technology to continue to deliver the needed programming, counseling and other services to Day Reporting Center clients who are unable to attend in person. (Probation)
Objective	Work with County Probation Department and other law enforcement agencies to identify AB 109 participants who are in need of County assistance, sober living, intervention, mental health assistance or who are in need of law enforcement intervention due to repeated criminal activity. (DA)

Objective	Hold AB 109 participants accountable when they violate the terms of their release or commit new crimes. (DA)
Outcome Measure	Number of telephone interviews, groups; number of video conferencing; and other social media methods of communication. (Probation)
Progress toward stated goal	To be determined in November 2020 as goal did not begin until July 1, 2020. (Probation) Since the summer of 2019, the AB 109 Task Force has conducted 5,840 compliance and reporting checks, all in an effort to identify subjects in need of County resource assistance or intervention by law enforcement. The AB 109 Task Force has arrested 128 AB 109 participants, revoked 71 AB 109 participants who were on Post-release Community Service, arrested 5 AB 109 participants for attempted murder, 4 for being in stolen vehicles and arrested 73 participants for other felony related crimes. (DA)

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

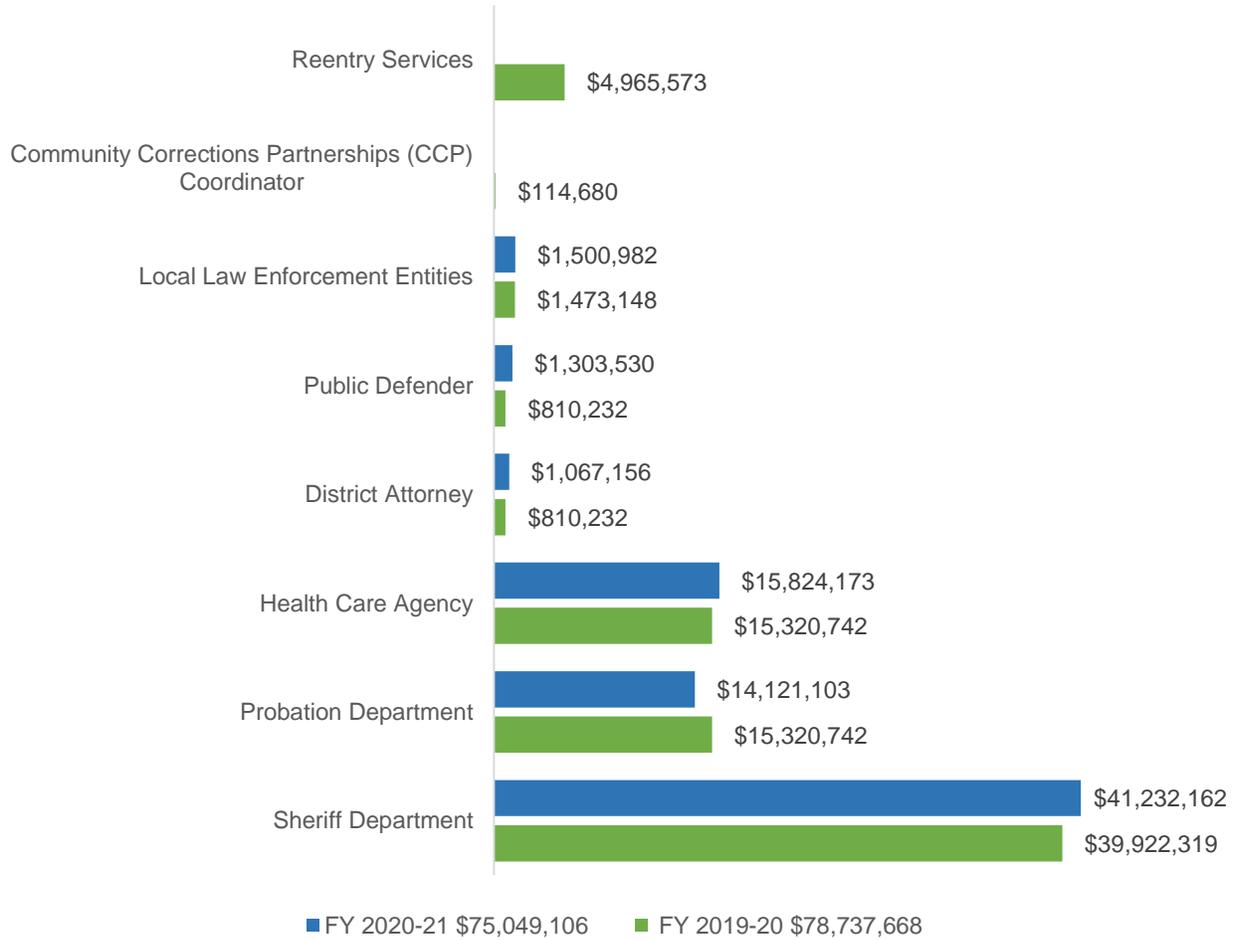
Goal	Increase linkage to appropriate reentry and behavioral health services upon release from incarceration. (HCA)
Objective	Reevaluate and expand the coordinated reentry system.
Objective	Train behavioral health and correctional health staff on best practices for reentry and successful transition of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

Progress toward stated goal	Orange County HCA is the recipient of the Prop 47 Grant, Cohort 1 and Cohort 2. Currently HCA BHS is working to transition from Cohort 1 to Cohort 2, which is focused on extending services provided in Cohort 1 and expanding services, including housing, substance use counseling and support and peer navigation services. BHS is also developing a training that focuses on best practices for reentry and successful transition of individuals with behavioral health disorders and post-custody services available to support their needs. The training will be completed soon and made available for behavioral health and correctional health staff to take later this fiscal year. Additionally, BHS continues to work with CHS to increase linkage to appropriate reentry and behavioral health services upon release.
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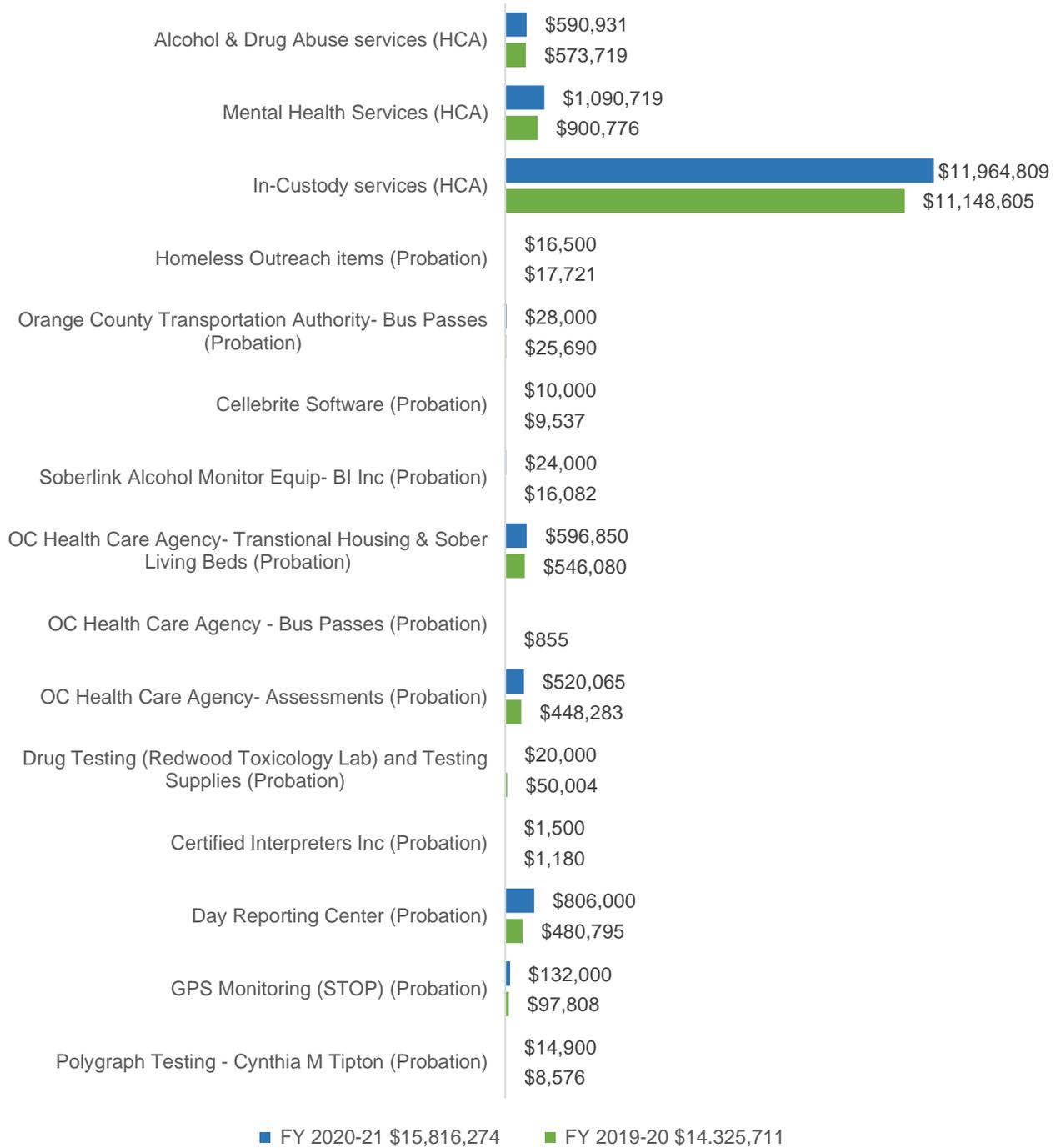
Goal	Increase access to housing opportunities and support for justice involved individuals who report a behavioral health issue.
Objective	Increase linkage to the Bridge Housing Program for individuals coming out of jail who report a behavioral health issue and are experiencing homelessness.
Objective	Increase collaboration between housing specialists and Bridge Housing Program staff to support individuals served to secure permanent housing.
Objective	
Outcome Measure	Number of Prop 47 individuals linked to the Bridge Housing Program.
Outcome Measure	Number of permanent housing placements for individuals participating in the Bridge Housing Program.
Progress toward stated goal	With the approval of the 15 dedicated beds in the Bridge Housing Program in May 2020 to support individuals coming out of jail who report a behavioral health issue and are also experiencing homelessness, HCA has been collaborating with the Bridge Housing Program and Project Kinship to discuss eligibility and referral process and coordinate services. Bi-weekly team meetings are held to discuss cases and ensure a collective team approach and progress towards goals. The Bridge Housing Program has started providing services to this population. Services include interim housing, intensive housing coordination and navigation services (e.g., locating housing opportunities, securing rental units and negotiating lease agreement), life skills and independent living skills to assist clients achieve successful transition. Since July 2020, the Bridge Housing Program served 14 clients and has had 9 discharges, of which 5 were successful discharges.

FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 Allocation Comparison

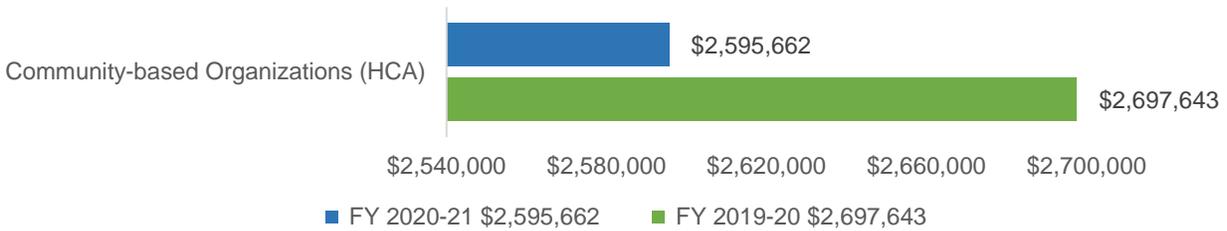
FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations



FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Optional Questions

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

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

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

Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation?

Yes

If yes, how?

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

Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services?

Yes

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.

Does the county use BSCC definitions (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data?

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

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)?

Less than 20%

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

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

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

- Medical and social model detox
- Methadone maintenance and detox
- Residential treatment

- Intensive outpatient treatment
- Outpatient treatment
- Recovery residence services
- Medication assisted treatment

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

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

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

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

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

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

This year the County continues its efforts to increase in collaboration amongst justice-involved county and community partners, including the Probation Department, Public Defender's Office, District Attorney's Office, Sheriff's Department, Orange County Superior Court, Project Kinship, Health Care Agency, Social Services Agency, and

Orange County Community Resources. This allows for increased coordination of services and improved access to needed services. For HCA, there has been focused interest and resources towards creating an integrated and coordinated system for justice involved individuals with behavioral health issues, resulting in increased system collaboration and more successful outcomes for clients.

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

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

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

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

- Orange County has made substantial progress toward its goal of developing new system components and linking existing ones to coordinate provision of Prop 47 grant-related services. The HCA has rapidly forged strong partnerships across county agencies and organizations to support and deliver an array of services to their Prop 47 target population. The referral process has created constant communication channels between Community Counseling and Supportive Services, CHS, the Orange County Sheriff's Department (OCSD), Project Kinship, the Prop 47 program managers, and system navigators. The result is an established system-navigation and case management program and expanded availability of integrated supportive services.
- Orange County has demonstrated commitment to closing gaps in services provision. There has been improved communication which helped partners clarify and revise their roles, collaborate to improve service delivery, and ensure overlapping service provision does not create confusion or competition for resources.
- The County's system navigators have identified the immediate re-entry needs of many in the target population and provided them with several direct services and referrals either before or upon release.
- Project Kinship, Prop 47's contract provider for CSRC, has developed and launched the community support and recovery center, a hub for re-entry resources and services in the County. Project Kinship has become recognized by its clients, staff, and others in Orange County for providing a supportive and welcoming environment through which the reentry population can access the essential support it needs immediately after release.
- The Prop 47 initiative has also raised awareness about reentry issues, generating major policy changes in the Orange County jail system. The OCSD is changing its longstanding practice of releasing people from jail in the late night/early morning hours. Moreover, the County Executive Office and the Orange County Board of Supervisors are working to create a more comprehensive reentry system for everyone being released from jail in Orange County. Project Kinship is involved in planning this reentry system and is being used as a model program for facilitating successful reentry.

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

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FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

Placer County

CCP Membership as of October 1, 2020.

Marshall Hopper Chief Probation Officer	Robert Oldham Department of Social Services
Jake Chatters Presiding Judge or designee	Robert Oldham Department of Mental Health
Bonnie Gore County Supervisor or Chief Administrator	Robert Oldham Department of Employment
Morgan Briggs Gire District Attorney	Robert Oldham Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs
Dan Koukol Public Defender	Phillip Williams Head of the County Office of Education
Devon Bell Sheriff	Walt Stockman Community-Based Organization
Chad Butler Chief of Police	Jenny Davidson Victims interests

<p style="color: #0056b3;">How often does the CCP meet?</p> As needed
<p style="color: #0056b3;">How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet?</p> As needed
<p style="color: #0056b3;">Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups</p> No



Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2019-20

Goal	Reduce Caseloads to recommended ratio of 50:1
Objective	100% of in-county offenders will have a completed CAIS Assessment
Objective	Increased contacts for high/moderate risk offenders; fewer for low risk offenders
Objective	100% of in-county offenders will have a working Case Plan
Outcome Measure	% of in-county offenders with a completed CAIS Risk/Needs Assessment
Outcome Measure	Total number of contacts for high/moderate risk offenders
Outcome Measure	% of in-county offenders with a Case Plan
Progress toward stated goal	Currently, 100% of in-county high and moderate risk offenders have a completed CAIS Assessment, working Case Plan, and are supervised according to best practices regarding number of contacts.

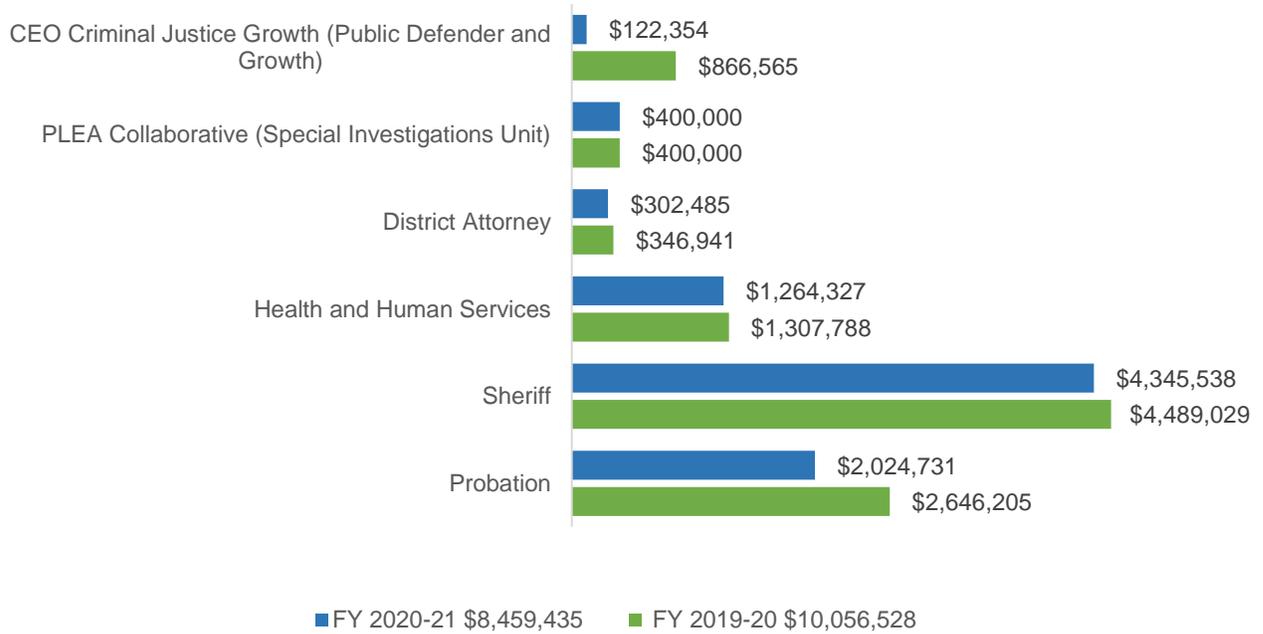
Goal	Hire and train staff to maintain jail population
Objective	100% of funded and unfunded positions will be filled
Objective	7 Admin Legal Clerk positions funded
Objective	Open South Placer Correctional Facility
Outcome Measure	Number of Correctional Officer positions filled
Outcome Measure	Number of Admin Legal Clerk positions filled
Outcome Measure	Net jail beds gained through South Placer Correctional Facility opening (88 beds)
Progress toward stated goal	Increase in in-custody programming, facilitated by a Correctional Officer assigned specifically to a program position.

Goal	Meet offender needs through evidence-based practices
Objective	Obtain offender referrals from Probation
Objective	Conduct risk/needs assessments prior to treatment
Objective	Provide appropriate treatment to offenders
Outcome Measure	Number of referrals from Probation: 821
Outcome Measure	Number of assessments conducted: 821
Outcome Measure	Number of offenders in treatment: 385

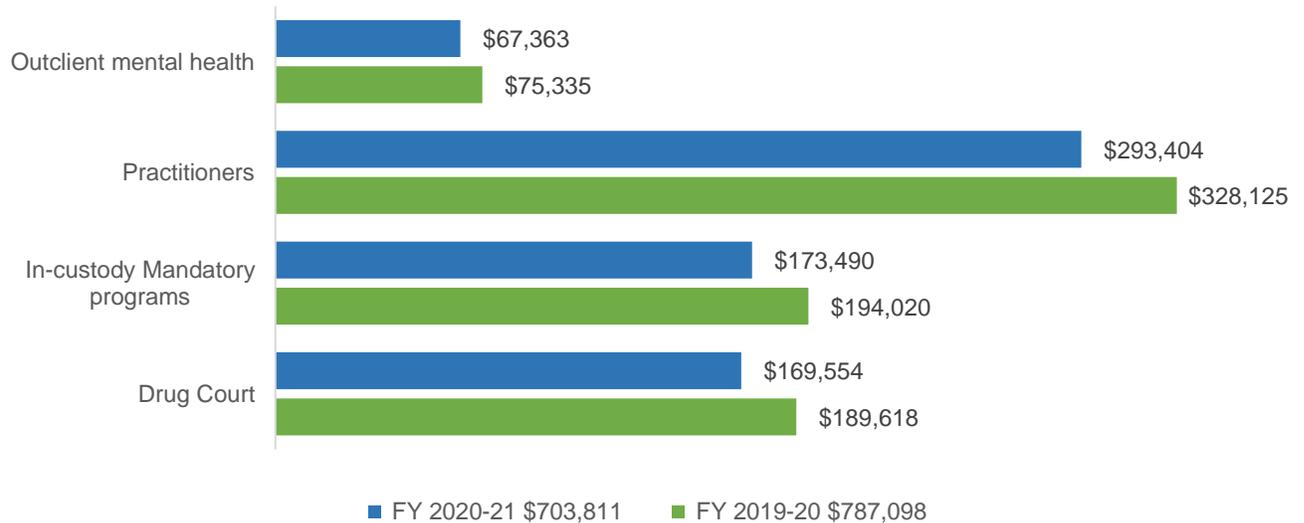
The Placer County CCP reports it will use the same goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2020-21.

FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 Allocation Comparison

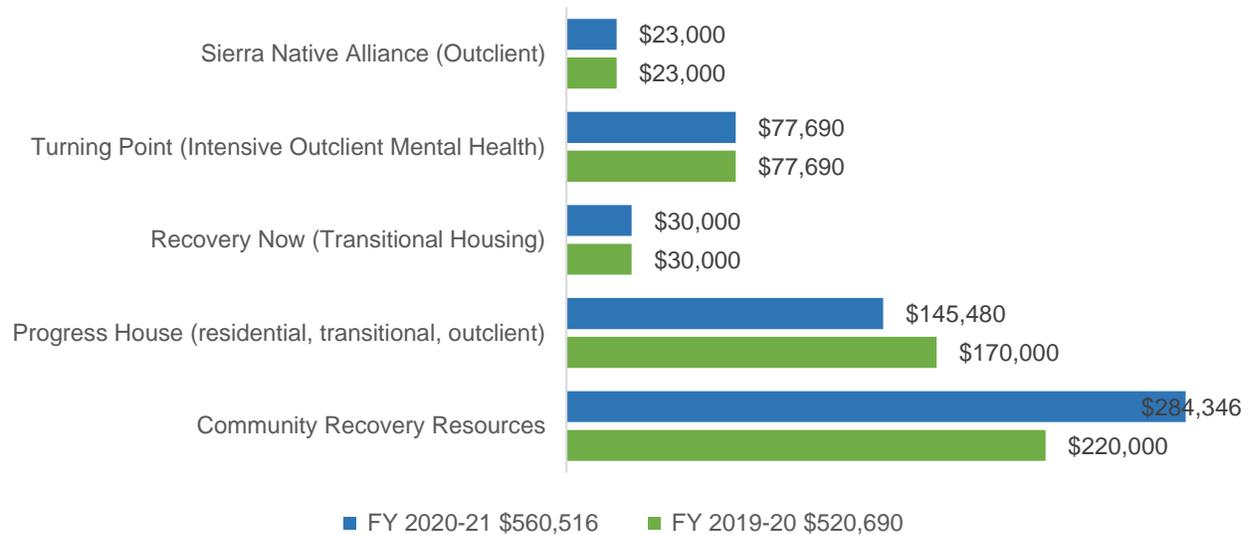
FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations



FY 2019-2020 and 2020-21 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Optional Questions

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

The CCP does not have a process for determining services implemented using AB109 funds. Realignment funds are disbursed annually as determined in the original plan to the departments and programs specified in the plan.

Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation?

Yes

If yes, how?

Placer County has taken steps to collaborate between departments to ensure data is collected accurately and efficiently. Additionally, Probation has worked with many Community Treatment Providers to develop a reporting system to increase communication between Probation, Provider, and offenders in treatment for efficiency in decision-making and offender support.

Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services?

No

Does the county use BSCC definitions (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data?

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

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)?

Less than 20%

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

Community-Based Organizations: Withdrawal Management, Residential Treatment, Outpatient (in and out of custody), Educational Programming, Recovery Residence (formally Transitional Housing) combined with Outpatient, Outpatient Mental Health, Intensive Mental Health Care, and Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT).

County Staff: Screening; assessments; linkages to SUS, MH, and Primary Care Treatment; and Case Management.

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

Currently, our need outweighs our resources. Coordinating care across multiple providers and disciplines is also difficult. With the current rollout of the Organized Delivery System (ODS) Waiver, we are now working to provide access to care covered by resident's Medi-Cal benefit. This also provides a challenge in the needs outweighing the resources.

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?

Training case managers in both Mental Health and Substance Use practices to better meet the needs of co-occurring and high-utilizing clients. Co-located HHS and Probation staff, and co-located HHS and Court staff all help bridge county systems. Good utilization of multiple levels of care for clients including education (through Placer Re-Entry Program), treatment, and intensive Case Management to increase engagement in treatment.

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

The use of a validated risk/need assessment as a local best-practice has shown positive results. More offenders are supervised on appropriate caseloads, resulting in higher-quality contact with officers. Smaller and specialized caseloads have provided officers the opportunity to set goals with offenders and support these goals while keeping the community safe.

FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

Plumas County

CCP Membership as of October 1, 2020.

Erin Metcalf Chief Probation Officer	Neal Caiazzo Department of Social Services
Deborah Norrie Presiding Judge or designee	Tony Hobson Department of Mental Health
Gabriel Hydrick County Supervisor or Chief Administrator	Vacant Department of Employment
David Hollister District Attorney	Tony Hobson Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs
Bill Abramson Public Defender	Terry Oestreich Head of the County Office of Education
Todd Johns Sheriff	Scott McCallum Community-Based Organization
Vacant Chief of Police	Kori Langrehr Victims interests

<p style="color: #0056b3;">How often does the CCP meet?</p> Monthly
<p style="color: #0056b3;">How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet?</p> Monthly
<p style="color: #0056b3;">Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups</p> No



Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures

FY 2019-20

Goal	Establish & Implement Community Justice Court
Objective	Create Community Justice Court policies and procedures
Objective	Identify which service providers will meet this obligation and create a work around approach to overcome those providers who will not.
Objective	Identify and outline target population(s) to include, but not limited to Veterans and those with substance abuse and mental health needs to be served.
Objective	Provide a safe, cost-effective alternative to incarceration.
Objective	Work together to assure a consistent, coordinated approach is provided to Veterans, those with substance abuse issues and mental health diagnoses who have committed crimes in Plumas County.
Objective	Use a long-term approach towards program sustainability by learning from the successes of other collaborative courts and being knowledgeable of the various means of leveraging funding.
Objective	Reduce criminal behaviors and substance abuse among the program participants.
Objective	Improve supervision strategies that will reduce recidivism and improve criminal thinking.
Objective	Increase the number of supervision decisions that are fair, consistently applied, with consequences that are transparent; and increase the number of participants in the program who believe that the supervision decisions are fair, consistently applied, and consequences are transparent.
Objective	Increase community awareness of substance abuse, mental health and issues pertaining to veterans, as well as the Plumas County Community Justice Court sponsored treatment and programs as a preferred alternative to incarceration.
Outcome Measure	Have Community Justice Court up and running with specific scheduled calendars and policies and procedures signed.
Outcome Measure	Have clear criteria for eligibility and entrance that is reflective of offenders and needs of Plumas County.
Outcome Measure	Recidivism for those involved in Community Justice Court vs. similar cases not engaged.
Outcome Measure	Length of Sobriety Treatment engagement/Attendance Graduation/Completion rates Medication Compliant Court appearances Employment Permeant long term Housing Family reunification
Outcome Measure	Number of incentives versus number of sanctions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● individual participants ● Program as a whole

Progress toward stated goal	A successful “Drug Court” model has existed in Plumas County until 2017. Much of the framework has already been created. Conversations are occurring concerning which entities will participate. Meetings are taking place to establish policies and procedures.
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Goal	Open & Operate Day Reporting Center
Objective	Identify Agency to open and operate Day Reporting Center
Objective	Research and obtain funding to open and operate Day Reporting Center
Objective	Identify and develop therapeutic referral resources and support for clients focusing on health, housing, education, and sustaining employment to be offered through Day Reporting Center.
Objective	Identify and outline target population to be served at Day Reporting Center
Objective	Improve supervision strategies that will reduce recidivism and improve criminal thinking
Outcome Measure	Number of referrals for mental health and/or substance use assessments that are engaged in services
Outcome Measure	Number of offenders enrolled, participating and completing programs
Outcome Measure	Percent that obtain employment as a result of DRC engagement 3 months, 6 months, 9 months or 12 months. Percent that maintain employment for: 3 months, 6 months, 9 months or 12 months or longer
Outcome Measure	Length of Sobriety Treatment engagement/Attendance Graduation/Completion rates Medication Compliant Court appearances Employment Permeant long term Housing Family reunification
Outcome Measure	Recidivism rates 1 year out 3 years out 5 years out
Progress toward stated goal	A successful Day Reporting Center model has existed in Plumas County until 2017. Much of the framework has already been created. Conversations are occurring concerning which entities will participate.

Goal	Create and Implement Bridges Reintegration Program
Objective	Identify defendants that are in custody and that will remain in custody for 3 months or longer
Objective	Interview and assess eligible defendants within 12-24 hours of arrest including recommendations to the Judge for release when qualified
Objective	Identify and engage assess eligible defendants by conducting interviews, assessments and screenings to , identify risks for recidivism, mental health diagnoses, substance use disorders and eligibility for intensive case management and community support services to begin referrals and reintegration process while still in custody

Outcome Measure	Percent that are placed in housing for those that need it upon release Percent that maintain housing after release
Outcome Measure	Program engagement and completion while in custody
Outcome Measure	Percent that obtain employment upon release within: 3 months, 6 months, 9 months or 12 months. Percent that maintain employment for: 3 months, 6 months, 9 months or 12 months or longer
Outcome Measure	Percent that obtain medical coverage upon leaving facility Percent that have no gap in medications Percent that have scheduled medical and dental appointments upon release Percent that attend scheduled medical and dental appoints once released
Outcome Measure	Recidivism rates 1 year out 3 years out 5 years out
Progress toward stated goal	Staff from the Plumas County Correctional Facility, Plumas Crisis and Intervention Center and Alternative Sentencing Program are currently piloting this model with one inmate in the Plumas County Correctional Facility who will be released with no community supervision, is homeless upon release and has a multitude of medical issues.

Goal	Expand Pretrial Release Program to integrate Community Justice Court, Day Reporting Center and Bridges Reintegration Program
Objective	Expand eligibility criteria for those eligible for Pretrial Release interviews (i.e. those on probation, at warrant etc.)
Objective	Identify those defendants arrested and eligible for program within 12 hours of arrest
Objective	Identify and engage assess eligible defendants within 12-24 hours of arrest, by conducting interviews, assessments and screenings to , identify risks for recidivism, mental health diagnoses, substance use disorders and eligibility for intensive case management and community support services to be included in recommendations to the Judge for release, community Justice Court or Day Reporting Center when qualified
Objective	Access to treatment- send referrals for mental health and substance use assessments for those interviewed and identify as having a need for further assessment or request a referral to be made for Day Reporting Center or Community Justice Court
Objective	Increase jail beds (i.e., connect offenders with services, when they qualify, and transition them out of custody to allow a “free bed”)
Outcome Measure	Number of interviews, early screening and identification for arrestees that are currently or have previously served in the Military and are suffering from substance use disorders and/or mental illness and may be in need of additional ancillary services in order to abide by any Court orders
Outcome Measure	Improve in-Court appearance rates
Outcome Measure	Number of referrals for mental health and/or substance use assessments that are engaged in services

Outcome Measure	Percent less likely to have bail/OR revoked Percent less likely to offend while on Program Supervision to include Pretrial release, Community Justice Court and Day Reporting Center																																																																						
Outcome Measure	Number of referrals vs. number of arrestees eligible and interviewed for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Pre-Trial Release Program: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Released prior to arraignment -Released at arraignment with PTR conditions -Detained ●Community Justice Court ●Day Reporting Center 																																																																						
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The Plumas County CCP reports it will add and/or modify goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2020-21.

Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2020-21

Goal	Support and Grow the Community Justice Court
Objective	Adhere to Community Justice Court policies and procedures
Objective	Continue to identify which service providers will meet this obligation and create a work around approach to overcome those providers who will not.
Objective	Continue to identify and outline target population(s) to include, but not limited to Veterans and those with substance abuse and mental health needs to be served
Objective	Provide a safe, cost-effective alternative to incarceration

Objective	Work together to assure a consistent, coordinated approach is provided to Veterans, those with substance abuse issues and mental health diagnoses who have committed crimes in Plumas County
Objective	Use a long-term approach towards program sustainability by learning from the successes of other collaborative courts and being knowledgeable of the various means of leveraging funding
Objective	Reduce criminal behaviors and substance abuse among the program participants
Objective	Improve supervision strategies that will reduce recidivism and improve criminal thinking
Objective	Increase the number of supervision decisions that are fair, consistently applied, with consequences that are transparent; and increase the number of participants in the program who believe that the supervision decisions are fair, consistently applied, and consequences are transparent.
Objective	Increase community awareness of substance abuse, mental health and issues pertaining to veterans, as well as the Plumas County Community Justice Court sponsored treatment and programs as a preferred alternative to incarceration.
Outcome Measure	Track arrest rate of participants versus the conviction rate of participants
Outcome Measure	Have Community Justice Court up and running with specific scheduled calendars and policies and procedures signed
Outcome Measure	Have clear criteria for eligibility and entrance that is reflective of offenders and needs of Plumas County
Outcome Measure	Recidivism for those involved in Community Justice Court vs. similar cases not engaged
Outcome Measure	Length of Sobriety Treatment engagement/Attendance Graduation/Completion rates Medication Compliant Court appearances Employment Permeant long term Housing Family reunification
Outcome Measure	Number of incentives versus number of sanctions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● individual participants ● Program as a whole
Progress toward stated goal	Effective January 2020 Plumas County began operating its Community Justice Court. Approximately 10 participants are engaged in this programming and, thus far, are seeing exceptional results in terms of sobriety, employment, and other stated goals. The Plumas County District Attorney's Office was awarded a 3-year Drug Court implementation grant by the Office of Justice Programs.

Goal	Reopen and Operate Day Reporting Center
Objective	Identify agency to open and operate Day Reporting Center
Objective	Research and obtain funding to open and operate Day Reporting Center

Objective	Identify and develop therapeutic referral resources and support for clients focusing on health, housing, education, and sustaining employment to be offered through Day Reporting Center.
Objective	Identify and outline target population to be served at Day Reporting Center
Objective	Improve supervision strategies that will reduce recidivism and improve criminal thinking
Outcome Measure	Number of referrals for mental health and/or substance use assessments that are engaged in services
Outcome Measure	Number of offenders enrolled, participating, and completing programs
Outcome Measure	Percent that obtain employment as a result of DRC engagement 3 months, 6 months, 9 months, or 12 months. Percent that maintain employment for: 3 months, 6 months, 9 months or 12 months or longer
Outcome Measure	Length of Sobriety Treatment engagement/Attendance Graduation/Completion rates Medication Compliant Court appearances Employment Permeant long term Housing Family reunification
Outcome Measure	Recidivism rates 1 year out 3 years out 5 years out
Progress toward stated goal	Much of the framework has already been created. Due to the COVID-19 Pandemic plans for implementation are currently on hold and will be revisited in 2021.

Goal	Create and Implement Multi-Disciplinary Reentry Program / Bridges Reintegration Program
Objective	Identify clients who are in custody and who will remain in custody for 3 months or longer.
Objective	Identify, engage and assess eligible defendants by conducting interviews, assessments and screenings. Identify risks for recidivism, mental health diagnoses, substance use disorders, eligibility for intensive case management and referrals for community support services to begin the reintegration process prior to release.
Outcome Measure	Percent of clients who need housing upon release from custody and are successfully placed.
Outcome Measure	Program engagement and completion while in custody.
Outcome Measure	Percent that obtain employment upon release within: 3 months, 6 months, 9 months, or 12 months. Percent that maintain employment for: 3 months, 6 months, 9 months or 12 months or longer.

Outcome Measure	Percent that obtain medical coverage upon leaving facility. Percent that have no gap in medications. Percent that have scheduled medical and dental appointments upon release. Percent that attend scheduled medical and dental appoints once released.
Outcome Measure	Recidivism rates: 1 year out; 3 years out; 5 years out
Progress toward stated goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 clients have been identified and served to date. 1 client is pending release and 4 have completed the reintegration process. The client pending release has been engaged by the assigned Deputy Probation Officer and has started the reintegration process. With the 4 who have completed the reintegration process: 1 client was referred to PCIRC for housing. He was denied services. 1 client was scheduled for inpatient rehab entry upon release; however, he was released prior to the scheduled release date and he absconded. The other 2 clients successfully identified conducive housing prior to release. They both transitioned smoothly. • Assigned Deputy Probation Officers have used ONA's to identify the needs for 3 clients. Referrals for services were made prior to each client's release from custody, as needed. • While in custody, 2 clients were able to successfully maintain services through Behavioral Health. 1 participated in the culinary arts program. One client has continued services with the Behavioral Health Department upon release. • 25% of clients were able to obtain employment within 3 months of release from custody. Data is being collected as to the retention of employment. • 100% of clients have successfully continued their medications upon release from custody. Clients have not yet scheduled any medical or dental appointments. • The process for a warm hand off has had mixed results. 2 clients were released earlier than the scheduled release date. 1 client absconded and the other recidivated in another county. To deter this from happening, the assigned Deputy Probation Officer will provide confirmations of these dates to jail staff. Probation Officers will continue to make accommodations to transport the client from jail to the Probation Department for a release intake or to receive necessary services.

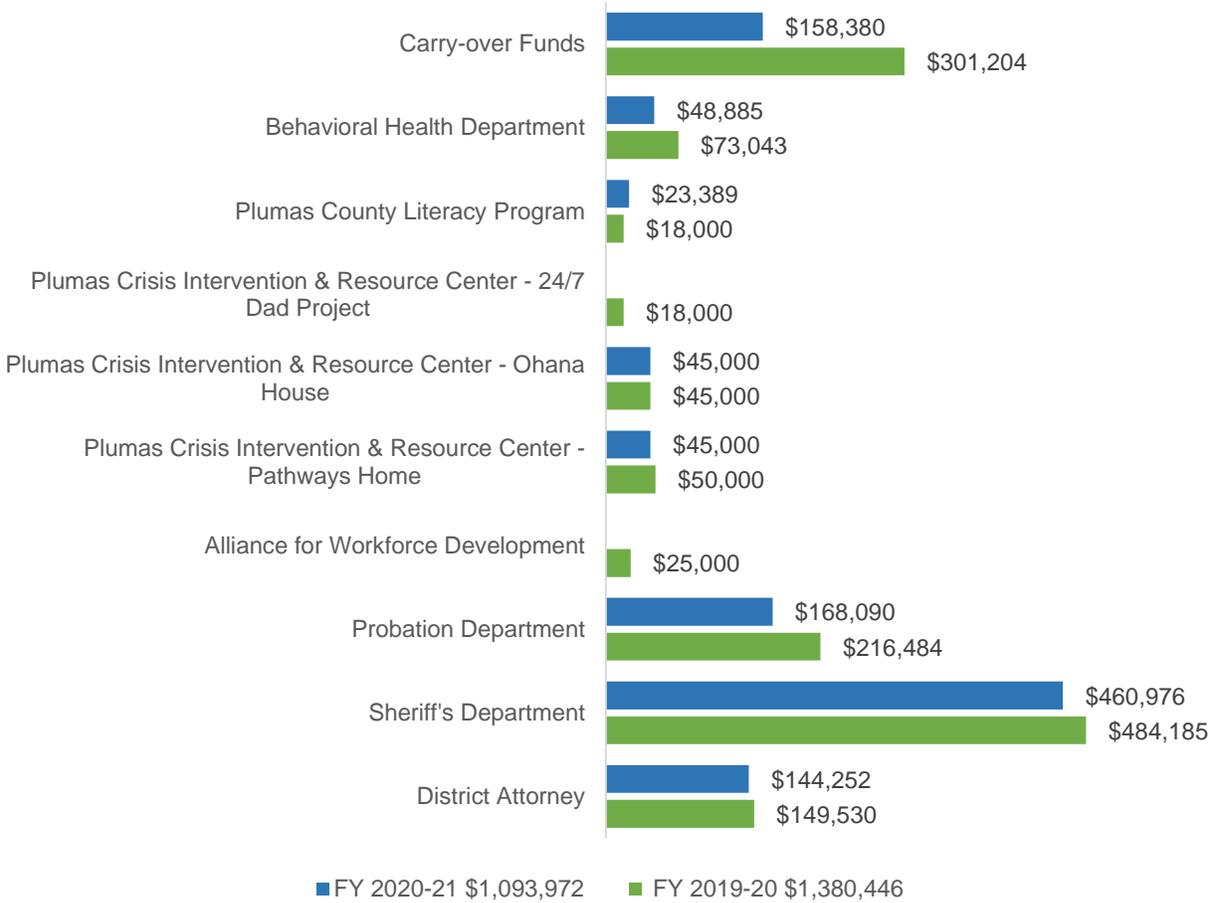
Goal	Expand Pretrial Release Program to integrate Community Justice Court, Day Reporting Center and Bridges Reintegration Program
Objective	Expand eligibility criteria for those eligible for Pretrial Release interviews (i.e. those on probation, at warrant etc.)
Objective	Identify those defendants arrested and eligible for program within 12 hours of arrest
Objective	Identify and engage assess eligible defendants within 12-24 hours of arrest, barring weekends and holidays, by conducting interviews,

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Objective	Access to treatment- send referrals for mental health and substance use assessments for those interviewed and identify as having a need for further assessment or request a referral to be made for Day Reporting Center or Community Justice Court																																																																		
Objective	Increase jail beds (i.e., connect offenders with services, when they qualify, and transition them out of custody to allow a “free bed”)																																																																		
Outcome Measure	Number of interviews, early screening and identification for arrestees that are currently or have previously served in the Military and are suffering from substance use disorders and/or mental illness and may be in need of additional ancillary services in order to abide by any Court orders																																																																		
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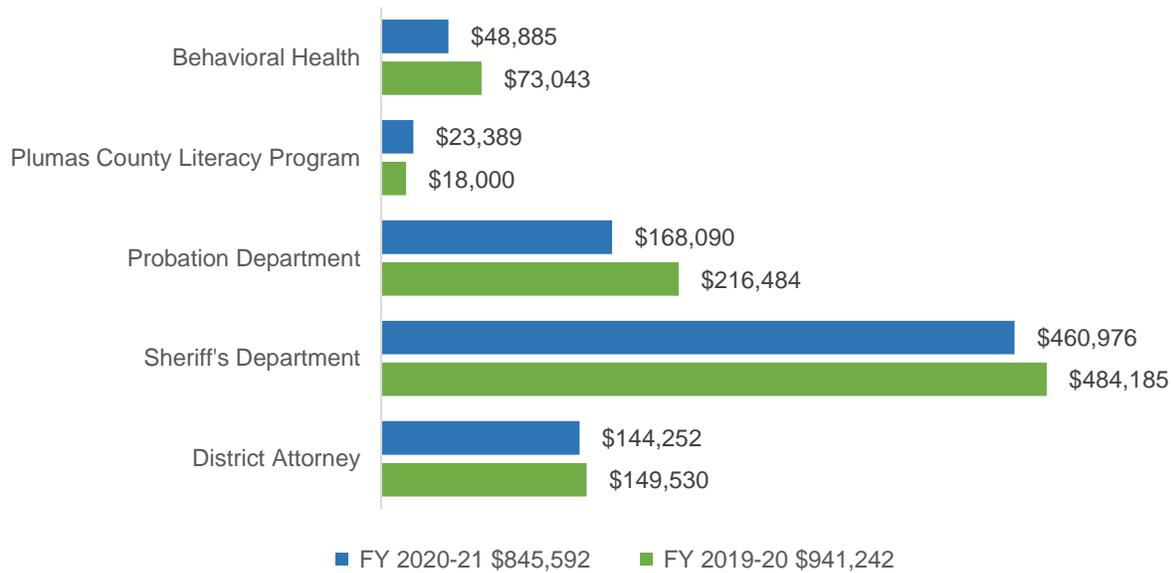
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FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 Allocation Comparison

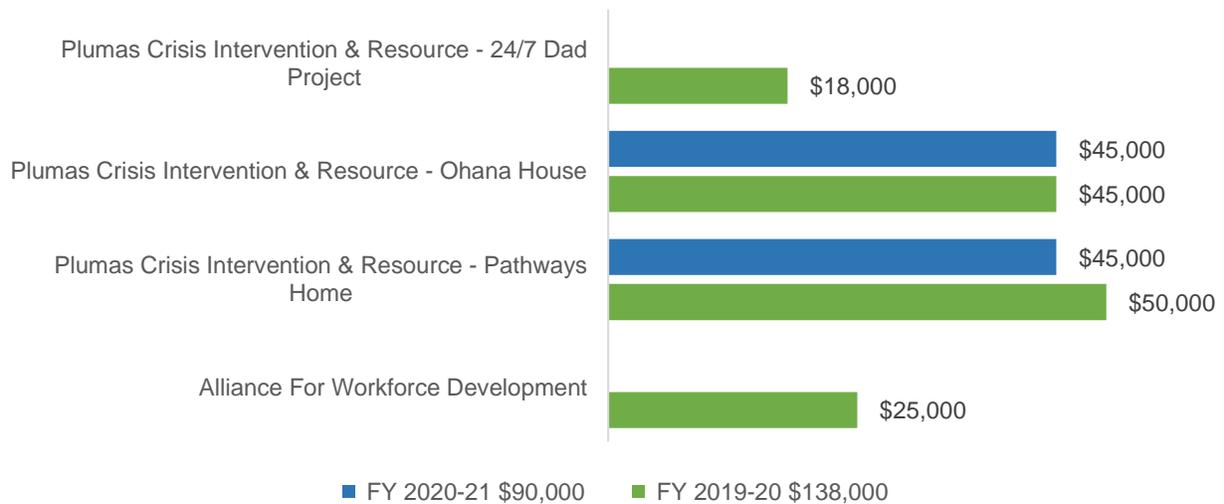
FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations



FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Optional Questions

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

A Request for Proposals is issued annual to county and community-based partners. Applications are reviewed and discussed by an ad hoc committee. The committee brings a recommendation to the CCP Executive Committee at a scheduled meeting and it is voted on. The process guides the development of the annual budget.

Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation?

Yes

If yes, how?

The CCP Executive Committee reviews quarterly program and financial reports from the county and community partners to assure compliance with the application submitted for funding. This committee also assesses the overall annual progress and success of programs. Additional data collection and program documents can be requested for review.

Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services?

Yes

If yes, how?

The CCP Executive Committee will work to improve its evaluation process to give members and the general public a greater transparency of fund utilization and services provided to this population.

Does the county use BSCC definitions (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data?

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

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)?

Between 41% - 60%

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?

An array of behavioral health and substance use disorder services are provided by the Behavioral Health Department including jail-based services, community-based services through four Wellness Center sites spread throughout the county and direct services at their main office. Additional mental health services are provided locally by private vendors and through in-patient services out-of-county. The Public Health Department offers

Naloxone and the Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) Program as well as counseling and behavioral therapies to treat substance use disorders and prevent opioid overdose. Partners also provide Tele-Med services, intensive case management and services for the severely mentally ill (SMI).

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

Local challenges include limited housing stock to address the permanent housing needs of transitioning offenders and the lack of an emergency shelter model program. Geography and lack of public transportation could provide difficulties.

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?

Expanding collaborations with community-based partners enhances the work and services provided by county partners and opens doors to additional choices and services for clients. This model helps to build the number of evidence-based programs and services identified and encourages blended funding.

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

Local best practices include the multiple housing models offered including Transitional Sober Living homes, transitional housing and an emergency and transitional shelter for youth.

The Prop 47 diversion Program is proving to be highly effective. Since the program began operating it has successfully graduated 18 individuals from the one-year diversion program, housed multiple individuals and families and moved 6 families into long-term permanent housing, reunited 6 families and had one participant graduate college.

For FY 19/20, the Pretrial Release Program received approximately 775 referrals of which 198 (25.5%) were eligible for pre-trial release and received interviews and assessments. Out of 198 offenders, 11.11% were veterans, 64.6% were released from custody through pretrial release supervision without a gap in supervision, services and accountability within 24 hours of arrest thereby increasing jail beds and 45.5% were referred for mental health and/or substance use assessments and were engaged in services.

The Assembly passed AB1810 and we are one of a small group of counties that has embraced this change and implemented an AB1810 diversion court and have seen promising results. To date 3 participant has successfully graduated – 32 referrals for entry into the program, 10 active participants.

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FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

Riverside County

CCP Membership as of October 1, 2020.

Ron Miller II Chief Probation Officer	Sayori Baldwin Department of Social Services
John W. Vineyard Presiding Judge or designee	Matthew Chang, M.D. Department of Mental Health
Manuel Perez County Supervisor or Chief Administrator	Heidi Marshall Department of Employment
Michael Hestrin District Attorney	Matthew Chang, M.D. Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs
Steven L. Harmon Public Defender	Edwin Gomez, Ed. D. Head of the County Office of Education
Chad Bianco Sheriff	Vonya Quarles Community-Based Organization
Sean Thuilliez Chief of Police	Michael Hestrin Victims interests

<p style="color: #0056b3;">How often does the CCP meet?</p> Annually
<p style="color: #0056b3;">How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet?</p> Three-four times a year
<p style="color: #0056b3;">Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups</p> Yes



Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2019-20

Goal	Sheriff's Department: Expand In-Custody Rehabilitation Programming
Objective	Riverside County Sheriff's in-custody program, Sheriff's Inmate Training and Education Bureau (SITE-B), will partner with the Desert Community College District (DCCD) and Riverside County Office of Education (RCOE) to begin offering certification in a Culinary Arts program at the John J. Benoit Detention Center (JBDC).
Objective	Provide short-term career technical education certification to assist with potential employment upon reentry.
Outcome Measure	Number of participants enrolling in and completing the program.
Progress toward stated goal	SITE-B, RCOE, and COD finalized the culinary program Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for five years. Anticipated start by Fall 2021. DCCD developed a short-term module-based curriculum specifically designed for jail program delivery and it has been approved through the college's curriculum approval system. DCCD also recruited instructional staff and three instructors have cleared the Sheriff's background process.

Goal	RUHS-BH: Streamline AB109 Housing & Renewal Process
Objective	The AB109 Supervisor for the Mid-County and Desert Region will now oversee AB109 housing (HHOPE) staff for better coordination.
Objective	Riverside Universal Health System – Behavioral Health (RUHS-BH) will collaborate with Probation to streamline the AB109 Housing and Renewal process with BH increasing their role of coordinating AB109 housing.
Outcome Measure	Review workflow processes and feedback.
Progress toward stated goal	In Fiscal Year (FY) 19/20, RUHS-BH HHOPE began managing the AB-109 housing renewal process. Renewals are based on client need and participation in services and Probation mandated conditions. Probationers received increased case management services during this time period. RUHS-BH HHOPE program added a supervisor and centralized AB109 housing staff in one location for increased coordination and collaboration. This led to better linkage to behavioral health clinic services and increased housing navigation services to promote successful exits from the program. RUHS-BH HHOPE and RUHS-BH Crisis program began holding a quarterly all provider meeting which has led to improved relationships between providers and RUHS-BH staff. We have also experienced improved coordination of initial placement between Probation and RUHS-BH staff. Overall, the process is improved and provides a solid foundation for continued improvement.

Goal	Probation: Secure long-term employment for the Day Reporting Center DRC participants.
Objective	Riverside County Probation in partnership with employment placement contractors will attempt to secure long-term employment for disadvantaged and underemployed participants.

Objective	Assist participants in becoming self-sufficient, productive members of society.
Outcome Measure	Total number of referrals received by employment vendor and total number of those enrolled in the employment program.
Outcome Measure	Number of participants who maintain employment for 30, 60 or 90 days
Progress toward stated goal	<p>In FY 19/20, 132 clients completed employment program services, with 43 who obtained employment. The number of clients who maintained employment for 30, 60, and 90 days:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days: 43 clients • 60 days: 43 clients • 90 days: 24 clients <p>Of note, in March 2020, the pandemic slowed the number of in-person services and limited small business operations which included the employment services provided by all three DRC facilities.</p>

The Riverside County CCP will add and/or modify goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2020-21.

Goals, Objectives and Outcome Measures FY 2020-21

Goal	RUHS-BH: Improve staffing structure for the Day Reporting Centers (DRCs): To adhere to the MOA with Probation to provide coverage at the Day Reporting Centers when a staff person is out on an extended leave (sick/vacation/vacancy)
Objective	RUHS-BH will implement enhanced staffing structure by incorporating two (2) floater clinical therapist positions who are trained in mental health and substance use treatment, to provide DRC coverage as needed.
Outcome Measure	Review budget and organizational chart to confirm coverage assigned.
Progress toward stated goal	<u>Goal attained.</u> Prior to other FYs, RUHS-BH built in staff coverage using floaters who are clinical therapist trained in mental health and substance use disorder treatment. Such floaters which are stationed at forensic outpatient clinics were successfully dispatched up to several months as needed when Clinical Therapist vacancies occurred which allowed continuity of care for consumers.

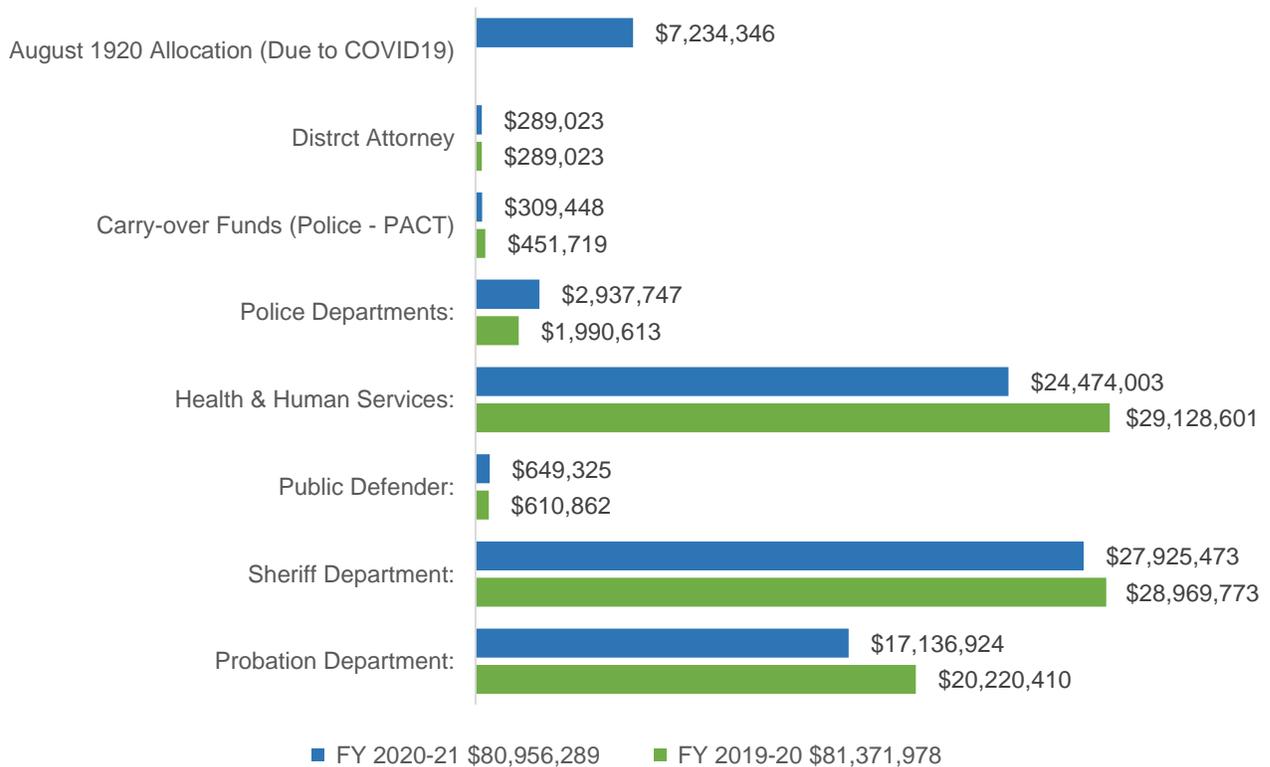
Goal	Sheriff's Department: Manage Headcount
Objective	Increase full-time Supervised Electronic Confinement Program (SECP) enrollment.
Objective	Minimize Number of Inmates Released Early Under Federal Court Order.
Outcome Measure	Reevaluate previously disqualified candidates.
Outcome Measure	An increase in the number of inmates enrolled in alternative sentencing programs resulting in a reduction in number early releases.

Progress toward stated goal	Continued reevaluation of program criteria into FY20/21 shows enrollments trending toward a 30% increase over prior year total enrollments. There has also been increased jail bed space through decreased jail headcount.
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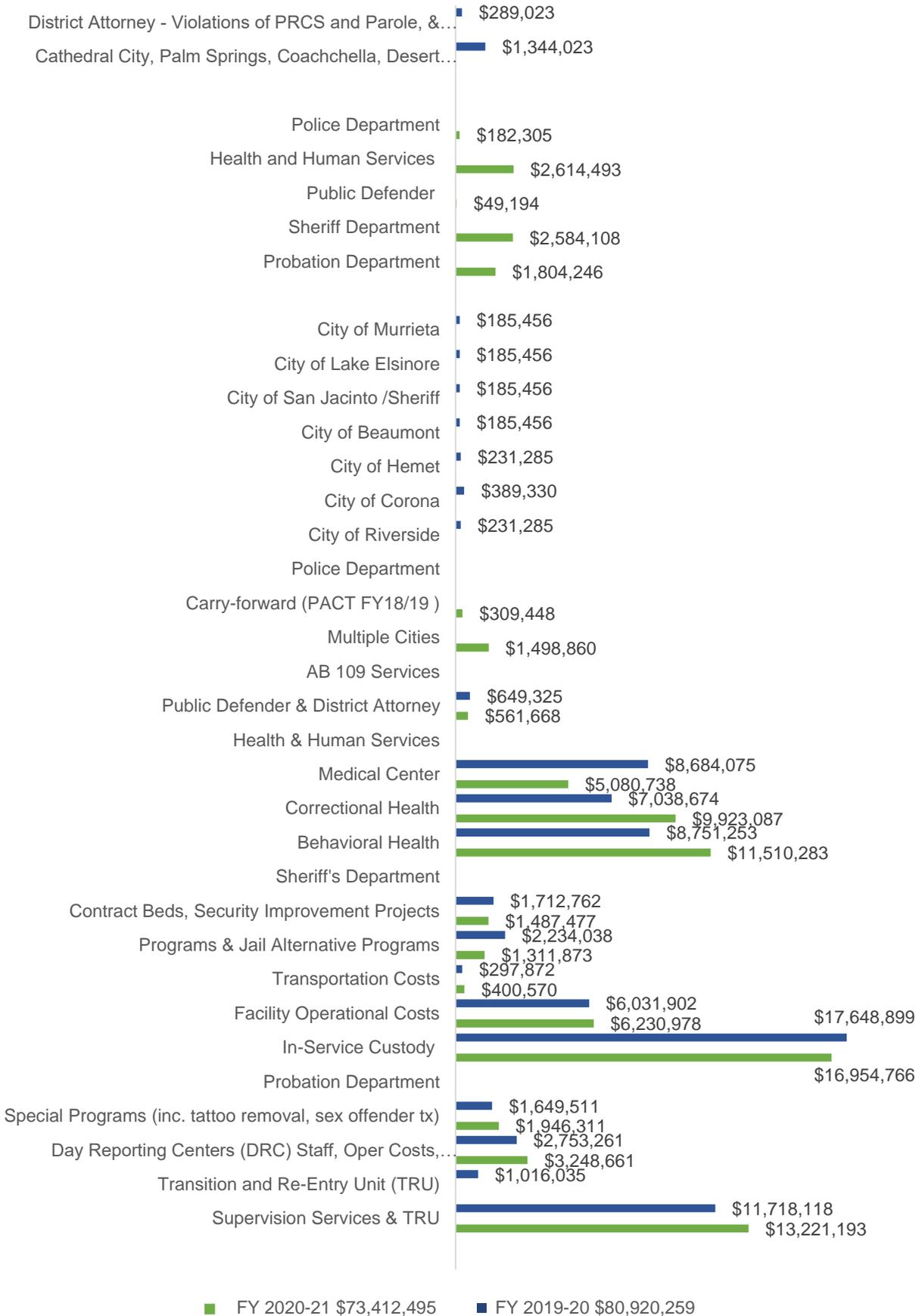
Goal	Probation: Expand Day Reporting Center (DRC) programs and services
Objective	Maximize treatment and intervention opportunities to a wider probation population.
Outcome Measure	Number of participants attending the DRC
Outcome Measure	Number of new programs at the DRC
Progress toward stated goal	The Riverside DRC has added two new classes: "Socialization" and Life Skills and Finance"; two webinar courses: "The Fair Chance Act for Job Applicants and Court Relief for your Criminal Record"; and explored transportation assistance and homeless outreach services in the community.

FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 Allocation Comparison

FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations



FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Optional Questions

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

When gaps in programs or services are identified, agency representatives convene meetings to determine a viable response plan. Developed plans are vetted by member agencies and then are formally submitted for review by the CCPEC. At this point, funds may be allocated or the agency involved may agree to the proposal, absorbing associated costs. The CCPEC members are updated on the progress or status of the new programs as applicable.

Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation?

Yes

If yes, how?

The evaluation of programs and services is primarily done through systems of regular statistical reports or audits consisting of relevant data elements focusing on program participation and/or completion and defined program goals.

A private vendor, EVALCORP was contracted to conduct a comprehensive evaluation of AB109 services currently delivered to the realignment population in Riverside County. The research involved included a comprehensive evaluation including an assessment of local realignment programs/services and impacts on clients/offenders. Results from the evaluation provided by EVALCORP reported the following information:

- How do the efforts of Riverside County agencies compare with programs and practices in other counties? EVALCORP reviewed, coded, and themed the types of services and programs reported by 56 out of the 58 counties in California to the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC). Based on this information it was determined nine categories of programs emerged across the counties to include: Case Management, Behavioral Health, Education, Employment/Vocational, Housing, Mental Health, Recovery/Aftercare Supports, Substance Use Disorder, and Other. Riverside County provides services/programs across each of the nine identified service categories, demonstrating variability in service provision and alignment with the services offered by other counties.
- Is Riverside County utilizing evidence-based/best programs and practices? EVALCORP developed an inventory of all programs and services offered to the realignment population and provided at the Day Reporting Centers (DRC). Of the fourteen programs/practices offered, over half (57%) had sufficient empirical evidence to classify them as “evidenced based/best practice.” Additionally, two programs were identified as promising practices and four of the programs were identified as an emerging practice.

- What are the characteristics of the realignment population? According to the data collected and analyzed, the following characteristics are representative of realignment offenders placed on community supervision: Almost one-third were between the ages of 25 to 34, and an additional 30% were between the ages of 35 to 44. Additionally, the offenders were predominately male. Lastly, data and analysis revealed PRCS clients were more likely to have no prior supervision compared to those offenders supervised under 1170(h) PC.
- Are the current programs and practices effective? Based on client surveys, focus groups, and interviews with peer mentors, findings revealed over 85% of respondents indicated participation in the DRC programs and services helped them better transition into the community. Moreover, 87% of respondents reported they could easily access the services provided by DRC.

Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services?

Yes

If yes, how?

Overall, in Riverside County, the effectiveness of programs is continually evaluated by each of the departments providing the services. All services involve regular reporting of defined data elements with month-to-month and year-to-year comparisons. Any potential increases or decreases to a program or service budget include an assessment of program efficiency and effectiveness.

Additionally, the Community Corrections Partnership Executive Committee (CCPEC) annually reviews each agency’s budget request and approves such request based on the availability of funding. During the annual budget presentations each agency is asked to present a description of their programs, their respective costs, and relevant statistics, which are reviewed by the CCPEC for efficacy. The CCPEC requires each agency to provide a quarterly financial report that includes a budget update and a summary of activities performed during the reporting period.

Does the county use BSCC definitions (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data?

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

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)?

Between 61% - 80%

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?

RUHS-BH has provided the following Realignment services during FY 19/20, continuing into FY 20/21 to AB109 offenders, including those incarcerated in our county's five detention facilities:

- Mental health and substance abuse screenings
- Adult full assessments
- Development of an individualized client care plan
- Individual therapy
- Family therapy
- Group therapy
- Substance abuse treatment groups
- Mental health groups
- Educational groups
- Recreational therapy
- Psychotropic medication management
- Urinalysis testing (UA drug testing)
- Withdrawal management
- Substance Use Disorder (SUD) Recovery Services
- SUD Residential Services
- Comprehensive discharge planning including recovery services
- Coordination of prison releases with the Probation Department for PRCS offenders
- Emergency and Transitional housing
- Transportation
- Case management
- Crisis management and triage

Behavioral Health Screenings for mental health and substance abuse are conducted at Probation sites, Behavioral Health (BH) outpatient clinics, and detention facilities to identify the AB109 offenders' needs and determine the course of treatment and linkage to services. Behavioral Health Screenings consist of questions related to mental health, substance abuse, housing, legal history, and treatment history. The BH screening form generates a referral and scoring based on the consumer's response to determine if there are any safety risks, if a risk assessment is necessary, and the acuity level which will dictate the level of care and referral. The BH screening form also determines if a substance abuse referral is necessary which would lead to an American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) screening to further determine the level of care needed for substance abuse treatment.

Behavioral health staff are dispatched to our detention facilities to provide collaborative jail in-reach. Jail in-reach involves an AB109 case manager, detention staff, and inmates

with open BH cases who are approaching discharge. The AB109 case manager provides a brief presentation and discussion regarding New Life services available and provides collaborative linkage and referral as needed to Day Reporting Centers (DRCs), New Life AB109 outpatient behavioral health clinics or FFSP. BH staff also work with the Transitional Re-entry Unit (TRU) probation officers to ensure linkage to New Life outpatient BH services and to provide a warm hand off to field probation officers.

Adult full assessments are completed on all AB109 offenders entering treatment with RUHS-BH. This assessment includes a thorough assessment of mental health and substance abuse treatment needs and identifies problem areas, medical necessity, treatment goals, and interventions to improve identified impairments. Re-assessments are completed annually.

Client care plans establish treatment focus by identifying treatment goals and interventions to be utilized. Goals are required to be specific, measurable, attainable, realistic, and time bound. Goals may include improvements in mental health, substance abuse, educational, occupational, housing, relationships, etc. Individual therapy, family therapy, group therapy, and BH groups (mental health and substance abuse) are offered at our New Life clinics, DRCs, and FFSP. In addition, educational groups are offered to AB109 consumers which include:

- Courage to Change (facilitated by DRC Probation)
- Substance Abuse Education (New Direction)
- Release and Re-integration (New Direction)
- Criminal and Addictive Thinking (New Direction)
- Anger Management
- Wellness Recovery Action Plan (WRAP)
- Wellness and Empowerment in Life and Living (WELL)
- Facing Up (empowerment to 'face' life circumstances previously avoided)
- Triple P Parenting Classes

Comprehensive discharge planning is essential to continuity of care and the client's treatment success and maintenance. Discharge planning includes, when applicable, substance abuse recovery services which are used when the client is no longer requiring primary treatment and is ready for discharge. Recovery services occur in a variety of settings such as outpatient aftercare, relapse/recovery groups, 12-step and self-help groups, as well as sober living housing.

In FY 19/20, Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) Services were established in in the county's detention centers beginning with Robert Presley Detention Center in Riverside. Also, to assist with referrals from jail and prisons, an SUD referral system was established, wherein referrals for MAT services are provided to RUHS-BH's CARES Line to streamline referrals.

When appropriate, clients are linked to RUHS-BH's psychiatrist for assessment and medication management. AB109 staff work very closely with the psychiatrist to collaborate management of psychotropic medications and keep psychiatrists informed of outcomes including improvements or side effects.

In addition to a comprehensive array of services provided by RUHS—BH, the Sheriff's Department, through SITE-B, provides individualized therapeutic program services to inmate participants to effect change through effective counseling, training, and reentry. The GOALS—RSAT program offers cognitive skills training, decision making, job readiness, life skills, lifestyle and relationships, rational thinking, adult basic education, anger management, substance abuse, recovery maintenance, and relapse prevention. The GOALS—RSAT program has been consolidated at the Larry Smith Correctional Facility and is available to all qualifying inmates within all the five county jails. In 2019, 261 participants enrolled in the GOALS—RSAT program and 208 successfully graduated. Since the program's inception in 2014, over 1,340 inmates have enrolled in the program.

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

Regarding in-custody services, the inmate programs and Work Release Program (WRP) jobsites remain suspended and will continue their suspension pending the progress of recovering from the COVID-19 pandemic. The Riverside County Sheriff's Department will continue to work in conjunction with the County Health Officer in an effort to establish a safe reinstatement of the programs when appropriate. The full-time and part-time Supervised Electronic Confinement Programs remain in place and operational.

Regarding behavioral health services, the challenges our County encounter are collaboration and coordination of prison and jail releases to ensure effective discharge planning. We address these challenges successfully by establishing effective and clear communication of cases prior to discharge with our collaborative partners (prison, jail, Whole Person Care, housing program (HHOPE), our medical center) to ensure appropriate discharge planning to address the behavioral health, housing, and medical needs upon discharge.

Similar to RUHS and the Sheriff's Department, COVID-19 has had a significant impact on Probation operations and the ability to most effectively address the needs of the probation population, while serving the courts and keeping the community safe. Many accommodations were made to provide virtual services and modified case management strategies where appropriate when dealing with clients who have been directly impacted by the virus. Phone, video, and protected in-person engagement has been required to ensure the health and safety of both probationers and staff. However, as essential workers, Probation remained diligent in fulfilling the duties and mission of department, ensuring compliance with court ordered terms and conditions, connecting clients to local and community services, and creating alternative ways to conduct business. Though services remain in effect, it is anticipated the pandemic will continue to have an impact on the services provided until it is more controlled.

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?

In Riverside County, since the implementation of realignment, the CCP's collaboration has continued to strengthen, expand, and has produced successful results. The relationships built have allowed light to be shed on each department's strengths and challenges. This has been particularly evident during sub-work group and other interagency meetings, as well as projects targeting common barriers to success such as

transportation, housing, and healthcare access needs, medication continuation and compliance, in-custody to community transitional services, employment, and education. Throughout the years, each agency has recognized that criminal justice partner collaboration is essential in the planning and tackling of these challenges.

During this fiscal, regarding in-custody programming through the Sheriff's Department, an important component in building an evidence-based method into the ReSET Project was to secure a suitable tool to identify transitional needs. SITE B adopted the Offender Reintegration Scale (ORS) published by JIST, Inc. With this tool, counselors and administrators can quickly identify their clients' main concerns. In addition, the ORS can be used as both a pre-release and post-release measure. It is a self-scoring and self-interpreting instrument that measures potential barriers to re-entry success for offenders in five major categories: Basic Needs, Job Search, Family Concerns, Life Skills, and Career Development. The ORS thus helps offenders develop a plan for overcoming the barriers that have been identified.

In FY 19/20, the Sheriff's Department established Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) Services in their detention centers beginning with Robert Presley Detention Center in Riverside. Also, to assist with referrals from jail and prisons, the Sheriff's Department established a SUD referral system wherein referrals for MAT services are provided to RUHS-BH's CARES Line to streamline referrals.

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

Day Reporting Centers (DRCs) continue to be a valuable approach where Probation staff are co-located with behavioral health staff. This co-location allows for daily effective collaboration and coordination with probation staff and behavioral health staff to address consumers' needs. This co-located approach has been proven to be effective by several testimonials by consumers regarding their success stories and personal experience.

The DRC has produced positive results, as demonstrated in EVALCORP's evaluation of the program. Clients receiving services offered at the DRCs perceived the DRC program and/or services as highly useful and valuable. More importantly, the positive impacts from participating in the services include assistance with re-entry into the community and prevention of re-incarceration. Clients indicated what they found to be most valuable was the strong support system, assistance with satisfying basic needs (i.e. housing), assistance with changing their mindset, combined with their willingness to change.

Additionally, the DRC implemented an employment-based program in FY 19/20, which has shown positive results with 132 participants completing the employment services program countywide, with 43 participants obtaining employment. As services and opportunities for employment have been greatly impacted by the pandemic, the DRCs have remained dedicated to assisting clients with the skills and resources necessary to secure employment when available or unemployment benefits where applicable.

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FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

Sacramento County

CCP Membership as of October 1, 2020.

Lee Seale Chief Probation Officer	Bruce Wagstaff Department of Social Services
Hon. Russel L. Hom and Lloyd Connelly Presiding Judge or designee	Dr. Peter Beilenson Department of Mental Health
Britt Ferguson County Supervisor or Chief Administrator	William Walker Department of Employment
Anne Marie Schubert District Attorney	Dr. Peter Beilenson Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs
Steven Garrett Public Defender	Dave Gordon and Matt Perry Head of the County Office of Education
Scott Jones Sheriff	Vacant Community-Based Organization
Daniel Hahn Chief of Police	Nina Acosta Victims interests

<p>How often does the CCP meet? Semi-Annually</p>
<p>How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet? Semi-Annually</p>
<p>Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups? Yes</p>



Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2019-20

Goal	Maintain Community Safety by incorporating reentry principles into the jail custody environment, evidence-based practices into supervision and case management, and offender accountability with graduated sanctions.
Objective	Develop and improve offender life skills necessary for successful reintegration into the community through in-custody programs and practices that are evidence-based.
Objective	Focus resources on programs that are proven to reduce recidivism, develop alternatives to criminal behavior, and effective intervention services and supervision practices that incorporate offender accountability through use of graduated sanctions.
Progress toward stated goal	Provided in the attached AB 109 Plan Update and Justice System Trends Report.

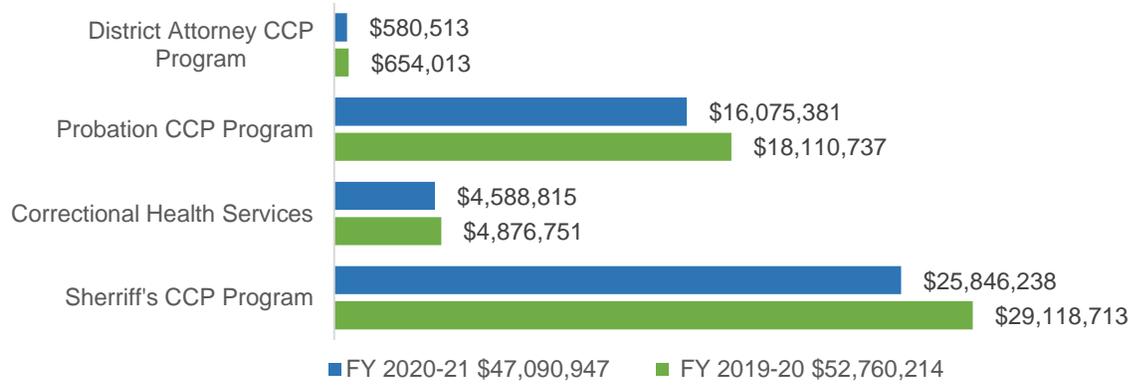
Goal	Efficient Use of Jail Capacity
Objective	Minimize the impact of increases in the jail population by employing recognized techniques to increase efficient use of current pretrial and sentenced jail bed capacity by reserving jail beds for the most serious and violent offenders while diverting those who can be safely placed in community alternative programs.
Progress toward stated goal	Provided in the attached AB 109 Plan Update and Justice System Trends Report.

Goal	Apply evidence-based risk/needs assessments and evidence-based sentencing for targeted interventions and sentences that are proven to lower recidivism. Monitor performance and use research to sustain effective policies and practices.
Objective	Provide presentence recommendations that are guided by risk (low risk – minimal sanction, increasing sanctions for higher risk levels) and encourage use of evidence-based practices that address criminogenic needs to reduce the likelihood of future offense.
Objective	Regularly measure and assess data and programs, report findings and adjust programs and services in a manner that is guided by research and proven to be cost-effective practices that reduce recidivism, victimization, and program failure rates.
Progress toward stated goal	Provided in the attached AB 109 Plan Update and Justice System Trends Report.

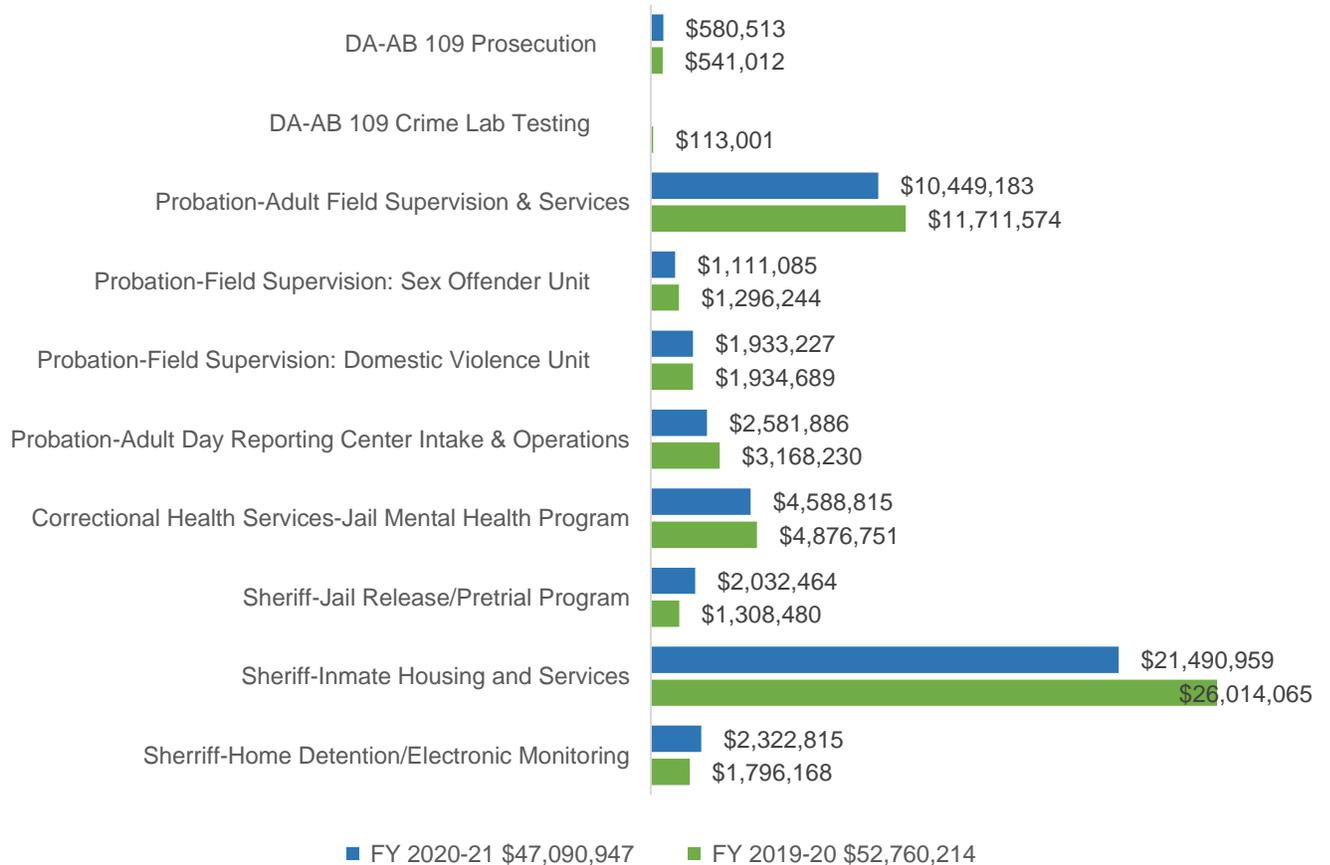
The Sacramento County CCP reports it will use the same goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2020-21.

FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 Allocation Comparison

FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations



FY 18-19 and 19-20 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Optional Questions

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

The CCP established the long-term AB 109 Plan and 2020 AB 109 Plan Update that includes guidelines for key operational elements. CCP agencies adhere to these guidelines when making decisions regarding potential programs and/or services that will be supported by their AB 109 Realignment funds.

Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation?

Yes

If yes, how?

Although evaluation efforts are not specified within annual AB 109 funding allocations, they are assumed as part of overall operating costs for AB 109 funded agencies. The Sacramento County Sheriff's Office, Reentry Services Unit Program Guide that is attached provides information and findings regarding operations and effectiveness of reentry programs supported by the annual AB 109 Public Safety Realignment funding allocation.

Additionally, work recently completed by the Carey Group provide recommendations for strategies that will reduce use of the jail for individuals, including AB 109 offenders, who can be safely diverted or placed in community-based alternatives. The recommendations involve enhancing existing programs, increasing certain support services, and using data to inform decisions and evaluate progress. The Carey Group presentation with findings and recommendations is attached.

Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services?

Yes

If yes, how?

The Board of Supervisors receives periodic updates on findings and progress regarding development of programs and services within the Adult Correctional System. Program and service evaluations are generally completed at the agency level for consideration of cost-effectiveness when determining funding priorities for programs and services supported by their annual AB 109 allocation.

The Carey Group recommendations are also being utilized to guide ongoing efforts of CCP agencies.

Does the county use BSCC definitions (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data?

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

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)?

81% or higher

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?

Sacramento County joined the national Stepping Up Initiative in 2019. Stepping Up toolkit resources are being utilized to support ongoing efforts. The Sequential Intercept Model (SIM) identifies behavioral health services accessible at different points along the criminal justice continuum and includes an inventory of services. See SIM information at the end of this report.

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

Even with a broad range of services in-custody and in the community, Sacramento County's growth in need for behavioral health, housing, and other support services has outpaced the ability to expand service capacities. Efforts are underway to further integrate, expand, and enhance multi-disciplinary services that address increasingly complex needs for people involved in the local justice system. Sacramento County continues to develop a more robust integrated and collaborative continuum of correctional and community-based services that are integrated across systems at the least restrictive and most cost-efficient level for keeping the community safe and reducing recidivism.

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?

None to report at this time.

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

The Sheriff's Office screens everyone booked into the jails to determine who can be safely and appropriately cited and released back into the community immediately (the Quick

Population), based on their offense and background. In 2019, there were 36,763 jail bookings and 10,634 (29%) of these people were released in 24 hours or less.

The Sheriff's Reentry Services Bureau manages a comprehensive array of outcomes-based reentry services and programs for offenders at the Rio Cosumnes Correctional Center (RCCC). Admission into reentry programming is based on an objective risk/needs assessment tool, the LS-CMI, ensuring that program services are allocated for offenders identified to be moderate to high risk of recidivating. The Bureau manages a variety of research-informed educational, vocational and treatment service programs. Additionally, the Bureau supports the vocational programs with workforce development services including matching offenders to local employers for immediate job placement upon release from custody.

Collaborative court programs provide valuable services for offenders who require treatment or specialized support. With collaborative courts dedicated to veterans, mental health, sexual exploitation, substance abuse, reentry, repeat DUI offenders, and other specializations, Sacramento has a comprehensive range of diversion and treatment services. Many of the specialized courts are relatively new, but the Drug Court and Mental Health Court programs have a history of producing positive results. The Sequential Intercept Model provides collaborative court program information, including who each program is for, what it includes, program length, capacity, and agencies involved.

The program model developed by Probation for Realigned offenders in its Adult Day Reporting Centers (ADRCs) also uses the LS-CMI evidence-based, validated risk assessment and case management tool. The LS-CMI guides treatment planning and offender management. ADRC program activities emphasize cognitive behavioral therapy, vocational training, anger management, parenting, and substance abuse. Approximately thirty percent of Re-entry Court clients participating in the ADRC program receive reduced probation terms and recidivism results have been favorable.

INTERCEPT 0: Crisis Care and First Response Continuum - Intercept 0 involves interventions for people with mental and substance use disorders prior to formal involvement with the criminal justice system. The critical components of this intercept include the local continuum of crisis care services and resources that reduce reliance on emergency response, hospitalizations, and law enforcement to serve people in crisis or with low-acuity mental health needs. In jurisdictions where very few resources exist, law enforcement may be involved in Intercept 0 diversion efforts in a *parens patriae*, or “guardian,” capacity, providing first responder services.

INTERCEPT 1: Law Enforcement Calls and Responses - At Intercept 1, law enforcement and other emergency service providers respond to people with mental and substance use disorders who are in crisis in the community. In many jurisdictions, when a person in crisis exhibits illegal behavior, law enforcement officers have the discretion to place the person under arrest or to divert them to treatment or services. Effective diversion at Intercept 1 is supported by trainings, programming, and policies that integrate behavioral health care and law enforcement to enable and promote the diversion of people with mental illness away from arrest and a subsequent jail stay and into community-based services.

INTERCEPT 2: Intake, Booking, and Bond Setting/Review - At Intercept 2, individuals who have been arrested will go through the intake and booking process and will have an initial hearing presided over by a judicial official. Important elements of this intercept include the identification of people with mental and substance use disorders being processed and booked in the jail, placement of people with mental and substance use disorders into community-based treatment after intake or booking at the jail, and availability of specialized mental health caseloads through pretrial service agencies.

INTERCEPT 3: Courts and Incarceration in Jail or Prison - At Intercept 3, individuals with mental health or substance use disorders who have not yet been diverted at previous intercepts may be held in pretrial detention while awaiting disposition of their criminal cases. This intercept centers around diversion of individuals from the jail or prison into programs or services that allow criminal charges to be resolved while also addressing the defendant’s mental and substance use disorder needs. The intercept also involves jail- and prison-based programming that supports defendants in a trauma-informed, evidence-based manner during their incarceration.

INTERCEPT 4: Reentry - At Intercept 4, individuals transition from detention or incarceration in a jail or prison back to the community. This intercept requires transition planning with specific considerations to ensure people with mental and substance use disorders can access and utilize medication and psychosocial treatment, housing, healthcare coverage, and services from the moment of release and throughout their reentry back into the community.

INTERCEPT 5: Community Corrections - At Intercept 5, community corrections agencies (probation and parole) provide essential community-based supervision, as an arm of the court, to individuals released from custody. People with mental and substance use disorders may be at risk for probation or parole violations and benefit from added supports at this intercept. Use of validated assessment tools, staff training on mental and substance use disorders, and responsive services, such as specialized caseloads, are vital to reducing unnecessary violations, decreasing criminal re-offense, and improving behavioral health outcomes, through enhanced connections to services and coordination of behavioral health treatment and criminal justice supervision goals.

INVENTORY OF SERVICES

Mental Health Access Team – Is the entry point for County mental health services, providing Sacramento County residents referrals or linkage to authorized specialty mental health services. They determine eligibility for services based on referral information and by conducting a brief phone screening in the individual’s primary language.

- The Mental Health Access Team will determine the level of service needed and link the individual with a culturally and linguistically appropriate provider. In accordance with confidentiality regulations, the Mental Health Access Team will inform the referring party that the individual has been linked with a provider agency. The Sacramento County contracted provider will contact the individual and/or caregiver to set up an appointment after the Access Team has authorized services.
- **Available Services:** Individuals, caregivers, schools, medical providers, and other concerned adults can refer to the Access Team via phone, fax or US mail.
 - Crisis intervention • Mental health assessments • Therapy and/or rehabilitation services • Intensive Home Based Services • Skills building and support groups • Case management
 - Intensive Care coordination • Linkage to [housing services](#) • Linkage to community resources • Medication support • Early Childhood Mental Health • Services for Youth with coexisting Mental Health and Alcohol/Substance Abuse Disorders

The **Community Support Team (CST)** operates Monday through Friday, 8:00 am – 5:00 pm and includes Behavioral Health Services licensed mental health counselors and Crossroads Vocational Services peer/family specialists who serve all age groups experiencing mental health distress, including those at risk for suicide, and the individual’s family members and/or

caregivers. The CST provides community-based flexible services to community members experiencing mental health distress. Services can include assessment, crisis intervention, safety planning, and linkage to ongoing services and supports. The goal of CST is to provide services in a culturally and linguistically competent manner while promoting recovery, resiliency and wellbeing resulting in decreased use of crisis services and/or acute care hospitalization services; decreased risk for suicide; increased knowledge of available resources and supports; and increased personal connection and active involvement within the community.

Mental Health Urgent Care Clinic (MHUCC) – A walk-in clinic for individuals with an urgent mental health need. The MHUCC is a client-centered program that focuses on providing immediate relief to individuals and families in distress. The program intends to avert psychiatric emergency room visits and involuntary hospitalizations. The goal of MHUCC is to foster recovery for individuals and families through the promotion of hope and wellness.

As a walk-in clinic, the MHUCC welcomes anyone experiencing mental health-distress regardless of age and ability to pay. Individuals experiencing non-psychiatric emergencies are encouraged to visit their local emergency room or call 911.

This program is funded by the Sacramento County Division of Behavioral Health Services through the voter-approved Proposition 63, Mental Health Services Act (MHSA)

SERVICES OFFERED

- A safe space for individuals and families, peer support and on-the-spot counseling
- Crisis interventions, psychiatric evaluations and clinical assessments
- Referrals and linkage to community resources
- Brief medication management services (excluding controlled substances)

Sacramento County Mental Health Treatment Center (MHTC) – Provides short term comprehensive acute inpatient mental health services, 24/7, for adults 18 and older experiencing a mental health crisis and/or condition. The County's Intake Stabilization Unit (ISU), adjacent to the MHTC campus' 50 inpatient psychiatric beds, provides up to 23-hour crisis stabilization and intensive services in a safe environment. The ISU responds to hospital ED staff and law enforcement calls 24/7, provides direct access from the mobile crisis support teams and SB82 triage navigator program, and receives adults and minors that have been medically cleared for 24/7 crisis stabilization services.

911 Dispatch – Different 911 call centers serve different jurisdictions within the county. They include one operated by the California Highway Patrol and 6 by local LEA's, with the Sheriff's Office and Sacramento Police Department operating the two largest. Computer aided dispatch is utilized for deployment of appropriate responders, including dispatch of Mobile Crisis Support Teams/Co-Responders, where available.

Law Enforcement Consult Line (LECL) – Is available for officers responding to 911 calls in the community on clients who are experiencing a mental health crisis. They are encouraged to call the Mental Health Treatment Center's Intake Stabilization Unit (ISU) to consult on these clients for resource assistance they might need to work with the client. Officers may bring clients directly from the community for mental health services and crisis stabilization to the ISU if the client meets Welfare & Institutions Code 5150 criteria of Danger to Self (DTS), Danger to Others (DTO) or Gravely Disabled (GD). A designated telephone line (875-1170) has been established on the ISU for these purposes.

Mobile Crisis Support Teams (MCSTs) – Embed a Dept. of Behavioral Health Services licensed Senior Mental Health Counselor and contracted Peer Navigator with law enforcement (in the process of expanding from 6 to 11 teams in partnership with Sacramento Police Department, Sacramento Sheriff's Office (SSO), Citrus Heights Police Department, and the Folsom Police Department), where the Officer/Deputy is trained in Crisis Intervention Training (CIT) to respond to persons experiencing mental health crisis. Teams responding to mental health crisis aim to reduce risks and threats to self or others. They build upon individual, family, community, and self-identified strengths and skills to divert individuals from unnecessary incarceration or hospitalization. They assist with making connections to and navigating service systems for access to ongoing mental health support. Authorized mental health providers support de-escalation, safety planning and ongoing care. MCSTs also educate key individuals, family members or natural supports on how to improve health and wellness.

Homeless Outreach Team (HOT) – The mission of the Sacramento County Sheriff's Homeless Outreach Team (HOT) is to engage homeless individuals with services, along with enforcement when necessary, in order to make a positive impact in the community. The men and women of the Homeless Outreach Team utilize unique and innovative "outside the box" approaches to connect homeless individuals and families with critical services. HOT has formed and fostered partnerships with State and County agencies, as well as faith-based and private organizations, to provide service to homeless people in need.

Sheriff's Jail Intake Staff – Provide additional screening during booking to identify defendants eligible for the Chronic Nuisance Offender (CNO) Collaborative Court Program. Booking officers refer eligible defendant to the District Attorney's Office for potential participation in this program that provides housing, treatment and other services as an alternative to jail (Collab Court table).

Adult Correctional Health (ACH) – Provides physical health and mental health services for incarcerated adults in the jail system. This is a county operated service working in partnership with SSO. ACH has several contracted providers including UC Davis for onsite mental health services. Other healthcare contracts include specialty or ancillary care services. Nurses complete a receiving screening/intake on arrestees who are booked and housed. Dependent on patient needs, there is a range of medical services (primary care, specialty care, dental, pharmacy, &

ancillary services) provided to patients (onsite/offsite). RNs refer individuals to onsite mental health staff and can request urgent assessments when needed. Psychiatric consultation is available 24/7 at both jails. Psychiatric services include evaluations, medication management, crisis intervention, treatment, case management and limited discharge planning. Services include acute psychiatric care, intensive outpatient, outpatient, and jail based competency. ACH also has a contract with WellSpace Health to provide on-site Substance Use Disorder (SUD) Counselor to provide including assessment, education/ counseling, and community linkage at the Main Jail. ACH collaborates with system partners such as Behavioral Health, Collaborative Courts, etc. Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) services are also provided when clinically indicated. . There is a discharge planning team that provides health care linkage for patients post-release. This includes discharge planning services for patients with chronic health conditions, SMI, and SUD. Discharge planning is a phase in process. Medications are currently provided to the sentenced population post-release. Staff have not yet begun the medication pilot for the presentence population.

Probation Pretrial Pilot - Assessment, Recommendations to Court, and Monitoring – Focused on identifying detainees who can be safely released to the community pending trial, without regard to ability to post bail. Under this program, Probation Officers apply the Public Safety Assessment, a validated risk assessment tool, and provide pretrial reports to Superior Court that include risk scores and detention or release recommendations, including recommended monitoring levels and conditions. Those released also receive court reminders and may be provided further assessment and linkage to health and support services.

Public Defender's Office, Conflict Criminal Defender's and the District Attorney's Office – Work together along with the Court and Behavioral Health experts to identify defendants who are eligible and appropriate for diversion or collaborative court programs providing community-based treatment and other services. Additionally, specialized attorneys work to ensure appropriate actions and services for Murphy's Conservatorship (defendant subject to a pending indictment or information for a serious and violent felony and found to present a substantial danger of physical harm to others), mentally disordered offenders, sexually violent predators, and for mental incompetence/insanity extensions.

Drug Diversion (PC 1000) – Under Penal Code Section 1000, individuals charged with specified crimes qualify for pretrial drug diversion if they meet four criteria: (1) Within five years prior to the alleged commission of the charged offense, the defendant has not suffered a conviction for any offense involving controlled substances other than the offenses listed under PC 1000. (2) The offense charged did not involve a crime of violence or threatened violence. (3) There is no evidence of a contemporaneous violation relating to narcotics or restricted dangerous drugs other than a violation of the offenses listed under PC 1000. (4) The defendant has no prior felony conviction within five years prior to the alleged commission of the charged offense. Under the pretrial drug diversion program, a qualifying individual enters a plea of not guilty and waives his or her right to a trial by jury, and proceedings are suspended in order for the individual to enter a drug treatment program for 12 to 18 months (18-36 months if ordered prior to 2018). If the individual does not perform satisfactorily in the program or is convicted of specified crimes the Court may terminate diversion and reinstate the criminal proceedings. PC 1000 requires criminal charges to be dismissed if the individual successfully completes diversion.

Mental Health Diversion (Separate Policies for Misdemeanor & Felony Defendants) – Superior Court may grant Mental Health Diversion to defendants eligible pursuant to Penal Code Section 1001.36, charged with specified crimes, suffering from a qualifying mental health disorder, qualified expert determines nexus between mental health symptoms and criminal behavior, and defendant does not pose an unreasonable risk of danger to public safety. To participate, a qualifying individual enters a plea of not guilty and waives his or her right to a speedy trial, and proceedings are suspended in order for the individual to complete a mental health treatment program within a maximum of 24 months. Misdemeanor and felony mental health diversion processes have been established by Sacramento Superior Court. Additional info provided in the New Programs 2019-2020 table.

Sheriff's Reentry Services – Rehabilitative vocational, educational, and treatment services that aim to reduce recidivism and prepare offenders for successful community reintegration. Evidence based assessment tools are utilized to determine program placement. Upon release from custody, ongoing program services are available in the community for up to a year.

Adult Day Reporting Centers (ADRC's) – Probation operates three ADRC locations which provide intensive on-site and community supervision for individuals 18 and over and who have been assessed as having a high-risk to reoffend. Depending on the client's needs, the phased program lasts between 9 to 12 months. The ADRC includes: onsite RN's to assist with screening and linkage to healthcare services, eligibility specialists, mental health staff, cognitive-behavioral treatment classes, vocational training, group/individual/family counseling, educational services, emergency housing assistance and family support services.

Note- These are not County operated services, but examples of additional behavioral health service options available for justice-involved people:

Turning Point Community Programs: Operating the Mental Health Urgent Care Clinic and 3 Crisis Residential Facilities - 2 with 15 beds in each and 1 with 12 beds. [Abiding Hope Respite House](#) »; [Bender Court Crisis Residential](#) »; [Crisis Residential Program \(CRP\)](#) »; [Flexible Integrated Treatment \(FIT\)](#) »; [Integrated Services Agency \(ISA\)](#) »; [Mental Health Urgent Care Clinic \(MHUCC\)](#) »; [Pathways to Success After Homelessness](#) »; [Regional Support Team \(RST\)](#) »; [Therapeutic Behavioral Services \(TBS\)](#) »; [Transitional Support Services](#) »

SMART- SACRAMENTO MULTIPLE ADVOCATE RESOURCE TEAM at El Hogar's Guest House Homeless Clinic, which is an outpatient behavioral health clinic that helps adults struggling with mental health and/or substance abuse challenges who are homeless. Guest House provides consumers with access to mental health and supportive services. Staff use a strengths-based approach to help consumers regain control of their lives. Services offered by Guest House Clinic are voluntary and include, but are not limited to: • Medication Support • Entitlement Support (GA, SSI, SSDI, etc.) • Linkage to Primary Health Care • Individual Therapy • Support Groups • Case Management • Advocacy • Connections Lounge

Sacramento County Collaborative and Specialized Courts

Title	Who It's For	What It Includes	Length	Capacity	Agencies Involved
Adult Drug/Recovery Court	Defendants charged with non-violent drug possession, violations of probation, and certain drug-related and property crimes.	Residential and outpatient services including detoxification, substance misuse, mental health treatment, relapse prevention, and reentry services; drug testing, case management, housing, and therapeutic (yoga, nutrition, mind-body) services; and probation supervision. Upon completion, suspended jail time is lifted and probation may be terminated or the case may be dismissed.	12 - 18 months	80 - 125	Probation, Service Providers, Court, Attorneys, Health Services, Human Assistance
Drug Diversion - PC 1000	Defendants charged with simple possession and first time drug offenses.	40 hours of drug education and group courses. Monthly meetings, support group work and drug testing for 6 months. Upon completion, Probation files a motion requesting charges be dismissed.	18 months - 3 years	800 – 1000 plus	Probation, Service Providers, Alcohol and Drug Services, Court, Attorneys
Mental Health Treatment Court	Non-violent defendants diagnosed with specified mental health disorders or co-occurring mental and substance use disorders, approved for participation by the DA's Office. No sex, DUI, Domestic Violence, or arson offenses.	Residential and outpatient services including case management, benefits acquisition, crisis response, intervention and stabilization, medication evaluation and support, and ongoing specialized mental health services. Full Service Partnership supports such as housing, employment, education and transportation. Random drug/alcohol testing. Upon completion, suspended jail time is lifted, probation may be terminated, and the case may be dismissed.	12 - 18 months	150 - 200	Service Providers, Court, Attorneys, Health Services, Probation
Prop 36 Court	Defendants charged with non-violent drug possession and transportation for personal use.	Report to Probation for drug/alcohol/mental health screening and treatment referral. Four "fee for service" multi-disciplinary sites are available for detoxification, residential, outpatient, methadone, sober living, vocation, family counseling, literacy, and communication skills services. 12 weeks intensive outpatient services, 12 weeks aftercare, and proof of completion required. Upon completion, plea is withdrawn and case dismissed, terminating probation.	6 months	No capacity (90 in Program-Fall 2017)	Probation, Service Providers, Court, Attorneys, Health Services
DUI Treatment Court (DUITC)	Individuals charged with a VC 23152 (DUI), who have three prior DUI misdemeanor convictions within a 10 year period.	Residential and outpatient services including detoxification, substance misuse, relapse prevention, drug testing, and case management services; and probation supervision. Upon completion, suspended jail time is lifted and probation may be terminated early.	18 months	30	Service Providers, Court, Attorneys, Health Services, Sheriff's Office, Probation
Re-Entry Court	Defendants charged with non-violent drug and property offenses eligible for County Jail Prison (CJP) or State Prison. No violent weapon, terrorist, or sex offenses.	Program services may begin in custody and upon release include housing, education, vocation/employment, individual and group counseling, gender specific curriculum, life skills, relapse prevention, effective communication, anger management, healthy relationship education, health and nutrition education, self-help meetings, therapy, recovery activities and groups, and connection to county medical, general and CalFresh services. Upon completion, term of probation is reduced and CJP time is vacated or permanently suspended.	12 - 18 months	50	Probation (Adult Day Reporting Centers), Sheriff's Office, Court, Service Providers

Title	Who It's For	What It Includes	Length	Capacity	Agencies Involved
Veterans Treatment Court	Veterans Affairs (VA) benefit eligible veterans charged with offenses related to issues from US Military service. No sex, arson or gang offenses.	Any combination of residential and/or outpatient treatment including case management, Veteran mentoring, VA substance abuse and mental health services, and random drug and alcohol testing by the VA and Probation. Upon completion, resulting plea agreement terms could include term reduction or termination of probation, suspension of incarceration, or case dismissal.	12 - 18 months	40	Probation, Court, Attorneys Veterans Affairs
ReSET Court (Reducing Sexual Exploitation & Trafficking)	Adult females charged with prostitution or prostitution related offenses; may have other misdemeanor charges.	Prostitution diversion program services include health and wellness education, HIV testing, group and individual counseling, trauma based therapy, wraparound, life skills and peer mentoring services. Upon completion, the initial plea is withdrawn and the case is dismissed.	3 - 6 months	100 - 120	Court, Attorneys, Community Against Sexual Harm (CASH)
Chronic Nuisance Offender (CNO) Program	Misdemeanor offenders within District Attorney Community Prosecution areas with at least 10 arrests, citations, and/or bench warrants within 12 months.	Residential placement is offered in lieu of jail time, which is stayed pending successful completion of program services. Substance abuse and mental health assessment and treatment services provided by County and community-based providers. Homeless and related social, health and fiscal services also available. Upon completion, sentence is modified per terms of an original plea agreement.	90 days	20 - 40	Court, Attorneys, County Alcohol and Drug Services, Sac Steps Forward, Service Providers
City Alcohol Related Treatment (CART)	Individuals with 5 alcohol-related City Code citations and/or arrests in the past 18 months, need housing, and are in-custody for a violation of probation.	As a term of probation, 30 days of residential alcohol treatment services in lieu of a 30 day jail sentence. Upon completion, the 30 day jail sentence is permanently stayed.	30 days	80	Sac City Attorney, Sacramento Police Dept., VOA, Sac Housing and Redevelopment Agency
Serial Inebriate Program (SIP)	Individuals found to be publicly intoxicated-PC 647(f) and have 15 or more alcohol related county, city or service contacts (arrest/ citation/detox/fire/hospital) within the prior 12 months.	Placement in Volunteers of America (VOA) comprehensive alcohol treatment program with transport from jail to VOA. Services available include Narcotics Anonymous, Alcoholics Anonymous, life skills, post-placement housing, employment training, and other services. Upon completion of treatment, outstanding warrants are cleared and offenses are dismissed in the interests of justice, except if victim restitution is owed or there are DMV issues that cannot be waived.	90 days	10	Sutter Health, Court, Sacramento Police & Sheriff's Office, Sac Downtown Partnership, Attorneys, VOA
Loaves and Fishes Court (for Homeless)	Homeless low level traffic and misdemeanor offenders (trespassing, drinking in public, etc.) who cannot afford to pay court fines and fees.	On-site consultation at Loaves and Fishes homeless shelter and monthly court calendar for assessing fees as part of an offense resolution with options such as community service, credit for time in clean and sober living facilities and/or mental health treatment in lieu of fees. Completion of the community service hours does not result in the dismissal of the case, and the participant may have other sentence requirements to fulfill before the case is closed.	3 - 6 months	No capacity (Serves over 800 annually)	Court, District Attorney, Public Defender, Loaves and Fishes

New Programs 2019-2020

Title	Who It's For	What It Includes	Length	Capacity	Agencies Involved
Mental Health Diversion Misdemeanor	Defendants facing misdemeanor charges and suffering from mental illness or co-occurring mental and substance use disorders, approved for participation by the Court under PC 1001.36.	Outpatient and/or residential services including case management, benefits acquisition, crisis response, intervention and stabilization, medication evaluation and support, and ongoing specialized mental health services. Social Worker Services provided through the Public Defender's Office. Full Service Partnership supports such as housing, employment, education and transportation. Upon completion, case dismissed.	6-12 months	No capacity Limit	Court, Public Defender, District Attorney, Health Services, Human Assistance
Felony Mental Health Diversion Felony	Defendants facing felony charges and suffering from mental illness or co-occurring mental and substance use disorders, approved for participation by the Court under PC 1001.36.	Outpatient and/or residential services including case management, benefits acquisition, crisis response, intervention and stabilization, medication evaluation and support, and ongoing specialized mental health services. Social Worker Services provided through the Public Defender's Office. Full Service Partnership supports such as housing, employment, education and transportation. Upon completion, case dismissed.	12-24 months	No capacity Limit	Court, Public Defender, District Attorney, Health Services, Human Assistance
Expungement Clinic	Individuals experiencing homelessness with a criminal record.	Assessment of criminal records and filing petitions to clear records and break down barriers criminal records create with housing, employment, education, and professional licenses.	90 days	No capacity Limit	Public Defender, District Attorney, Probation, Court, HEAP partners, Loaves and Fishes
<u>Flexible Housing Pool (FHP) – Jail Diversion Pilot</u> & MHSA Investment	Defendants facing misdemeanor criminal charges and experiencing literal homelessness identified by the Public Defender and approved by the Court.	Participants are linked to the County Department of Human Assistance Flexible Housing Pool (FHP) and assigned limited-term case management and housing assistance. Upon participation in program, case dismissed. FHP utilizes \$8 million in state homelessness funding to serve approximately 400 persons, 80 from the jail diversion pilot. FHP is modeled after the Flexible Supportive Rehousing Program (FSRP) for the top 250 utilizers of health services and jail. An additional \$6 million in MHSA funding has been invested in FHP to house approximately 400 households experiencing homelessness with a mental health need who are exiting jail or acute psychiatric hospitalization into homelessness. FSP includes case management and supportive housing. Note: FHP Jail Diversion is being funded with one-time state funding (HEAP) and assistance expires 6/30/2021.	12-24 months	80 & 400	Human Assistance, Public Defender, District Attorney, Probation, Courts, Health Services, Contracted Providers
Public Defender Pretrial Service Program *Launching 4/2020	Adults in custody pending criminal charges and suffering from mental illness.	Social workers embedded at the Public Defender's Office conduct clinical forensic and housing assessments for pretrial defendants in jail, then coordinate discharge and linkage to mental health and housing services.	3 months	No capacity Limit	Courts, District Attorney, Public Defender, BH
DSH Mental Health Diversion *Launching 6/2020	Defendants facing felony charges and suffering from schizophrenia, schizoaffective, or bipolar and are likely to become Incompetent to Stand Trial (IST) or have been found IST, approved for participation by the Court under PC 1001.36.	Clinical Forensic and housing assessments. Outpatient and/or residential services including case management, benefits acquisition, crisis response, intervention and stabilization, medication evaluation and support, ongoing specialized mental health services, transportation, employment and education support. Housing provided to 50% of the consumers. Social Worker Services provided through the Public Defender's Office. Upon completion, case dismissed.	12-24 months	50-100	Court, Public Defender, DA, DBH, D Dept. of Human Assistance

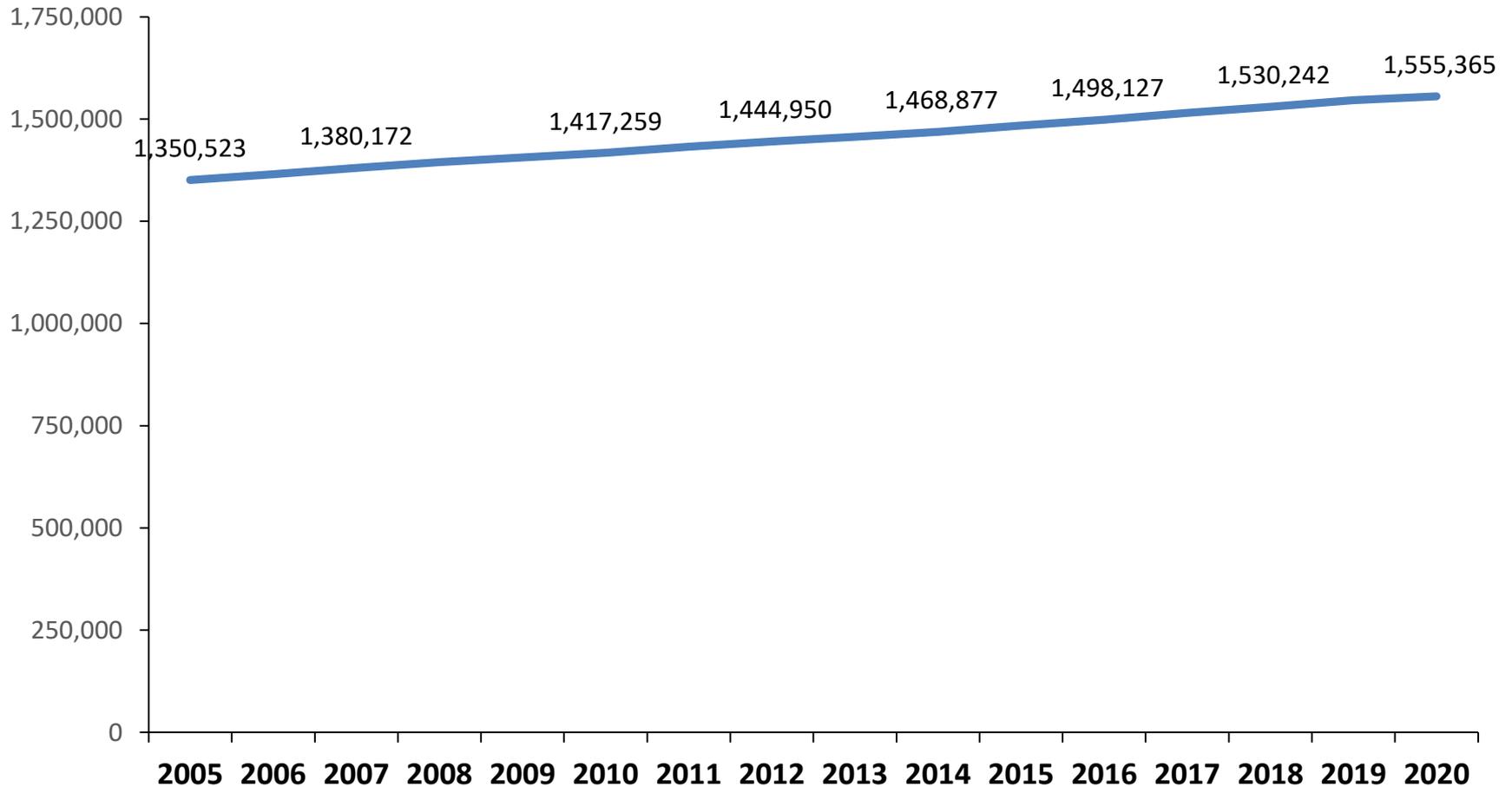


Selected Crime and Correctional System Data Trends

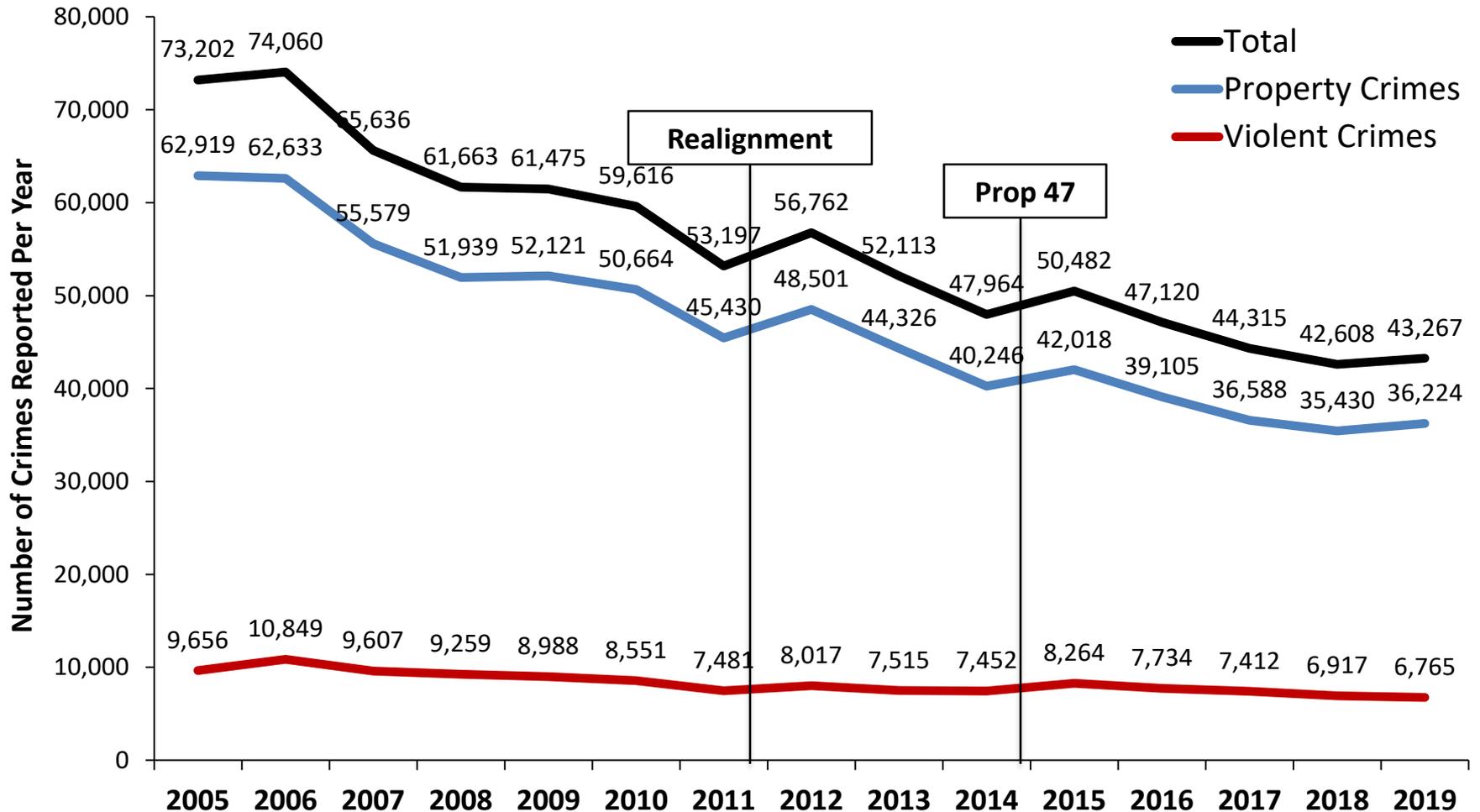
August 2020

County Population Increased 15.2% from 2005 to 2020

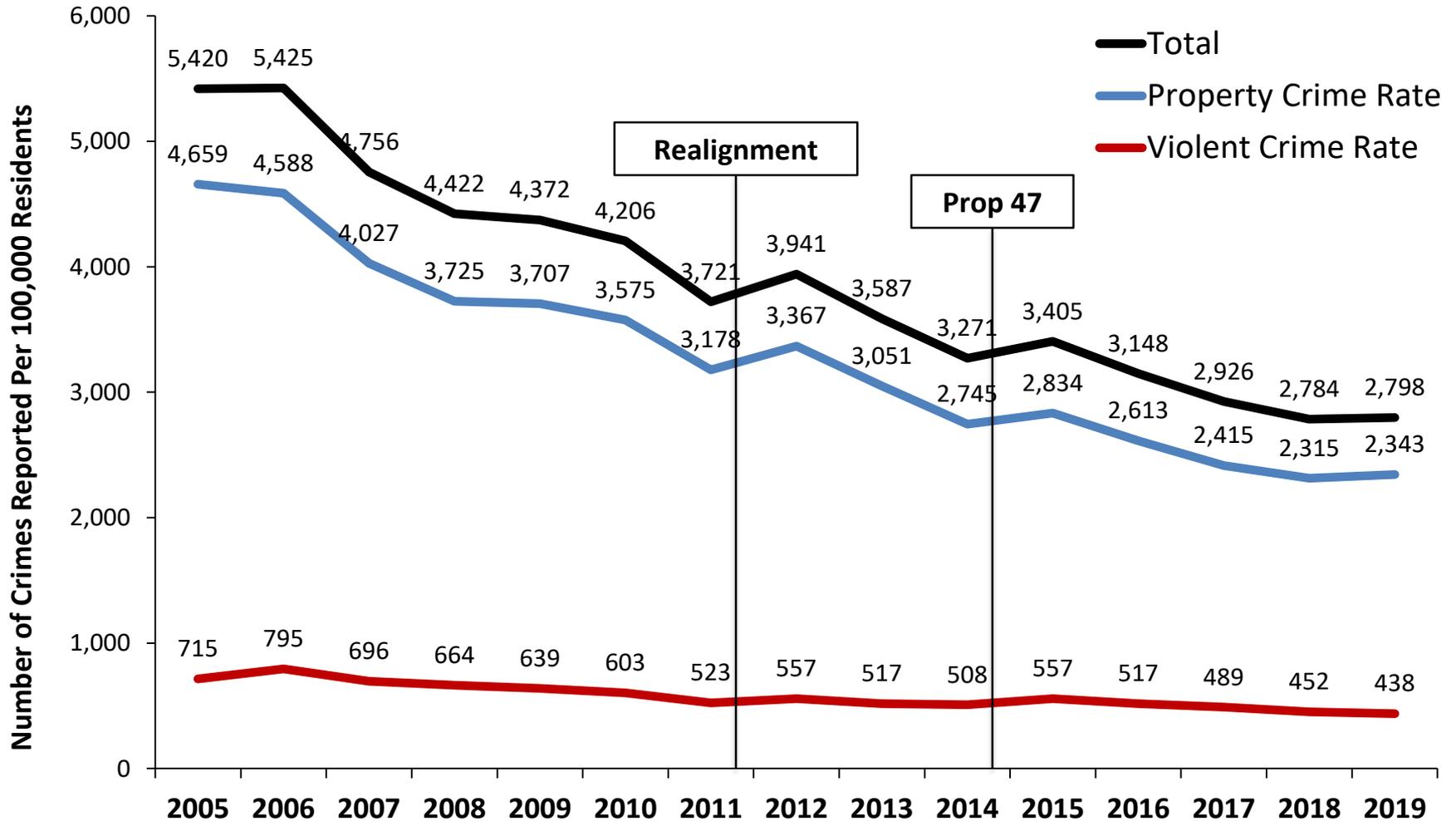
(14.5% increase 2005 to 2019)



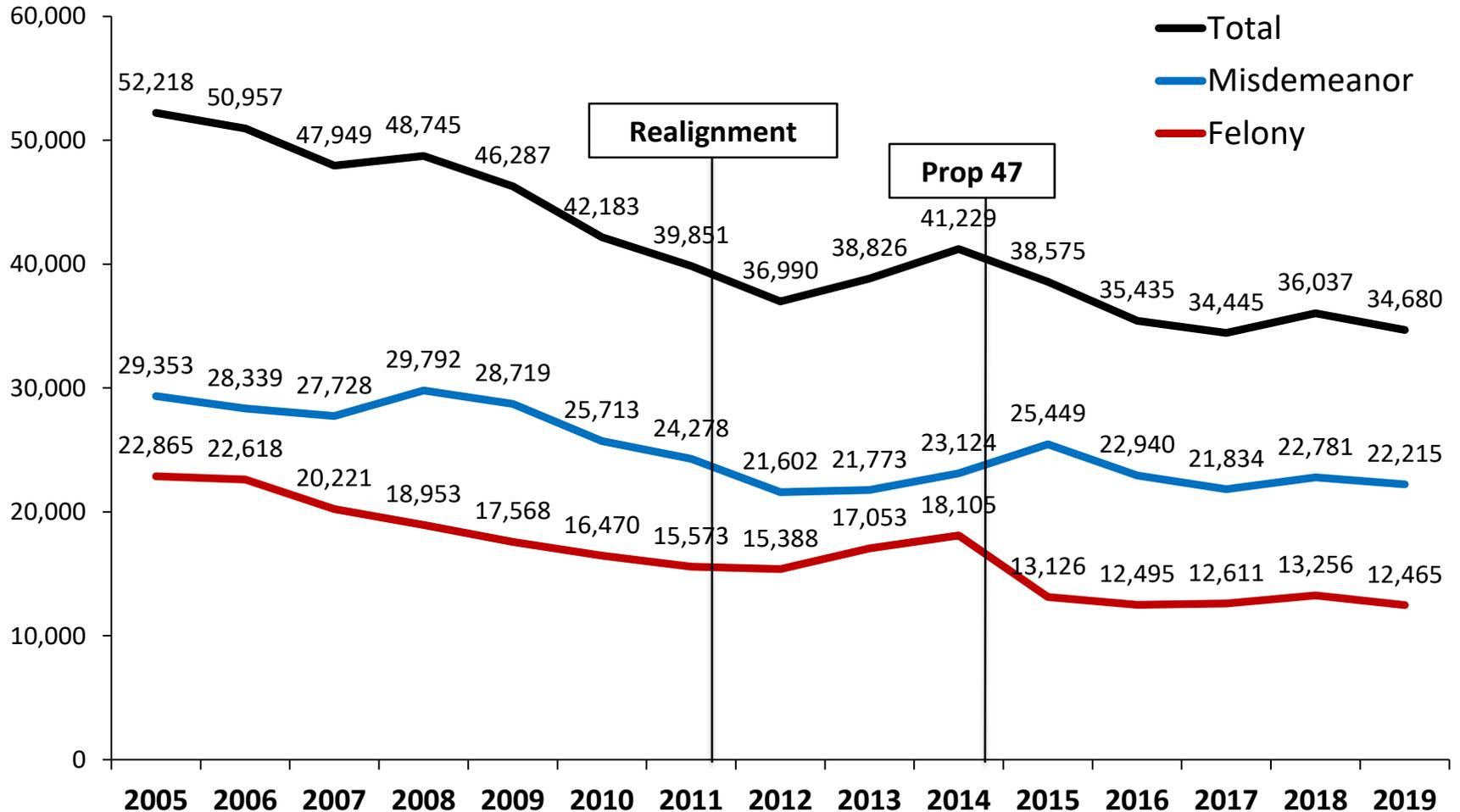
Reported Crime Down 41% from 2005 to 2019



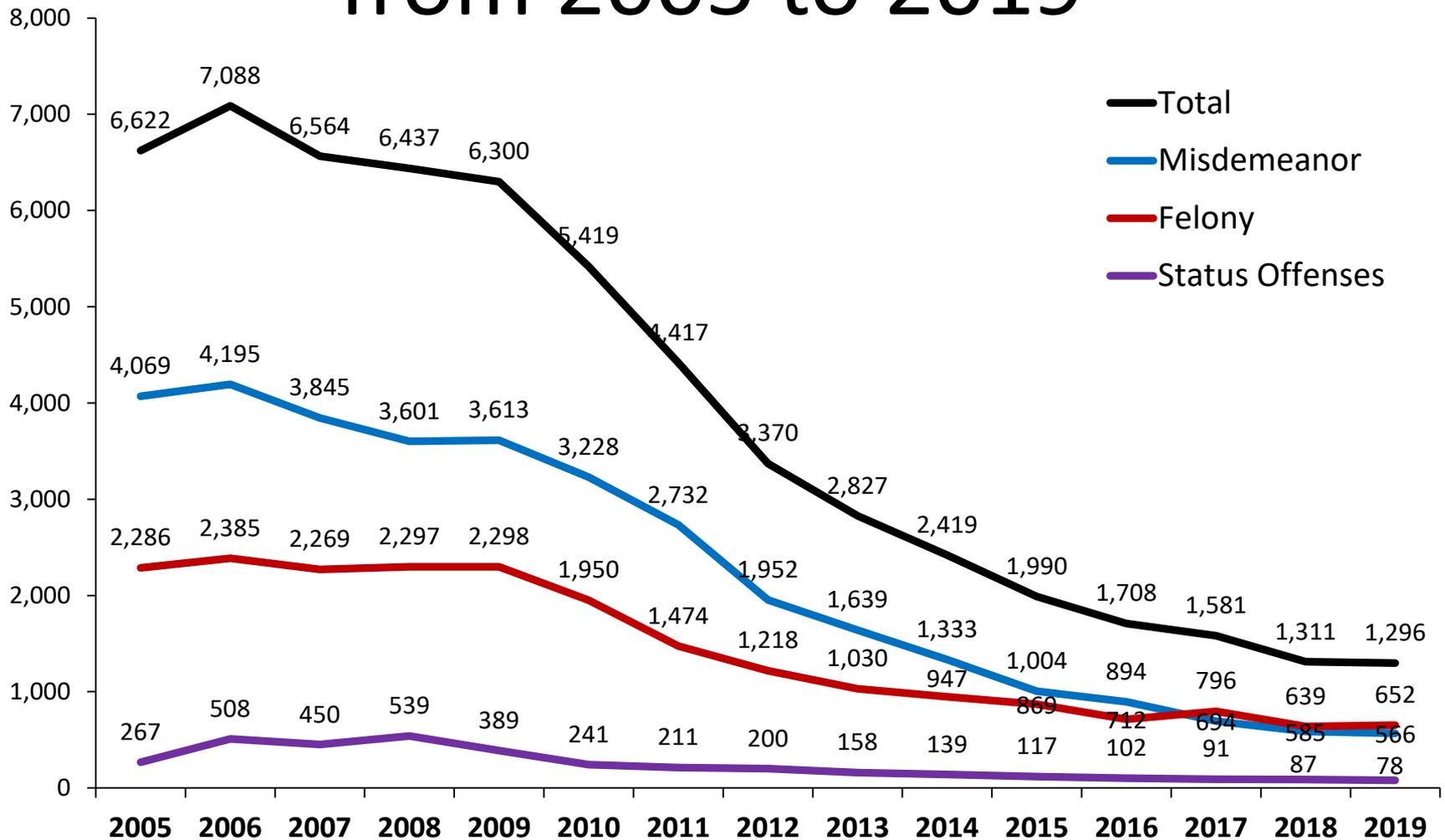
Crime Rate Down 48% from 2005 to 2019



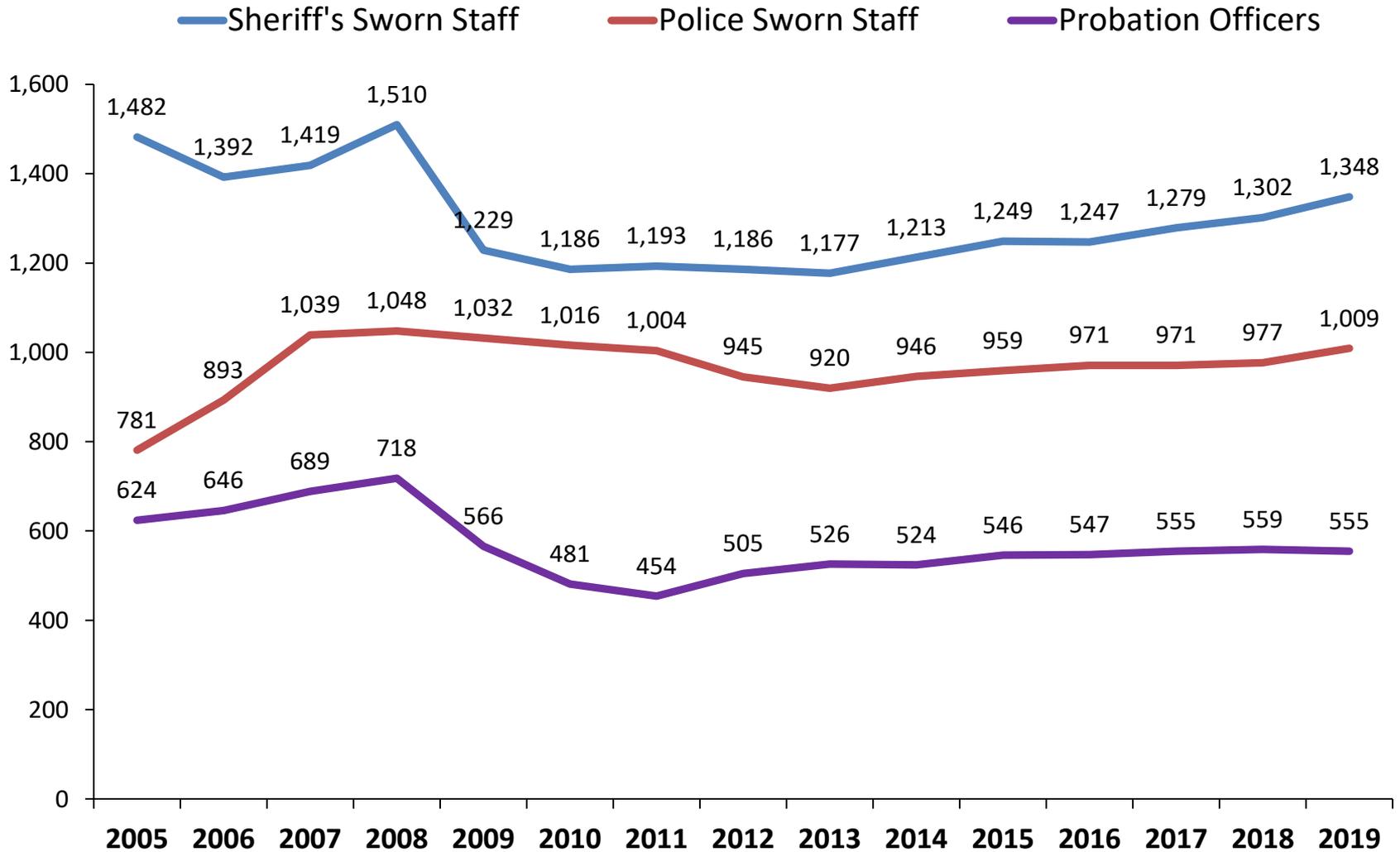
Adult Arrests Down 34% from 2005 to 2019



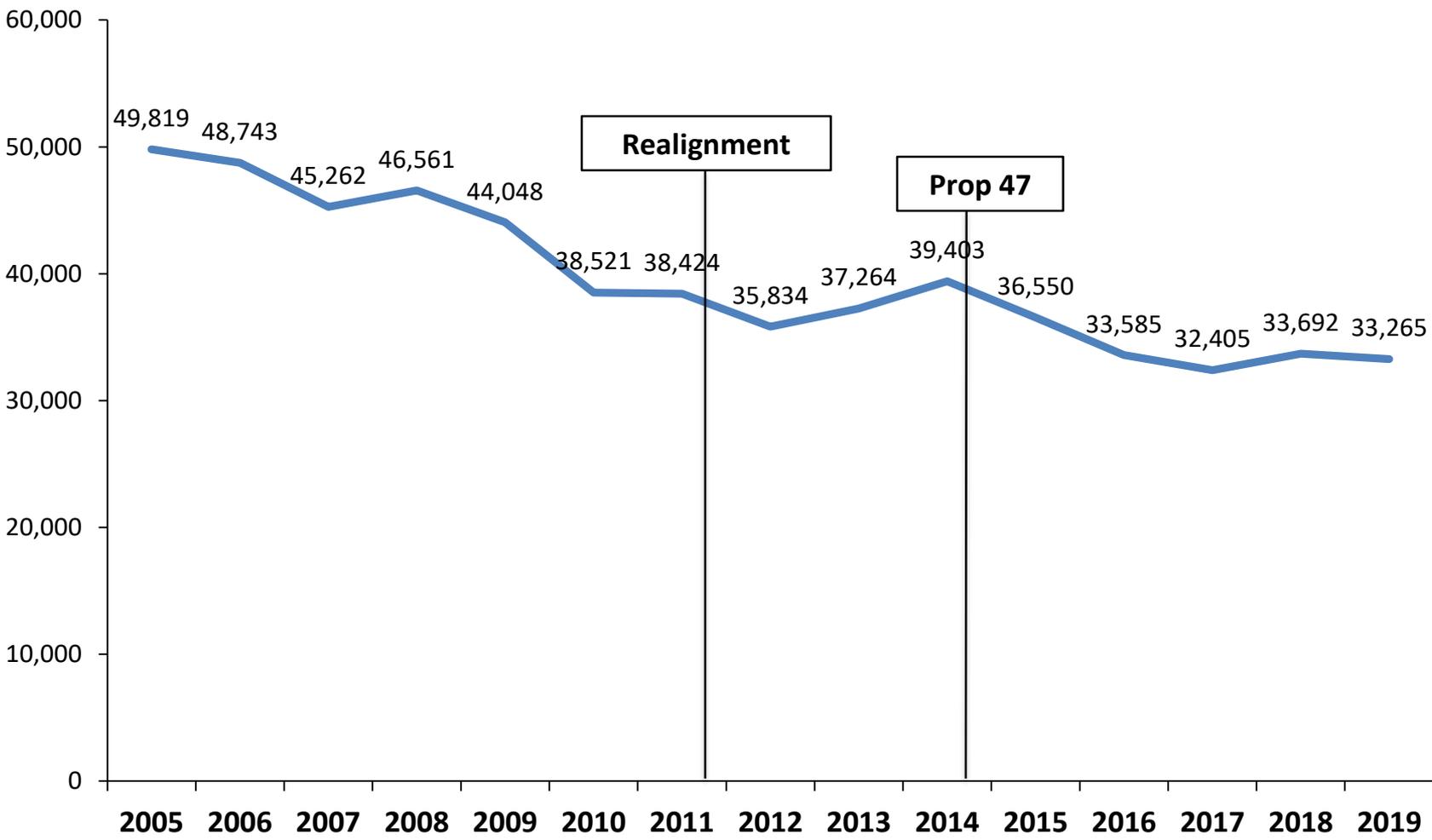
Juvenile Arrests Down 80% from 2005 to 2019



Sworn Staffing from 2005 to 2019



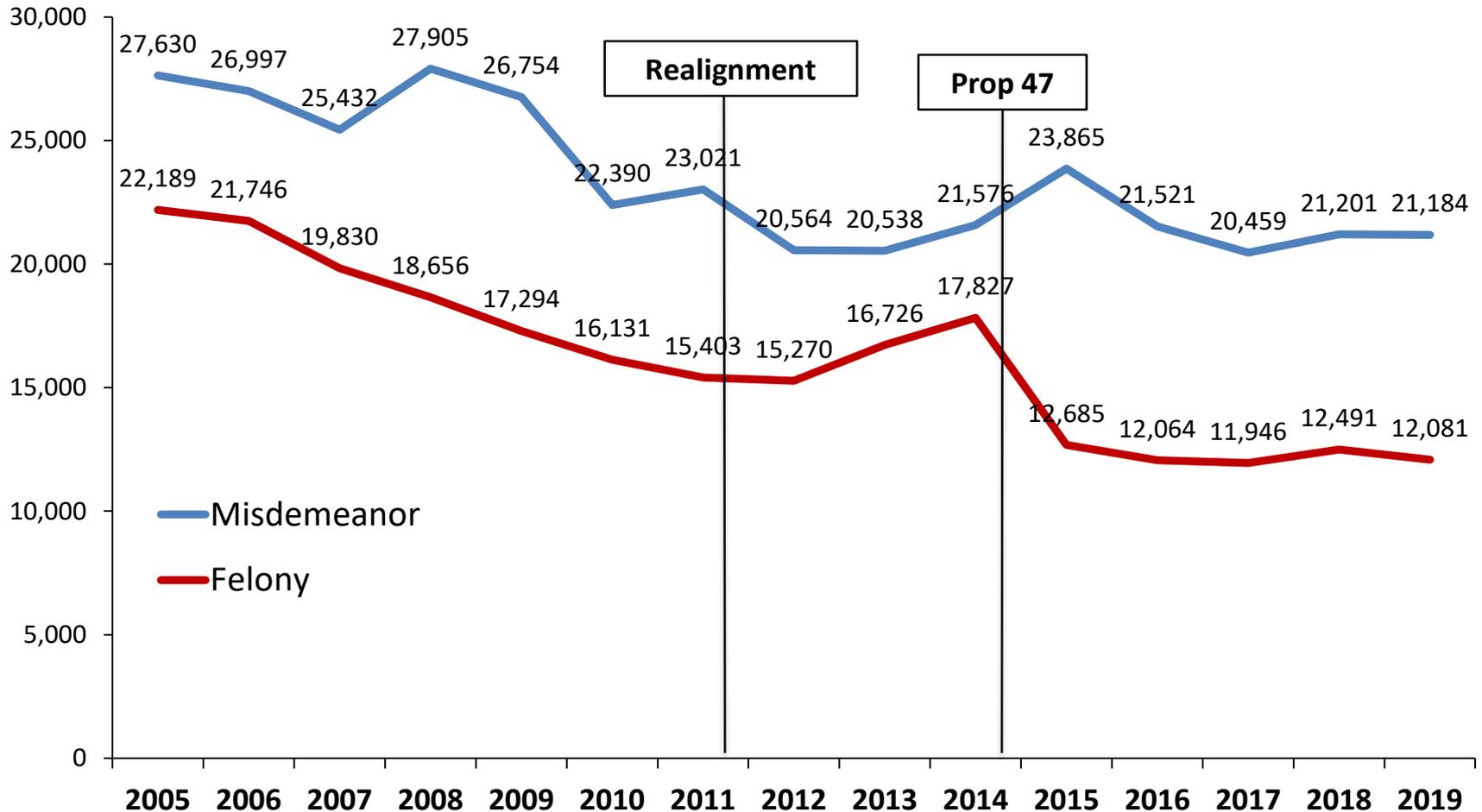
Adult Felony & Misdemeanor Cases Submitted to DA's Office Down 33% from 2005 to 2019



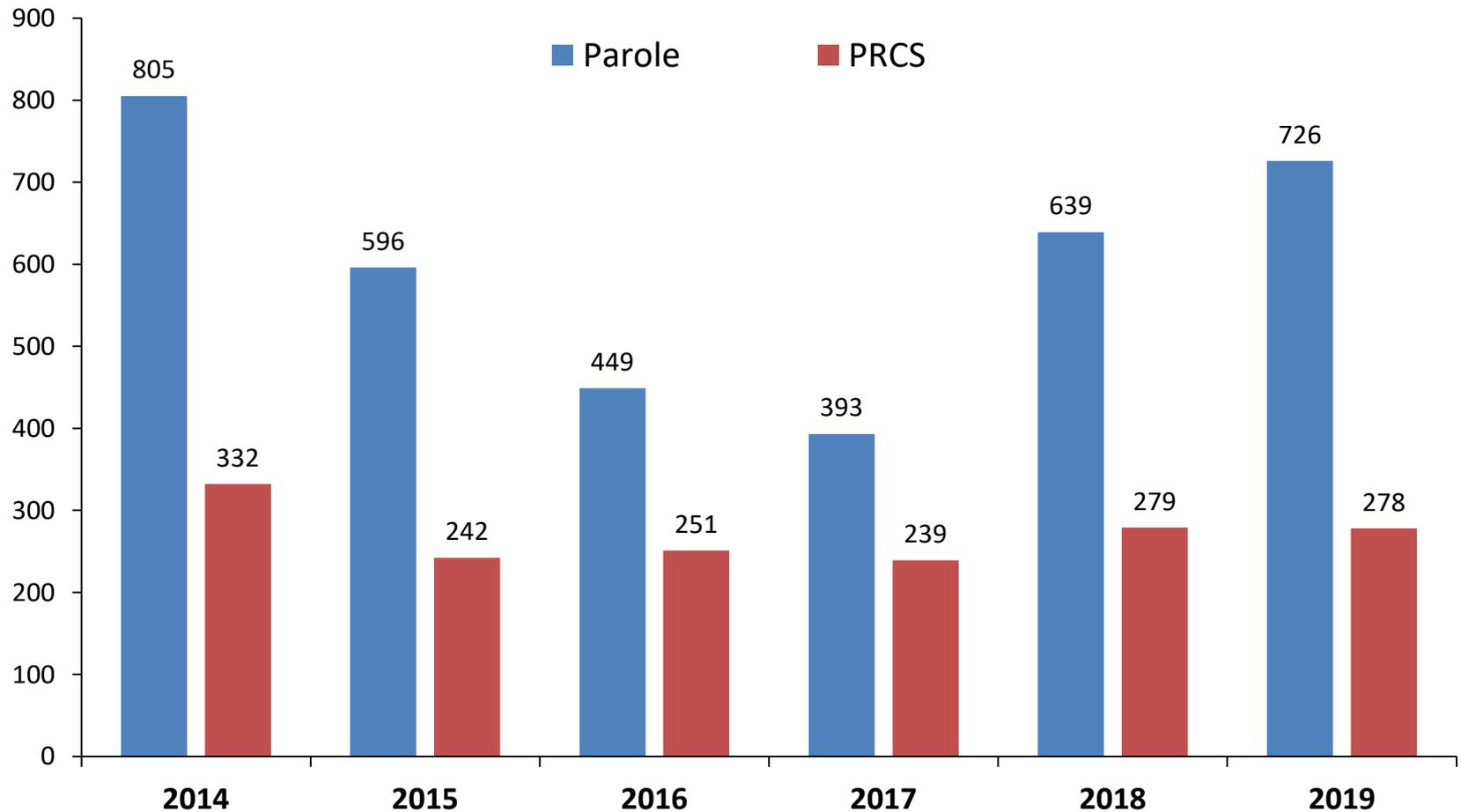
Source: California Department of Justice

Adult Felony Cases Submitted to DA's Office Down 46% from 2005 to 2019

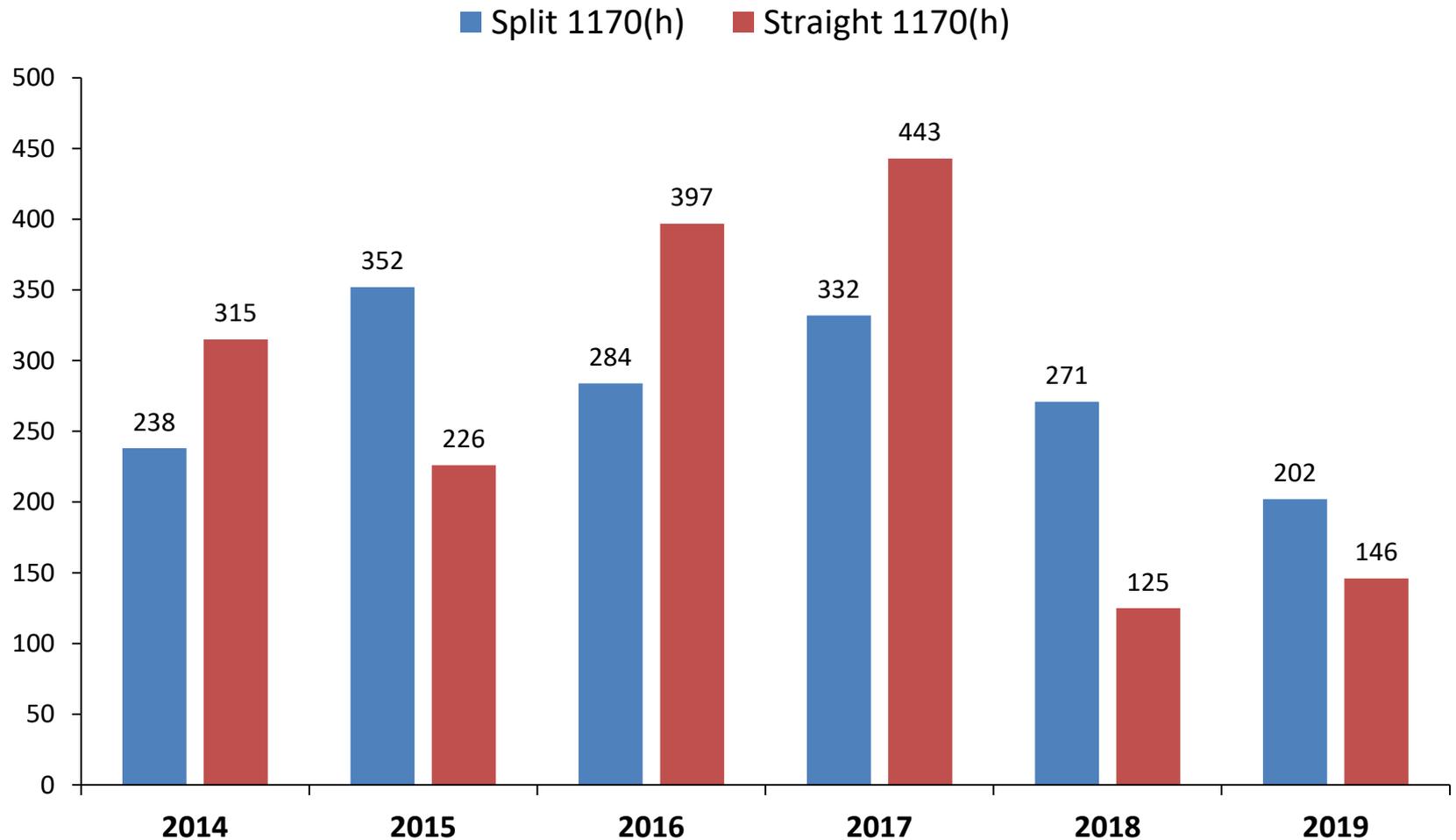
(Misdemeanor Cases Down 23% from 2005 to 2019)



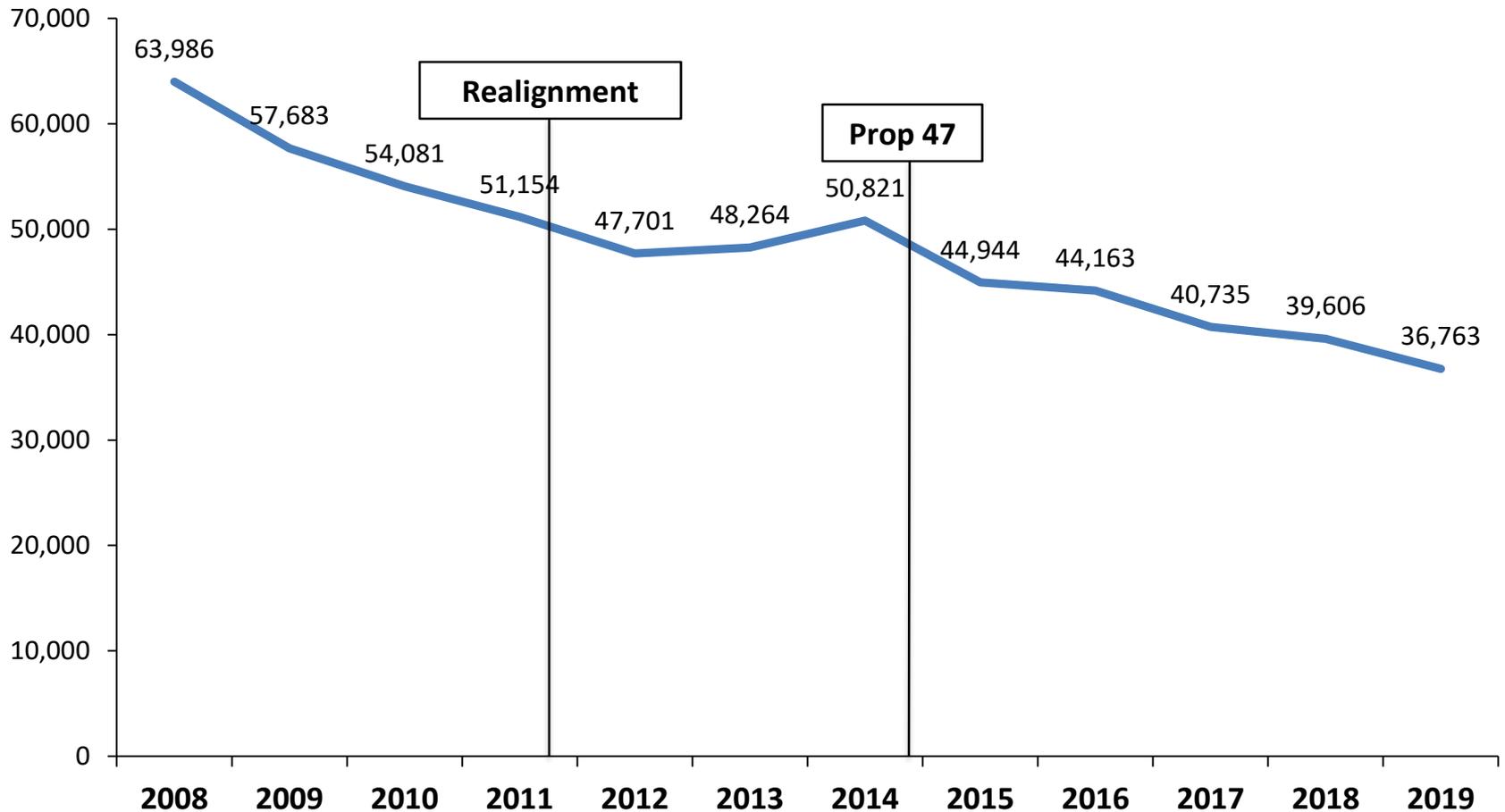
Petitions for Modification or Revocation of Parole and PRCS Supervision



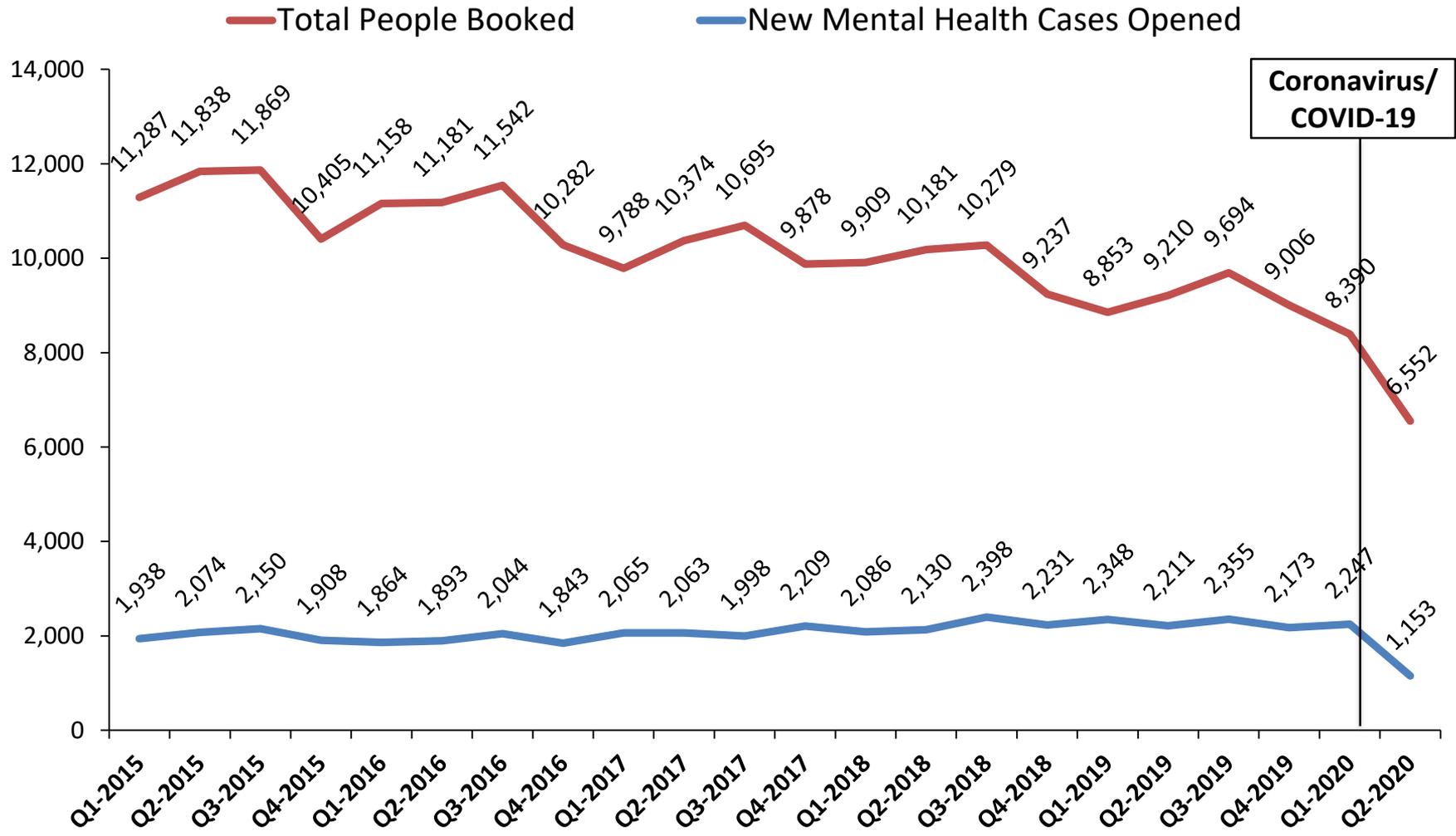
PC 1170(h) Realignment Sentencing



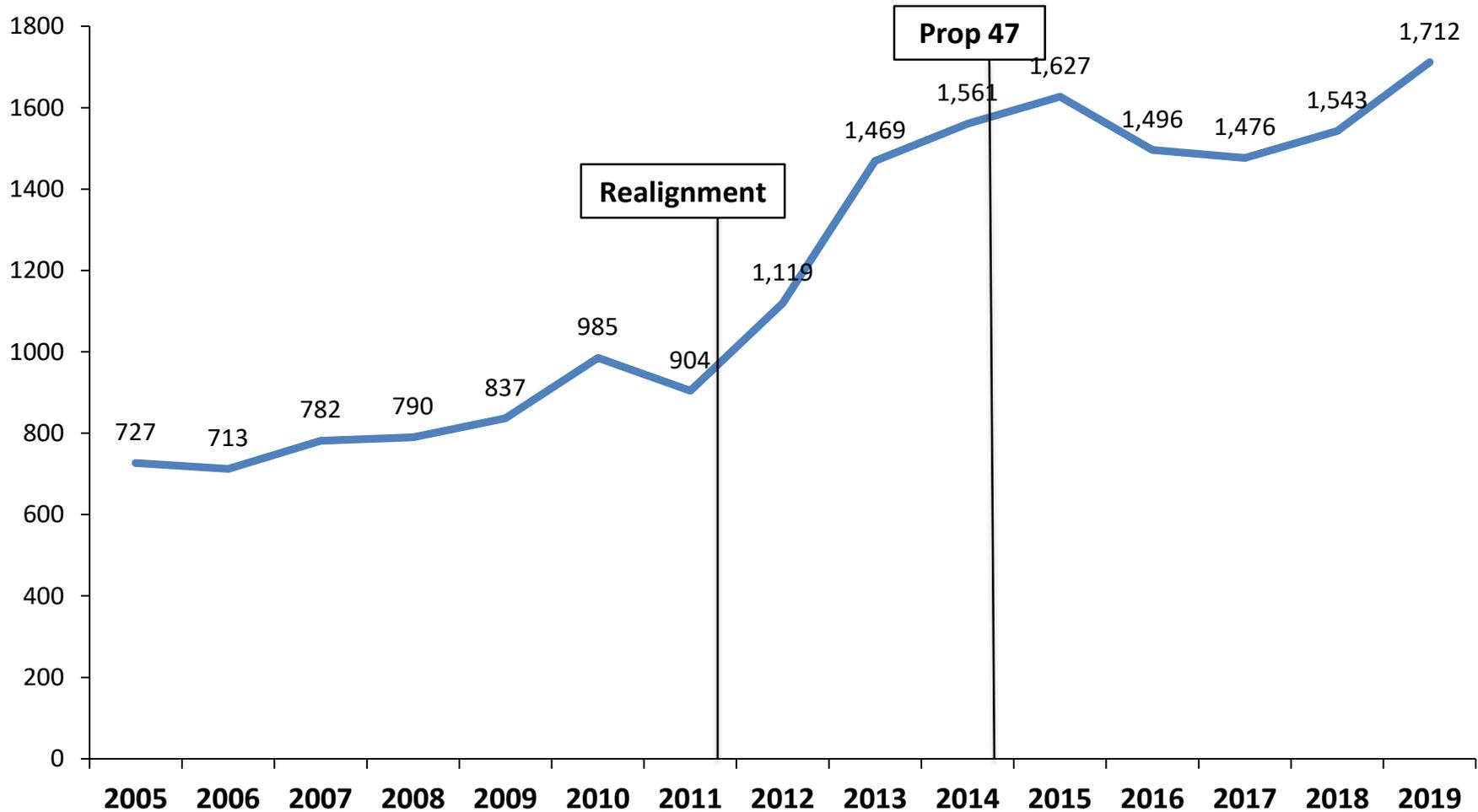
Jail Bookings Down 43% from 2008 to 2019



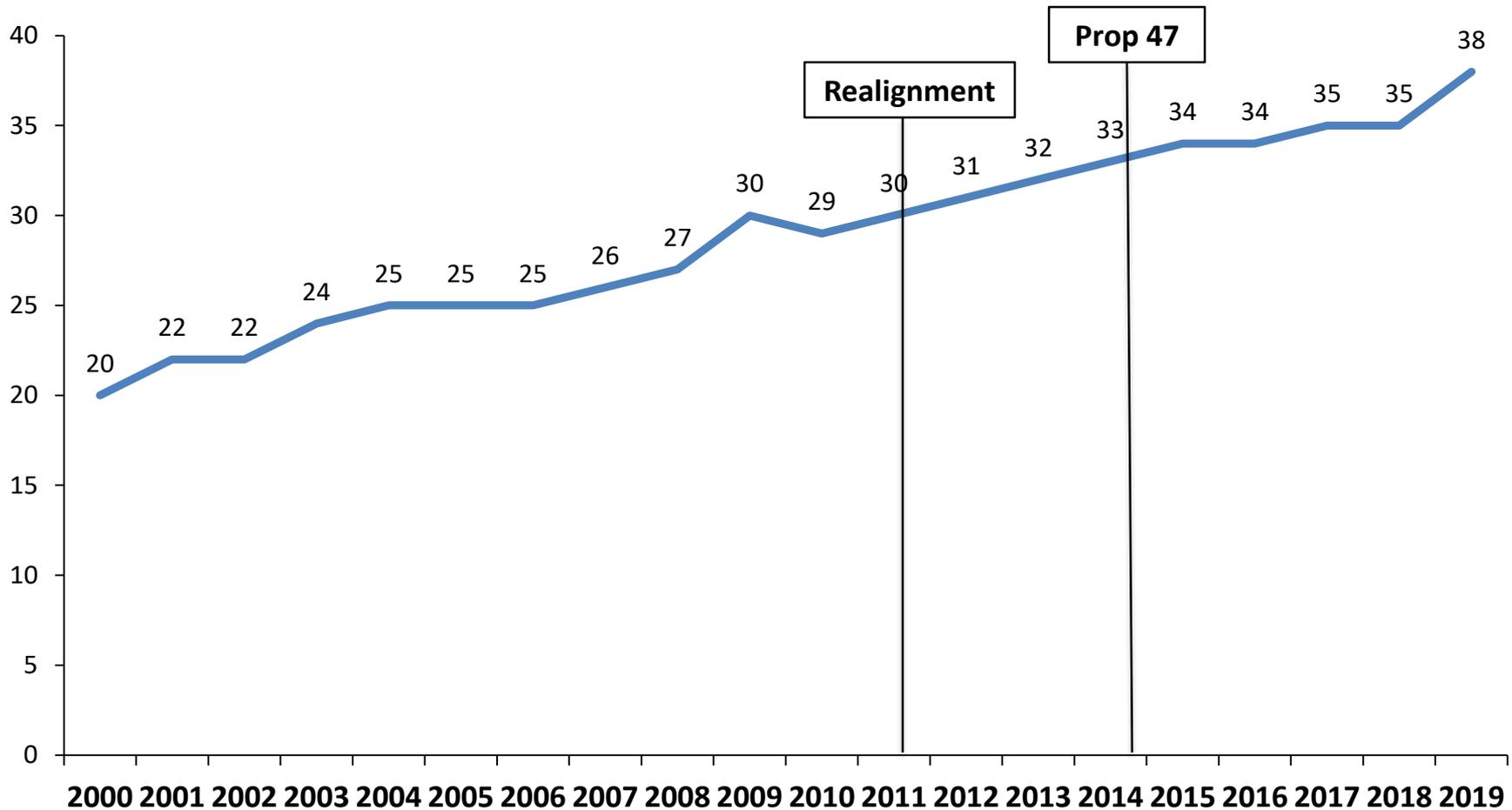
Quarterly Jail Bookings Down and New Mental Health Cases Up 2015 to 2019



Jail Psychiatric Services Average Monthly Caseload Up 136% from 2005 to 2019

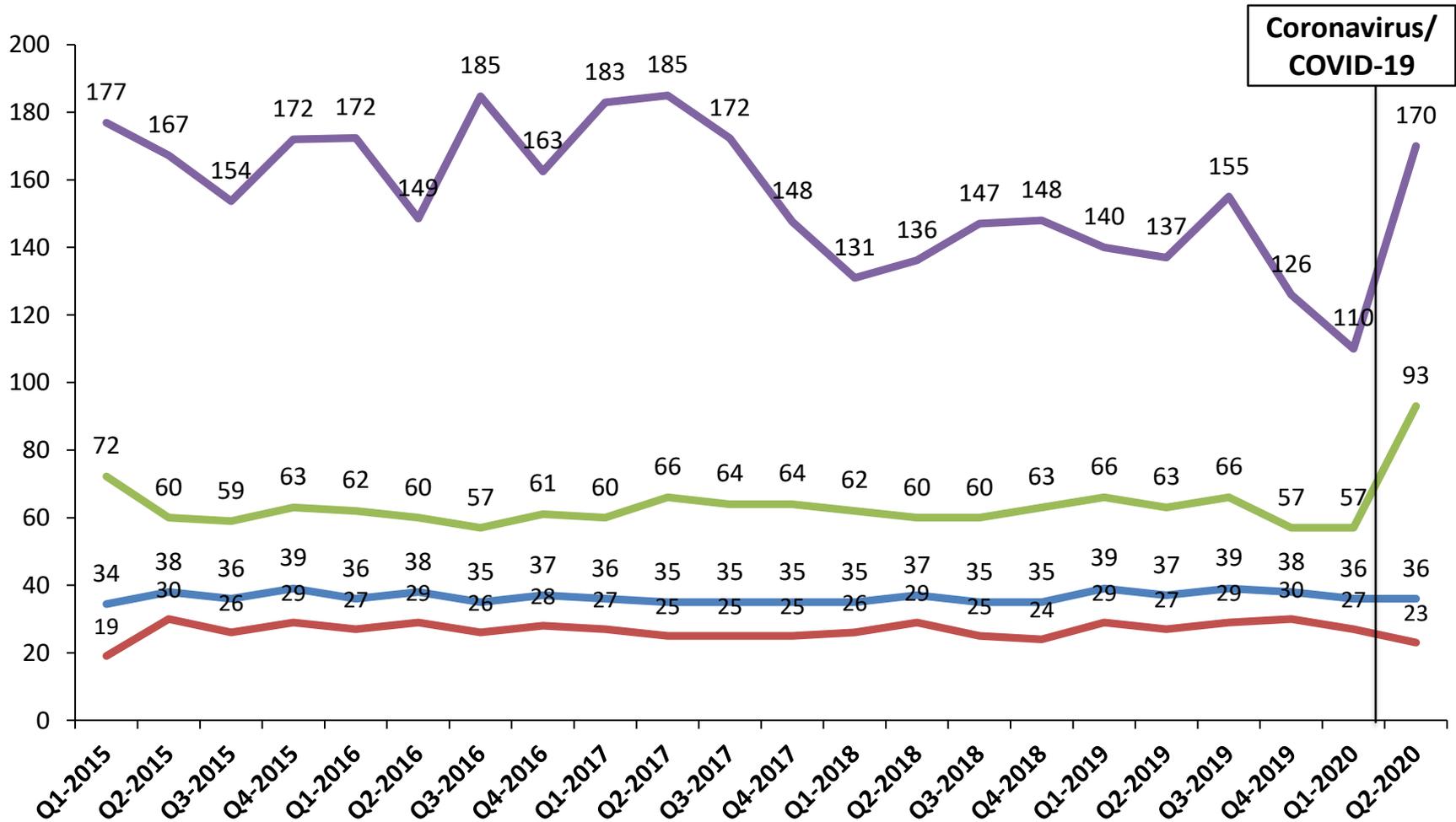


Average Length of Stay in Jail Up 52% from 2005 to 2019



Quarterly Average Length of Stay

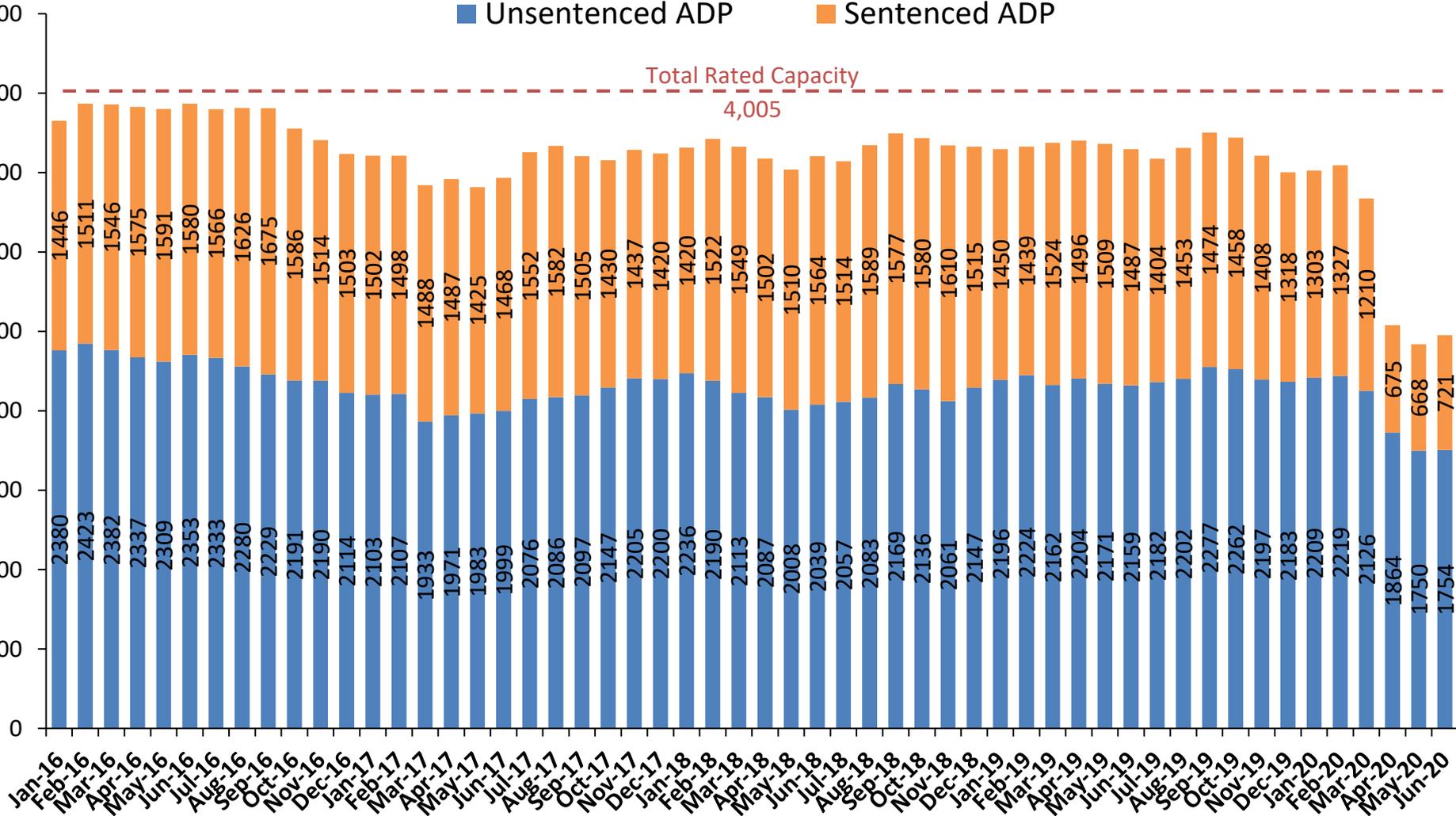
AB 109 Releases All Sentenced Releases All Releases Unsentenced Releases



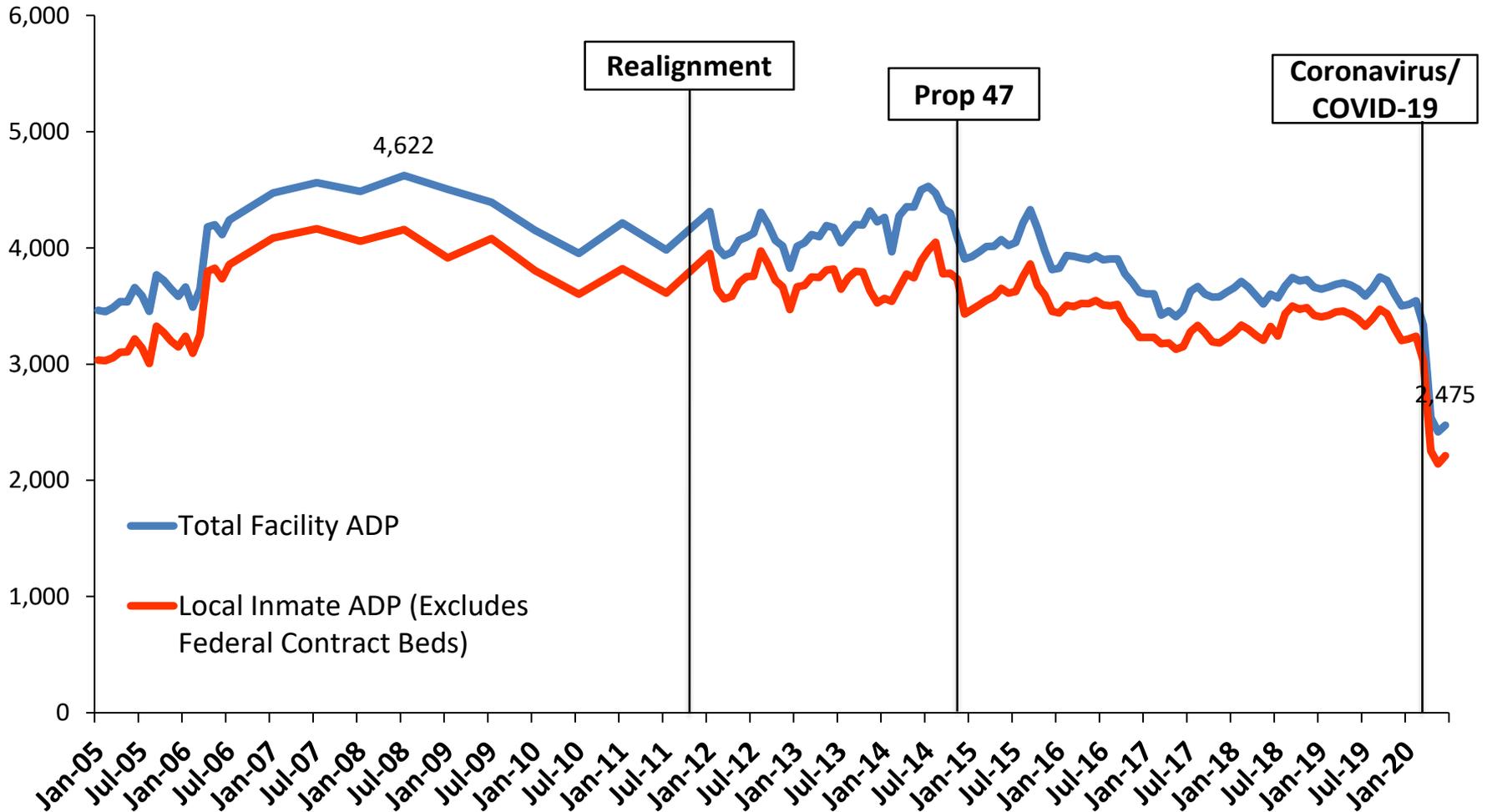
Monthly Average Daily Population

■ Unsentenced ADP ■ Sentenced ADP

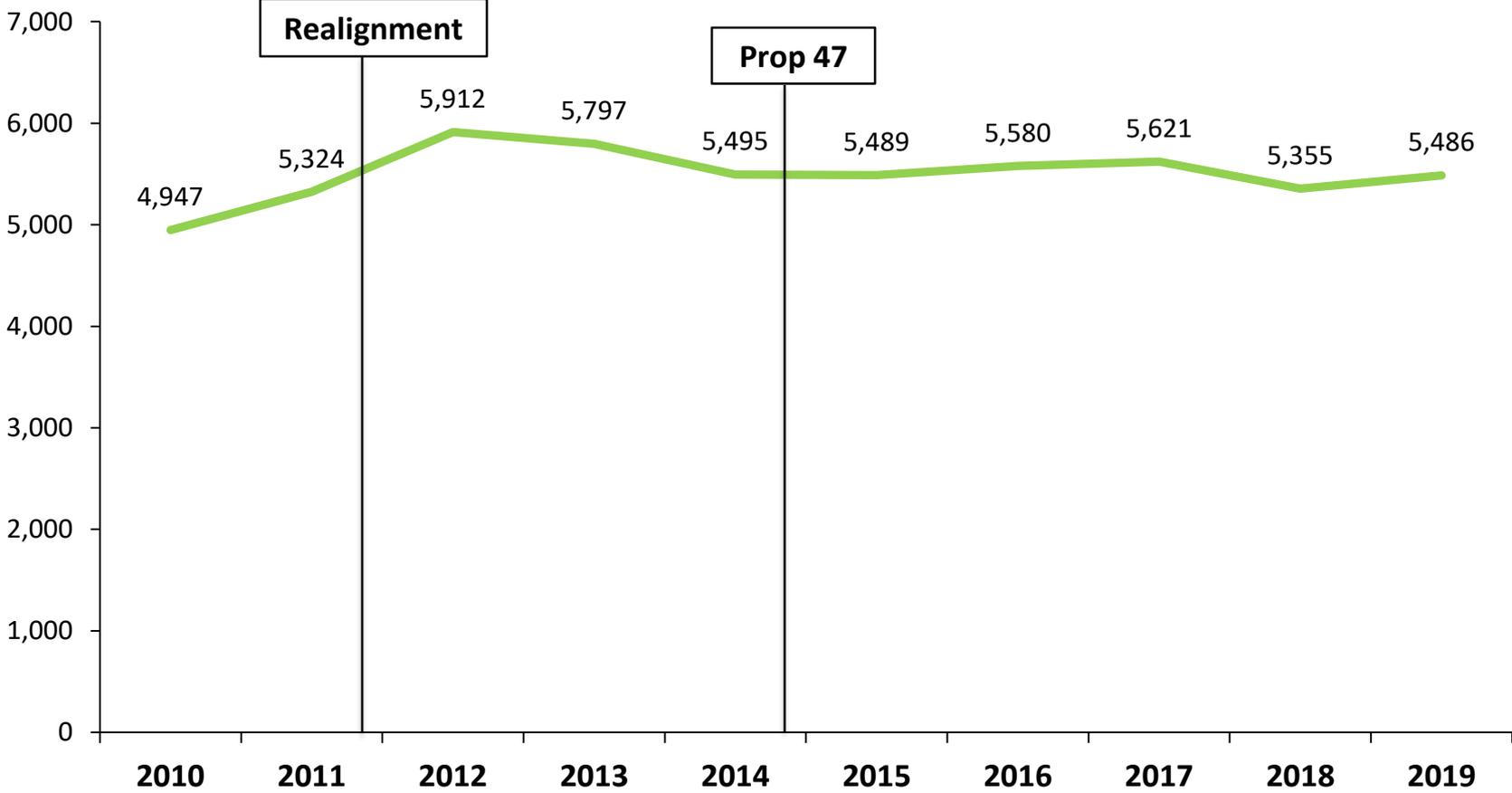
Total Rated Capacity
4,005



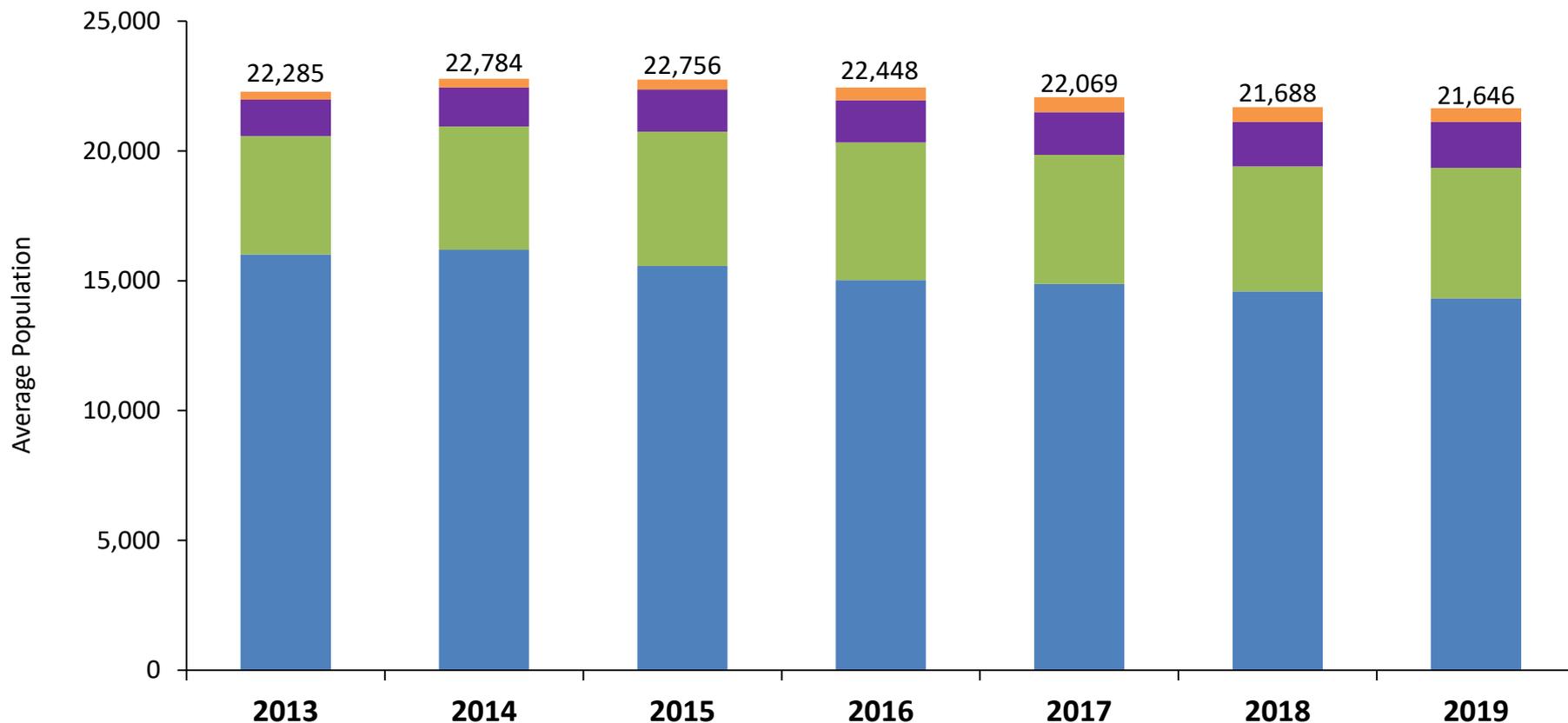
Jail ADP Down 46.5% from July 2008 Peak to June 2020



Total New Adult Felony Probationers Increased 11% from 2010 to 2019



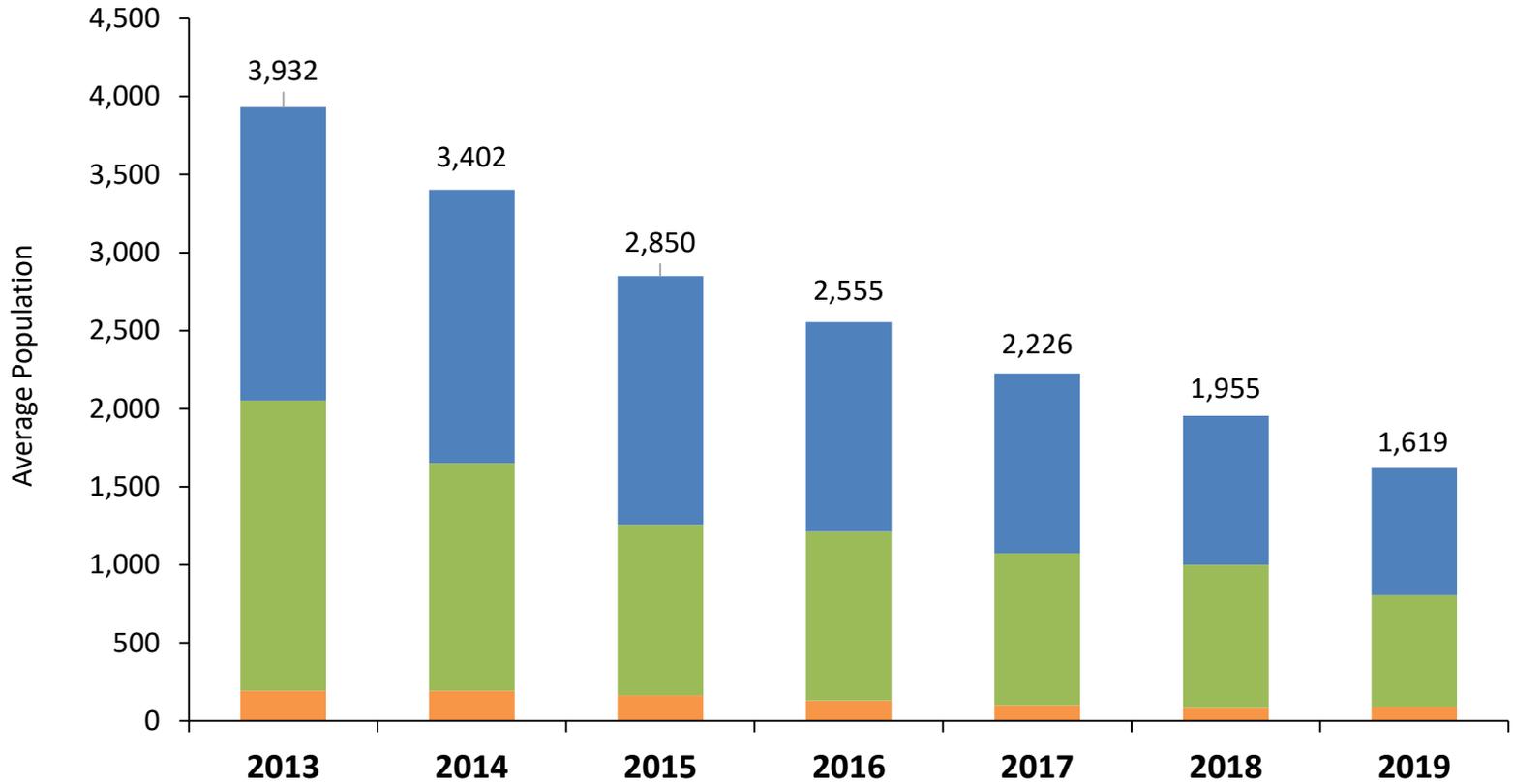
Adult Probation Population Decreased Slightly from 2013 to 2019



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total Adult Persons	22,285	22,784	22,756	22,448	22,069	21,688	21,646
Post-Release Community Supervision	1,409	1,494	1,626	1,628	1,647	1,709	1,760
Mandatory Supervision	303	339	392	494	571	574	530
Adult Non Felony Probation	4,553	4,754	5,165	5,293	4,976	4,812	5,032
Adult Felony Probation	16,020	16,196	15,574	15,033	14,876	14,593	14,324

Source: Sacramento County Probation Department

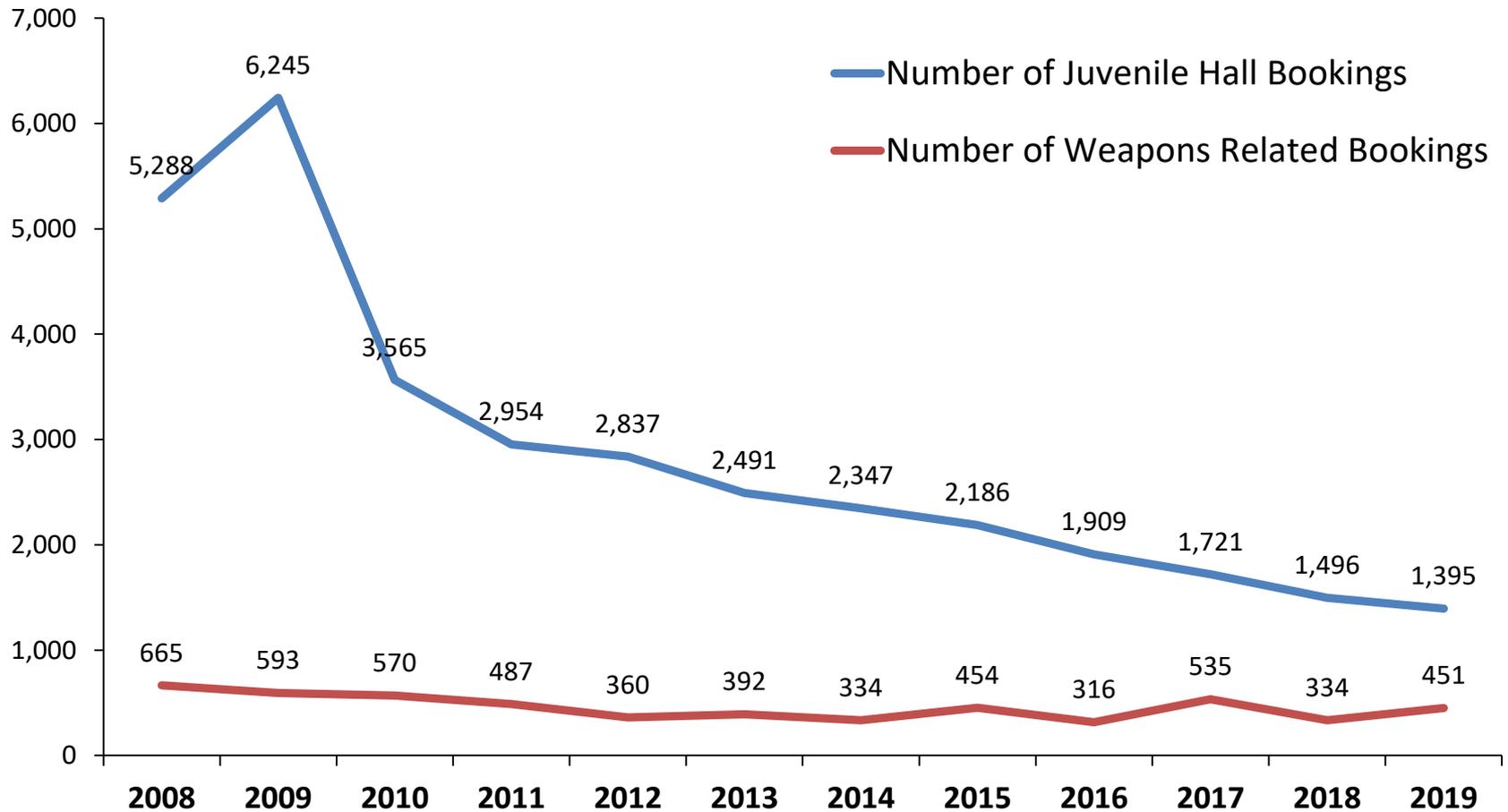
Juvenile Probation Population Down 59% from 2013 to 2019



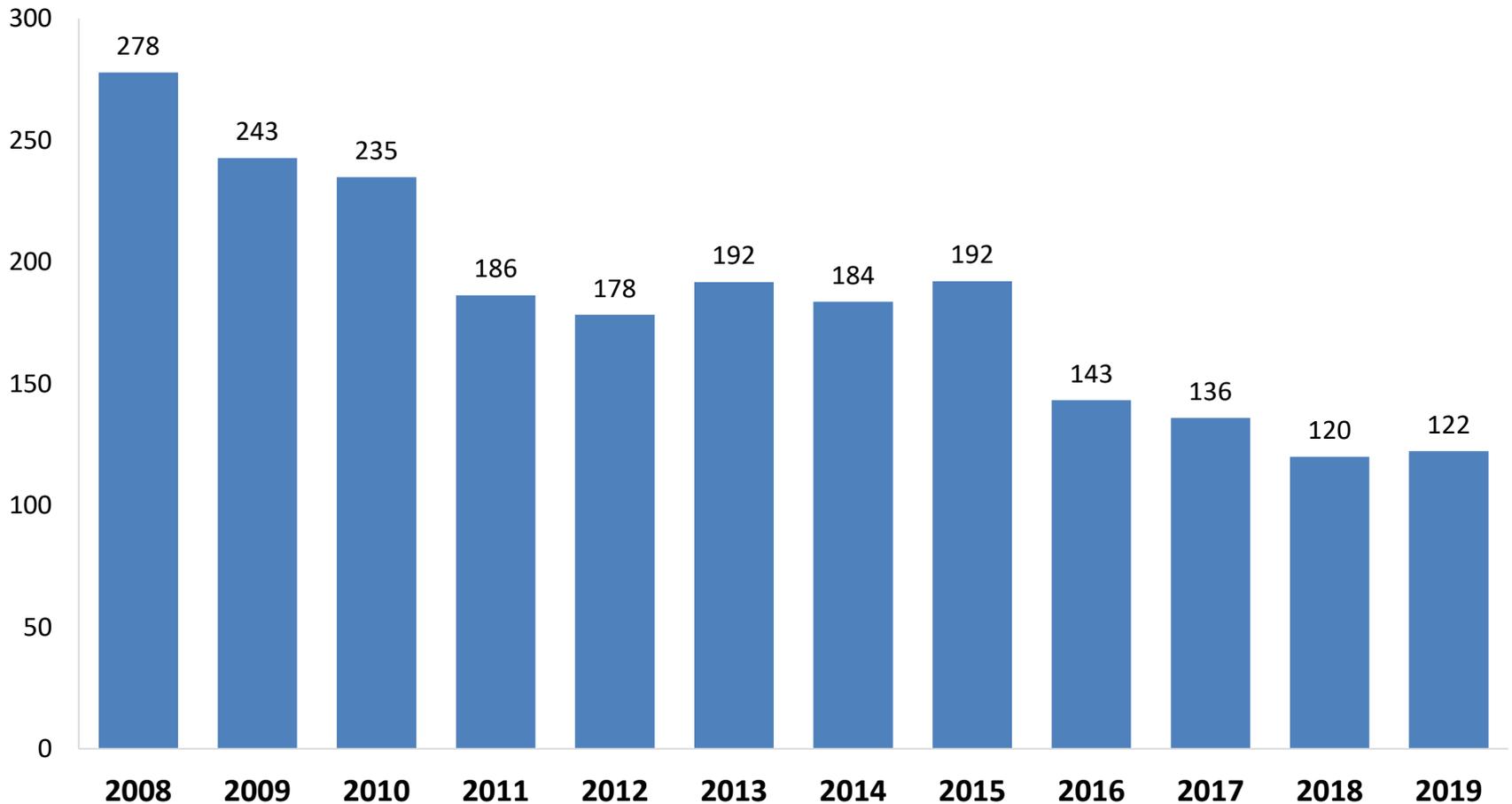
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	3,932	3,402	2,850	2,555	2,226	1,955	1,619
Formal Probation (Excluding Placement)	1,880	1,751	1,593	1,343	1,151	956	815
Informal Probation/Pre-Adjudication	1,859	1,458	1,093	1,082	975	913	713
In-State/Out-of-State Placement Level A/B	193	193	164	130	100	86	91

Youth Detention Facility Bookings

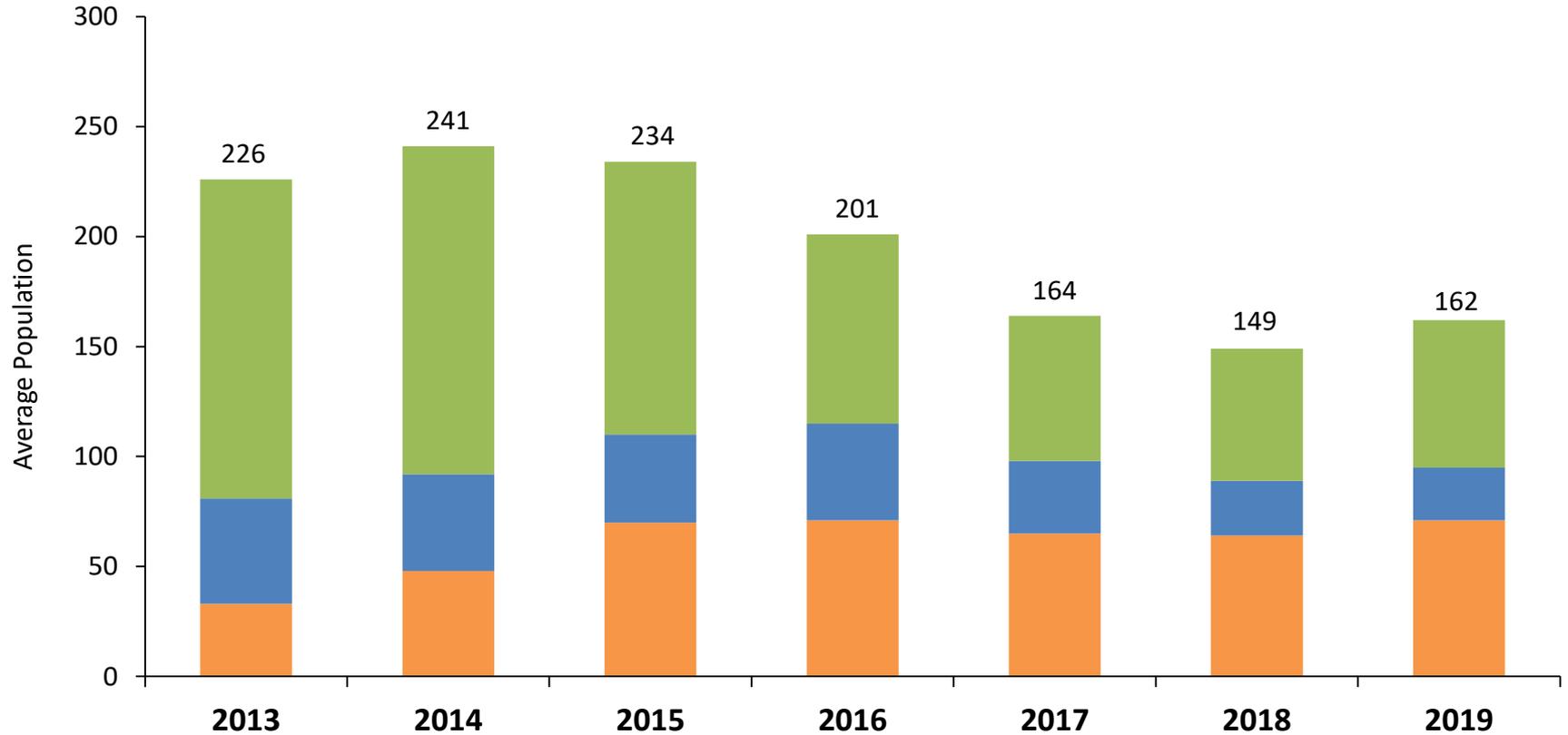
Down 74% from 2008 to 2019



Youth Detention Facility Average Daily Population Down 56% from 2008 to 2019



Probation Out-of-Home Placement Total Down 28% from 2013 to 2019



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	226	241	234	201	164	149	162
In-State Placement (Level A)	145	149	124	86	66	60	67
Out-of-State Placement (Level B)	48	44	40	44	33	25	24
Extended Foster Care (AB 12)	33	48	70	71	65	64	71

The Sacramento Sheriff's Office Reentry Services Unit provides rehabilitative vocational, educational and treatment services to the justice involved population. This wide variety of programs and services provided by the Sheriff's Office and its partners aims to reduce recidivism by preparing offenders for successful community reintegration. To accomplish this goal, the Reentry Services Unit and collaborative criminal justice partners ensure that offenders who enter in-custody programming are provided evidence-based programs with comprehensive support systems to ensure post-release success. The Reentry Services Unit's data-driven and outcomes based program model has proven effective in reducing rates of re-arrest and recidivism. There is no better method in recidivism reduction without jeopardizing public safety than effective custody-based reentry programs.

The Reentry Services Unit uses a data-driven approach in program and service delivery. Lifetime data from the correctional based programs offered provides empirical evidence of the effectiveness of custody-based programs in reducing not only re-arrest and recidivism rates, but future jail populations as well. The Reentry Services Unit uses statewide offender data to measure recidivism while using the standard recidivism definition put forth by the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC).

Historical state recidivism data shows overall rates to range from 67-73% prior to the passage of Assembly Bill109. Evaluation of the historical data shows drug offenders and property criminals to recidivate at numbers even higher than historical averages. With the passage of Assembly Bill 109 (2011), Proposition 47 (2014) and Proposition 57 (2016) a growing number of offenders who traditionally were sentenced to state prison were sentenced and housed in County Jail Prisons. With past averages showing nearly three-quarters of all sentenced offenders returning to custody within three years, the Sacramento Sheriff's Office and its partners have worked to greatly reduce those numbers. The results are recidivism numbers that have distinguished the Sheriff's Department's Reentry Services Unit and its partners as a national leader in offender programming.

The Reentry Services Unit is available for any questions you may have in determining an individual's suitability for reentry programming. Questions relative to rehabilitative programming and participant referrals can be sent to the Reentry Services Unit at reentry@sacsheriff.com. We look forward to working with you in providing effective rehabilitative opportunities to justice involved individuals.

**Lieutenant Brad Rose
Commander
Reentry Services Unit**

**Captain Todd Henry
Commander
Rio Cosumnes Correctional Center**



SACRAMENTO SHERIFF'S OFFICE REENTRY SERVICES UNIT

Mission Statement

The mission of the Sacramento County Sheriff's Office Reentry Services Bureau is to enhance public safety with the reduction of recidivism. The Reentry Services Bureau will utilize efficient, effective program to approaches through collaboration with public and private community partners to assist offenders in becoming productive, accountable, law-abiding citizens. The Reentry Services Bureau will provide vocational, educational and treatment programs to equip offenders with the skills and tools for successful reentry into our community. To accomplish our mission, we dedicate ourselves to Service with Concern.

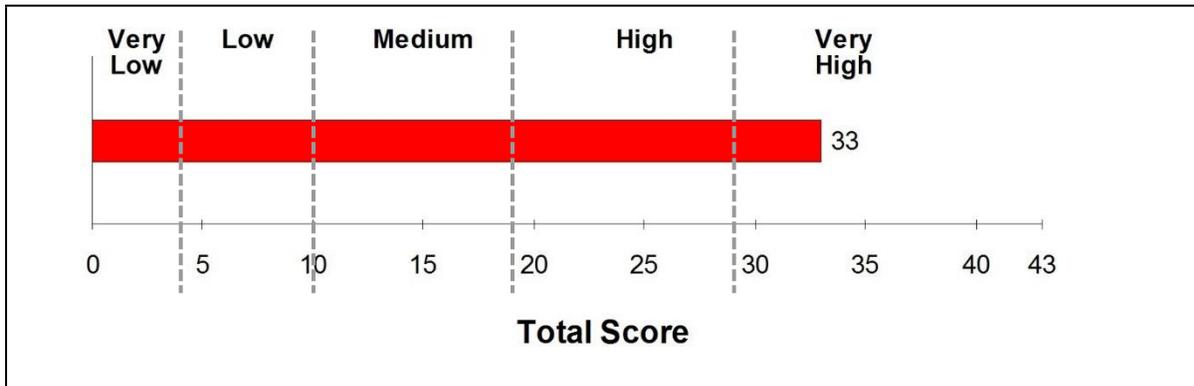


Level of Service/Case Management Inventory

By D. A. Andrews, Ph.D., J. L. Bonta, Ph.D., & J. S. Wormith, Ph.D.

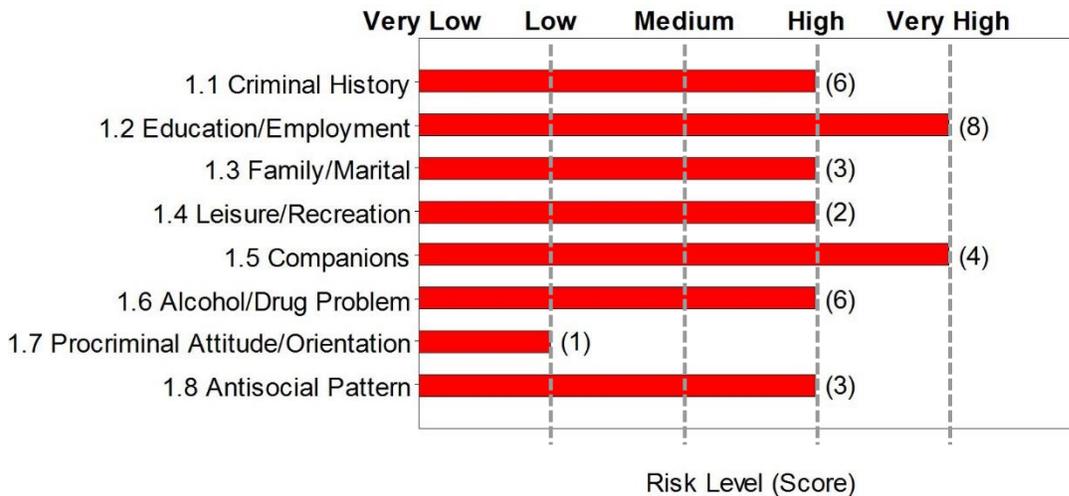
Profile Report

The graph below displays JANE DOE'S General Risk/Need Total score and indicates the classification level associated with that score.



Assessment of General Risk/Need Factors

The graph below displays JANE DOE'S risk level for each General Risk/Need subcomponent.



Reentry Services utilizes a team comprised of Sacramento Sheriff's Office staff, community based providers, and evidence based practices to aid offenders in maintaining a sober lifestyle. Treatment is individualized by targeting a participants high risk areas that are discovered during their initial assessments. Reentry services promotes strategies to overcome addiction, and ways to maintain a clean lifestyle through recovery. Programs include the following:

Housing for Accountable Living Transitions/Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (HALT/RSAT), Compound Program, and PC Program

HALT/RSAT, Compound, and PC Programs, provide substance abuse treatment and reentry services through evidence based practices to incarcerated offenders while supporting participants during their transition back into the community. These programs provide substance abuse treatment, Cognitive Behavior Therapy (CBT), education, and assisting the offender in changing learned behaviors while offering him or her the tools to become a productive member of the community. Participants receive individual needs assessments and class schedules to address their individual criminogenic needs. Offenders will receive assistance with aftercare services for up to one year after they are released from custody. Participants receive a program certificate upon successful completion and time off their sentence for class hours when eligible.

Beyond Trauma

A gender responsive class focusing on the kinds of suffering women are most at risk of experiencing; childhood abuse, rape, battering and other forms of interpersonal violence and helping them recover from the effects of the trauma in their lives. The coping skills learned in this curriculum can also be useful for other types of traumatic events.

Courage to Change A&B

A cognitive behavioral therapy course addressing criminogenic risks through interactive journaling. Topics covered are social values, responsible thinking, self-control, peer relationships, family ties and leisure and recreation.

Employment Readiness

Participants are taught strategies for employment success including the development of a resume, interview practice, career assessment, skills to sustain employment, and appropriate employment attire. Reentry Services has one Employment Coordinator specifically dedicated to the area of Employment Readiness. Employment partnerships in Sacramento, Elk Grove, and other surrounding areas have been, and continue to be, established and job placements are occurring. With the assistance of the Employment Coordinator and when applicable, participants can be successful in obtaining employment utilizing skills they have learned while participating in the various vocational programs located at RCCC.

Introduction to Recovery

The goal of this course is to help participants identify their denial patterns, learn coping skills and to overcome them. Program completion is dependent on workbook completion.

(CONTINUED)

Living in Balance

In this course participants learn how to balance their life by learning ways to reduce stress, problem solve, and understand human needs and social relationships.

Man Alive/Woman Alive

Rio Cosumnes Correctional Center partners with a Sacramento County Certified Batterers Treatment provider to offer participants the strategies needed to stop their pattern of violent behavior and be accountable to themselves, their families, and their community.

Relapse Prevention

This course focuses on the thinking process that leads to relapse and understanding the belief system that can lead to prevention. All participants will create their own individual relapse prevention plans. These relapse prevention plans address what the individuals triggers are prior to relapse, and what interventions can assist them in maintaining a clean and sober life.

Thinking for Change

This cognitive behavioral course teaches social skills, cognitive self-change and problem solving strategies. It is designed to help participants set personal and professional goals.

Medical Assisted Treatment

Vivitrol® is a cutting edge medication used to treat opioid and acute alcohol dependence. This medication provides dependent individuals thirty days of treatment per dose. Unlike opioid treatment medications of the past, Vivitrol® is a non-intoxicant, non-narcotic treatment which, through a local pilot project has shown great success in our post-release population.

In partnership with the Elk Grove Adult Community Education, the education courses offered by Reentry Services are designed to improve participants' reading and mathematics skills, establish educational goals, and promote the continuation of academic growth. Programs include the following:

High School Equivalency Preparation

This course covers math, English language arts (ELA), social science and science content assessed by the HiSET exam. Participants take practice tests and prepare to take the five-part exam. Participants take the official HiSET exams onsite once they have passed the practice tests.

Adult Basic Education (ABE)

Designed to develop skills to an eighth grade level, this course is offered to help participants improve in the areas of reading, writing, and mathematics. Length of program varies based on testing scores.

English as a Second Language (ESL)

This course teaches English to participant's whose primary language is not English. Length of program varies based on testing scores.

Parent Education (CPS approved)

This program exposes participants to how negative and hurtful parenting affects the psychological and physical development of children. Participants learn ways to create a healthy family environment through nurturing behavior practices.

Computer Technology

Participants learn office computer skills relevant to the current job market including Microsoft applications such as Word, Excel, and PowerPoint. Filing procedures, telephone communications, and document duplication are also covered.

Computer Aided Design/SolidWorks (Publisher)

Participants will apply their knowledge of fundamental engineering and design principles and practices to review SolidWorks concepts. Additionally, students will have prepared industry-related projects designated by the instructors. They will be prepared for entry-level jobs in the mechanical drafting field.

The goal of providing vocational training within Reentry Services is to prepare offenders for expectations in a professional setting and offer applicable employment training relevant to current, in-demand areas of work. Programs include the following:

Automotive Program

Participants learn the fundamentals of automotive repair and are given hands on training that enables them to get employment in the automotive industry. Participants can receive an Automotive Service Excellence Certificate after mastering all three sections, electrical, breaks, and alignment.

Construction Training

The construction course will offer training in construction safety, hand and power tools, blue print reading, concrete, painting, framing, roofing, drywall, and construction math. Students completing the coursework will receive a certificate of completion from Elk Grove Adult Community Education. The inmates chosen for this program will gain skills necessary to pursue a career within the construction industry.

Culinary Arts

Participants learn core culinary skills and are provided with basic training that enables them to get employment in the food service industry. Participants also receive an industry-recognized certificate upon completion.

Custodial Training

Participants learn basic procedures in custodial and housekeeping operations to include knowledge of janitorial equipment, basic repairs, cleaning materials, safety along with blood-borne pathogens and infectious waste training. The goal of the course is upon completion participants are prepared for custodial employment.

Engraving/Print Shop

Participants learn how to operate and properly service 3D printers, large format printers, laser engravers, and binding machines while learning various design software including Adobe Photoshop, Adobe Illustrator, Adobe InDesign, and Solid Works. Inmates who successfully complete the training are awarded a certificate of completion that outlines the level of competency they have achieved. Length of program varies.

Landscaping and Horticulture

Participants are exposed to different techniques of propagation and irrigation with an emphasis on environmental horticulture and landscape maintenance. Upon completion, participants will have been given the knowledge, practical skills, and training necessary to successfully attain employment in the nursery and landscaping industry.

(CONTINUED)

Welding

The welding program is a three-step program designed to provide participants with knowledge of welding and manufacturing. Participants complete this program in a shop environment to gain an understanding of shop safety, welding, and metal manufacturing. When participants complete the welding program, they will have all of the necessary skills to gain employment in the welding and manufacturing field. The program offers three levels: a Beginning Class, an Advanced Class, and an Apprenticeship. Participants are eligible to test to receive an American Welding Society Welding Certification. Those who complete the Advanced Class are eligible to receive two college credits from Cosumnes River College and are eligible to apply for the Apprenticeship Program. The program is accredited by the California's Division of Apprenticeship Standards. Participants at this level receive apprenticeship hours for the time spent working on projects in the shop. Participants can continue their apprenticeship when they leave the facility.

Wild Horse Program

In partnership with the Bureau of Land Management, Rio Cosumnes Correctional Center offers participants the opportunity to train and maintain the well-being of wild horses. The program helps offenders develop vocational skills through the practice of patience, time management, and organization. The program has 6 levels of instruction to teach participants basic horsemanship, equipment, gentling techniques, feeding, care, and horse anatomy. Certificates are awarded upon successful completion of each domain.

Beekeeping

Participants in the beekeeping program will be instructed and shown basic techniques such as hive inspections and honey extraction. As students' progress through the program they will be taught advanced techniques such as swarm capturing, hive splitting and queen rearing. The participants will learn what attributes are needed to be successful in the commercial beekeeping industry and will gain skills necessary to pursue a career in beekeeping.

TREATMENT PROGRAMS:

Program:	Hours to complete: (Accumulative hours from treatment classes listed below)
Housing for Accountable Living Transitions/Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (HALT/RSAT)	150-300 Hours based on individuals criminogenic needs
Comprehensive Reentry Program	150-300 Hours based on individuals criminogenic needs
Protective Custody Programming	150-250 Hours based on individuals criminogenic needs

TREATMENT CLASSES:

Class Title:	Curriculum Used:	Hours of instruction on per week:	Hours to complete:	Approximate time of sentence to serve IN custody to complete:
Beyond Trauma	Beyond Trauma a Healing Journey for Women	3	24	2 months
Courage to Change A	Change Co-Courage to Change	1.5	39	6.5 months
Courage to Change B	Change Co	1.5	31	5 months
Employment Readiness	Change Co-Employment Skills, Managing My Life Journals	3	21	2 months
P / * Intro to Recovery/ Coping Skills	Change Co-Denial, Coping, and Substance Abuse Journals	3	33	3 months
Living in Balance	Hazelden	3	27	2.5 months
* Man/Women Alive	Man/Woman Alive	2	52	6.5 months
* Relapse Prevention	Hazelden	1.5 - 3	36	3-6 months
P Thinking for Change	Thinking for Change	3	35	3 months

MEDICAL ASSISTED TREATMENTS:

Opiate use Disorder	Medication determined by medical staff	Must complete at least one substance abuse curriculum	180 days
Alcohol	Vivitrol	Must complete treatment curriculum	90 days

* - Offered for Post-Release Continued Programming Through Contracted Community Based Organizations

P - Available for Continued Programming Through Probation At Adult Day Reporting Centers

EDUCATION:

Class Title:	Curriculum Used:	Hours of instruction per week:	Approximate hours to complete:	Approximate time of sentence to serve IN custody to complete:
*				
* Adult Basic Education (ABE)	Aztec Curriculum (hour completion varies my individual's needs)	12	178	4 Months
* Computer Technology	Microsoft 2013/2016 & 10 key	6-15	150	2.5-6.5 Months
* English as a second Language	Putting English to Work (PEW) (hour completion varies my individual's needs)	8	144	4.5 Months
High School Education(GED)	Aztec Curriculum and High School Equivalency Test (HiSET)(hour completion varies my individual's needs)	12	120	2.5 Months
Parenting	Inside out (CPS Certified)	3	60	5 Months
Publisher	Microsoft Publisher, PowerPoint, Excel	3	40	3.5 Months

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Program:	Sample Jobs Titles:	Hours of instruction per week:	Approx. hours to complete:	Approx. time of sentence to serve IN custody to complete:
Automotive Training	Automotive Technician, Mechanic, Lube Tech, Quick Service Technician, General Service Technician, Service Advisor, Parts Counter Person	30	400	4 Months

Construction Training	Carpenter, Concrete Laborer, Construction Manager, Drywall Installer, Electrician, Roofer	12	656	1 Year
Culinary Arts	Cafeteria Attendant, Dining Room Attendant, Salad Maker, Sandwich Maker, Cook's Helper, Food Assembler, Baker, Bakery Clerk, Cake Decorator, Pastry Chef, Bakery Chef, Sous Chef, Kitchen Manager, Chef, Cook, Banquet Chef, Head Cook, Food and Beverage Director	27.5	340	3 Months
Custodial Training	Custodian, Janitor, Cleaner, Custodial Worker, Building Custodian, Plant Custodian, Floor Tech, Heavy Duty Custodian	18	150	2 Months
Engraving	Laser Cutting Operator, Engraver, Vehicle Wrap Application	22	720	8.5 Months
Landscape/Horticulture	Gardener, Greens Keeper, Grounds Worker, Outside/Grounds Maintenance Worker, Landscaper	30	345	3 Months
Warehouse Training	Fork lift driver, Warehouse Manager, Logistics, Warehouse shipping and receiving, pallet jack operator, recycler, small equipment repair, Stocker, Inventory Manager.	35	560	4 Months
Welding	Welder, Technical Sales Fabricator/Manufacturing/Repair Foreman, Technician, Construction Welder, Government Enlisted Welder	35	480	4 Months (2 Years to complete 3000 hour apprentice hours)
Wild Horse Program	Horse Trainer, Farrier, Ranch Manager, Ranch Hand	40	960	6 Months

*** - Offered for Post-Release Continued Programming Through Contracted Community Based Organizations**

P - Available for Continued Programming Through Probation At Adult Day Reporting Centers

THE RESULTS

RECIDIVISM RATES PER PROGRAM

BEHIND THE NUMBERS

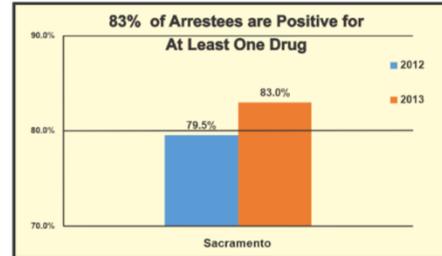
How is Recidivism Measured?

Data provides programs the ability to evaluate effectiveness and efficiency.

The Reentry Services Unit utilizes a data driven approach in ensuring all programs and services are outcomes based.

To capture the most complete and accurate data in measuring recidivism, statewide Criminal Offender Record Information (CORI) is used to measure re-arrest and conviction rates. Recidivism rates are developed from CORI data using the standard recidivism definition as termed by the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC).

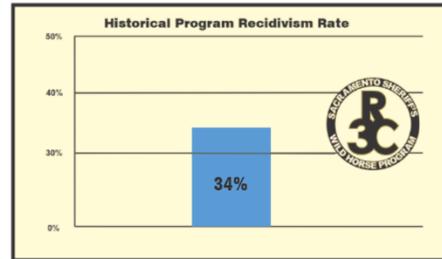
ADDICTION RATES AT TIME OF ARREST



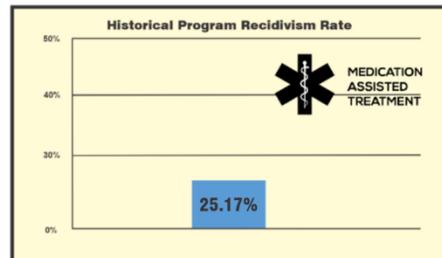
Sacramento led all sites with 83% of all arrests testing positive for one or more drugs.

Source: Office of National Drug Control Policy Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program II (ADAM) Report (2014)

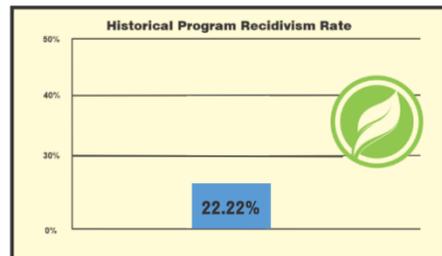
WILD HORSE PROGRAM



MEDICATION ASSISTED TREATMENT PROGRAM



LANDSCAPING PROGRAM



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
NOVEMBER 13, 2014

CONTACT: Tracie Cone, 916.322.1054
Tracie.Cone@bscc.ca.gov

BSCC Committee Releases Recidivism Definition

SACRAMENTO, Nov. 13, 2014 – The Board of State and Community Corrections has made final its definition of "recidivism," a first step toward promoting consistency statewide in local data collection.

The approval comes after 11 months of work by a committee of public safety officials and subject-matter experts to craft the definition mandated by AB 1050. The statute calls for the definition to be used to help counties evaluate and implement evidence-based practices and programs in local corrections systems.

The definition reads as follows:

Adult Recidivism Definition

Recidivism is defined as conviction of a new felony or misdemeanor committed within three years of release from custody or committed within three years of placement on supervision for a previous criminal conviction.¹

Supplemental Measures

This definition does not preclude other measures of offender outcomes. Such measures may include new arrest, return to custody, criminal filing, violation of supervision, and level of offense (felony or misdemeanor).

Recidivism Rates

While the definition adopts a three-year standard measurement period, rates may also be measured over other time intervals such as one, two, or five years.

¹ "Committed" refers to the date of offense, not the date of conviction.

The committee continues to work on other definitions as required by the legislation. AB 1050 amended Section 6027 of the Penal Code to require the Board to: "Develop definitions of key terms, including, but not limited to, "recidivism," "average daily population," "treatment program completion rates," and any other terms deemed relevant in order to facilitate consistency in local data collection, evaluation, and implementation of evidence-based practices, promising evidence-based practices, and evidence-based programs."

It is hoped that counties and law enforcement agencies will use the standard definitions for these key terms once all are developed and approved by the BSCC.

Since Public Safety Realignment launched in 2011 California has been investing hundreds of millions of dollars at the local level so that low-level, non-violent offenders and parole violators would serve their terms in county jails, closer to support systems and the rehabilitative programming that officials of the 58 counties determine work best for their communities. A central goal of Realignment is reducing recidivism.

The BSCC is mandated by AB 109 to collect and maintain data about state and community correction policies, practices and needs. Having standard definitions will promote consistent statewide reporting.

In the coming weeks the BSCC will publish the definition on its website and alert counties that a definition has been adopted. The agency also will offer technical assistance to counties seeking to use the definition in local data-collection efforts.

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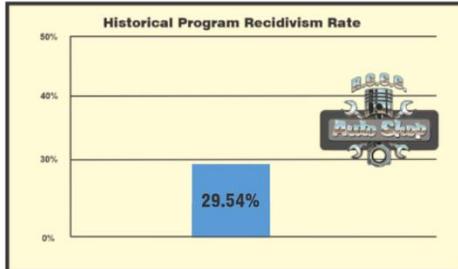
BOARD OF STATE AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
600 BERGUT DRIVE • SACRAMENTO CA 95811 • 916.445.5073 • BSCC.CA.GOV

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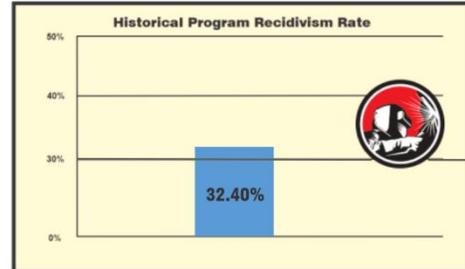
THE RESULTS

RECIDIVISM RATES PER PROGRAM

AUTOMOTIVE PROGRAM



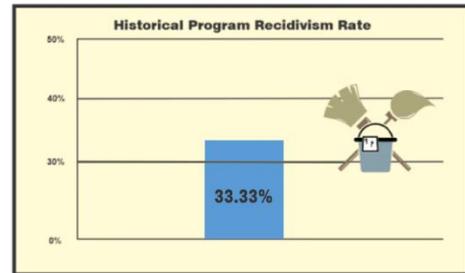
WELDING PROGRAM



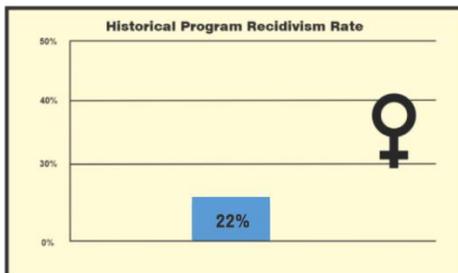
VOCATIONAL ENGRAVING/SIGN PROGRAM



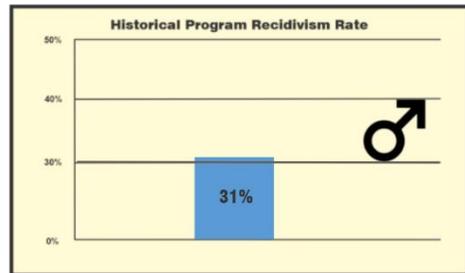
CUSTODIAL PROGRAM



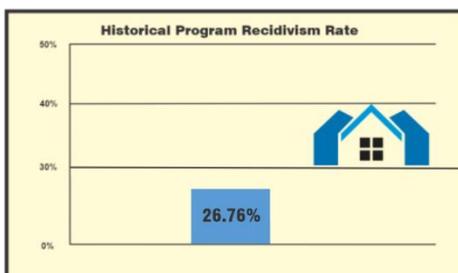
REENTRY FOR FEMALE OFFENDERS



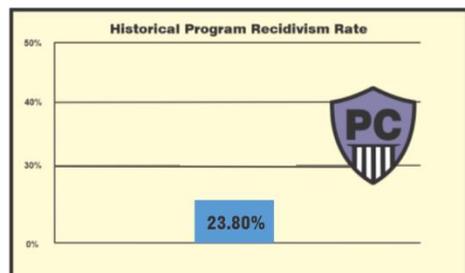
REENTRY FOR MALE OFFENDERS



HOUSING FOR ACCOUNTABLE LIVING TRANSITION (HALT)/ RESIDENTIAL SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT (RSAT)



REENTRY FOR PROTECTIVE CUSTODY OFFENDERS



IN PARTNERSHIP WITH



Rio Cosumnes Correctional Center

12500 Bruceville Rd.

Elk Grove, CA 95757

(916) 874-1927

reentry@sacsheriff.com

Sacramento County Consultant Report on Jail Alternatives

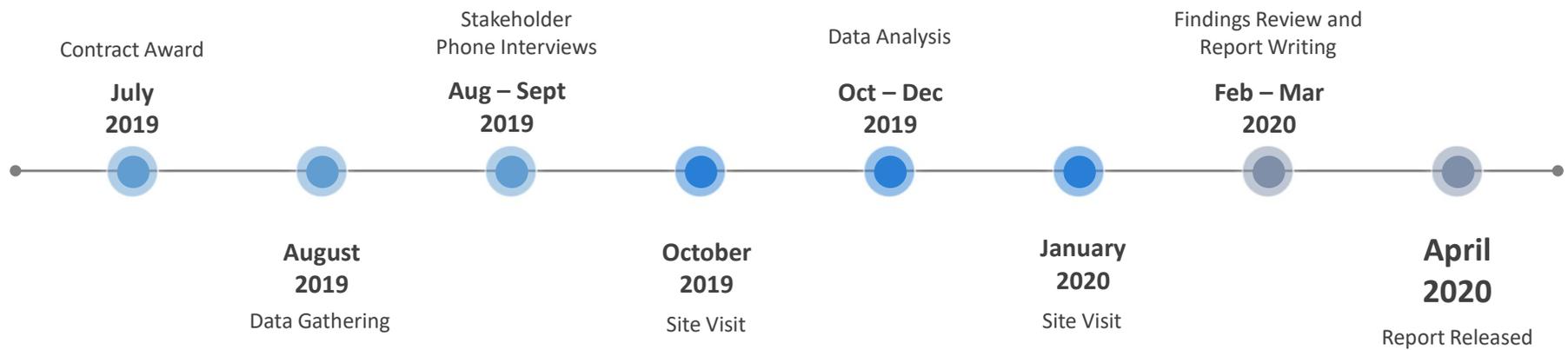
May 12, 2020



Task

Conduct an analysis of Sacramento County's sentenced, incarcerated population to determine if a portion of these individuals could be safely supervised and managed in a setting other than jail.

Timeline



Our Team

Mark Carey



President

Susan Burke



Executive Director

Rebecca McNeas



Pretrial Consultant

Alisha Shoates-James



**Jail Alternatives
Consultant**

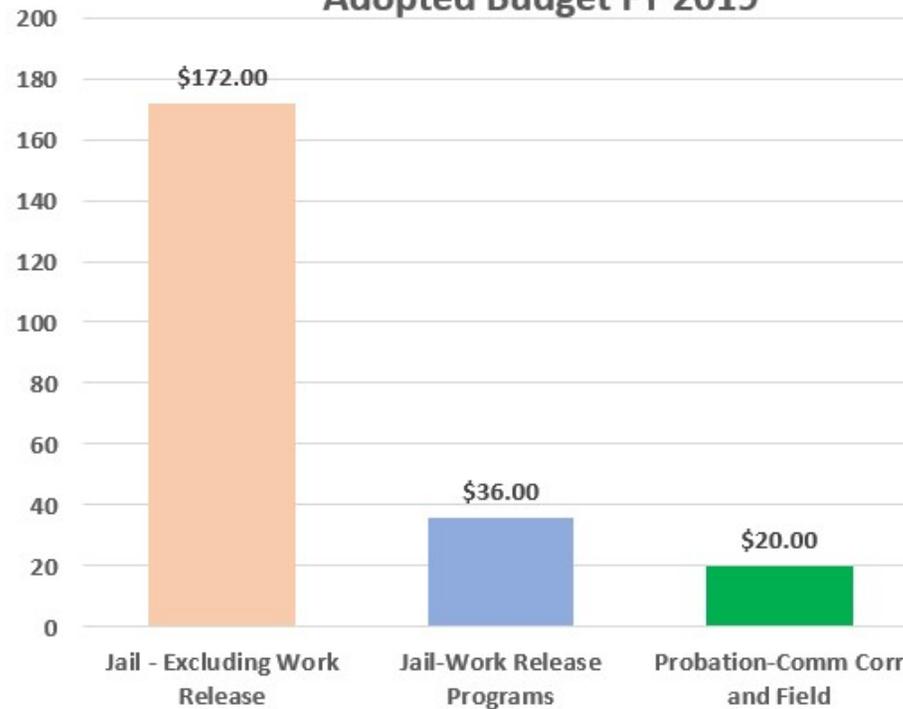


The amount of funding dedicated to the pretrial and post-adjudication population (jail and probation) is notable, with FY 2019 gross expenditures as follows:

\$229,476,017	Jail, excluding work release
\$ 19,105,034	Jail Work Release Programs
\$ 43,650,117	Adult Probation (Community Corrections and Field Services)

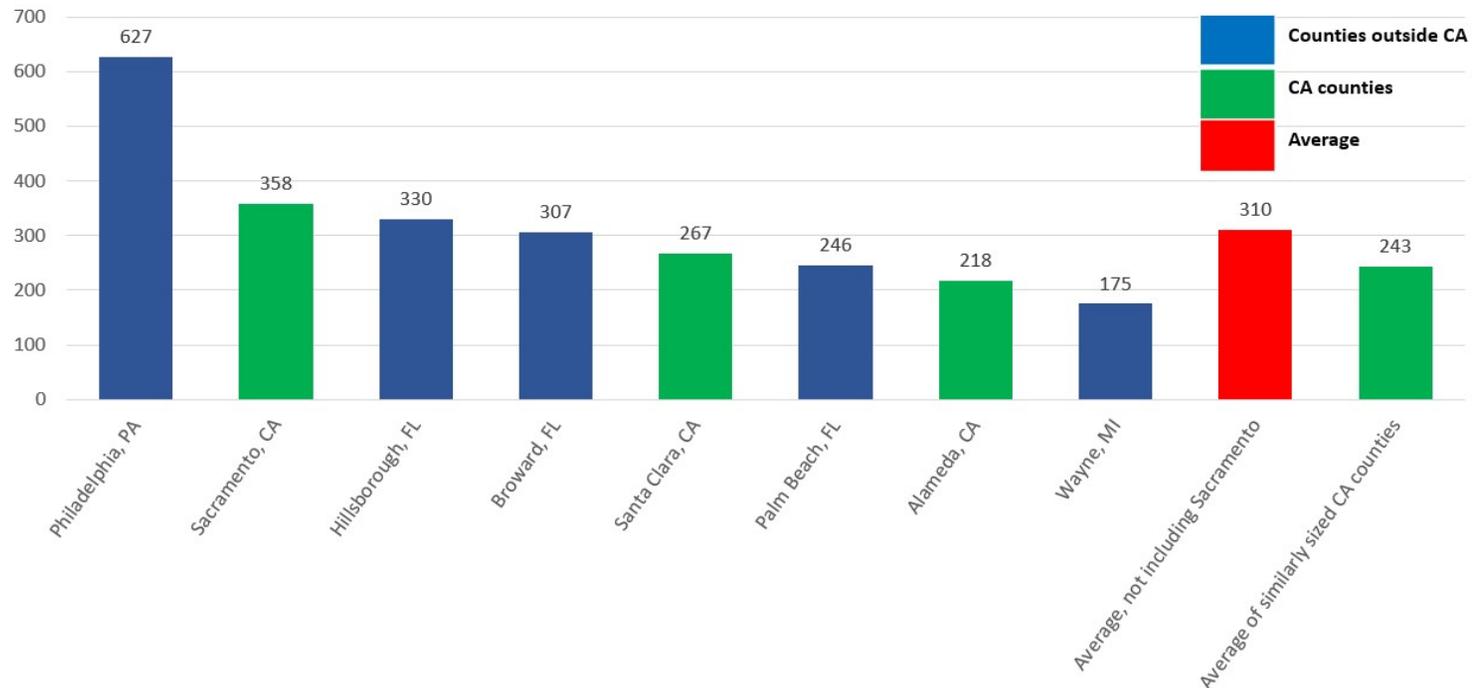
Cost Per Person Per Day

Figure 10: Cost Per Person Per Day by Program;
Adopted Budget FY 2019



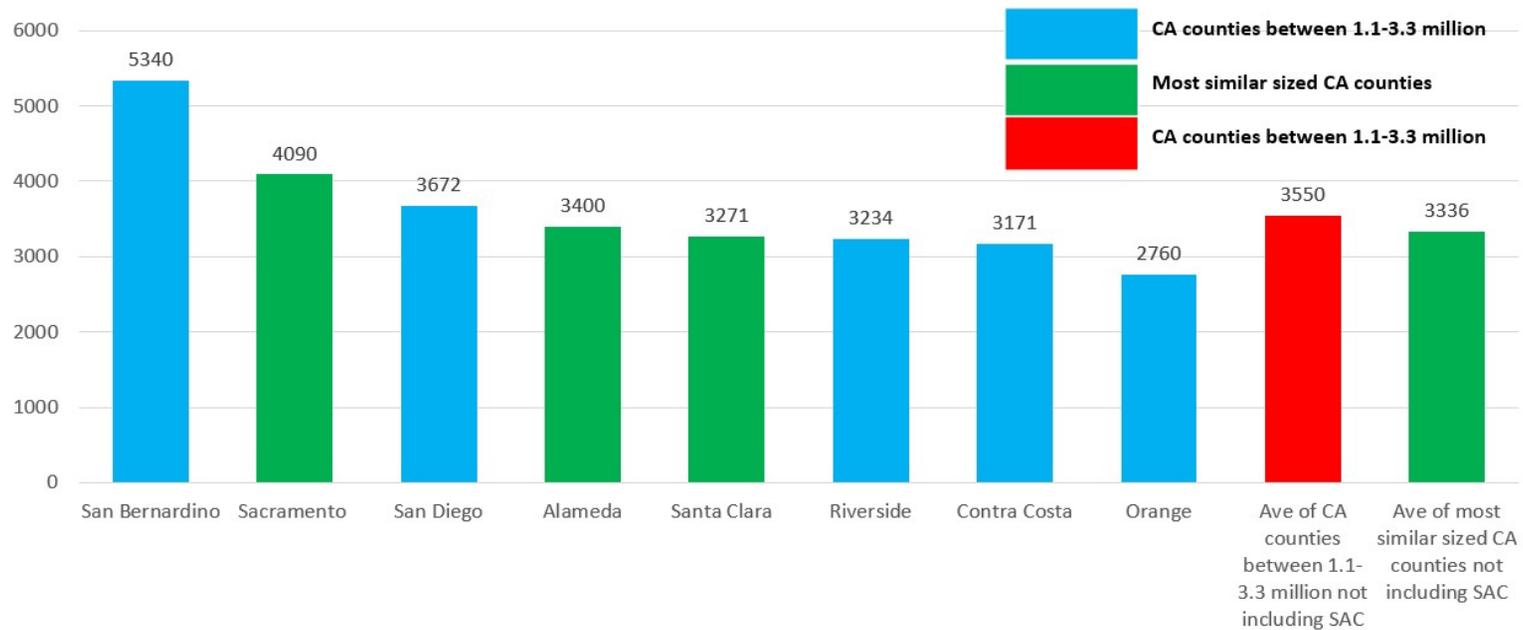
Average Daily Population

Figure 1: 2017 Incarceration (ADP) Rates (per 100,000 Residents Ages 16–64) Comparisons Among Similarly Sized Counties (1.4–2.0 Million Residents)



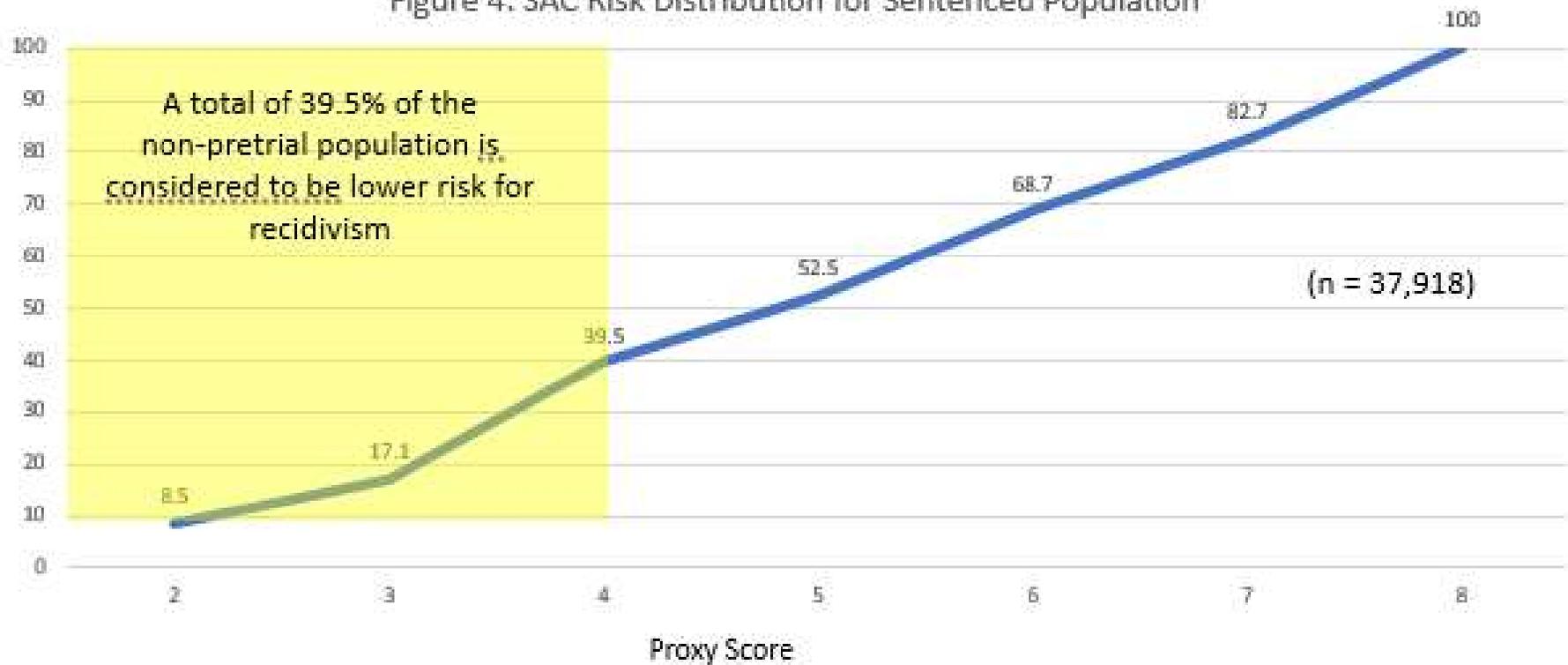
Jail Admission Rates

Figure 2: 2017 Annual Jail Admission Rates (per 100,000 Residents Ages 16-64) Comparisons Among California Counties Between 1.1-3.3 Million Residents



Risk Distribution

Figure 4: SAC Risk Distribution for Sentenced Population

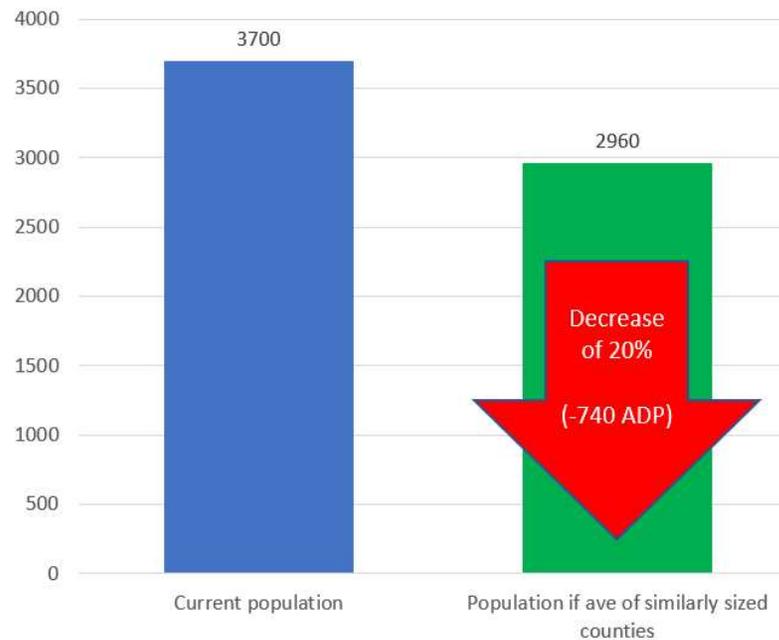


Comparison of Incarceration Rates

Data Measure	Sacramento County Compared to Other Counties
2015 incarceration rate compared to other CA counties (as reported by Carter Goble Associates)	42.5% higher
2017 incarceration rate (per 100,000 residents ages 16–64) compared to similarly sized US counties	15.5% higher
2017 incarceration (per 100,000 residents ages 16–64) compared to similarly sized CA counties	47% higher
2017 admission rates (per 100,000 residents ages 16–64) compared to CA counties between 1.1-3.3 million	15.2% higher
2017 admission rates (per 100,000 residents ages 16–64) compared to similarly sized CA counties	22.6% higher

Aligning ADP With Similarly Sized Counties

Figure 5: Impact of Sacramento County Policy Change:
Aligning ADP with Similarly Sized Counties





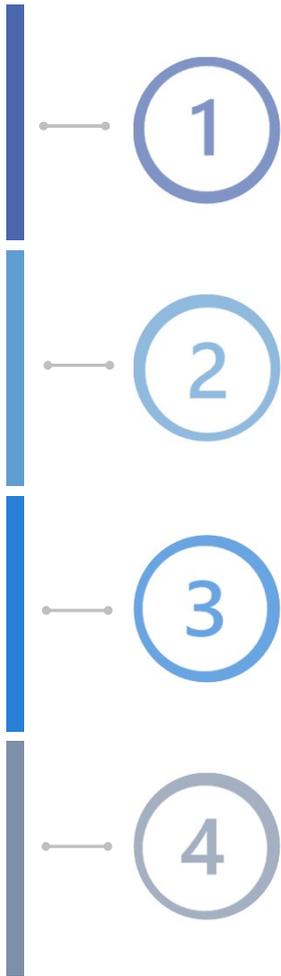
System Strengths

Sacramento County has a high degree of openness and commitment to achieving public safety through innovative means as evidenced, in part, by agencies trying new approaches to better serve the adult offender population and to improve the quality of life for county residents.



Positive Practices Examples

Practice	Description
HOMELESS & MENTAL HEALTH OUTREACH TEAMS	Sacramento police officers collaborate with providers to connect individuals to needed services.
MOBILE CRISIS SUPPORT TEAMS	Specialists go to individuals in crisis to help resolve problems thus avoiding unnecessary hospitalization.
JAIL ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMS	Individuals serve their sentences in the community while completing work projects.
GOOD TIME CREDIT	Individuals receive 50% credit for jail stays upon entry to incentivize good behavior and program participation.
RCCC EBP PROGRAMMING	Incarcerated inmates receive evidence-based services to address identified criminogenic needs.
FLASH INCARCERATION	Those who violate probation receive short-term, rather than long-term, jail stays.
ADULT DAY REPORTING CENTERS	Probationers receive evidence-based programs to address identified criminogenic needs and connect with support services.
COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS	Community-based organizations provide justice-involved individuals with services that they are uniquely qualified to provide, such as mentorship and support.



Policies and Practices

With additional community-based services, long-standing policies and practices could be changed without negatively impacting community safety.

Pretrial Initiative

Pretrial holds should reduce under this initiative, which is grounded in effective practices and research.

Lower Risk Sentenced Population

A large percentage of the sentenced population are lower risk and could likely be managed in the community without detriment to public safety, if provided with sufficient services.

Openness to Change

Most stakeholders support the view that the system cannot continue to operate as it is currently operating without consuming a disproportionate amount of the county budget.

Recommendations



Adopt a systematic approach to criminal justice planning



Make pretrial the priority



Adopt a universal risk screening tool



Expand existing, successful programs



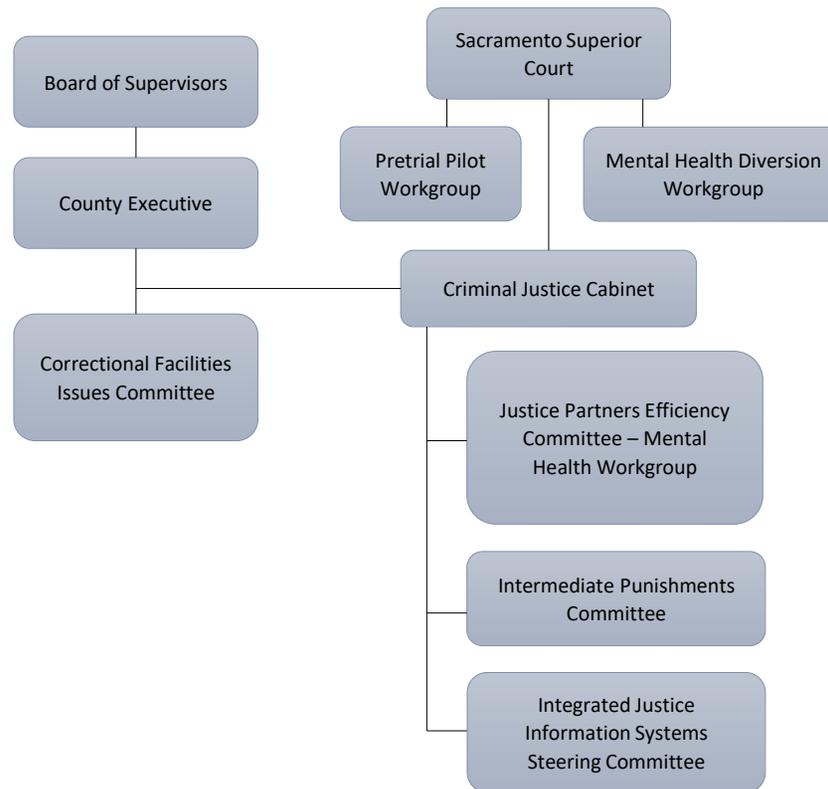
Increase support services



Put in place an ongoing continuing education series



Adopt a systematic approach to criminal justice planning



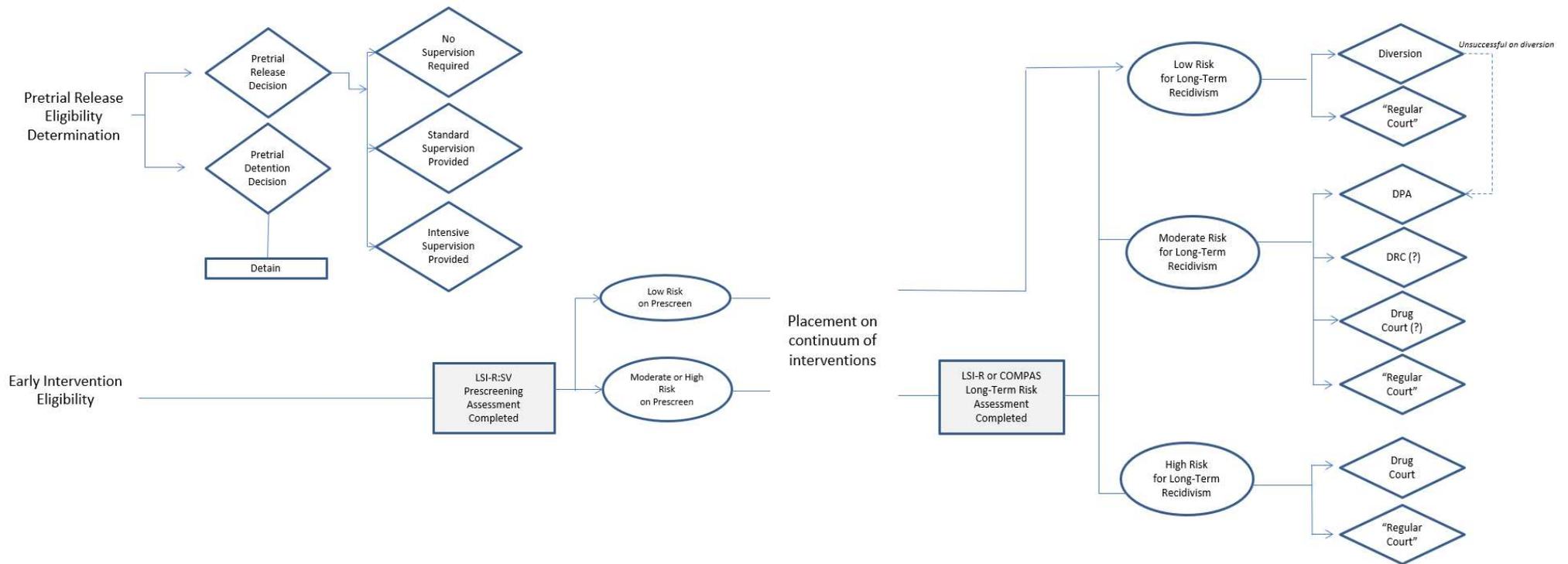


Make pretrial the priority

- Continue efforts to adopt appropriate, additional screening tools to identify specific risk factors
- Establish a sequential bail review process
- Collect and regularly review the data across agencies
- Adopt a county-wide automated court date notification system
- Expand the use of citation

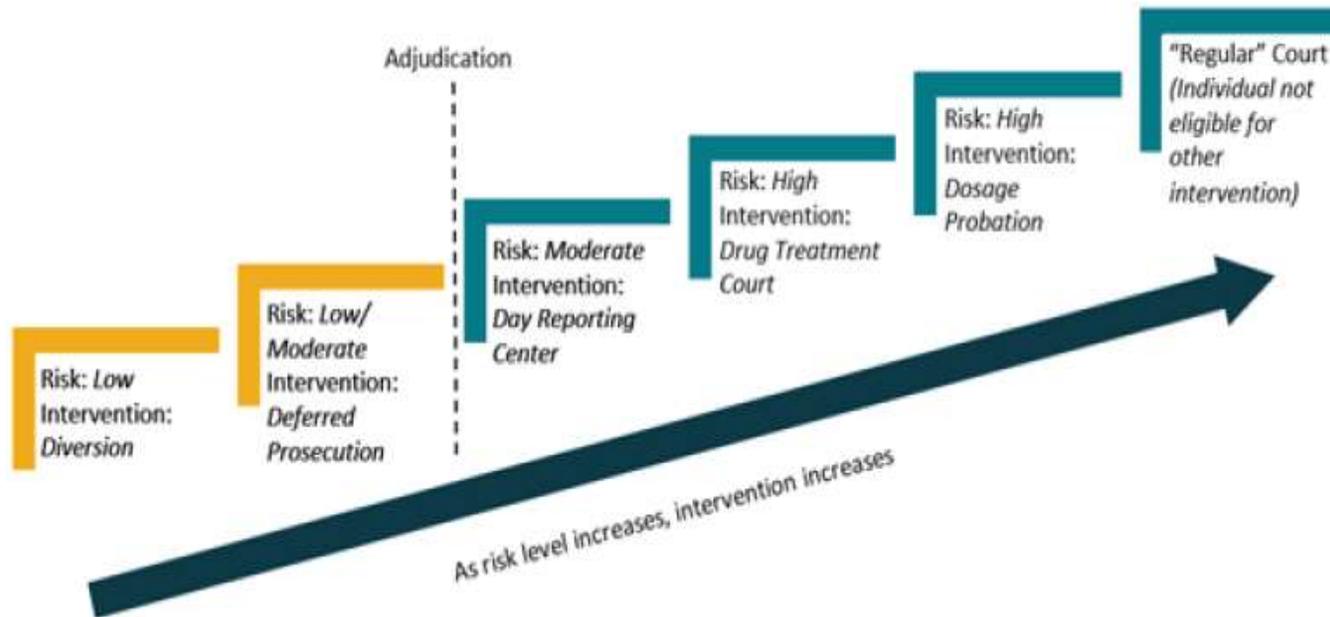


Adopt a universal risk screening tool



Eligibility Driven Largely by Risk

Correlation Between Risk Level and Level of Intervention





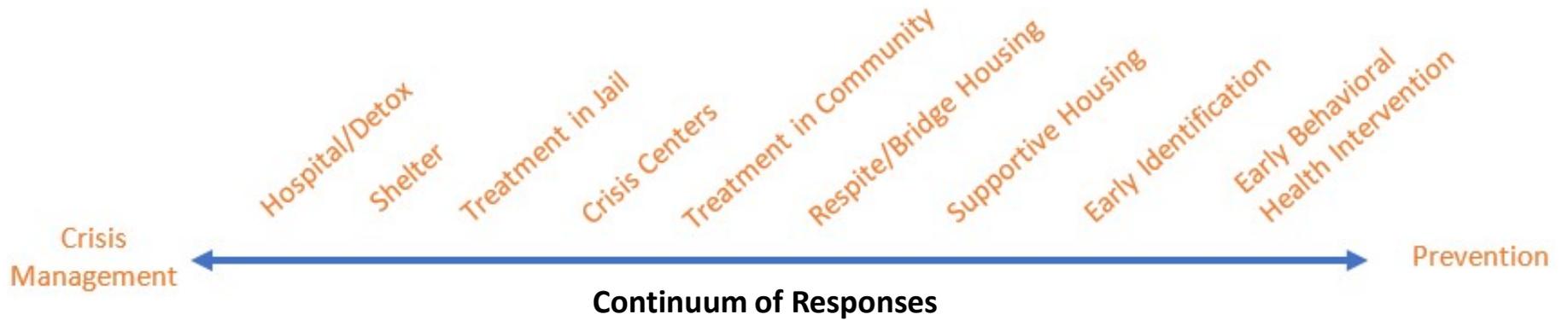
Expand existing, successful programs

Continuum of Programs





Increase support services





Put in place an ongoing continuing education series

- Assessments (use, benefits, limitations, challenges)
- Effective pretrial principles (research findings)
- Programs that work; don't work – and why
- Importance of dosage and what counts toward dosage
- Use of fidelity assessment tools
- Supervision effectiveness and length
- Use of punishers and rewards/incentives



740

The average number of fewer people in the jail daily

FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

San Benito County

CCP Membership as of October 1, 2020.

Joseph A. Frontella Chief Probation Officer	Tracy Belton Department of Social Services
Hon. Steven Sanders Presiding Judge or designee	Alan Yamamoto Department of Mental Health
Raymond Espinosa County Supervisor or Chief Administrator	Enrique Arreola Department of Employment
Candice Hooper District Attorney	Vacant Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs
Greg LaForge Public Defender	Krystal Lomanto Head of the County Office of Education
Darren Thompson Sheriff	Diane Ortiz Community-Based Organization
Interim Chief Carlos Reynosa Chief of Police	Vacant Victims interests

<p>How often does the CCP meet? Quarterly</p>
<p>How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet? Quarterly</p>
<p>Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups? No</p>



Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2019-20

Goal	Enhance Reentry Services
Objective	#1 Provide a Reentry Case Manager for the CTC
Objective	#2 Provide a Peer Mentor for the CTC
Objective	#3 Additional Mental Health Services for the Jail
Outcome Measure	Select and appoint a Reentry Case Manager for the CTC
Outcome Measure	Select and appoint a Peer Mentor for the CTC
Outcome Measure	Add additional mental health services for the Jail
Progress toward stated goal	Completed: A Reentry Case Manager was hired April 2020, and the Jail has a full-time licensed Social Worker to provide mental health services.

Goal	Community Gang Intelligence Collaborative
Objective	Concentrate in areas of gang activity.
Objective	Gang intervention.
Objective	Determine factors of increase gang activity.
Outcome Measure	Increase of resources in the community
Outcome Measure	Impact of gang activity in the community and provide intervention.
Outcome Measure	Resources gather gang information and provide community outreach.
Progress toward stated goal	Work group has begun collaboration to develop strategy to move forward. A budget to support the program has been approved by the Community Correction Partnership (CCP) and the County Board of Supervisors.

Goal	Hire consultant
Objective	Development of grant budgets and applying grant budgets to long term projects.
Objective	Review policies, procedures, and compliance.
Objective	Case Management and develop procedural workflow.
Outcome Measure	Develop budgets and obtain grants
Outcome Measure	Update policies, procedures, and compliance
Outcome Measure	Upgrade/replacement of the case management system.
Progress toward stated goal	Completed: Consultant has been hired and has performed the listed duties.

The San Benito County CCP will add and/or modify goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2020-21.

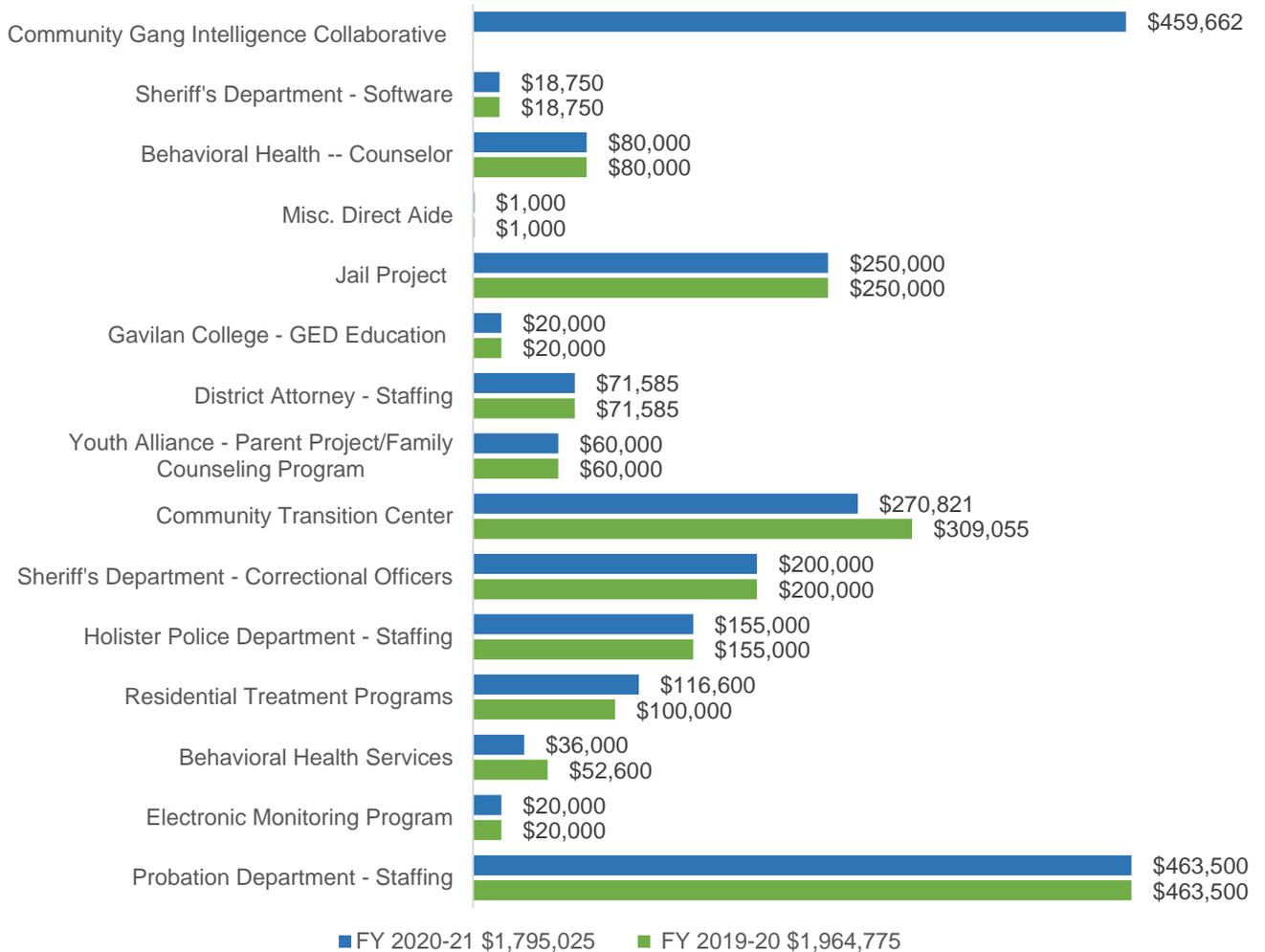
Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2020-21

Goal	Hire Consultant -- Continue
Objective	Develop an operation manual for current Case Management System
Objective	Train staff through the case management system operation manual.
Outcome Measure	Issue the operation manual to all staff members for reference.
Outcome Measure	Have staff enter information in the current case management system as trained.
Progress toward stated goal	The operation manual is near completion and training dates are currently being scheduled.

Goal	Community Gang Intelligence Collaborative
Objective	Assess level of gang activity in the community.
Objective	Develop Gang intervention, and Outreach & Education.
Objective	Determine factors of increased gang activity.
Outcome Measure	Reduction in the level of gang activity.
Outcome Measure	Early intervention programs through outreach and education of parents, youth, and educators.
Outcome Measure	Monitor community population growth.
Progress toward stated goal	Approval of new positions will be presented to the Board of Supervisors (BOS) before the end of December 2020. Subcommittees are collecting data for the implementation of the program.

FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 Allocation Comparison

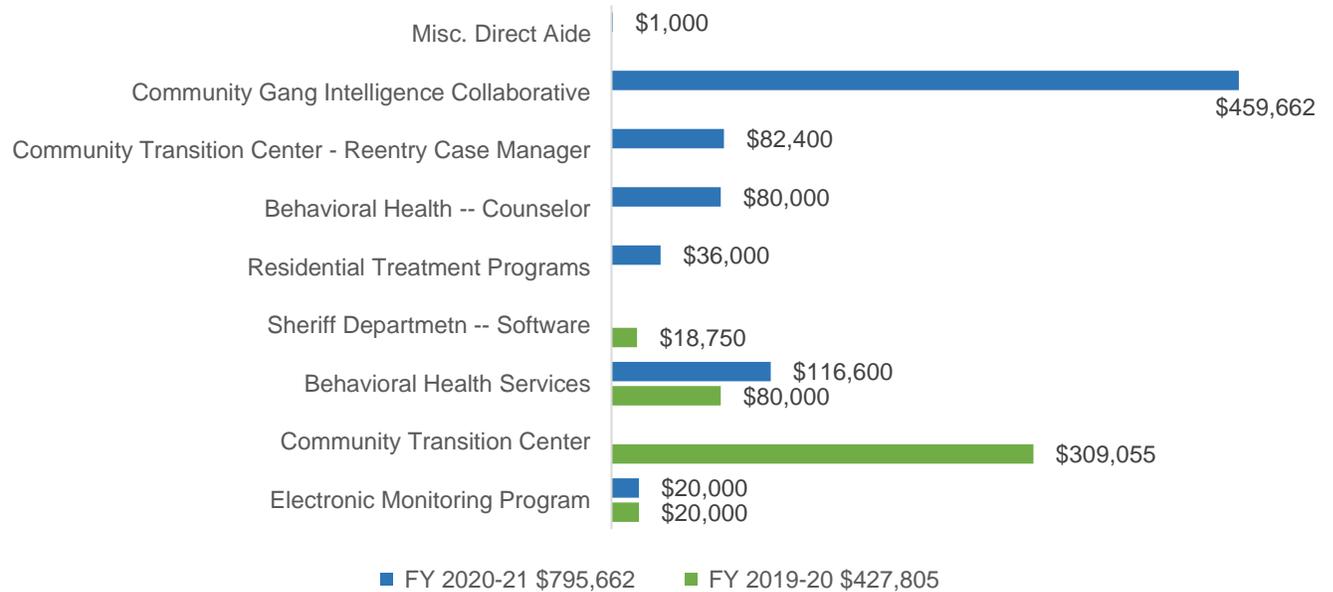
FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations



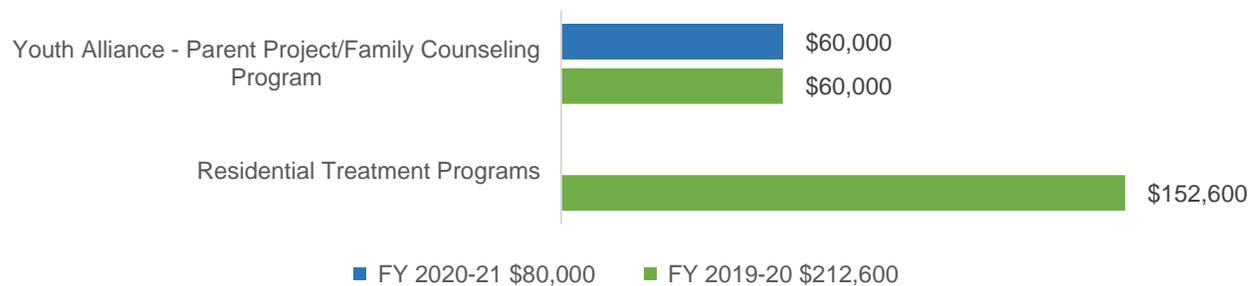
Reserve 2020-2021 - \$427,893

Reserve 2019-2020 - \$163,285

FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Optional Questions

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

New programs and/or services are introduced to the CCP during regularly scheduled meetings. These programs are researched and discussed amongst the members of the CCP and brought back at the following meeting for a vote.

Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation?

No

Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services?

No

Does the county use BSCC definitions (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data?

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

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)?

Less than 20%

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

Cognitive Behavior Therapy
 Parent Project/Family Counseling
 Substance Abuse Counseling
 Residential Drug Treatment
 Sober Living Environment

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

No challenges are currently being faced since the current treatment services and programs are being achieved through inter-departmental agencies and community-based organizations.

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?

No programmatic changes have been made.

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

The probation department has implemented a Reentry Program designed to prepare and assist incarcerated individuals in their transition back into the community. This program provides information and resources for a variety of life skills including goal setting, housing, and communication.

FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

San Bernardino County

CCP Membership as of October 1, 2020.

Michelle Brown Chief Probation Officer	CaSonya Thomas Department of Social Services
Michael Sachs Presiding Judge or designee	Veronica Kelley Department of Mental Health
Leonard X. Hernandez County Supervisor or Chief Administrator	Diane Rundles Department of Employment
Jason Anderson District Attorney	William Oglesby Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs
Christopher Gardner Public Defender	Theodore Alejandre Head of the County Office of Education
John McMahon Sheriff	Vacant Community-Based Organization
Christopher Catren Chief of Police	Florida Alacon Victims interests

<p style="color: #005596;">How often does the CCP meet?</p> Semi-Annually
<p style="color: #005596;">How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet?</p> As needed
<p style="color: #005596;">Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups</p> No



Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2019-20

Goal	Decrease likelihood of recidivism by implementing a variety of vocational opportunities for offenders.
Objective	Increase accessibility to vocational programs for offenders reporting to one of three Day Reporting Centers (DRC's) located throughout the county.
Objective	Reduction in recidivism by this population.
Objective	Increased self-esteem, confidence and productivity of probationers.
Outcome Measure	Increased opportunity for employment options upon graduation.
Outcome Measure	Increased certifications in vocational trades and increased access to job placement upon completion of a certification program.
Progress toward stated goal	<p>Prior to the contracts being awarded, there was collaboration with Workforce Development and the San Bernardino Community College District to have a class instructed by the Building Industries Association (BIA). In January 2020, the contract was awarded and, since that time, a total of 9 clients graduated from the program. The program provided them with the basic knowledge required to enter into the model home building industry.</p> <p>As part of the department's vocational contracts, the Department has started a class to acquire welding certifications. In November 2020, 6 clients completed their first class in the portable welding lab. However, additional classes were postponed due to the surge in the 2020 COVID-19 Event.</p> <p>Given the hands-on nature of both curriculums, a virtual delivery system is not likely. However, a viable solution has been found in reducing the number of participants in the courses.</p>

Goal	Decrease the potential for recidivism in the homeless offender population coming out of the jail facilities by linking them to housing opportunities upon reporting to the Day Reporting Centers.
Objective	Reduce homelessness with the use of Probation Housing Coordinators in three Day Reporting Centers.
Objective	Assist with housing of homeless offenders in transitional or permanent living facilities upon release from custody.
Outcome Measure	Reduction in homelessness and recidivism among this population.
Progress toward stated goal	From November 2019 through November 2020, Probation housed approximately 438 unique clients during FY 19/20. This is a significant increase from the previous year. This was a challenge given the constraints many contract housing providers faced that were related to the 2020 COVID-19 Event.

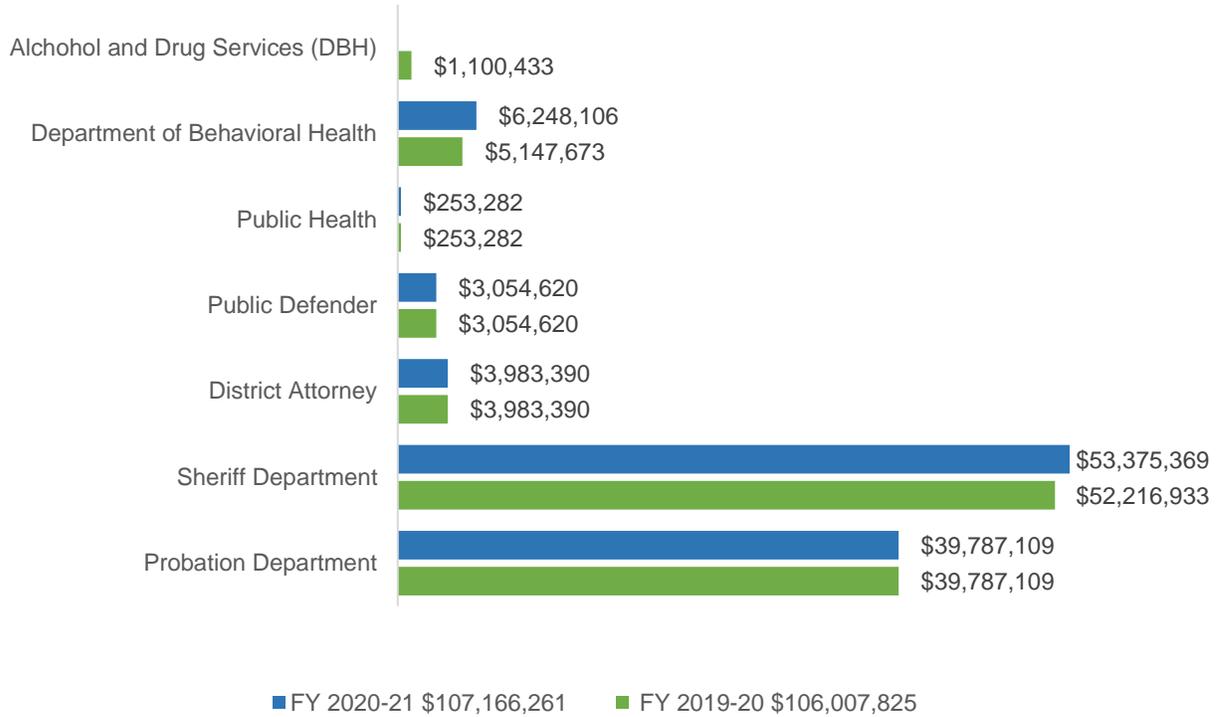
The San Bernardino County CCP will add and/or modify goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2020-21.

**Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures
FY 2020-21**

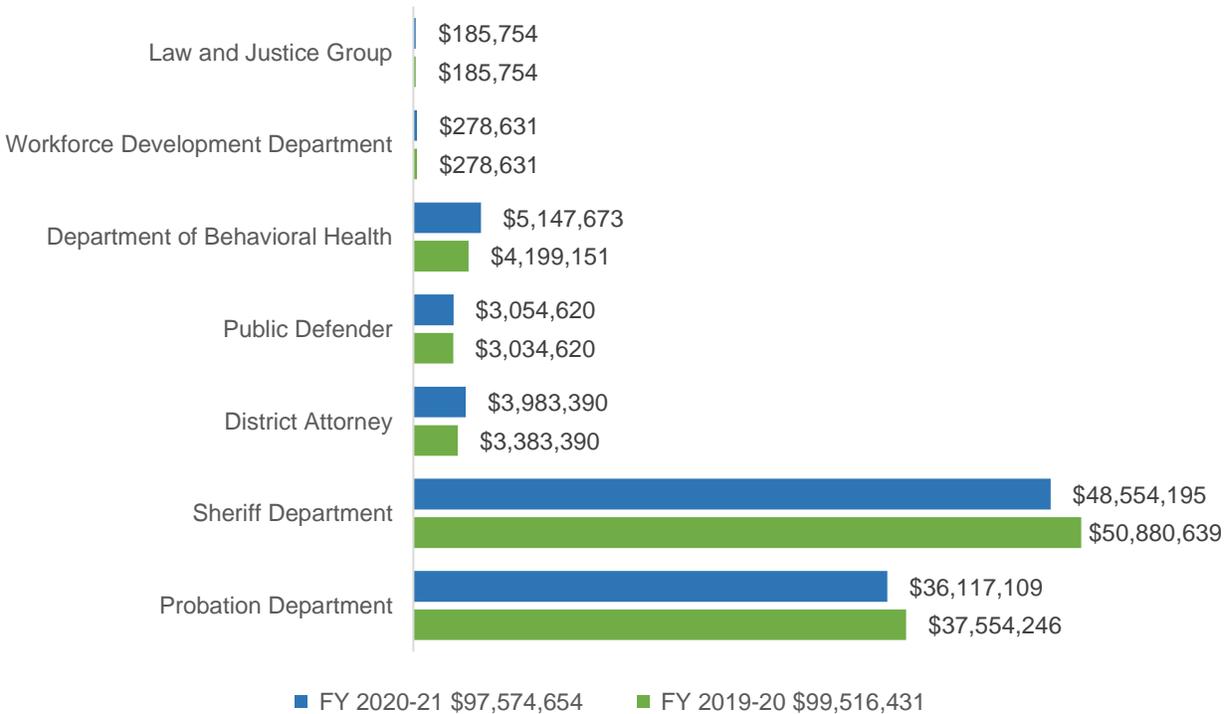
Goal	(MODIFIED) Decrease likelihood of recidivism through a variety of vocational opportunities for offenders.
Objective	Increase accessibility to vocational programs for offenders reporting to one of three Day Reporting Centers (DRC's) located throughout the county.
Objective	Reduction in recidivism by this population.
Objective	Increased self-esteem, confidence, and productivity of probationers.
Outcome Measure	Increased certifications in vocational trades and increased access to job placement upon completion of a certification program.
Progress toward stated goal	<p>In October 2020, Probation entered into an MOU with the San Bernardino County Fire Protection District to develop a re-entry pilot program that would provide a pathway to employment as a firefighter. Shortly thereafter, 70 potential clients were identified due to their prior CDCR and County Fire Camp experience. Of that population, 20 interviewed for a paid position in this program. Roughly 18 of those interviewed are currently awaiting the outcomes of their background and/or health evaluations.</p> <p>The CDCR Fire Camp model has experienced success but the full benefits of the program have not been realized for the clients. This re-entry program at the county level is the first of its kind and will bridge the gap for re-entry as well as will enhance public safety.</p> <p>Secondly, Probation entered into an MOU with the San Bernardino County Human Services Department. Through this collaboration, clients will have access to, approximately, 4 employment agencies. These agencies will not only find temporary employment opportunities, but, more importantly, permanent job placement chances.</p>

FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 Allocation Comparison

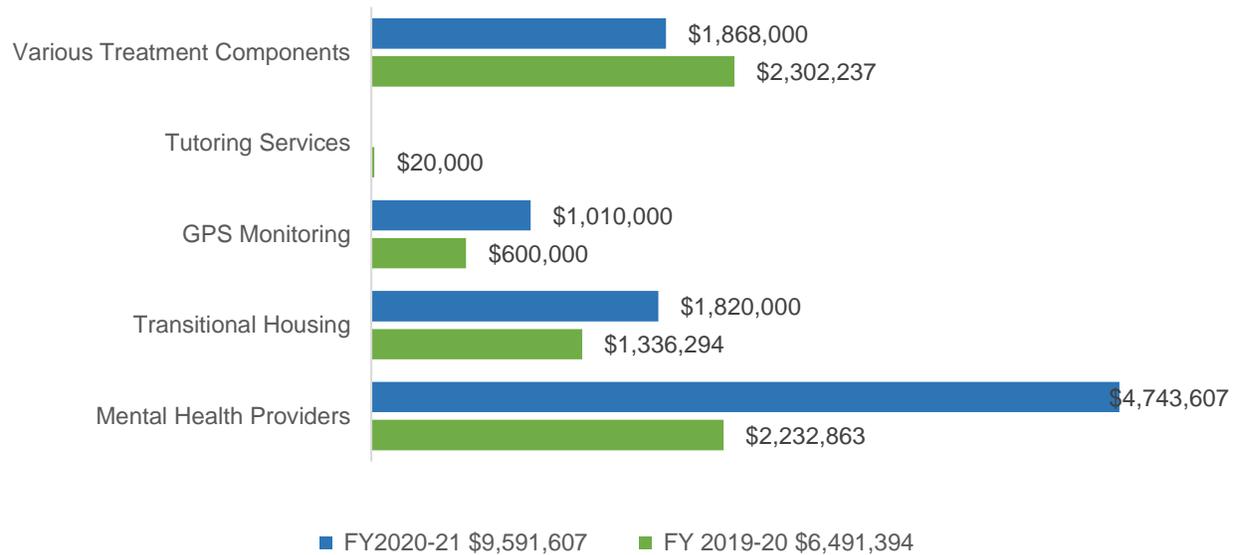
FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations



FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Optional Questions

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation?

Yes

If yes, how?

The Probation Department's Research Unit has established data points and tracking methods to include the number of referrals made and completion rates of clients.

Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services?

Yes

If yes, how?

By evaluating the reports produced by the Department's Research Unit in conjunction with the Department's Fiscal Division to determine the cost and benefits of the programs and services.

Does the county use BSCC definitions (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data?

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

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)?

Between 21% - 40%

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?

San Bernardino County provides the following community-based mental health services targeted for individuals with a criminal justice system history:

- Clinical assessment and comprehensive recovery-oriented treatment planning
- Case management
- Day Treatment Services
- Outpatient treatment and psychiatric services
- Supportive housing, medical, financial and vocational assistance
- Individual and group therapy
- Substance and alcohol screening and education
- Drug and alcohol – individual, family and group counseling
- Crisis intervention

The CHOICE program offers Intensive Outpatient services at the clinic located in Colton which includes:

- Psychiatric and medication support

The MDD/DOORs programs are a collaboration with the Department of Behavioral Health, Courts, District Attorney's Office and the Public Defender which is a deferment of judgment program for clients with certain mental health conditions.

In addition to these targeted services, the County provides a comprehensive continuum of behavioral health services that include both outpatient and acute inpatient care. Residential and crisis management services include mobile community response teams, out-stationed triage engagement teams and crisis walk-in centers with some programs operating 24/7. The Probation Department also has three (3) Day Reporting Centers where offenders can report and receives services or referrals, as well as Department of Behavioral Health staff who are stationed at these and other probation locations. San

Bernardino County has a 211-phone system for all residents to call for assistance/referrals.

In Custody Programs:

- AA/NA meetings
- Adult Basic Education (ABE) (5-Keys Charter School)
- Anger Management
- Bakery & Pastry Arts (Co. Schools ROP)
- Basic Construction & OSHA Certification (NCCER/Co. Schools ROP)
- Cognitive Skills
- Foodservice & Culinary Arts (Co. Schools ROP)
- Custodial Occupations (Co. Schools ROP)
- Living Skills
- Microsoft Office Specialist Certification (Co. Schools ROP)
- PACC (Parent & Child Connection – reading program to maintain parent/child bond and encourage literacy)
- Resource Distribution
- Resource Fairs
- START (Sheriff's Transitional Assistance Reentry Team)
- TALK (Teaching & Loving Kids -guided contact visits to practice parenting skills)
- Trauma Recovery & Family Relations (TR&FR)
- TR&FR Individual Counseling (Cal State/CBU interns)

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

Geographically speaking, San Bernardino County is the largest county in the United States.

Transportation is a continuing challenge in that offenders are unable to consistently attend programming and report for services thus reducing their chance for successful completion of their program and, ultimately, their term of probation. The impact is more prominent in our desert regions. To aid in future success of probationers, The San Bernardino County Probation Department has created a Transportation Unit to help address transportation needs. However, this unit has been impacted by the need to realign resources and there has been a slight decrease in the availability to meet the transportation needs. To offset the impact of this realignment, we have collaborated with the Department of Behavioral Health to use members of their transportation team to assist with transporting clients that have mental health features.

Training in a variety of craft vocations creating an opportunity for sustainable employment upon completion of the training continues to be a challenge for offenders. The challenges here are three-fold. First, is getting the vocational training up and running and accessible to this population. Secondly, to locate employers who are willing to hire the previously incarcerated. Thirdly, the tough job market during the pandemic.

Finally, continuity of services during the 2020 COVID-19 Event has had a tremendous impact on the community. Transitioning to a hybrid delivery platform or a completely

virtual platform has been challenging. These facts, coupled with the uncertainty that our clients encounter, has been our greatest challenge.

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?

The county declined to respond to this question

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

The county declined to respond to this question

FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

San Diego County

CCP Membership as of October 1, 2020.

Adolfo Gonzales Chief Probation Officer	Nick Macchione Department of Social Services
Honorable Lorna Alksne Presiding Judge or designee	Nick Macchione Department of Mental Health
Dorothy Thrush County Supervisor or Chief Administrator	Andrew Picard Department of Employment
Summer Stephan District Attorney	Nick Macchione Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs
Randy Mize Public Defender	Dr. Paul Gothold Head of the County Office of Education
William D. Gore Sheriff	Charlene Autolino Community-Based Organization
Mike Moulton Chief of Police	Linda Pena Victims interests

<p style="color: #0056b3;">How often does the CCP meet?</p> Semi-Annually
<p style="color: #0056b3;">How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet?</p> As needed
<p style="color: #0056b3;">Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups</p> No



Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2019-20

Goal	To efficiently use jail capacity
Objective	Enhance pre-trial processes to more effectively use current jail capacity
Objective	Improve and streamline felony settlement
Outcome Measure	Change in percentage of jail capacity that is utilized for pre-trial detention, long term sentences and revocations
Progress toward stated goal	<p><u>Sheriff's Pretrial Unit</u> The San Diego County Sheriff's Department implemented the Sheriff's Pretrial Unit on July 1, 2016. In FY 2019-20, the Pretrial Unit was operational in all San Diego felony courts and released 574 individuals on Supervised Own Recognizance with an annual safety rating averaging 99%.</p> <p><u>County Parole and Alternative Custody</u> The San Diego County Sheriff's Department operates the County Parole and Alternative Custody Unit (CPAC), which was created in 2012 in response to realignment. The mission of CPAC is to maximize jail bed availability through alternative custody programs designed to socially reintegrate offenders utilizing evidence-based practices and proactive supervision methods. In FY 2019-20, 1,481 offenders participated in the program.</p> <p>Since the beginning of realignment, the San Diego County Sheriff's Department has been tracking the jail populations broken down by categories such as long-term sentences for the realigned populations as well as flash incarcerations and revocations. They also track the use of alternative custody programs. This information is provided weekly to stakeholders including the Superior Court, County Administration, the District Attorney's Office, the Public Defender's Office, and the Probation Department.</p>

Goal	To incorporate reentry principles into in-custody programming
Objective	Provide in-custody programming
Outcome Measure	Number of offenders served
Progress toward stated goal	<p><u>San Diego County Sheriff's Department Reentry Services Division</u> Programming for Reentry, Support and Stability (PROGRESS) opened in January 2018. The pilot project was designed collaboratively by the Superior Court, the District Attorney's Office, the Public Defender's Office, and the Health and Human Services Agency. The program is in the community with a focus on providing interventions which address mental health and substance abuse. This year due to COVID-19, the program could no longer operate in the community. However, for the period between July 2019 and March 2020, 53 inmates were enrolled and 49 (90%) completed the program.</p>

	<p><i>A client was accepted into PROGRESS with the goal of working on his continued substance use and mental health complications. Throughout his stay, he worked on his day-to-day interactions with other PROGRESS participants, as his mental health complications would exacerbate his inhibited social skills and erratic mood. In a collective effort, PROGRESS provided the client with a welcoming and safe learning environment where he was able to learn and build towards more of a sustainable social and emotional interpersonal dynamic. During his PROGRESS enrollment, he had the opportunity to reconnect and rekindle his relationship with his children and mother. Since his most recent release and participation in PROGRESS, the client has significantly reduced his rate of returning to custody.</i></p>
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Goal	Incorporate evidence-based practices into supervision and case management of Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) and Mandatory Supervision (MS) offenders; encourage the use of evidence-based practices in sentencing for felony offenders
Objective	<p>Encourage the use of evidence-based practices in sentencing for felony offenders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide results of risk and need assessments to all sentencing parties • Train all parties on alternative sentencing and best practices for recidivism reduction
Objective	<p>Provide evidence-based supervision and intervention services for PRCS offenders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employ risk-based supervision—more intense supervision for higher risk offenders • Employ swift and sure sanctions for non-compliant behavior • Provide incentives for compliant behavior • Refer to and monitor use of community-based treatment services
Outcome Measure	Use of risk and needs assessments in sentencing and supervision efforts
Outcome Measure	Risk-based supervision and referrals to appropriate community-based services
Outcome Measure	Use of incentives and sanctions and use of Integrated Behavioral Intervention Strategies (IBIS) in supervision and engagement efforts
Progress toward stated goal	<p>The County of San Diego provides the results of risk and need assessments to all parties in the sentencing of felony offenders.</p> <p>The San Diego County Probation Department utilizes evidence-based practices in the supervision and case management of its clients. For PRCS clients, evidence-based supervision and intervention services are provided with a focus on reentry. Since January 2013, the Department has been transporting PRCS clients directly from state prison to the Community Transition Center (CTC), which was created by Probation, in partnership with the San Diego County District Attorney’s Office, to facilitate the successful reentry of PRCS clients. An overview of the CTC is provided in this video, <i>Community Transition Center Offers a Helping</i></p>

Hand:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FOTIYlgPRSU&feature=youtu.be>

Upon arrival at the CTC, clients' behavioral health and physical health needs are assessed. The clients' criminogenic risks and needs are assessed by probation officers using the Reentry Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS) assessment. This tool includes domains specific to the needs of clients returning to the community as well as gender-responsive scales.

Based on results from the Reentry COMPAS assessment, PRCS clients are linked to appropriate services to address their criminogenic risks and needs, an integral part of providing rehabilitative services to clients to reduce recidivism. During FY 2019-20, 97% of PRCS clients were referred to community-based services using the Probation Department's Community Resource Directory (CRD). Through the CRD, probation officers throughout the county have access to a comprehensive directory of community-based resources that provide services to adults. The CRD is designed to assist probation officers in linking and matching clients to services to address their criminogenic needs and to enhance communication between providers and officers.

MS clients are provided an intensive supervision model called *The Blueprint for Success* that is designed to increase their chances of successful reintegration into the community. *The Blueprint for Success* is an ongoing collaborative effort that outlines how reentry is facilitated for MS clients.

Eligible MS clients participate in the Sheriff's Department PROGRESS reentry program while in custody. PROGRESS involves the collaborative efforts of a correctional counselor, on-site probation officer, and alcohol and drug program specialist. Clients' criminogenic risks and needs are assessed as well as their drug and alcohol histories. Multi-Disciplinary Team meetings occur with clients to create in-custody case plans that describe the services the clients will receive in custody and serve as a guide to link the clients to services during community supervision.

The Blueprint for Success also outlines the MS Court process including pre-release hearings and subsequent status hearings to monitor client progress in the community.

As part of MS Court, each MS client attends a court hearing thirty days prior to release where in-custody progress is reviewed, a transition and supervision plan is presented, and conditions of MS are reinforced. Upon release, the probation officer continues working with the client on the case plan, monitoring compliance and placing the client in appropriate programs. To address criminogenic risks and needs, clients are referred to community-based services using the CRD. During FY 2019-20, 92% of MS clients were referred to community-based services using the CRD to address their criminogenic needs. Clients are also provided assistance in obtaining and/or maintaining housing and employment.

The Probation Department applies an evidence-based approach by utilizing the clients' case plans to target their highest needs and to provide intensive supervision services, while maintaining a steady balance between client rehabilitation and community safety. During the course of community supervision, probation officers positively reinforce progress and sanction negative behavior with the goal of reinforcing long-term positive behavior change. MS clients are incentivized by adjusting supervision levels in response to client compliance with case plan goals such as eliminating positive drug tests, maintaining residential stability, and achieving employment/educational accomplishments.

Research has consistently shown that engagement between a client and a probation officer is one of the best ways to reduce recidivism. Motivational interviewing and cognitive behavioral interventions have also been demonstrated to reduce recidivism. Probation officers continue to apply Integrated Behavioral Intervention Strategies (IBIS) in their interactions with their clients. Equipped with motivational interviewing and cognitive behavioral skills, probation officers engage their clients to encourage lasting behavior change and to promote positive outcomes. In FY 2019-20, 99% of the officers working with PRCS and MS clients were trained in motivational interviewing, cognitive behavioral interventions, and IBIS. As a result, officers delivered effective supervision by holding clients accountable and providing access to appropriate community-based rehabilitative services by engaging with clients and assisting them in making long-term behavior changes.

A PRCS client with significant challenges achieved change. Throughout the client's difficult behavior, the probation officer did not give up on her and consistently worked with her to get her on medication, maintain her sobriety, and finally to achieve a stable residence. The probation officer spent hours calling, emailing, and visiting the client in Las Colinas Detention and Reentry Facility to find the help the client needed. The probation officer worked closely with the client's mother to overcome obstacles and they supported each other through the process. The client eventually agreed to make changes and once she engaged in mental health services and began her medication, she became a completely different person. When the client and her mother came in to pick up the client's certificate of completion, they were so happy and thankful for the probation officer for assistance reaching this point in their lives!

Staff development continues to be an important focus of the Probation Department. Training has been expanded to emphasize areas such as trauma-informed care, implicit bias, principles of active communication, restorative practices, cultural diversity, and reentry best practices. In support of enhanced training efforts, the Department operates a state-of-the-art training facility that provides officers around the region with cutting-edge training opportunities including scenario-based and interactive maneuvers. A virtual tour of the training center can be seen here: https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=1&v=cYJ185iNleU&feature=emb_title

	<p>The Probation Department continues to focus on its mission of <i>Service – Commitment – Compassion</i> in its efforts to engage the community to break-down barriers, build trust, and create a culture that establishes the Department as an agency that is “here to help.” The Department seeks to connect with the community to positively change the community’s impression of probation and law enforcement and to expand the opportunities and quality of life for justice-involved individuals.</p> <p>The Probation Department is modeling new probation field offices after the Neighborhood Opportunity Network (NeON) model from New York where offices are located in the communities with the highest levels of need. The Department is in the process of building a new probation office centrally located which will include on-site assessment and linkages to services that can enhance access to treatment and reduce transportation barriers. The Department is partnering with the Health and Human Services Agency and began co-locating probation officers in Family Resource Centers in the fall of 2020 to improve client access to support services in the communities in which they live.</p> <p>These initiatives are centered on evidence-based practices to support clients in their successful completion of probation supervision and in the reduction of recidivism. During FY 2019-20, 57% of PRCS clients and 91% of MS clients successfully completed their terms of supervision without new convictions for felony or misdemeanor offenses.</p>
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The San Diego County CCP reports it will add and/or modify goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2020-21.

Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2020-21

Goal	To efficiently use jail capacity
Objective	Enhance pre-trial processes to more effectively use current jail capacity
Outcome Measure	Change in percentage of jail capacity that is utilized for pre-trial detention, long term sentences and revocations

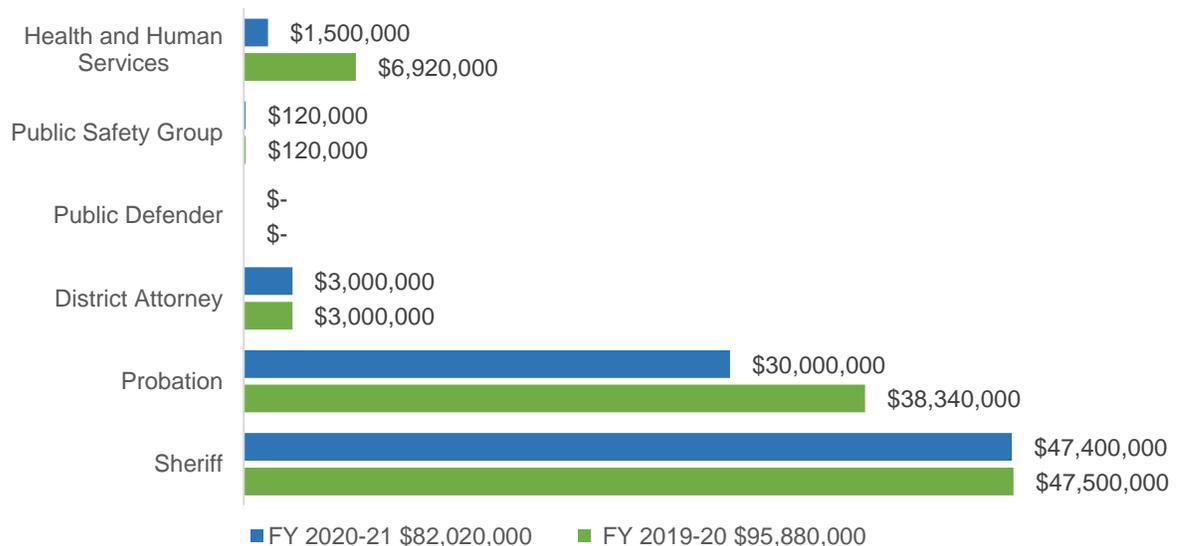
Goal	To incorporate reentry principles into in-custody programming
Objective	Provide in-custody programming
Outcome Measure	Number of offenders served

Goal	Incorporate evidence-based practices into supervision and case management of PRCS and MS offenders; encourage the use of evidence-based practices in sentencing for felony offenders
Objective	Encourage the use of evidence-based practices in sentencing for felony offenders

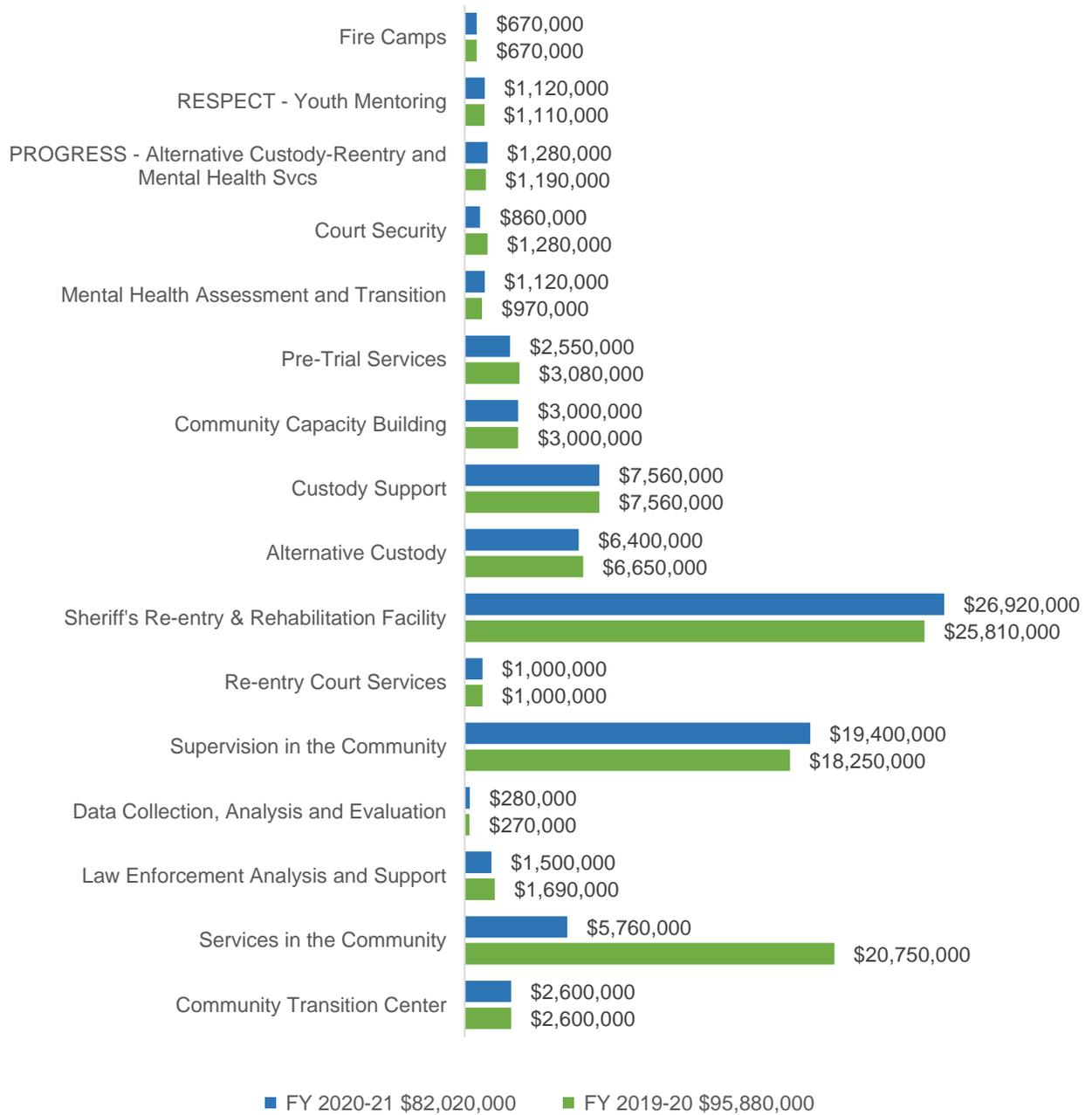
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide results of risk and need assessments to all sentencing parties • Train all parties on alternative sentencing and best practices for recidivism reduction
Objective	Provide evidence-based supervision and intervention services for PRCS offenders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employ risk-based supervision—more intense supervision for higher risk offenders • Employ swift and sure sanctions for non-compliant behavior • Provide incentives for compliant behavior • Refer to and monitor use of community-based treatment services
Outcome Measure	Use of risk and needs assessments in sentencing and supervision efforts
Outcome Measure	Risk-based supervision and referrals to appropriate community-based services
Outcome Measure	Use of incentives and sanctions and use of Integrated Behavioral Intervention Strategies (IBIS) in supervision and engagement efforts

FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 Allocation Comparison

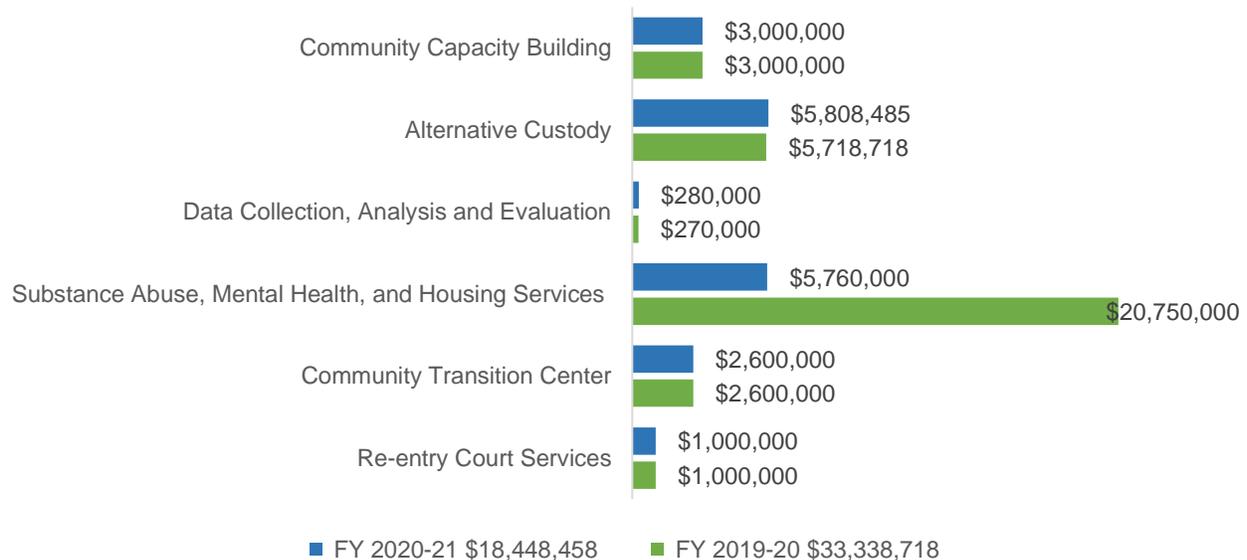
FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations



FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Optional Questions

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

The San Diego County Executive Committee of the Community Corrections Partnership approved the San Diego County Public Safety Realignment Implementation Plan. This plan includes three goals:

- 1) Efficiently use jail capacity;
- 2) Incorporate reentry principles into in-custody programming; and
- 3) Incorporate evidence-based practices into supervision and case management of PRCS offenders and MS offenders; and encourage the use of evidence-based practices in sentencing for felony offenders.

The San Diego County Board of Supervisors has and continues to consider recommendations for programs and services that are consistent with this plan and with these principles, which address the impact on county responsibilities, which are responsive to the changing criminal justice landscape including new state legislation and voter initiatives, and which reflect local criminal justice conditions and priorities.

Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation?

Yes

If yes, how?

The County of San Diego justice partners, including the Probation Department, the District Attorney’s Office, the Sheriff’s Department and the Health and Human Services Agency, have implemented a data warehouse known as the Multi-Agency Interface (MAI). The San Diego Association of Governments was selected as a research partner to utilize this data to measure and report on outcomes. Process and outcome data from the MAI have been shared with partners for feedback including how often PRCS and MS clients have been arrested while under community supervision (compared to traditional probationers) in order to analyze the effects of public safety realignment on the jail/local prison and Probation Department populations.

Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services?

Yes

If yes, how?

County service contracts include explicit direction and language to providers in the specific targets of treatment for this population and the importance of adhering to evidence-based principles and practices.

Does the county use BSCC definitions (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data?

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

The Probation Department uses the BSCC definition of recidivism based on a conviction for a new felony or misdemeanor offense but calculates the rates over different time intervals including the period of supervision and for one year after termination from supervision.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)?

81% or higher

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?

San Diego County partners, including the Probation Department, the Sheriff's Department, the District Attorney's Office, the Public Defender's Office, Health and Human Services Agency's Behavioral Health Services Department and Integrative Services Division, and the Superior Court, continue to closely collaborate in meeting the mental health, substance use disorder, and housing needs of our justice-involved population.

The County of San Diego has continued in its efforts to provide a continuum of mental health and substance use disorder services for our clients, chiefly through the County of San Diego's Health and Human Services Agency's Behavioral Health Services Department. Our local treatment network includes a range of treatment options at outpatient, inpatient and intensive outpatient levels of care. Advancing the behavioral health continuum of care has been a top County priority for the past two years. Numerous actions by Board of Supervisors have focused on short-term and long-range steps towards achieving an optimized mix of high-quality services in every part of the county to support people with mental illness, including clients who intersect with the justice system. Beginning in FY 2018-19, the County implemented the Drug Medi-Cal Organized Delivery System (DMC-ODS) to improve care for individuals with substance use disorders and enhance the system of care in San Diego County. DMC-ODS allows for expanded services, which includes more focused services for the justice-involved population and increased program standards, oversight, and improved care coordination. The use of the American Society for Addiction Medicine criteria to determine the level of care for substance use disorder treatments for each individual is required as part of DMC-ODS implementation. In addition to expanded substance use disorder services, Behavioral Health Services has increased the capacity for the number of individuals receiving mental health treatment in full-service partnership/Assertive Community Treatment programs.

The Public Defender's Office operates a Defense Transition Unit (DTU) that includes licensed mental health clinicians who assess clients who have screened positive for substance use and/or mental health needs. The clinicians work in conjunction with housing navigators and substance abuse assessors to link seriously mentally ill clients to treatment at all levels of clinical care, countywide. The DTU processes over 1,300 referrals per year, preparing treatment plans as needed by attorneys, clients, the court, or probation.

San Diego County's Community Transition Center (CTC) remains the first point of contact for PRCS clients upon transportation from state prison. Upon arrival at the CTC, each PRCS client is assessed using the Reentry COMPAS assessment and screened by the Behavioral Health Screening Team. Through the assessment and screening process, the clients' criminogenic and behavioral health needs are identified. Clients are then linked to appropriate community-based treatment intervention programs as indicated by their assessed needs. The services range from strength-based mental health case management, full-service partnership/Assertive Community Treatment programs, outpatient substance use disorder programs, residential substance use disorder programs, withdrawal management programs, co-occurring programs, Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT), and employment services. Clients also have immediate

access to short-term interim housing provided on-site, pending placement in long-term programs. The CTC is co-located with a large residential substance use disorder treatment program that provides a culture of recovery and resiliency, as well as treatment education for those residing at the CTC. During FY 2019-20, the CTC provided over 2,353 referrals to services including residential treatment programs, mental health, CBT, and outpatient treatment programs.

For MS clients, Probation prepares a MS Pre-Release Plan which includes a COMPAS assessment and a case plan based on the clients' identified risks and needs. Once sentenced, clients participate in prescribed programming while in custody including CBT, vocational programming, anger management, life skills and substance use disorder treatment. With correctional counselors and on-site probation officers, MS clients work to complete the goals as identified in the probation case plan. When the MS clients are released to supervision, they participate in an intensive and structured supervision process as part of MS Court. The probation officer continues to update the case plan, monitor compliance and place the client in appropriate programs based on the client's assessed risks and needs, including providing assistance in order to help them obtain and/or maintain housing and employment.

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

Prior to DMC-ODS, Drug Medi-Cal funding covered limited services within the substance use systems of care. The Probation Department, the Sheriff's Department, the District Attorney's Office, the Public Defender's Office, the Public Safety Group, and the Superior Court have been working closely with the County's Health and Human Services Agency's Behavioral Health Services Department and Integrative Services Division through the implementation of DMC-ODS to ensure services provided through the system of care meet the unique needs of the justice-involved population, including mental health. While the system of care for substance use disorders has expanded capacity, there remain some challenges that are currently being addressed. Many programs have difficulty maintaining sufficient staffing in this competitive labor market. Also, the sharing of client information between our treatment and justice sides of the system has proven challenging with different regulations protecting mental health, substance use disorder, and criminal justice data. There are efforts underway to address these challenges through legal guidance to ensure there is adherence to all privacy rules for protected information.

The San Diego region continues to struggle with the availability of affordable housing, which is a significant challenge for the justice-involved population. The County of San Diego's Health and Human Services Agency's Behavioral Health Services Department and Integrative Services Division are taking the lead on developing strategies to address housing related barriers for this population. The Probation Department expanded services for interim housing during FY 2017-18 and now offers interim housing in every region of the County.

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?

The Probation Department continues to reinforce EBP foundational items and commitments and has renewed its focus on risk-based supervision and the implementation of quality improvement practices such as case reviews. By monitoring the alignment of assessment results with supervision levels, the Probation Department has significantly realigned case assignment and supervision according to assessed risk levels on the COMPAS

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

The MS Court remains a successful program for every client sentenced to a split term. To manage the MS client population, Probation prepares an MS Pre-Release Plan which includes a COMPAS assessment and a case plan based on the client's identified risk and needs. Once sentenced, the client participates in prescribed programming based on the assessments and while in custody, meets with correctional counselors and on-site probation officers. The MS client works to complete the unique goals as identified in the case plan. Approximately thirty days prior to release, the client attends a pre-release court hearing where the court and the multi-disciplinary team, including an assigned deputy district attorney, a deputy public defender, a correctional counselor, and the assigned probation officer, review the client's progress in custody and discuss the plan for transition to the community. The client is then brought into court and is informed of the conditions and requirements of mandatory supervision.

When a MS client is released to supervision, regular status hearings are calendared in MS Court for continued monitoring of the client's progress. MS Court is held twice weekly. In addition to these regular status hearings, the probation officer continues to update the case plan, monitor compliance, and place the client in appropriate programs based on the client's assessed risk and needs. All warrants are brought before the judge and all revocations and modifications to the conditions of supervision are heard in MS Court. During FY 2019-20, 91% of MS clients successfully completed their terms of supervision without new convictions for felony or misdemeanor offenses.

Another local best practice in the County of San Diego is the Community Transition Center (CTC) which became operational in January of 2013 to facilitate the reentry of PRCS clients. As part of the operation of the CTC, every PRCS client is picked up at state prison upon release and transported directly to the CTC, which effectively eliminates a client's ability to abscond.

With the implementation of the CTC, probation officers can immediately assess and engage the clients and connect them with services needed to successfully reintegrate into society. Upon arrival at the CTC, clients are assessed for criminogenic needs and meet with staff from the Behavioral Health Screening Team who screen each individual for substance abuse and mental health needs. Onsite staff are available to conduct benefit eligibility screening and application assistance. While at the CTC, a preliminary case plan is developed, and clients are referred to treatment and intervention services. Upon leaving the CTC and reporting to the assigned supervision probation officer, clients

may be referred to additional services based on their specialized case plans. As one client reflected on the CTC, *“It gave me the opportunity to get my life together and to put a plan together for successful reentry into society.”*

Another innovative use of the CTC is that it allows clients who violate their community supervision terms and who are in need of treatment to be referred to and housed at the CTC while awaiting availability of a residential treatment program. This temporary housing helps to save limited jail bed space and keeps the clients in a therapeutic environment until they can enter a program. During FY 2019-20, the CTC served a total of 2,093 clients including 252 clients who were diverted to the CTC in lieu of jail time, saving an estimated 1,764 jail days.

FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

San Francisco County

CCP Membership as of October 1, 2020.

Karen L. Fletcher Chief Probation Officer	Noelle Simmons Department of Social Services
Mark Culkins Presiding Judge or designee	Angelica Almeida Department of Mental Health
James Caldwell County Supervisor or Chief Administrator	Tajuana Gray Department of Employment
Chesa Boudin District Attorney	Angelica Almeida Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs
Manohar Raji Public Defender	Steve Good Head of the County Office of Education
Paul Miyamoto Sheriff	Stephanie Garcia Community-Based Organization
William Scott Chief of Police	Beverly Upton Victims interests

<p>How often does the CCP meet? Annually</p>
<p>How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet? Annually</p>
<p>Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups? No</p>



Goals, Objectives and Outcome Measures FY 2019-20

Goal	Increase the knowledge of racial and ethnic disparities in the San Francisco Criminal Justice System.
Objective	Use county-specific findings on racial and ethnic disparities to inform decision-making
Objective	Convene justice system partners to review findings and collaborate on potential ways to address racial and ethnic disparities in San Francisco
Objective	Based on findings from a report on racial and ethnic disparities and on involvement with San Francisco's Human Rights Commission, identify key focus areas and agency-specific next steps designed to address racial and ethnic disparities in the city and county of San Francisco
Outcome Measure	Address key focus areas related to disparities in Justice system partner meetings, working group meetings, and agency presentations on racial and ethnic disparities
Outcome Measure	Develop framework for measuring key decision points in criminal justice agencies and have departments report back on conducting relevant decision point analysis studies within their departments
Outcome Measure	Develop and implement Racial Equity Action Plans focused on internal staffing and external interactions with the community.
Progress toward stated goal	<p>Findings from a 2015 report by the W. Haywood Burns identified racial and ethnic disparities in San Francisco. In 2016, San Francisco's Human Rights Commission (HRC) presented to the San Francisco Reentry Council on racial equity and disparities in city hiring practices and policies, and on HRC's partnership with the Government Alliance on Race and Equity (GARE). GARE is a national network of government agencies working to achieve racial equity.</p> <p>In FY 17-18, criminal justice agencies in San Francisco pursued a memorandum of understanding with HRC to pursue yearlong GARE cohort training opportunities that focus on racial equity. Through GARE and the HRC, more than 50 city employees representing various departments including public health, transit, probation, law enforcement, workforce development, housing, etc. have participated in GARE cohorts. These train-the-trainer cohorts are designed to help departments identify and address potential racial inequalities and share this knowledge and information with all levels of staff within departments to build organizational capacity to achieve equity-related goals.</p> <p>In FY 18-19, the San Francisco (SF) Reentry Council held 4 quarterly meetings and continued to include the topic of racial and ethnic disparities and racial equity as part of the meeting agendas and further encouraged justice system partners to identify key agency-specific decision points to be analyzed.</p> <p>In 2018, the SF CCP, the SF Reentry Council, the SF Sentencing Commission, and the SF Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council all signed</p>

on to the following shared Criminal Justice Racial Equity Statement (see italics below), and created a Criminal Justice Racial Equity Work Group.

[The San Francisco Community Corrections Partnership, Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council, Reentry Council and Sentencing Commission prioritize racial equity so that all people may thrive. San Francisco’s criminal justice policy bodies collectively acknowledge that communities of color have borne the burdens of inequitable social, environmental, economic, and criminal justice policies, practices and investments. The legacy of these government actions has caused deep racial disparities throughout San Francisco’s juvenile justice and criminal justice system. We further recognize that racial equity is realized when race can no longer be used to predict life outcomes. We commit to the elimination of racial disparities in the criminal justice system.]

In FY19-20, an Office of Racial Equity (ORE) was created based on new legislation (Ordinance 80-20) that was passed in May 2019. ORE focuses on addressing racial disparities in San Francisco. Ordinance 80-20 also requires that all departments within the CCSF, including justice system partners, develop and implement racial equity action plans. The ORE’s role is to monitor and support agencies in achieving the goals set forth in their racial equity action plans. There are at least two phases to the racial equity action plans: phase I – internal facing with goals and action items that focus on staffing, and phase II – external facing with goals and action items that focus on a department’s interactions with the community.

In addition, one key focus area identified is for criminal justice agencies in SF to conduct agency-specific decision point analysis studies. These studies are designed to examine decision points within a department to understand whether racial and ethnic disparities exist and the extent of these disparities. The Public Defender’s Office and the District Attorney’s Office pursued studies to examine racial and ethnic disparities in the jurisdiction’s criminal justice system as a whole. The Adult Probation Department developed a research proposal for conducting a careful and detailed analysis of critical decision points in community supervision and it is actively seeking funding for this proposal.

Over the last two fiscal years, APD has held approximately 12 cultural staff events and offered mandatory trainings on inclusiveness and unconscious bias.

The San Francisco County CCP reports it will add and/or modify goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2020-21.

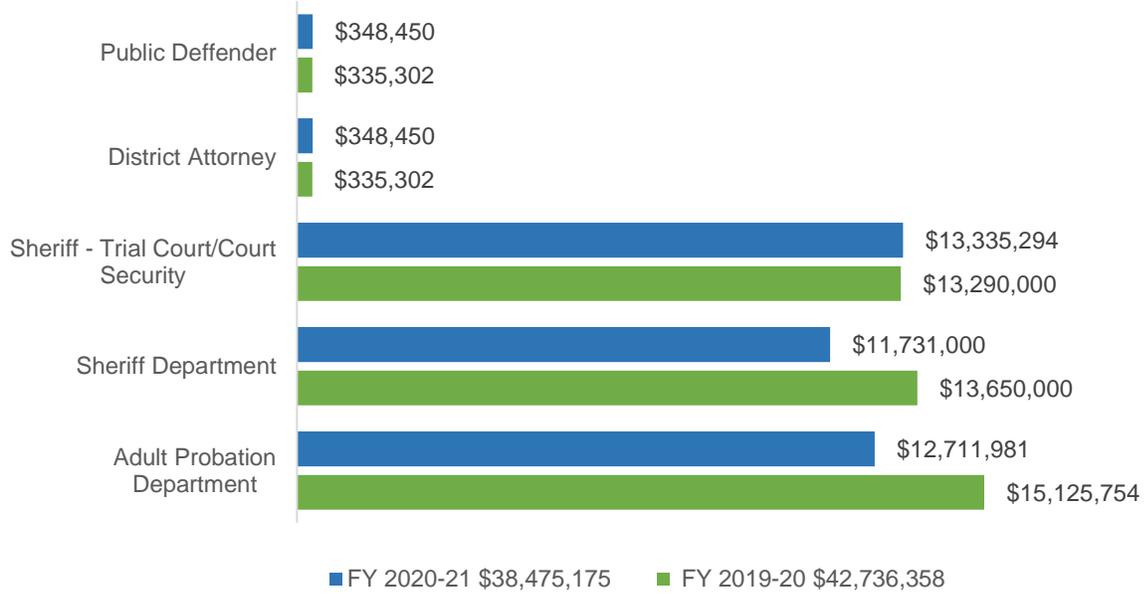
Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures

FY 2020-21

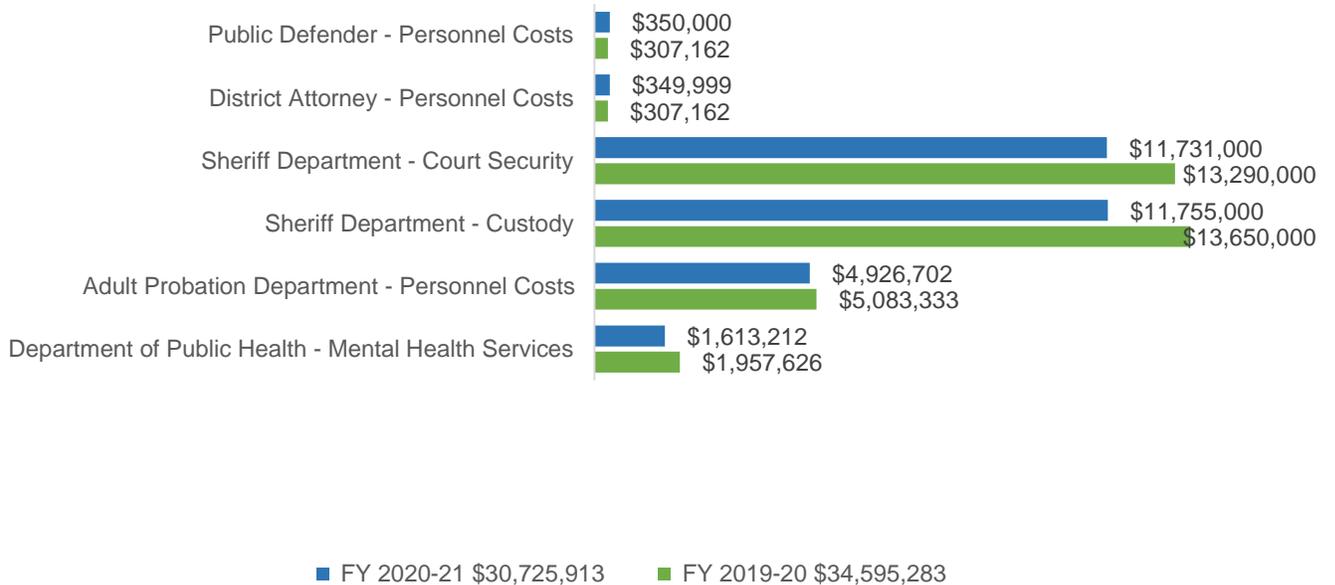
Goal	Expand and strengthen housing, mental health, and substance dependency services for justice involved populations
Objective	Support the establishment of a mental health housing program
Outcome Measure	Develop a contract with a housing provider to implement a mental health housing program for ten individuals. The housing provider must focus on recovery and mental health services as a way to support clients' pathways toward stable and permanent housing.
Outcome Measure	Work collaboratively with existing reentry services providers to establish protocols that streamline and expedite referrals to the new mental health housing program
Progress toward stated goal	<p>Primarily funded by a BJA's Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program: Support for Mental Health Centers grant SFAPD was awarded a grant from the Bureau of Justice Assistant (BJA) Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program: Support for Mental Health Centers to implement a mental health housing program. The goal of this program is to enhance mental health services offered at SFAPD's Community Assessment and Services Center (CASC). See Attachment I: SFAPD Catalog of Services.</p> <p>SFAPD's Reentry and Research Divisions, both funded primarily with public safety realignment funds, will support the mental health housing program implementation and evaluation.</p> <p>In November 2020, SFAPD released a Request for Qualifications to select a housing provider and expects to have a contract executed in January 2021.</p> <p>The BJA grant period is 36 months (October 2020 – September 2023).</p>

FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 Allocation Comparison

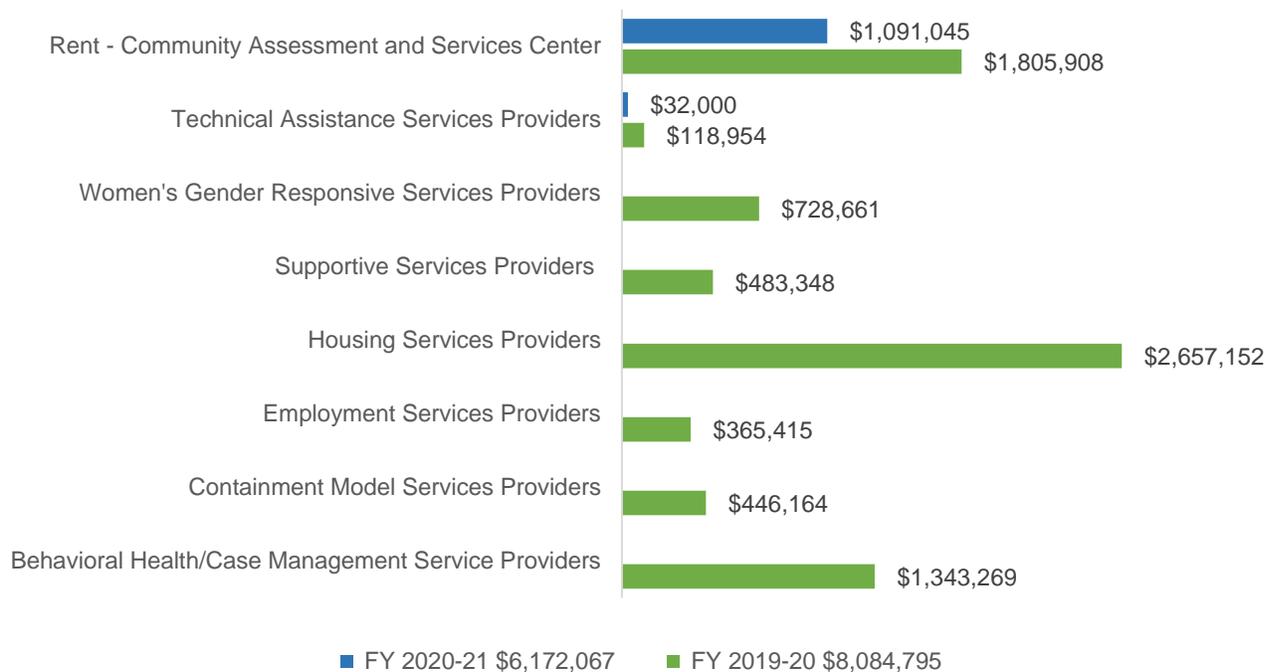
FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations



FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 2019-2020 and 2020-21 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Optional Questions

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

San Francisco is a joint city and county unlike other jurisdictions in California. As a result, the CCP funds run through the Mayor's Budget Office (MBO) for the City and are allocated to CCP eligible services through the City and County of San Francisco's regular budget process and are memorialized via the City's Annual Appropriation Ordinance.

In 2020, the CCP has tasked the San Francisco Adult Probation Department (SFAPD) with identifying a third-party facilitator to work internally with research and reentry staff at SFAPD, and also with members of the CCP to craft a proposal for realignment and reentry evaluation. This project will critically examine the City's reentry efforts, provide an objective analysis, allow the CCP to review the strengths and challenges of current initiatives and services, and inform the CCP of where we need to collectively advocate for change or growth.

Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation?

Yes

If yes, how?

The SFAPD evaluates programs and services in a variety of ways by utilizing tools to monitor and assess its programs:

- Program Utility: Monthly program data reports which track client referrals, program enrollments and engagement.
- Quarterly/Annual Reports: These reports track a variety of aggregate data, such as the number of clients referred, enrolled, program milestones, level of engagement, barriers removed, program exits, and program performance.
- Site Visits: Information reported in the monthly, quarterly, or annual reports is verified through the review of client files, data requests, invoices, back up documentation, and database functionality.
- SFAPD will begin the process of procuring an outside evaluator to design an updated analysis of AB109 funded services.

Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services?

Yes

If yes, how?

The SFAPD conducts a competitive bid process to identify organizations that can integrate research-driven best practices into service design and delivery and continues to evaluate programs from implementation throughout the term of the contract. Once organizations are selected through the competitive bid process, SFAPD uses monthly, quarterly, and annual report submissions to assess program’s utility, efficacy, performance, impact, areas in need of improvement and to identify strategies for strengthening program delivery.

As well, the SFAPD, via Public Safety Realignment, funds a 2 FTE Research Team who provide evaluative assistance designed to improve data integrity and reporting capacity; and who serves as a partner on external projects with other justice system partners and stakeholders such as the Mac Arthur Foundation Safety and Justice Challenge, the District Attorney’s Sentencing Commission, the Public Safety Assessment Working Group (pretrial release), the city’s JUSTIS committees, and the Judicial Council’s Criminal Justice Services Office and Office of Court Research.

Does the county use BSCC definitions (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data?

Yes	No	* See below
		Average daily population
		Conviction
		Length of stay
		Recidivism
		Treatment program completion rates

*Definitions for these categories may vary depending on who is requesting the data, which department within the jurisdiction provides the data, and whether the data being

requested is part of a local, state, or federal grant. In some cases, the definitions used may match BSCC definitions.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)?

81% or higher

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?

The SFAPD and the San Francisco Department of Public Health (DPH) have maintained a formal partnership which began in FY 16/17, when a Behavioral Health Access Center (BHAC) for clients moved into the SFAPD's Community Assessment and Services Center (CASC), further streamlining communication and coordination between BHAC/DPH and the SFAPD. BHAC services include behavioral health intake, assessment, care coordination of inpatient and outpatient substance dependency services, and mental health services. This expanded partnership has brought the SFAPD's substance use disorder treatment services capacity to 50 residential treatment beds and 5 detox beds.

The SFAPD funds a yearly \$4 million contract with the University of California San Francisco (UCSF)/Citywide Forensics to operate its 18,000 square foot, behavioral health-focused, multi-services one-stop clinical reentry center at the CASC. UCSF/Citywide possesses tremendous expertise in working with high needs clients who face complicated behavioral health challenges and have demonstrated an ability to engage clients in the AB109 funded safety network of services. The CASC offers clinical and reentry case management, medication distribution, peer mentoring, 1:1 therapy, and an array of groups, classes, and other supportive services. The SFAPD, DPH/BHAC, and UCSF/Citywide offer a coordinated services approach to SFAPD clients and, as eligible, other justice-involved individuals. The CASC serves over 3,500 unduplicated people each year.

In FY 20/21, through a BJA Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program: Support for Mental Health Centers grant, SFAPD will open a Mental Health Housing Program. In addition, SFAPD is currently planning the development of the City's first Reentry Navigation Center to house justice involved people experiencing homelessness and behavioral health challenges.

The Sheriff's Department provides a wide variety of programming throughout the jails and at multiple locations in the community. The programs and services include a wide variety of life-skills, reentry, educational and vocational training, as well as alternatives to incarceration. Programming offered or supported by the Sheriff's Department covers the following broad categories: targeted and designated programs for individuals in custody, community programming, and alternatives to incarceration. Additional details on the specific programs within these broad categories is available here: sheriff@sfgov.org.

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

SFAPD responded to expansive and complicated behavioral health challenges of probation clients by increasing responsive resources. Still the need for services exceeds availability. Additionally, consumers of substance dependency services have also expressed a need for government agencies to reconsider “treatment on demand” to reduce wait times into treatment, and to formally consider a broader variety of approved treatment modalities including abstinence based, faith based, and 12 step programs. In addition, consumers have identified needs for gender responsive treatment, and treatment specific to transitional aged youth (TAY) aged populations.

In 2020, SF’s Mayor, London Breed, and members of its Board of Supervisors, along with City and County Agencies, are working toward the implementation of an initiative called “Mental Health SF” which aims to take an even more comprehensive approach to meeting the needs of people with behavioral health challenges, expand services access points, while also removing wait times and bureaucracy to accessing services.

In addition, the Sheriff’s Office reports the following challenge: “Providing electronic monitoring and the appropriate level of supervision to a high volume of pretrial defendants on electronic monitoring who are homeless and also have acute behavioral health needs.”

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?

Please see SFAPD answers to questions 18 and 19.

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

The SFAPD’s CASC continues to demonstrate the benefits of a reentry model that has behavioral health expertise as the core, and which also includes key reentry services such as clinical and reentry case management, an outpatient substance treatment program, one-on-one therapy, medication management, peer support, cognitive behavioral interventions, employment and educational services, barrier remediation, incentives, and the availability of food. The CASC serves over 3,500 unduplicated people each year, many of whom had multiples services touch points per day or week, resulting in thousands of units of services.

SFAPD also continues its implementation of a curriculum, Changing Your Mind, which is currently being studied as a best practice by UC Berkeley. Characteristics of this curriculum include:

- Created by Dr. Jennifer Skeem, UC Berkeley – utilizes the benefits of CBT, integrates approaches and interventions that are tailored to meet the needs of a participant struggling with mental health challenges, and aims to reduce recidivism and improve life outcomes for participants.
- Instructors are either master’s level clinicians or CADC certified and use a non-judgmental approach to working with participants
- Weekly training

- Balances practical decision making and life skills, while targeting criminogenic needs
- Meets 2x's per week – integrates trauma informed interventions, along with CBT and DBT based activities
- Uses gift cards to incentivize participation in documented community-based recovery activities.

To support SFAPD's reentry efforts, transitional housing and supportive services have been strategically expanded to include 12 transitional housing programs and two rental subsidy programs. Through this expansion, SFAPD created the Recovery Pathways Initiative, which prioritizes clients who complete residential treatment into transitional housing, case management, and CASC services.

Additionally, in August 2020, the SF County Sheriff's Office (SFSO) became the first in the country to stop generating revenue from incarcerated people and their families through markups on phone calls and commissary. The SFSO negotiated a fixed rate contract with the phone service provider and is now able to offer free phone calls to those in custody, which is designed to lift an economic burden from low-income communities and boost connections to support networks.

The Financial Justice Project of the SF Treasurer's Office analyzed data on phone usage in jail from August 2019 and August 2020 and found a 42% increase in call volume per person and a 51% increase in call minutes per person.

FY 2019-20 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

San Joaquin County

CCP Membership as of October 1, 2020.

Steve Jackson Chief Probation Officer	Greg Diederich Department of Social Services
Kelly Placeres Presiding Judge or designee	Tony Vartan Department of Mental Health
Tom Patti County Supervisor or Chief Administrator	John Solis Department of Employment
Tori Verber-Salazar District Attorney	Tony Vartan Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs
Miriam Lyell Public Defender	Jamie Mousalimas Head of the County Office of Education
Pat Withrow Sheriff	Meredith Baker Community-Based Organization
Sekou Millington Chief of Police	Garbriela Jaurequi Victims interests

<p style="color: #005596;">How often does the CCP meet?</p> Bi-weekly
<p style="color: #005596;">How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet?</p> Monthly
<p style="color: #005596;">Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups</p> Yes



Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2019-20

Goal	Reduce the Recidivism Rate of AB109 Clients in San Joaquin County																																																	
Objective	Evaluate AB109 clients at the 1-year, 2-year and 3-year timeframes.																																																	
Outcome Measure	Rate of Arrests																																																	
Outcome Measure	Rate of Convictions																																																	
Progress toward stated goal	<p>The 2020 Annual Report: An Examination of AB109 Recidivism in San Joaquin County in Year 8 evaluates recidivism rates for Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) and Mandatory Supervision (MS) clients at the 1-year, 2-year, and 3-year timeframes from the start of supervision. Findings indicate that rates of arrests and convictions increased for the 1-year recidivism cohort; rates of arrests increased and rates of convictions held steady for the 2-year recidivism cohort; and, rates for both arrests and convictions decreased for the 3-year recidivism cohort. (See table below).</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Arrests</th> <th>Convictions</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">One Year Recidivism Check</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clients released 10/1/2011 to 9/30/2012</td> <td>44.1%</td> <td>26.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clients released 10/1/2012 to 9/30/2013</td> <td>44.4%</td> <td>24.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clients released 10/1/2013 to 9/30/2014</td> <td>42.7%</td> <td>23.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clients released 10/1/2014 to 9/30/2015</td> <td>41.1%</td> <td>22.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clients released 10/1/2015 to 9/30/2016</td> <td>40.9%</td> <td>22.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clients released 10/1/2016 to 9/30/2017</td> <td>44.1%</td> <td>26.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clients released 10/1/2017 to 9/30/2018</td> <td>43.5%</td> <td>22.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">Two Year Recidivism Check</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clients released 10/1/2011 to 9/30/2012</td> <td>62.5%</td> <td>46.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clients released 10/1/2012 to 9/30/2013</td> <td>57.9%</td> <td>42.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clients released 10/1/2013 to 9/30/2014</td> <td>60.5%</td> <td>42.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clients released 10/1/2014 to 9/30/2015</td> <td>56.1%</td> <td>38.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clients released 10/1/2015 to 9/30/2016</td> <td>58.7%</td> <td>38.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clients released 10/1/2016 to 9/30/2017</td> <td>60.2%</td> <td>40.1%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Arrests	Convictions	One Year Recidivism Check			Clients released 10/1/2011 to 9/30/2012	44.1%	26.7%	Clients released 10/1/2012 to 9/30/2013	44.4%	24.3%	Clients released 10/1/2013 to 9/30/2014	42.7%	23.2%	Clients released 10/1/2014 to 9/30/2015	41.1%	22.3%	Clients released 10/1/2015 to 9/30/2016	40.9%	22.5%	Clients released 10/1/2016 to 9/30/2017	44.1%	26.6%	Clients released 10/1/2017 to 9/30/2018	43.5%	22.3%	Two Year Recidivism Check			Clients released 10/1/2011 to 9/30/2012	62.5%	46.1%	Clients released 10/1/2012 to 9/30/2013	57.9%	42.0%	Clients released 10/1/2013 to 9/30/2014	60.5%	42.0%	Clients released 10/1/2014 to 9/30/2015	56.1%	38.4%	Clients released 10/1/2015 to 9/30/2016	58.7%	38.7%	Clients released 10/1/2016 to 9/30/2017	60.2%	40.1%
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	Three Year Recidivism Check		
	Clients released 10/1/2011 to 9/30/2012	69.4%	55%
	Clients released 10/1/2012 to 9/30/2013	62.8%	49.5%
	Clients released 10/1/2013 to 9/30/2014	68.9%	53.1%
	Clients released 10/1/2014 to 9/30/2015	62.5%	48.5%
	Clients released 10/1/2015 to 9/30/2016	64.3%	47.8%

This is the fifth year San Joaquin County reached its full three-year period to establish baseline recidivism rates. The official recidivism measure (using the Board of State and Community Corrections definition) was 47.8% (conviction of a new crime for an arrest occurring within 3-years from the start of supervision).

Lastly, for the most recent 1-year period (10/1/2017 to 9/30/2018), see the below table for information regarding conviction rates for various programs and strategies funded through the CCP.

Program/Strategy (number of clients)	Percentage of Program Participants with a Conviction
Collaborative Court Program	
Compliance Re-Entry Court (177)	19%
Monitoring Court (145)	27.9%
Parole Re-Entry Court (149)	27.9%
Community Based Organization	
Community Partnership for Families (85)	22%
El Concilio (148)	20.8%
Fathers & Families of San Joaquin (100)	23.9%
Mary Magdalene Community Services (85)	25.5%
Service/Program Referral	
Behavioral Health Services (60)	28.3%
Human Services Agency (HSA) Homeless (69)	24.6%
HSA (General Assistance approved) (82)	26.8%
HSA (Cal-Fresh) (151)	25.2%
WorkNet (one workshop) (160)	18.8%

Supervision Unit	
Day Reporting Center (131)	34.4%
High Risk Unit (252)	27%
Violent Crimes Unit (257)	20.6%

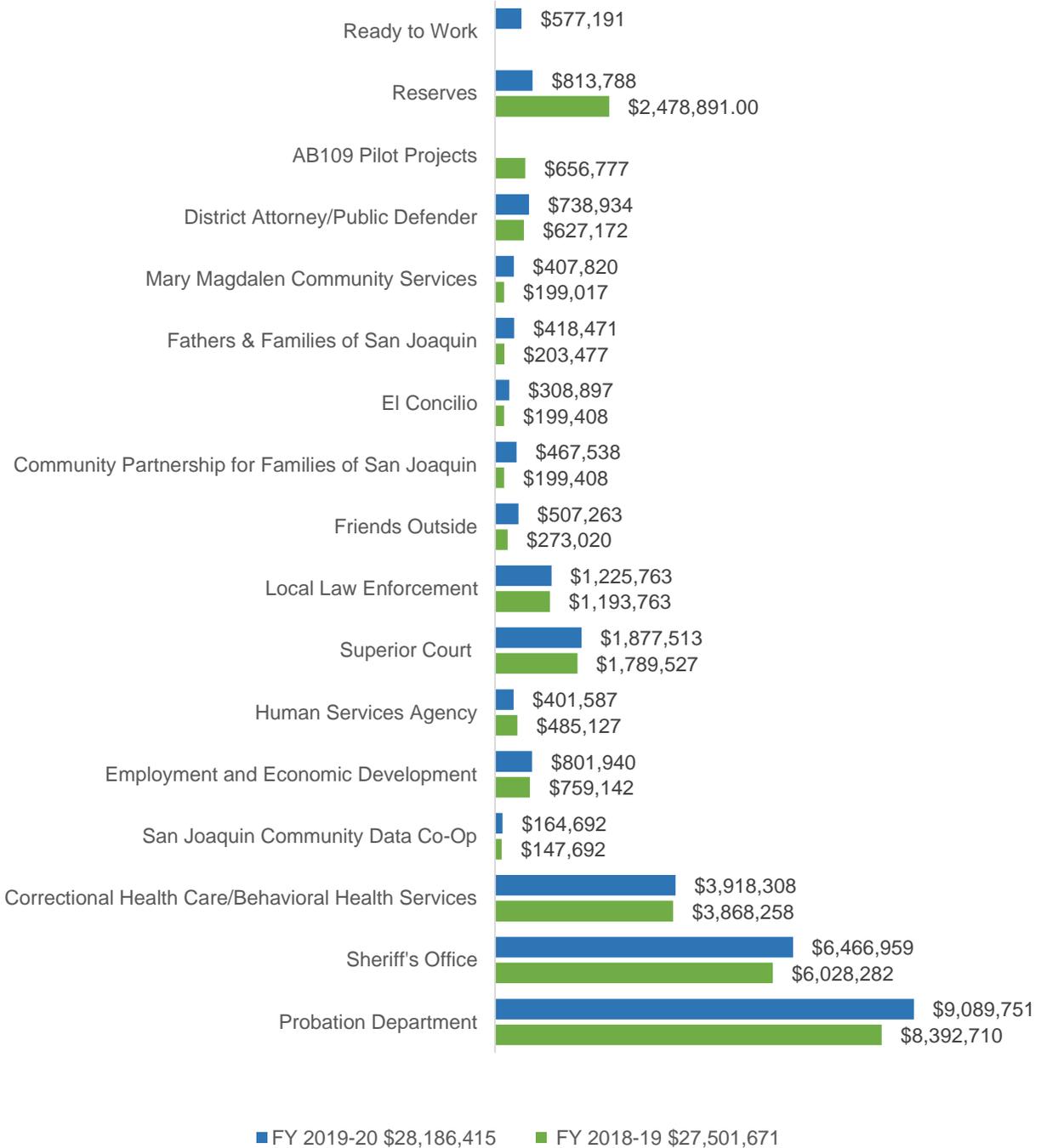
Goal	Increase the Success of the Pretrial Assessment and Monitoring Program in San Joaquin County																																		
Objective	Increase the success of pretrial clients appearing for all scheduled court appearances.																																		
Objective	Decrease the number of pretrial clients committing a new offense while going through the court process.																																		
Objective	Decrease the number of pretrial clients being remanded by the court during the court process.																																		
Outcome Measure	Percentage of clients attending all scheduled court appearances.																																		
Outcome Measure	Percentage of clients who do not commit a new offense while going through the court process.																																		
Outcome Measure	Percentage of clients who do not receive a court remand while going through the court process																																		
Progress toward stated goal	<p>San Joaquin County has completed a comprehensive annual evaluation report since implementing the Pretrial Assessment and Monitoring Program in October 2014. See the below table for comparisons between Year 1, Year 2, Year 3, Year 4, Year 5, and Year 6 for all clients of the Pretrial Monitoring Program: The Year 6 annual evaluation was received prior to the submission of this report. Those outcomes will be reported in the following year.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Year 1 (1,024)</th> <th>Year 2 (855)</th> <th>Year 3 (1,075)</th> <th>Year 4 (1,112)</th> <th>Year 5 (1108)</th> <th>Year 6 N/A</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Clients who made all scheduled court appearances</td> <td>90.7%</td> <td>92.7%</td> <td>92.3%</td> <td>95.0%</td> <td>94.9%</td> <td>Not avail</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No arrests during pretrial stage</td> <td>97.9%</td> <td>98.2%</td> <td>97.2%</td> <td>97.4%</td> <td>97.3%</td> <td>Not avail</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Did not have a court remand during pretrial stage</td> <td>96.6%</td> <td>98%</td> <td>98.1%</td> <td>98.4%</td> <td>98.2%</td> <td>Not avail</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>								Year 1 (1,024)	Year 2 (855)	Year 3 (1,075)	Year 4 (1,112)	Year 5 (1108)	Year 6 N/A	Clients who made all scheduled court appearances	90.7%	92.7%	92.3%	95.0%	94.9%	Not avail	No arrests during pretrial stage	97.9%	98.2%	97.2%	97.4%	97.3%	Not avail	Did not have a court remand during pretrial stage	96.6%	98%	98.1%	98.4%	98.2%	Not avail
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Objective	Increase the number of hours of evidence-based programming received by AB109 clients in the Day Reporting Center.																																																										
Outcome Measure	Number of hours of evidence-based programming received by AB109 clients in the Day Reporting Center.																																																										
Outcome Measure	Reduce the rates of recidivism with increased evidence-based programming dosage.																																																										
Progress toward stated goal	<p>The San Joaquin County Day Reporting Center completed a redesign with the assistance of the University of Cincinnati Correctional Institute in January 2015. This redesign expanded the evidence-based program offerings to increase the required dosage for behavior change and created more entry points for closed groups. Based on early successes of this program, the programming redesign was expanded to the other AB109 supervision units. During the first year of implementation of the re-design, evaluation studies were completed in 120-day increments to see if increasing the dosage of evidence-based programming decreased rates of rates of arrests and convictions. The Department has now expanded the studies and conducts annual evaluations, with the following findings:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Jan. – Dec. 2015</th> <th>0-19.5 hours</th> <th>20-39 hours</th> <th>40 or more hours</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Violations</td> <td>25.0%</td> <td>5.4%</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Arrests</td> <td>45.8%</td> <td>32.4%</td> <td>19.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Convictions</td> <td>22.9%</td> <td>10.8%</td> <td>3.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <th>Jan. – Dec. 2016</th> <th>0-19.5 hours</th> <th>20-39 hours</th> <th>40 or more hours</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Violations</td> <td>38.8%</td> <td>23.8%</td> <td>1.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Arrests</td> <td>37.8%</td> <td>31.0%</td> <td>9.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Convictions</td> <td>25.5%</td> <td>16.7%</td> <td>1.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <th>Jan. – Dec. 2017</th> <th>0-19.5 hours</th> <th>20-39 hours</th> <th>40 or more hours</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Arrests</td> <td>63.8%</td> <td>50.0%</td> <td>31.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Convictions</td> <td>37.2%</td> <td>22.2%</td> <td>19.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <th>Jan. – Dec 2018</th> <th>0-19.5 hours</th> <th>20-39 hours</th> <th>40 or more hours</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Arrests</td> <td>58%</td> <td>52.9%</td> <td>29.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Convictions</td> <td>36.6%</td> <td>32.4%</td> <td>8.1%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Jan. – Dec. 2015	0-19.5 hours	20-39 hours	40 or more hours	Violations	25.0%	5.4%	0%	Arrests	45.8%	32.4%	19.4%	Convictions	22.9%	10.8%	3.0%	Jan. – Dec. 2016	0-19.5 hours	20-39 hours	40 or more hours	Violations	38.8%	23.8%	1.3%	Arrests	37.8%	31.0%	9.3%	Convictions	25.5%	16.7%	1.3%	Jan. – Dec. 2017	0-19.5 hours	20-39 hours	40 or more hours	Arrests	63.8%	50.0%	31.7%	Convictions	37.2%	22.2%	19.5%	Jan. – Dec 2018	0-19.5 hours	20-39 hours	40 or more hours	Arrests	58%	52.9%	29.7%	Convictions	36.6%	32.4%	8.1%
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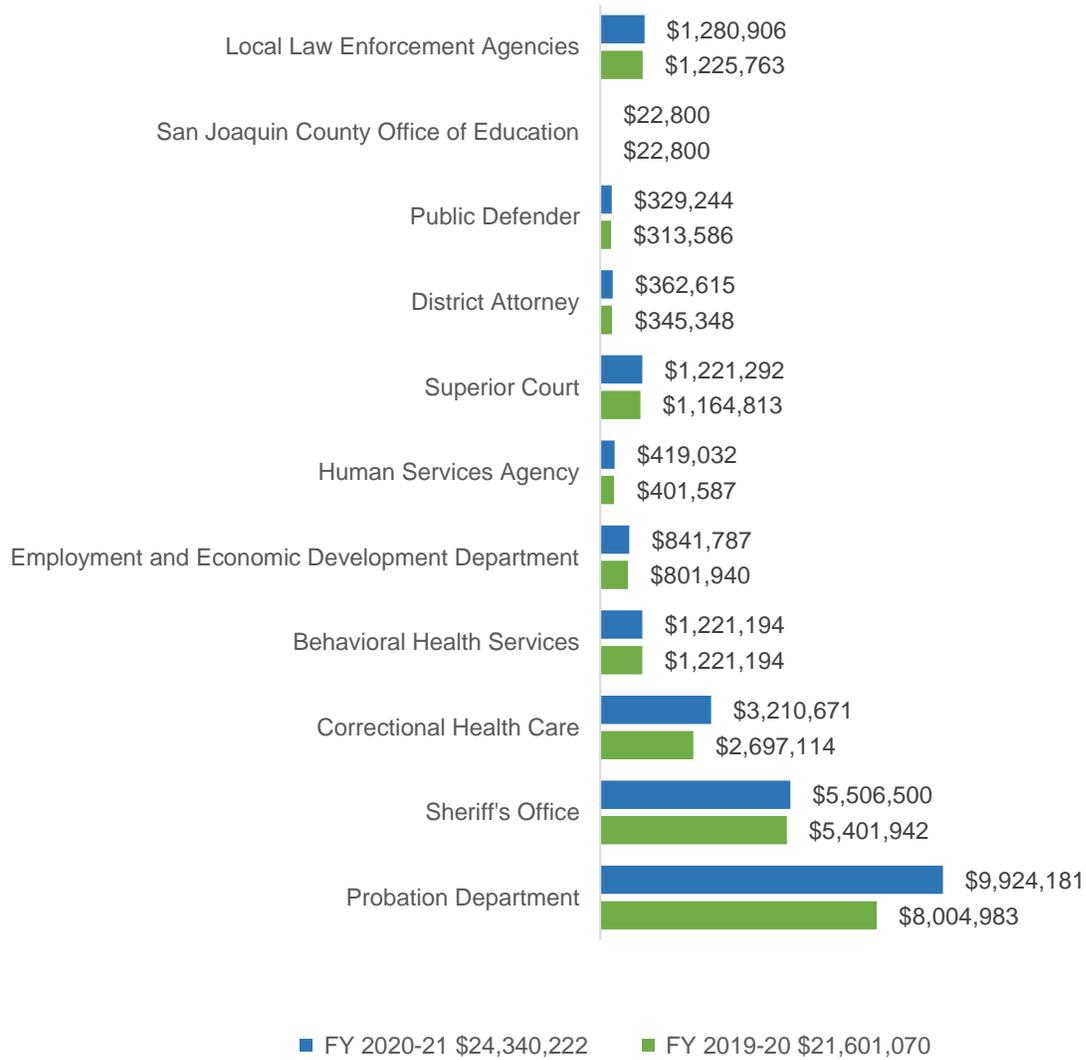
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FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 Allocation Comparison

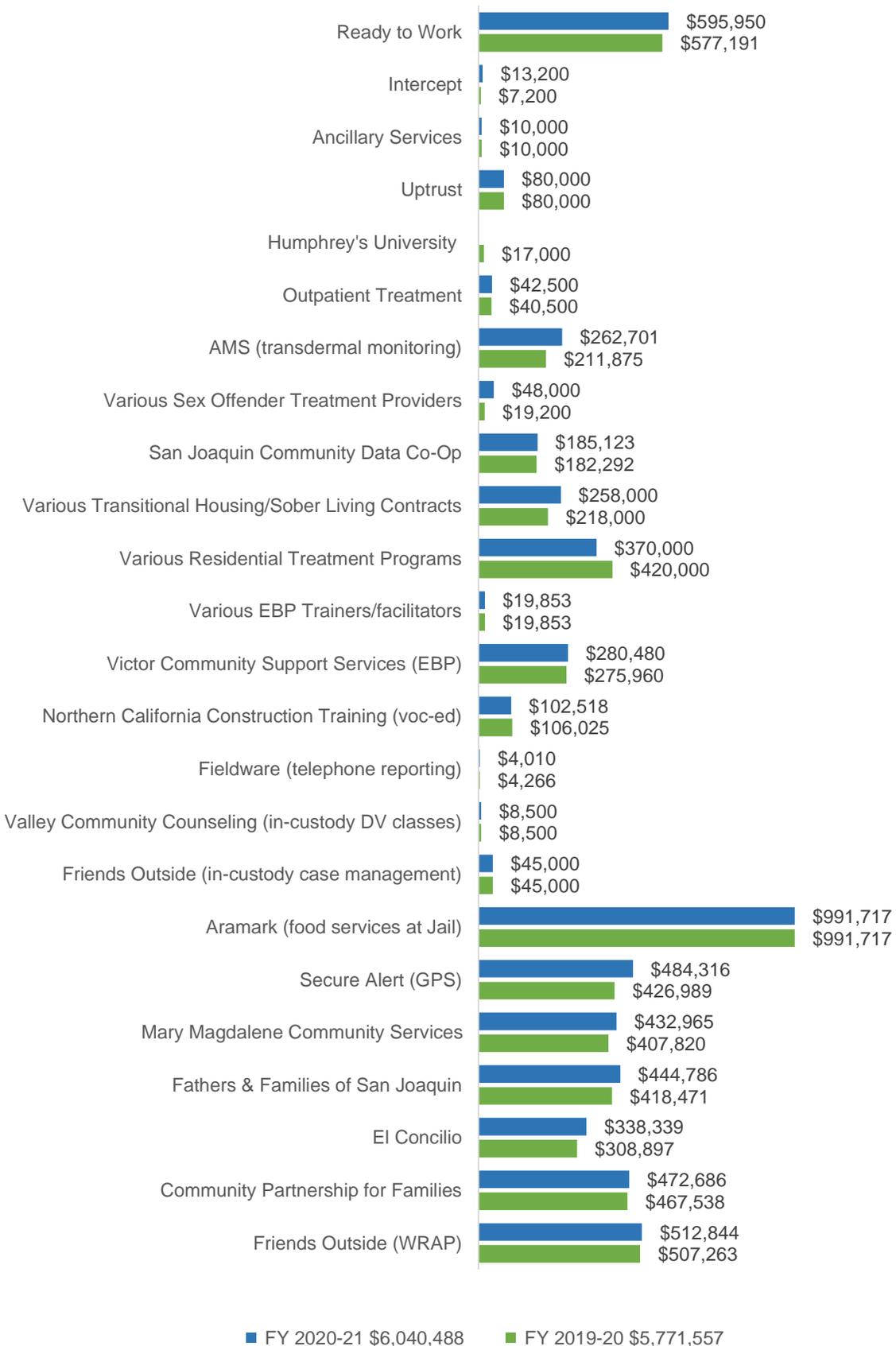
FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations



FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Optional Questions

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

The San Joaquin County CCP actually went through the process of funding Pilot Programs for the 2017-2018 Fiscal Year. The process we followed is stated below.

On February 22, 2017, the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) Executive Committee approved setting aside up to \$1.5 million for the funding of pilot projects. The Executive Committee determined there would be no cap on the amount requested and each proposal would be judged independently on its merits. The AB109 Oversight Committee was tasked with developing a proposal template and for working with Purchasing and Support Services to ensure the formal CCP process would meet all funding requirements of the Request for Proposal process.

On May 24, 2017, the Executive Committee approved the AB109 Pilot Project recommended guidelines and forms presented by the AB109 Oversight Committee. The AB109 Oversight Committee recommended pilot projects be allowed to serve AB109 clients as well as felony probationers under the jurisdiction of the Probation Department, as 80% of the AB109 Growth Funds are based on the Department's success with serving felony probationers and keeping them from being sentenced to State Prison and the County Jail.

By the close of business on June 30, 2017, a total of 14 proposals totaling \$3,177,817 were received. Oral presentations were completed on August 9, 2017. Based on some consistent fiscal concerns expressed by the Executive Committee throughout the oral presentations as well as individualized questions that were asked, each applicant was able to submit modified proposals for the August 21, 2017 meeting. Based on the revised budget amounts, the total requested was reduced to \$3,087,130.

Based on the cumulative scores by the Executive Committee of the CCP at the August 21, 2017 meeting, the proposals were ranked and a total of 7 proposals were funded. There was not enough funding to fund proposal #7, so the applicant was asked if they wanted to submit a revised proposal for the lesser amount, which they agreed to do.

The items then went before the Board of Supervisors to allow the CCP to enter into contracts with each of the funded agencies (since all the funded programs were over the \$100,000 threshold that the Director of Purchasing and Support Services has the authority to sign).

In order to properly evaluate these programs, they were extended through the end of June 30, 2019. In August, the CCP began going through the process of requesting new proposals with information on how much additional funds would be needed in order to extend the programs through the end of the fiscal year. Of the seven originally funded pilot projects, only five requested additional funds. Therefore, on September 25, 2018, a request was taken to the Board of Supervisors (which was subsequently approved) to increase the funding for the five pilot projects by a total of \$656,777.01.

Based on the outcomes of the pilot programs, six of the seven pilot programs were included in the base plan for Public Safety Realignment for the 2019-2020 Fiscal Year.

Furthermore, on a monthly, quarterly, and annual basis, each of the programs are evaluated on their performance and reported to the CCP and the Board of Supervisors for review. Some of that data are reported in this annual survey report.

Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation?

Yes

If yes, how?

As previously mentioned, San Joaquin County conducts an annual evaluation on all the programs and strategies funded through AB109.

Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services?

Yes

If yes, how?

As previously mentioned, San Joaquin County conducts an annual evaluation on all the programs and strategies funded through AB109.

Does the county use BSCC definitions (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data?

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

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)?

41% to 60%

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?

San Joaquin County BHS provides integrated Behavioral Health Services (mental health and substance abuse services) to adults and older adults with a serious mental illness and to children and youth with serious emotional disturbances.

Services are provided in community-based locations throughout the County by both the County-operated and County-administered program as well as community partnerships. BHS has a strong emphasis on partnering with clients and families and providing culturally competent services.

We can access many different types of substance abuse services in our county ranging from private providers to county-operated programs. Currently we utilize five residential treatment programs for those suffering from Substance Use Disorders as follows: Recovery House and Family Ties, both county programs. New Directions, Circle of Friends and Salvation Army, which are all private providers.

We utilize the following outpatient treatment providers for Substance Use Disorders: Chemical Dependency Counseling Center, which is a county program. Service First, and Valley Community Counseling are two private providers we access.

For mental health services in our county, we have been able to team up with San Joaquin County Behavioral Health Services for the placement of a Mental Health Clinician in each of our Court programs. The clinician is able to place an individual needing assistance on a fast track to much needed mental health services. The clinician is also able to notify the court of missed appointments or any issues with medication compliance. We are also able to contract with Holt Counseling, who provides various counseling services such as domestic violence, family issues, victims of sexual assaults, and post-traumatic stress.

We have a number of ancillary services used as well. For example, we use the Gleason House to help cover the cost of client's prescription medications; Community Medical Center (Channel Medical) for those needing free and low cost medical attention; St. Mary's Dining Room for assistance with meals, dental needs and identification vouchers; the Gospel Center Rescue Mission and the Stockton Shelter for the Homeless as emergency shelters; the Women's Center for no cost counseling for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault; the Community Center for the Blind and Visually Impaired for assistance with glasses; and, Fathers & Families of San Joaquin, Friends Outside, El Concilio, and Mary Magdalene Community Services to assist clients with supportive and transitional services. Behavioral Health Services staff are co-located in the Probation Department's Assessment Center and one Mobile Crisis Team is located in the Probation Department's facility.

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

Even with these resources, we still face challenges in the area of affordable long-term housing. Homelessness also remains a priority for the Board of Supervisors, and the County has developed strategies to address this issue.

The Coronavirus Pandemic has certainly caused a challenge in meeting the program and service needs of our clients. The CCP has been flexible in providing resources for

agencies and Community Based Organizations to meet the needs of our clients during a pandemic.

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?

The process we created for the compliance monitoring of community-based organizations has helped to ensure accountability, consistency, and transparency to make sure there is fiscal responsibility. This comprehensive process is completed once a year with a report going to the Executive Committee. The process includes a self-monitoring report, a site visit, a semi-annual review, a final summary evaluation, a follow-up/assistance report, a corrective action plan, and a corrective action plan progress review.

Additionally, we have created guidelines and forms for agencies requesting funding from the CCP. In addition, to the annual funding process, it has been created for Budget Modifications, One-Time Requests, and Program Enhancements as well as for funding Pilot Projects. The processes we have created have satisfied requirements for the formal Request for Proposal (RFP) process.

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

With the assistance of the University of Cincinnati Correctional Institution (UCCI), the Day Reporting Center was re-designed in January 2015. The goal of the redesign was multi-fold: to increase client participation, increase the dosage of evidence-based programming and reduce the wait time between entry points for closed groups. The program consists of three phases and aftercare. During Phase I, clients report 5 days a week and focus on orientation, assessment and treatment planning. Phase II requires clients to report four days per week, complete the Foundations class (which is a component of Thinking for a Change created by UCCI), 10 Social Skills groups and two cycles of Problem Solving groups. In Phase III, clients are required to report three days a week. During this phase, clients will complete a treatment series based on their top criminogenic needs: Option 1 – Cognitive Behavioral Interventions for Substance Abuse (28 classes); Option 2 – ACT, Social Skills 2, and 1 series of Problem Solving (23 classes); or Option 3 – Social Skills 2, Social Skills 3, and 1 series of Problem Solving (23 classes). To track dosage hours, we have created a passport that also serves as a visible update for program completion. In Phase III, clients are also eligible to participate in a Vocational Education Program ran by Northern California Construction and Training (NCCT) in partnership with the San Joaquin County Fairgrounds. During the first four months of the NCCT program, participants completed the following classes: Safety, Footings and Foundations, Framing, Blueprint Reading and Construction Math.

As previously reported, the Probation Department has conducted five 1-year recidivism studies and all five studies shows statistically significant reductions in revocations, arrests, and convictions as EBP programming dosage increases (as shown in the above outcomes). The success of this programming model has been expanded to all the supervision units in the AB109 Division as well as the probation population in the Adult and Juvenile Divisions.

FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

San Luis Obispo County

CCP Membership as of October 1, 2020.

Robert B. Reyes Chief Probation Officer	Devin Drake Department of Social Services
Michael Powell Presiding Judge or designee	Anne Robin Department of Mental Health
Mike Hill County Supervisor or Chief Administrator	Vacant Department of Employment
Dan Dow District Attorney	Star Graber Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs
Steve Rice Public Defender	Vacant Head of the County Office of Education
Ian Parkinson Sheriff	Elizabeth “Biz” Steinberg Community-Based Organization
John Peters Chief of Police	Tim Murphy Victims interests

<p>How often does the CCP meet? Monthly</p>
<p>How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet? As needed to approve funding proposals</p>
<p>Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups? Yes</p>



Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2019-20

Goal	Target risk factors in accordance with evidence-based practices to Mandatory Supervision and PRCS offenders by the Probation Department
Objective 1	85% of mandatory supervision and PRCS offenders will have a current LS-CMI risk assessment.
Objective 2	85% of mandatory supervision and PRCS offenders will have a current case plan targeting the highest criminogenic needs.
Outcome Measure	Percentage of mandatory supervision and PRCS offenders with a current LS-CMI risk assessment.
Outcome Measure	Percentage of mandatory supervision and PRCS offenders with a current case plan targeting the highest criminogenic needs.
Progress toward stated goal	Objective 1: 86% of mandatory supervision and PRCS offenders had a current LS-CMI risk assessment. Objective 2: 68% of mandatory supervision and PRCS offenders had a current case plan targeting the highest criminogenic needs.

Goal	Provide evidence-based treatment to Mandatory Supervision and PRCS offenders for substance abuse and co-occurring disorders.
Objective	40% of those who are engaged in substance abuse or co-occurring disorder treatment services will have a successful completion status.
Outcome Measure	Percentage of participants in substance abuse or co-occurring disorder treatment services with a successful completion status.
Progress toward stated goal	39% (89/227) of Mandatory Supervision and PRCS offender participants completed substance abuse or co-occurring disorder treatment services successfully. (The impact of COVID-19 has caused the percentage of those completing the courses to drop.

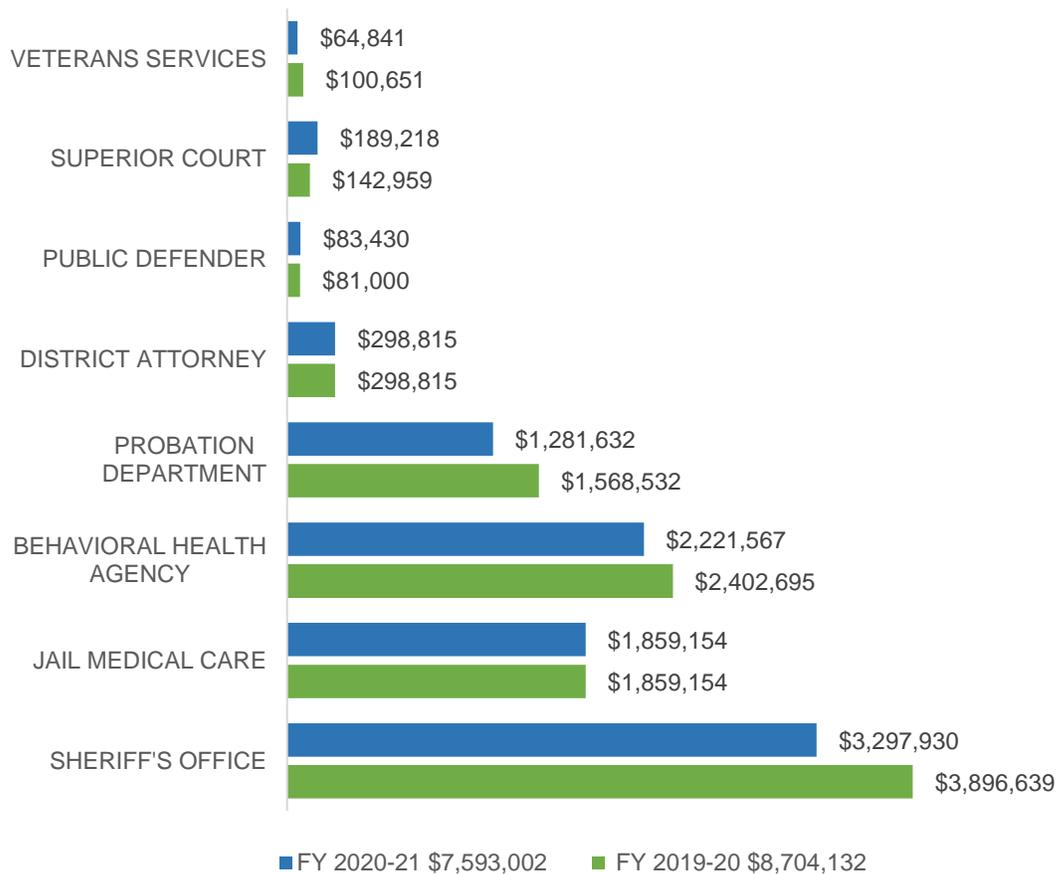
Goal	Provide programs, services, and activities that target risk factors in accordance with the LS-CMI to Mandatory Supervision and PRCS inmates in custody for more than 120 days.
Objective 1	80% of Mandatory Supervision and PRCS sentenced inmates, in custody for more than 120 days with a current LS-CMI will be identified by Jail Programs staff.
Objective 2	65% of Mandatory Supervision and PRCS sentenced inmates, in custody for more than 120 days with a qualifying LS-CMI will receive a program, class, or service while in custody.
Outcome Measure	Percentage of Mandatory Supervision and PRCS inmates sentenced to more than 120 days with current LS-CMI risk assessment that have been identified by Jail Programs staff.
Outcome Measure	Percentage of Mandatory Supervision and PRCS inmates sentenced to more than 120 days that have received a program, class, or service.
Progress toward stated goal	Objective 1: 100% (47/47) of Mandatory Supervision and PRCS sentences inmates, in custody for more than 120 days with a current LS-CMI were identified by Jail Programs staff.

	<p>Objective 2: 100% (47/47) of Mandatory Supervision and PRCS sentences inmates, in custody for more than 120 days with a qualifying LS-CMI received a program, class, or service while in custody.</p> <p>NOTE: The Jail's response to the COVID-19 pandemic and drastic measures to reduce the spread of the virus required the suspension of inmate programming facilitated by outside providers for seven months. The BSCC approved this suspension through official correspondence.</p>
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The San Luis Obispo County CCP reports it will use the same goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2020-21.

FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 Allocation Comparison

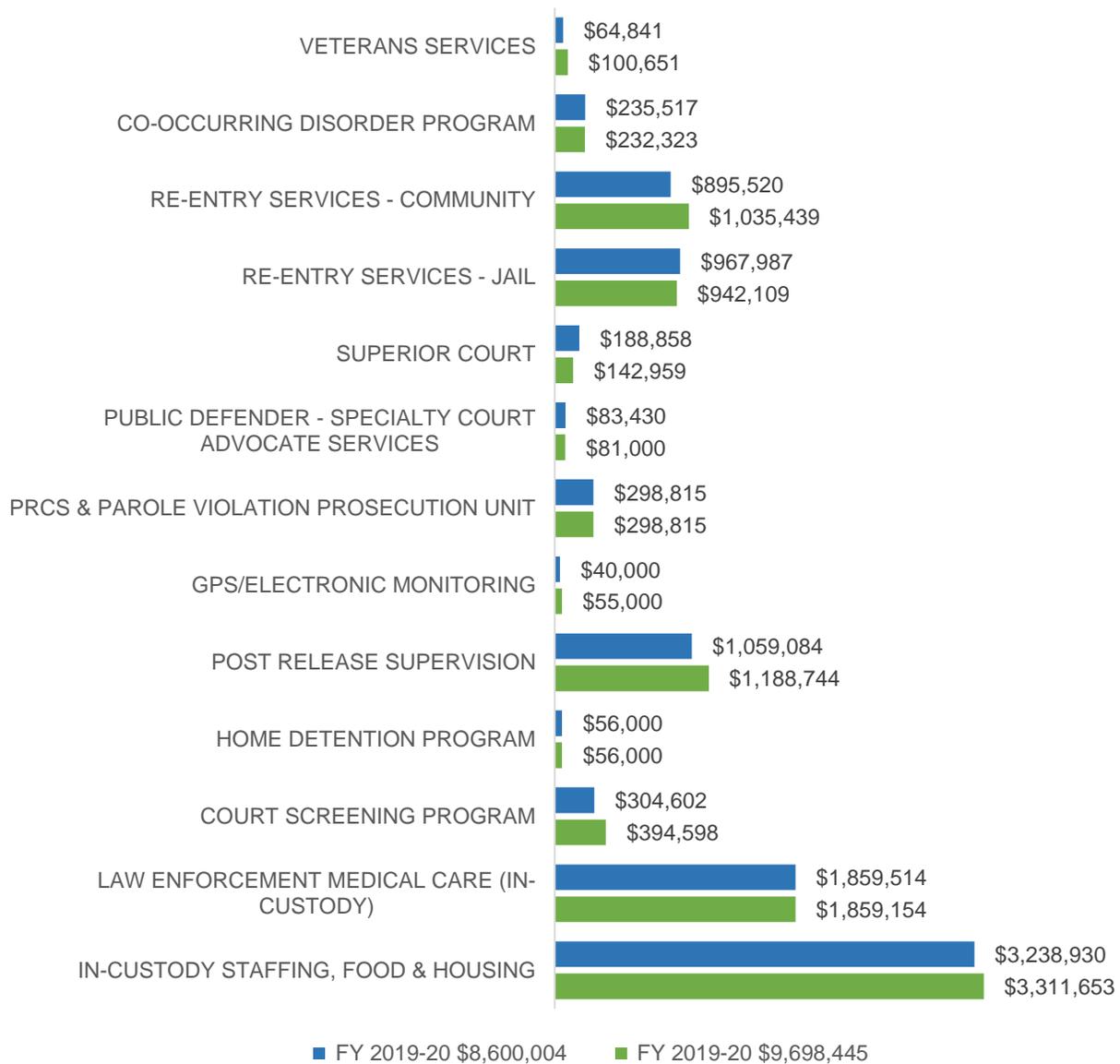
FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations



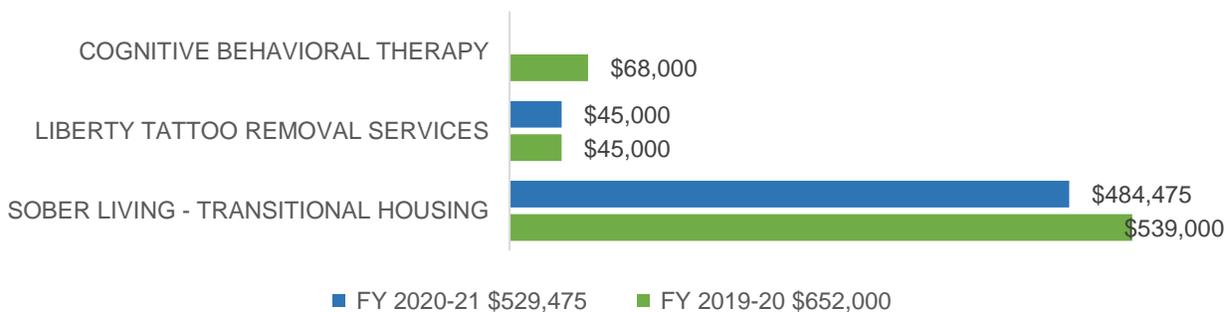
FY 2019-20 Carryover Funds \$8,704,132

FY 2020-21 Carryover Funds \$7,593,002

FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Optional Questions

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

The CCP Committee executive members review proposed new programs and services each November for approval. Proposals must include background, justification, projected expenses and desired results.

Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation?

Yes

If yes, how?

The CCP Committee reviews the effectiveness of programs and services on a monthly or quarterly basis through report outs presented at regular CCP meetings. These reports are completed by County Departments involved in Public Safety Realignment services and programs.

Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services?

Yes

If yes, how?

Current programs and services outcomes are considered in the evaluation of ongoing funding authorization by the CCP Executive Committee

Does the county use BSCC definitions (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data?

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

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)?

21% to 40%

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?

Substance abuse treatment (Community)
Medication Assisted Treatment (Jail)
Co-occurring disorder treatment (Community)
Cognitive behavioral treatment (Jail and Community)
Tattoo removal services (Community)
Case management services (Jail and Community)
Recovery Residence (Community)
Post Release Offender Meeting (Wraparound Service Outreach)
Welding apprenticeship program (Jail)
Vocational workshops (Jail)
Mentoring services (Jail and Community)
Bakery apprenticeship program (Jail)
Trauma workshops (Jail)
Employment training workshops (Jail)
Adult Education Services (Community and Jail)
Employment Service Coordinator (Probation)
Veterans Treatment Court (Courts)

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

Ongoing challenges remain including a jail population that re-cycles through the criminal justice system; a high demand for substance abuse and mental health treatment services, including recovery residences; a lack of decline in the number of offenders on Post Release Community Supervision and the recognition that more investment in information technology and business analytics is required to effectively evaluate programs and services.

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?

The county declined to respond to this question.

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

San Mateo County

CCP Membership as of October 1, 2020.

John T. Keene Chief Probation Officer	Ken Cole Department of Social Services
Neal Taniguchi Presiding Judge or designee	Louise Rogers Department of Mental Health
David Canepa County Supervisor or Chief Administrator	Jennifer Valencia Department of Employment
Steve Wagstaffe District Attorney	Scott Gilman Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs
Lisa Maguire Public Defender	Anne Campbell Head of the County Office of Education
Carlos Bolanos Sheriff	Karen Francone Community-Based Organization
Ed Barberini Chief of Police	Elisa Kuhl Victims interests

<p style="color: #005596;">How often does the CCP meet?</p> Three times per year
<p style="color: #005596;">How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet?</p> The Executive Council only met once in 2011.
<p style="color: #005596;">Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups</p> Yes



Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2019-20

Goal	Reduce the public safety impact of the PRCS and Mandatory Supervision offenders to the community by implementing evidence-based supervision strategies
Objective	75% of supervisees will successfully complete supervision
Outcome Measure	Percent of supervisees who successfully complete supervision (normal and early termination)
Outcome Measure	Percent of supervisees who unsuccessfully complete supervision
Outcome Measure	Percent of supervisees who violate a condition of their supervision by committing a new crime in San Mateo County
Progress toward stated goal	Between July 2019 and June 2020, 76% of supervisees successfully completed supervision.

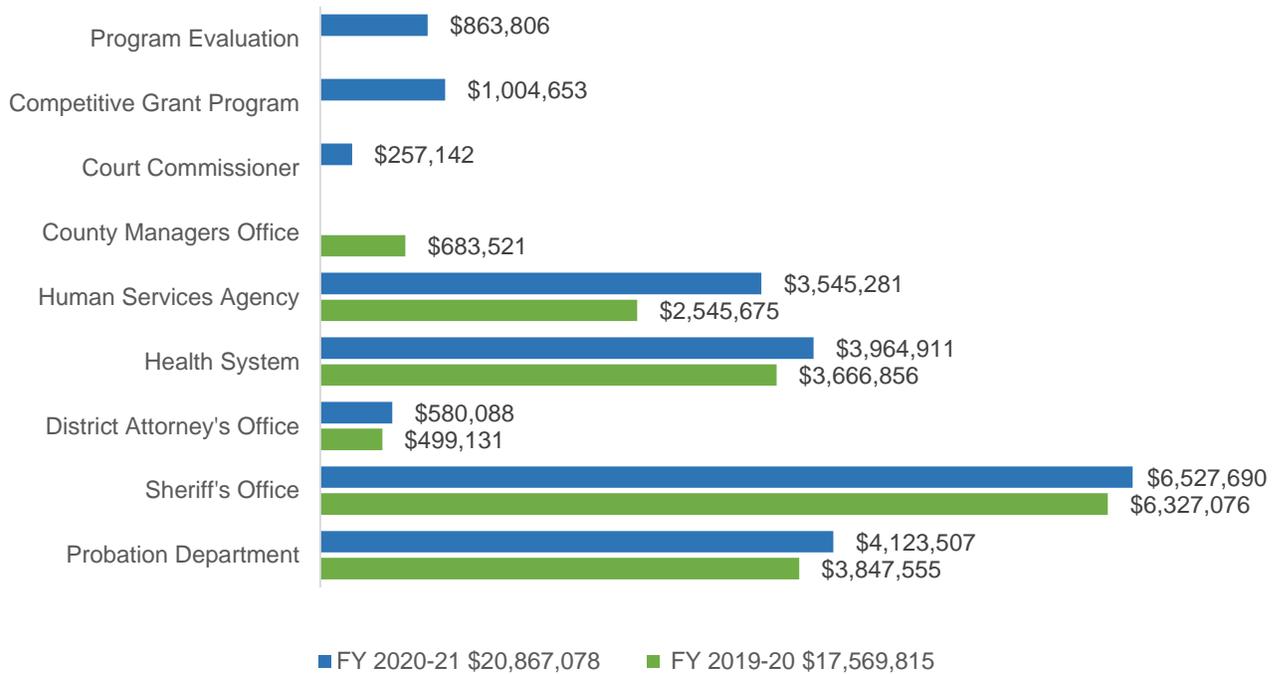
Goal	Measure the impact of the realignment population on San Mateo County Adult Correctional Facilities
Objective	% of realignment inmates were booked into the San Mateo County Jail for a new crime committed in San Mateo County
Outcome Measure	% of realignment inmates booked into jail for a new crime in San Mateo County
Outcome Measure	% of new crimes by categories (i.e. crimes against persons, property, drug/alcohol (possession/sale) of the realignment population booked into jail for a new crime in San Mateo County
Progress toward stated goal	Between July 2019 and June 2020, the annual average percentage of the in-custody AB 109 population was 17.0% The top crime categories for the newly sentenced PC1170(h) population are: 25% Drugs and Alcohol, 13% Vehicle Theft, 13% Burglary, 12% Grand theft, 10% Identity Theft, 8% Larceny, 7% Assault, 4% Other Property Crimes, 4% Vandalism, 4% Miscellaneous, 2% Weapons

Goal	Increase rehabilitative services (including employment, health benefits, mental health and alcohol and drug treatment) received by PRCS and Mandatory Supervision clients post –incarceration.
Objective	57% of supervisees who participated in Service Connect will secure employment.
Objective	83% of inmates will receive a comprehensive medical visits/assessment through the Public Health Mobile Clinic
Objective	64% of supervisees referred, entered, and completed AOD treatment programs
Outcome Measure	Percent of supervisees who have participated in Service Connect who secure employment
Outcome Measure	Percent of inmates receiving comprehensive medical visits/assessments through the Public Health Mobile Clinic
Outcome Measure	Percent of supervisees that entered and completed AOD treatment programs.
Progress toward stated goal	Between July 2019 and June 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 42% of supervisees that participated in Service Connect secured employment • 31% received comprehensive medical visits through the Public Mobile Health Clinic • 64% satisfactorily completed AOD treatments

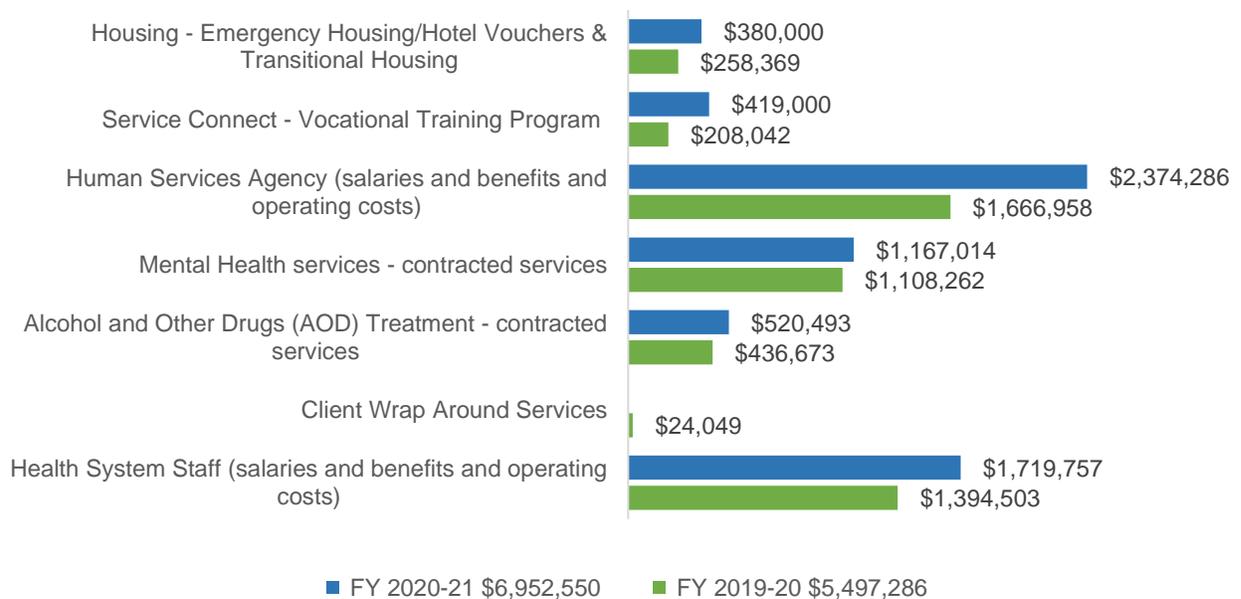
The San Mateo County CCP reports it will use the same goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2020-21.

FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 Allocation Comparison

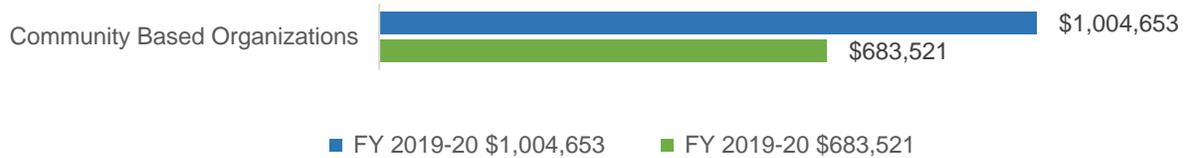
FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations



FY 19-20 and 20-21 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Optional Questions

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

Quarterly, the CCP is presented with data related to current programs and services from county departments namely Probation, Human Services, Behavioral Health and Recovery Services and the Sheriff's Office using Realignment funds. These reports include performance measures that each of the departments use to monitor the effectivity of the services they provide to clients. These departments also conduct all their data entries into one centralized case management system – Efforts to Outcomes/Social Solutions. The data from this system is what the county uses to also look at program effectiveness. Additionally, through the LEAN continuous process improvement that the County implemented in 2016, there is now an opportunity to look more in depth at the programs and services being offered.

Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation?

Yes

If yes, how?

San Mateo County includes performance measures and goals in the contracts executed with community-based organizations (CBOs). In our Request for Proposal (RFP) documents, the County establishes that all those who apply must be able to meet performance goals and measures as well as maintain files and records for reporting requirements. CBOs awarded CCP grants work closely with County staff to ensure that these goals are met or if there are improvements that are needed to maintain effective service delivery to clients.

In November 2017, San Mateo County released a Request for Proposals (RFP) for program evaluation services related to the implementation and collective impact of the County's AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Services. San Mateo County contracted with Research Triangle Institute (RTI) in April 2018. RTI evaluated AB 109 evidence-based services and the impact of these services on positive participant outcomes to understand the extent to which these services have a basis in evidence, and the cost, effectiveness,

and cost-effectiveness of services for improving short, intermediate, and long-term outcomes among participants. The final technical report was completed in October 2019.

Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services?

Yes

If yes, how?

San Mateo County is committed to ensuring that the programs and services provided to the realignment population truly help clients become productive members of the society and can assist them as they reenter their own communities. Monthly multi-disciplinary meetings are held to assess the effectiveness of client centered programs. These are also reported to the CCP on an as-needed basis.

Does the county use BSCC definitions (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data?

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

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)?

81% or higher

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?

The **San Mateo County Sheriff's Office** has also enhanced its in custody program delivery model to ensure that offenders have access to meaningful services and programs that will aide in their reentry back to their communities. The Sheriff's Office screens and prepares inmates for reentry services. In FY 19-20, the Sheriff's Office assessed 1,060 inmates for Service Connect eligibility and reentry discharge planning. In addition, the in-custody case managers worked with 86% of inmates. At the end of FY 19-20, the Sheriff's Office offered over 25 in-custody programs served approximately a total of 676 unduplicated inmates. The programs fall into four categories: cognitive and substance abuse programs; education/literacy; vocational; and activities. We also offer religious services, but do not include this category in the count of programs or inmates served. The programs offered within each category are broken down as follows:

Cognitive Programs:

Parenting from the Inside Out
Domestic Violence
Conflict Transformation and Anger Management
Hope Inside for Men and Women
Enneagram Prison Project
The Courage to Change
Thinking for a Change

Education/Literacy:

Five Keys High School and Programs
Stanford Prison Education Project (S-PEP)
Stanford Prison Advocacy and Resource Coalition (SPARC)
San Mateo County Office of Education
Financial Literacy
Project READ (several literacy programs)

Vocational:

Culinary Arts and Hospitality Program
ServSafe
Construction Pre-Apprenticeship
Deconstruction Training
Work Readiness and Success Coaching
T.A.I.L.S. (Transitioning Animals into Loving Situations)
JobTrain vocational programs (off-site)
Sustainable Produce Restoring Our Unity & Teamwork (SPROUTS)
Planting Justice

Other Activities:

Arts in Corrections
Mindfulness Based Meditation
Yoga
Knitting (for Stanford cancer patients)

The ***San Mateo County Health System's Behavioral Health and Recovery Services Division*** assists adults, older adults, and families with prevention, early intervention, and treatment of complex mental illness and/or substance abuse conditions. The Public Health Division's mobile clinic receives patients from our reentry population, initiates care, and supports establishment of primary health care relationships throughout our county. San Mateo Medical Center's Medical Emergency and Psychiatric Emergency departments stabilize clients at acute risk. Each of these entities coordinates with a larger network of privately and publicly funded providers.

Behavioral Health provides mental health services to individuals eligible for Medi-Cal and/or members of the Health Plan of San Mateo through outpatient clinics and a network of community agencies and independent providers offering outpatient services, residential treatment, rehabilitation, and other services. Our county created the Service Connect Program as a multi-departmental partnership to meet the reentry needs of our realigned population. We have since expanded eligibility to a larger portion of our reentry population, including a small pilot group of state parolees. The Service Connect

Behavioral Health team screens for care needs including medical, mental health, and substance use recovery. Mental health providers at Service Connect assess, diagnose, treat, and offer clinical case management to our clients. This includes psychiatry offered on site and arranged through our county's clinics and provider network. Behavioral Health contracts with Telecare Corporation in a full-service partnership to meet broader needs such as housing, rep payee, and most health care for severely mentally ill adults who require such extensive service.

Clients receive peer support from individuals with lived criminal justice, rehabilitation, and recovery experience. Both Human Services Agency and Behavioral Health employ peer mentors to accompany new clients from custody to our program site. These experienced and skilled peers might also guide clients through any of the service contacts they need to complete anywhere within the health system or other service systems. Behavioral Health additionally contracts with Voices of Recovery, a peer organization, for group and individual support to clients on site and in the community.

Behavioral Health and Recovery Services offers a broad range of services for the prevention and treatment of drug and alcohol disorders. We administer funds from federal, state and local sources and provide substance use consultation, assessment, linkages, and referrals to a network of contracted community-based substance use treatment providers throughout the County.

Alcohol and Other Drug treatment services include: detoxification, outpatient, residential, and medication assisted treatment. Services are available to San Mateo County residents on sliding fee scale. No one is turned away for lack of funds. Pregnant and parenting women receive priority admission.

Assessment

The Alcohol and Other Drug Services (AOD) staff provides assessment services to San Mateo County residents involved in court programs, CalWORKs, Child Protective Services, Prop 36, Shelter Network, other county programs. After assessment, clients gain referrals to appropriate substance abuse treatment providers. Clients may also receive referrals to other supportive programs to receive services such as counseling, job training and placement, housing resources, and childcare.

Ancillary Services

Through co-location with Human Services Agency, including Vocational Rehabilitation Services, Service Connect assessors/case managers coordinate closely on site with social workers, benefits analysts, vocational rehabilitation counselors, and job developers. Through referrals, clients may access a much broader range of services in education, parenting, citizenship, etc.

Detoxification Services

These facilities provide 24-hour, supervised, non-medical withdrawal from alcohol and other drugs.

Drug Court

As a specialized program, the San Mateo County Drug Court addresses the needs of nonviolent, drug-dependent defendants. Those eligible for Drug Court may participate in it instead of serving a County Jail sentence. A participant must attend all court reviews,

enroll and complete a substance abuse treatment program, submit clean drug tests, and abide by any other directives of Drug Court. The Drug Court utilizes a team case management approach to serve the clients. The "team" is comprised of the judge (team leader), probation officers, OR program, prosecutors, defense attorneys, AOD Services Case Managers/Assessment Specialists and treatment professionals. The team works collaboratively to develop a strategy to address the client's needs in an effort to decrease the likelihood of relapse, re-offense, and re-entry into the criminal justice system.

Outpatient Treatment

Outpatient sites offer flexible service intensity matching the acuity of recovery need. This includes individual, group, vocational, and educational counseling offered during convenient hours, including evenings.

Prevention Services

Information and referral, education, and support services are available both to the community at large (including people in the earliest stages of experiencing alcohol and other drug problems) and for family members and significant others of clients enrolled in the managed care system.

Residential Treatment

Residential treatment consists of structured, live-in programs at licensed treatment facilities for men, women, and women with children ages five and under. The treatment goal here is client stabilization. Services include individual, group, vocational, and educational counseling. Our County has dedicated funding to cover 90-day residential treatment courses for our realigned and some reentry populations.

Transitional Housing

This service is geared exclusively for those in outpatient treatment who either need a safe environment or who require temporary housing. It provides a great opportunity for clients to develop a support system while receiving outpatient services. There is also specialized housing for women in reunification. Our county has dedicated funding to cover 60-day transitional housing stays for our realigned and some reentry populations.

Special Programs

Addiction Medicine and Therapy Program

This outpatient program offers medication assistance treatment for opioid addiction. The program offers both medically supervised withdrawal and maintenance treatment for persons who are opiate-dependent. Treatment requires rehabilitation counseling and offer clients HIV counseling and testing.

Integrated Medication-Assisted Treatment (IMAT) Program

Launched in 2015, this program works closely with emergency departments and County/Community providers to coordinate outreach, assessment, prescription, and ongoing administration of medication to help adults recover from substance dependence, including alcohol dependence.

Perinatal Services

Intensive individual and group counseling is available for pregnant and parenting women. Opiate-dependent women may receive medically supervised methadone maintenance or

detoxification treatment. Programs focus on women's issues, domestic violence, and parenting. Children through age three may join on-site child-care.

Assisted Outpatient Treatment

In 2016, Behavioral Health and Recovery Services implemented an Assisted Outpatient Treatment program, including a full service partnership with Caminar LLC (in accordance with Laura's Law) to address members of our community who present a severe mental illness without a demonstrated ability to participate voluntarily in mental health treatment. This program has continued to reach an expanded population, facilitating entrance to mental health services.

Organized Delivery System for Drug Medi-Cal

In February 2017, Alcohol and Other Drug Services implemented with contracted local providers an organized delivery system for recovery services funded by Drug Medi-Cal. This shift in service delivery has included application of American Society of Addiction Medicine standards in defining levels of care and continually assessing client need and appropriate placement.

Whole Person Care Pilot

San Mateo County's Health System, in collaboration with existing reentry partnerships and a broad range of providers and community supports, is piloting an intensive program of case management and care coordination prioritizing the medical needs of homeless county residents, closely attending overlaps with substance recovery, mental health and other needs impacting this population.

Human Services Agency provides the following services:

Emergency Assistance: Post release temporary assistance packages are available to support individuals with basic needs such as: emergency food and clothing, transportation support, connection to emergency housing services, hygiene kits, and other support services.

Housing: Human Services Agency works collaboratively with the CORE Service Agencies to address emergency and on-going housing needs for the justice involved population. This also includes temporary housing for individuals and their families until they can make long term housing arrangements. The emergency housing consists of a motel voucher program and shelter placement (pending availability).

Case Management: Human Services Agency Social Workers provide comprehensive case management and complete a bio-psychosocial assessment at intake. A case plan is created to help individuals stay focused on their goals for reentry. Case managers will coordinate services between providers and make necessary referrals to ensure needs are being met and individual goals accomplished.

Benefits: Human Services Agency provides same day service to apply for medical coverage, General Assistance, CalFresh, CAPI, and CalWORKS through coordination with the Benefit Analyst. Social Workers and the Benefit Analyst work in tandem to support individuals with completion of applications and supporting documents, enhancing their connection to services.

Employment Training Program: Human Services Agency provides subsidized job training experience in a simulated work environment. Eligible individuals can begin

training immediately post incarceration and begin collecting a paycheck. The Employment Training Program offers individuals the opportunity to attain a forklift and ServSafe Certification. During their time in the training program, a Vocational Rehabilitation Counselor is assigned to provide vocational support and assessment of employment skills.

Employment Workshops: Workshops are provided on a rotating basis to offer educational opportunities to individuals seeking to gain additional skills related to employment. Individuals enrolled in the Employment Training Program are paid to attend the trainings. Workshops are offered in local custody to enhance engagement and the in to out of custody continuum prior to release. Workshops are offered in both English and Spanish.

Job Development: The Job Developer works with individuals to obtain unsubsidized employment. They assist with the creation of a resume, completing job applications, job search, developing interview skills, and connecting to employers in the community. Targeted recruitments are held throughout the year with employers that are background friendly. Job coaching is available if additional support is needed after placement in unsubsidized employment.

Peer Mentors: Peer Support workers utilize “lived experience” with the justice system to provide emotional support and personal examples of how they overcame barriers to reentry. Peer Support promotes engagement, encouragement, and demonstrates that even with justice involvement and other barriers, success is possible.

Support Groups: Human Services Agency offers multiple support groups to help individuals work through barriers to reentry.

Engagement Events: Monthly engagement events are held to demonstrate pro-social positive activities with the community and life-skills training. Some of the events offered include affordable cooking lessons, community sponsored cultural events, and a graduation celebration. The graduation event is held twice a year to celebrate those who have completed probation successfully or achieved milestones during reentry.

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

In FY 19-20, COVID-19 has had significant impact to service delivery by shifting from in person to virtual services. Releases from incarceration were expedited, limiting the amount of time for warm handoff coordination between departments.

Limited housing options and high cost of living continue to be a barrier for individuals. With limited job skills and barriers such as mental health and/or substance abuse the challenge remains to secure employment that offers a livable wage to sustain housing.

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?

Due to a shift to virtual services, there has been an enhanced focus on accessibility of technology. Human Services Agency is providing cell phones to individuals for continuity of care and services post release. In addition, doxy.me has been adopted by both Health

and Human Services Agency to provide virtual face to face meetings between staff and clients. Staff have added technology discussions to intake process to equip those post-incarceration for limitations and changes to service delivery due to COVID-19.

The Multi-Disciplinary Team (MDT) meetings, started in FY 17-18, continue on a bi-weekly basis. The MDTs offer a platform for complex case dialogue in a bi-weekly format to address frequent offenders and alternative intervention strategies. In addition, the MDTs leverage resources and coordinate strategies from multiple County departments to reduce recidivism.

To ensure effective collaboration of inmate case planning, the Sheriff's Office and Correctional Health continue bi-weekly Coordinated Services meetings. The meetings serve to enhance the collaboration between In-Custody Case Management services and Correctional Health when providing in-custody case planning and service delivery to inmates. In addition, the Coordinated Services meetings ensure that the inmate is being provided services and evaluated within a holistic context to enhance their success at reintegration into the community.

There has been an increased focus on collaborative efforts between County departments to streamline services offered from in custody to out of custody.

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

San Mateo County continues to provide a collaborative service delivery model for AB109 clients through all 5 departments that serve the justice-involved population. Service Connect is the out-of-custody reentry program. This is a separate office housing both the Human Services Agency and Behavioral Health and Recovery Services to provide a range of services aimed at support AB109 clients as they re-enter the community. Services include:

- Temporary emergency shelter and food
- Transportation and clothing vouchers
- Employment services – job training and placement
- Mentorship
- Case management
- Health services – screening and treatment for mental health and substance abuse, wellness checks and dental care

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FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

Santa Barbara County

CCP Membership as of October 1, 2020.

Tanja Heitman Chief Probation Officer	Daniel Nielson Department of Social Services
Darrel Parker Presiding Judge or designee	Alice Gleghorn Department of Mental Health
Gregg Hart County Supervisor or Chief Administrator	Ray McDonald Department of Employment
Joyce Dudley District Attorney	Alice Gleghorn Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs
Tracy Macuga Public Defender	Susan Salcido Head of the County Office of Education
Bill Brown Sheriff	Gabriella Dodson Community-Based Organization
Phil Hansen Chief of Police	Sylvia Barnard Victims interests

<p style="color: #005596;">How often does the CCP meet?</p> Bi-monthly
<p style="color: #005596;">How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet?</p> Bi-monthly
<p style="color: #005596;">Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups</p> Yes



Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2019-20

Goal 1	Enhance public safety by reducing recidivism.
Objective	Deliver evidence-based programming that is data driven and matched to offender risks and needs.
Objective	Expand the use of best practices for evidence-based sentencing and adjudication that utilizes offender specific risk-needs, and responsivity measures.
Objective	Support professional training to advance system-wide knowledge of evidence-based practices in the criminal justice field.
Outcome Measure	1. Ensure 69% of high risk supervised Realigned offenders will be referred to CBT intervention such as Reasoning & Rehabilitation, Thinking for a Change, MRT or Seeking Safety- an increase of 5% from FY 2018-2019.
Outcome Measure	2. Increase the percentage of the Realigned population without a felony conviction during the term of probation supervision from 71% to 76%.
Outcome Measure	3. Increase the number of training opportunities related to evidence-based practices and/or interventions to staff and service providers from six (6) to eight (8).
Progress toward stated goal	A December 31, 2019 snapshot indicated 57% of high-risk supervised Realigned clients were referred to a Cognitive Behavioral Treatment (CBT) such as Reasoning & Rehabilitation (R&R), Thinking for a Change, Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT) or Seeking Safety. In addition, Santa Barbara Superior Court and Probation records indicated the percentage of the Realigned population that exited supervision in FY 2018-2019 without a felony conviction <i>during the term of probation supervision</i> , was 72%-an increase from the FY2017-2018 rate of 71%. Finally, in FY 2019-2020, training opportunities related to evidence-based practices and interventions increased from six in FY 2018-2019 to eight in FY 2019-2020, meeting the goal for this objective.

Goal 2	Enhance the use of alternative detention (pre-and post-sentence) for appropriate offenders.
Objective	Expand the use of evidence-based assessment tool for pretrial and post-sentence jail release decisions.
Objective	Strive to maximize jail capacity by appropriately identifying offenders who can safely be released and those who should be held in physical custody.
Outcome Measure	1. Utilize the VPRAI to determine the intensity of community supervision of 90% of pretrial individuals by risk.
Outcome Measure	2. Continue efforts to ensure that jail resources are utilized appropriately and reduce the percentage of the total housed inmate population that are low risk to recidivate from 7% to 5%.
Progress toward stated goal	From July 1 - December 31, 2019, the Virginia Pretrial Risk Assessment Instrument (VPRAI) determined the intensity of community supervision of 81% of pretrial individuals by risk, not yet reaching the goal of 90%. Also, as of December 31, 2019, 15% of the total housed jail population were

	assessed as low-risk to recidivate. This was an increase from 7% as of January 31 of the same year.
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Goal 3	Provide for successful re-entry of offenders back into the community.
Objective	Provide services and treatment in partnership with existing community providers.
Objective	Facilitate access to sober living and transitional housing, as well as supportive long-term housing
Objective	Increase community partnership and engagement.
Outcome Measure	1. Increase referrals of unemployed Realigned offenders referred to an employment vocational development program to 78%.
Outcome Measure	2. Ensure that 75% of Realigned offenders experiencing homelessness secure sober living and transitional housing.
Outcome Measure	3. Facilitate a minimum of four (4) focus groups/trainings throughout the County comprised of three (3) components: trainings, brainstorming, and feedback.
Progress toward stated goal	As of December 31, 2019, 60% of unemployed Realigned clients had been referred to an employment/vocational development program. Also, as of December 31, 2019, 51% of Realigned clients reporting as transient secured sober living and transitional housing. In addition, in January 2020, a new Community Engagement Coordinator was selected to spearhead the initiative and facilitate focus groups in FY 2019-2020.

Goal 4	Coordinate efforts to eliminate duplication, enhance efficiencies, and promote best practices.
Objective	Identify additional resources that address gaps in services, leverage funding collaboratively when possible and ensure fidelity to funded program models.
Objective	Focus funding on evaluation of justice reinvestment strategies, including collaborate court processes and outcomes.
Objective	Partner with local law enforcement for information sharing, compliance checks, and warrant apprehension.
Objective	Capture and integrate data necessary to measure outcomes.
Outcome Measure	1. Ensure 80% of funded evidence-based programs have completed curriculum specific fidelity reviews
Outcome Measure	2. In collaboration with UCSB and Health Management Associates (HMA) research partners, complete a process evaluation of the Substance Abuse Treatment Court (SATC), and an outcome evaluation of Realignment.
Outcome Measure	3. To increase compliance checks by 15% from 393 to 452.
Outcome Measure	4. Utilize the Caseload Explorer Pretrial Module to manage risk-based supervision of individuals on supervised release.
Progress toward stated goal	In FY 2019-2020, 86% of adult treatment program providers had completed self and peer fidelity assessments. Further, in collaboration with research partners at University of California Santa Barbara (UCSB) and Health Management Associates (HMA), a Substance Abuse

	<p>Treatment Court (SATC) process evaluation and a Public Safety Realignment outcome evaluation were completed.</p> <p>The Compliance Response Teams (CRT) completed 289 compliance checks of Realigned clients from July 1 – December 31, 2019. In addition, in FY 2019-2020, the Caseload Explorer Pretrial Module was used to manage risk-based supervision of 387 individuals on supervised release.</p>
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Goal 5	Support a systemic approach to studying and addressing racial and ethnic disparities in the justice system.
Objective	Partner with local justice partners to educate staff and stakeholders and strategize approaches to address any racial and ethnic disparities in our local justice system.
Objective	Use county-specific findings on racial and ethnic disparities to inform decision-making.
Outcome Measure	1. Staff from 70% of the seven (7) justice partner agencies will participate in implicit bias training.
Outcome Measure	2. Establish a subcommittee of the CCP workgroup to design and launch a data mining and analysis project to determine base rate of ethnic and racial representation in the justice system.
Outcome Measure	3. Cull data on race and ethnicity of justice involved individuals to understand local trends and opportunities for improvement
Progress toward stated goal	Over 200 staff from five justice partner agencies as well as community-based organizations participated in four implicit bias trainings in September and October of 2020. Further, a subcommittee of the CCP workgroup was launched May 22, 2019 to design and launch a data mining and analysis project to determine base rate of ethnic and racial representation in the justice system. To better understand local trends and opportunities for improvement, data on race and ethnicity of justice-involved individuals was pulled from two justice partner agencies.

The Santa Barbara County CCP will add and/or modify goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2020-21.

Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2020-21

Goal 1	Enhance public safety by reducing recidivism
Objective	Deliver evidence-based programming that is data driven and matched to offender risk and needs.
Objective	Expand the use of best practices for evidence-based sentencing and adjudication that utilizes offender-specific risk, needs, and responsivity measures.
Objective	Support professional training to advance system-wide knowledge of evidence-based practices in the criminal justice field.

Outcome Measure	1. Ensure 64% of high-risk supervised Realigned clients are referred to a CBT intervention such as R&R, Thinking for a Change, MRT or Seeking Safety.
Outcome Measure	2. Increase the percentage of the Realigned population without a felony conviction during the term of probation supervision from 72% to 73%.
Outcome Measure	3. Ensure a minimum of eight training opportunities related to evidence-based practices and/or interventions for staff and service providers.
Progress toward stated goal	Progress has been made in the arears associated to this goal. Mid-year analysis will be conducted and presented in future reporting.

Goal 2	Enhance the use of alternative detention (pre and post-sentence for appropriate offenders)
Objective	Expand the use of an evidence-based assessment tool for pre-trial and post-sentence jail release decisions.
Objective	Strive to maximize jail capacity by appropriately identifying offenders who can safely be released and those who should be held in physical custody.
Objective	Expand the diversion of individuals from the justice system.
Outcome Measure	1. Ensure overrides of the VPRAI risk assessment instrument do not exceed 15%.
Outcome Measure	2. Continue efforts to utilize jail resources appropriately by ensuring that no more than 10% of the total housed jail population are low-risk to reoffend.
Outcome Measure	3. Divert no less than 50 individuals from the justice system to the Neighborhood Court.
Progress toward stated goal	Progress has been made in the arears associated to this goal. Mid-year analysis will be conducted and presented in future reporting.

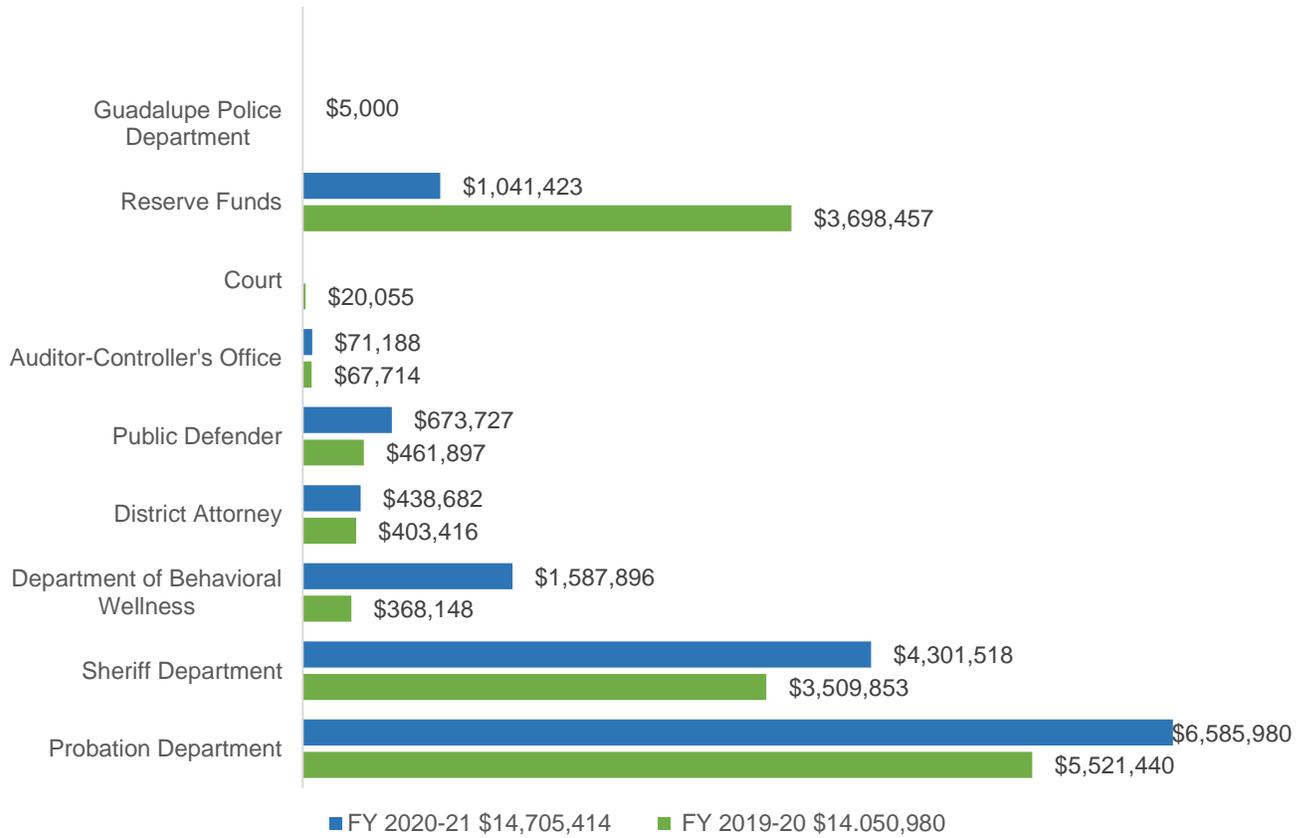
Goal 3	Provide for successful reentry of offenders back into the community.
Objective	Provide services and treatment to offenders in partnership with existing community providers.
Objective	Facilitate access to sober living and transitional housing, as well as long-term housing.
Objective	Increase community partnership and engagement.
Outcome Measure	1. Increase referrals of unemployed Realigned clients referred to an employment vocational development program to 70%.
Outcome Measure	2. Ensure that 75% of Realigned clients reporting as transient secure sober living and transitional housing.
Outcome Measure	3. Receive report of emerging community themes gathered from facilitated discussions and prioritize identified strategies for future action.
Progress toward stated goal	Progress has been made in the arears associated to this goal. Mid-year analysis will be conducted and presented in future reporting.

Goal 4	Coordinate efforts to eliminate duplication, increase efficiencies, and promote best practices.
Objective	Identify additional resources that address gaps in services and leverage funding collaboratively, whenever possible.
Objective	Focus funding on evidence-based and data driven programming that is matched to offender risk and needs.
Objective	Evaluate adherence to evidence-based strategies.
Objective	Capture and integrate data necessary to measure outcomes.
Outcome Measure	1. Ensure no less than 80% of funded evidence-based programs have completed curriculum specific fidelity reviews.
Outcome Measure	2. In collaboration with the University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute, receive a Correctional Program Checklist-Community Supervision Agency (CPC-CSA) report documenting the extent to which practices of the adult Probation division are in line with what reduces recidivism.
Outcome Measure	3. Increase compliance checks of Realigned clients by 20% in FY 2020-2021.
Outcome Measure	4. Increase partners sharing data via the Master Name Index (MNI) to perform data analysis and reporting across agency systems regardless of where justice-involved client data exists.
Progress toward stated goal	Progress has been made in the areas associated to this goal. Mid-year analysis will be conducted and presented in future reporting.

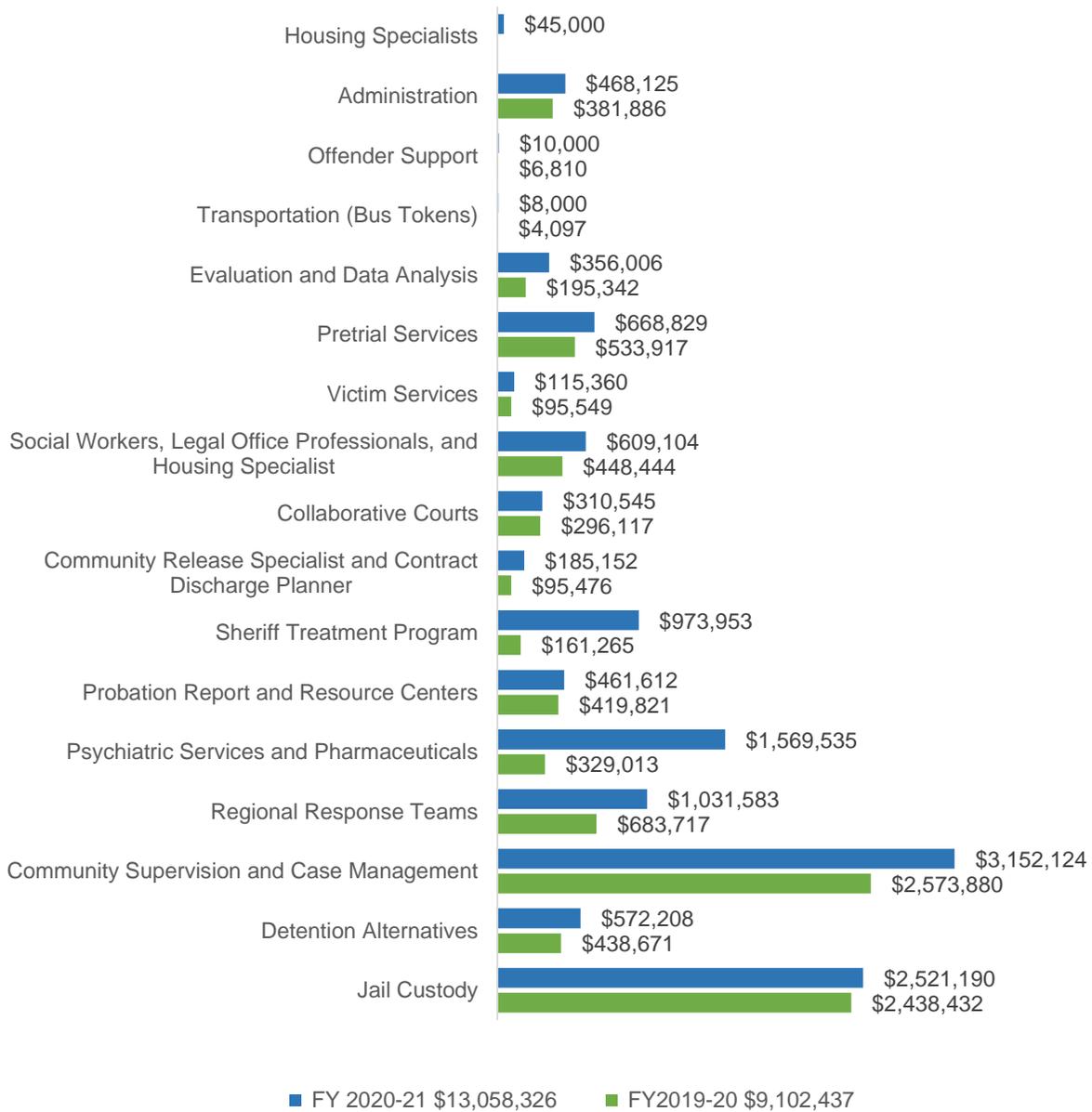
Goal 5	Support a systemic approach to studying and addressing racial and ethnic disparities in the justice system.
Objective	Partner with local justice partners to educate staff and stakeholders and strategize approaches to address
Objective	Use county-specific findings on racial and ethnic disparities to inform decision-making.
Outcome Measure	1. Provide one implicit bias training to allow additional staff participation from justice partner agencies.
Outcome Measure	2. Calculate the Relative Rate Index (RRI) on race and ethnicity data of justice involved individuals at different decision points in the system.
Progress toward stated goal	Progress has been made in the arears associated to this goal. Mid-year analysis will be conducted and presented in future reporting.

FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 Allocation Comparison

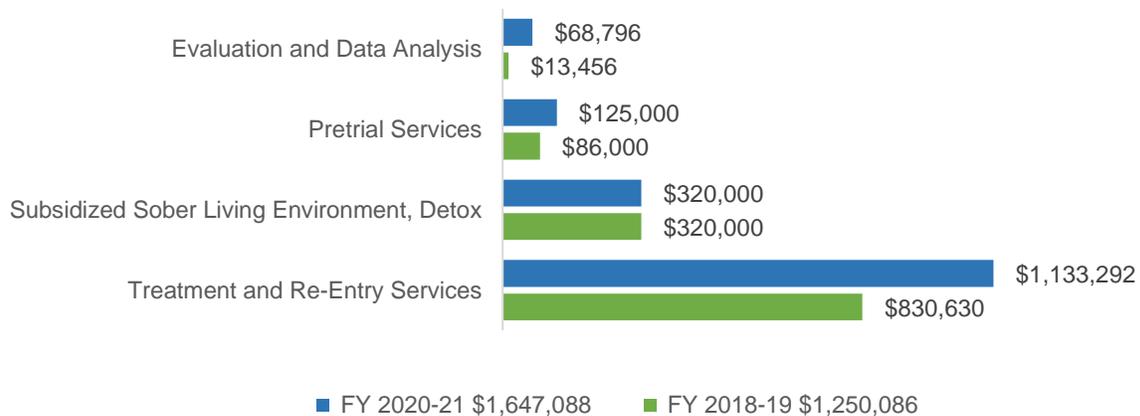
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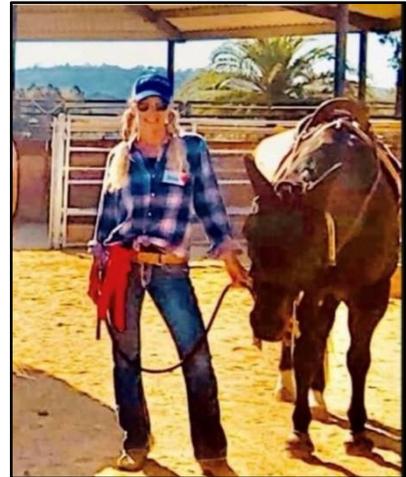


Optional Questions

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

The County's partnership with Pew-MacArthur and CSAC, the Results First Initiative continues to allow local stakeholders the opportunity to apply available evidence and a "benefit-cost" analysis into funding and policy decisions.

Santa Barbara County has cemented this work to inform spending decisions. In partnership with the CSAC Support Hub, Results First, the County utilizes specific requirements for providers and agencies requesting funding for criminal justice programming. At the outset of a solicitation, agency representatives complete a Criminal Justice Funding Opportunity form to convey information regarding the target population, criminogenic need, desired program outcomes, and available evidence that demonstrates the program is likely effective. Where possible, the form also requests benefit-cost analysis using the Results First approach, or an assessment of the outcomes that are required for the County to break-even on its investment when a benefit-cost analysis is not possible (a novel application of the Results First benefit-cost model)



Client at Equine Therapy Ranch

The Criminal Justice Funding Opportunity form has been utilized on a variety of grant and funding proposals including those related to the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) and the Stepping Up Initiative, Proposition 47, the expansion of medication-assisted treatment, the Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program and others.

This protocol allows County agencies to not only systematically consider funding requests, but also equips partners with the information needed to provide the County Board of Supervisors with a clear summary of available evidence. This produces an increased confidence in the recommendations as to whether a proposal is likely to be an effective use of County resources.

Additionally, in partnership with the Results First team, Santa Barbara County completed a benefit-cost analysis of its drug court program-becoming the seventh program with calculated benefits to taxpayers and victims per local dollar invested. Benefit-cost analysis assists the County in determining which investments yield the best and most cost-effective results.

Finally, Santa Barbara County public safety agencies continue to work collaboratively to divert people from custody. The partnership meets to discuss Stepping Up, the national initiative working to reduce the number of people with mental illness in jail as well as participates in County Board of Supervisor special hearings on racial equity and diversion

to ensure our county has alignment in philosophy, priorities and best practices that dictate how funds are allocated.

Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation?

Yes

If yes, how?

The County of Santa Barbara remains committed to evaluating the effectiveness of programs and services funded with its Public Safety allocation. In FY 20-21, the University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute (UCCI) was contracted to assess the extent to which the Probation Department adheres to best practices in community supervision with UCCI's evidence-Based CPC-CSA, also known as the Correctional Program Checklist – Community Supervision Agency. When finalized, the report will include an outline of the department's strengths-what it is doing consistent with the research on effective interventions- as well as those areas that need improvement. The final report will include specific recommendations to enhance the effectiveness of the services delivered by the department. The criteria UCCI uses is based on empirically derived principles of effective programs and all of the indicators included in their assessment have been found to be correlated with reductions in recidivism. It is important to note that the contract and timelines for the evaluation were established prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. As of the reporting of this survey, the CPC-CSA efforts have been on hold due to travel restrictions as a result of the pandemic.

Prior to UCCI, Health Management Associates (HMA) was selected in 2018 as the evaluator to inform the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) and the local criminal justice system of the effectiveness of Public Safety Realignment implementation. For the six years prior, from 2011 through 2017, the Santa Barbara County Probation Department contracted with the University of California, Santa Barbara to evaluate Public Safety Realignment (AB109) and provide recommendations to the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) and the local criminal justice system on strategies to improve local practices to reduce recidivism for Realigned offenders. To the extent possible, the evaluations have identified influential demographics, program elements, and intervention efforts that reduce recidivism and include recommendations and priority areas for future treatment interventions and supervision strategies.

Additionally, the Santa Barbara County Probation Department has partnered with BetaGov to evaluate the extent to which different probation practices are effective. Currently, these studies include comparing rates of compliance of probationers on GPS to a control group that receives probation-as-usual with no GPS device. Also, BetaGov is assisting the department to investigate revocations in a community supervision sample. This is a multi-level project designed to understand and reduce the use of probation revocation. The first step will be to conduct a descriptive analysis of existing data, as well as an examination of possible predictors of revocation. From these results, the second step of the research will include analyses designed to compare outcomes with current policies and procedures relevant to community supervision. Finally, step three will focus on identifying potential methods for reducing and diverting revocations in the Santa Barbara probation population.

Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services?

Yes

If yes, how?

Evaluations are utilized by the CCP Workgroup to guide and improve the County's collective practice. The findings are presented to the CCP for discussion of the effectiveness of interventions in accomplishing the established goals of the CCP. The information also guides subsequent funding and policy decisions.

Does the county use BSCC definitions (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data?

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

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)?

Less than 20%

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

- STOP-Batterers Intervention Program
- Sex Offender Treatment
- Residential Withdrawal Management/Detoxification
- Reasoning and Rehabilitation (R&R)
- Seeking Safety
- Moral Reconciliation Therapy™ (MRT™)
- Mental Health Screening, Assessment and Treatment
- Recovery-Oriented System of Care (ROSC) Support Groups
- Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitoring (SCRAM)
- Education and Employment Assistance
- Work and Gain Economic Self Sufficiency (WAGE\$\$) - Employment Readiness
- Thinking for a Change (T4C)
- Subsidized Clean and Sober Housing



Client being housed for first time in over 20 years



- Shelter Services
- Short Term Residential Treatment Program (STRTP)
- Housing assistance through AmeriCorps outreach to the justice-involved population
- Supportive Housing
- The Change Companies® Interactive Journaling
- Re-entry case management
- Prison to Employment Initiative- employment development and subsidized employment

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

Challenges in meeting program and service needs include the following:

- Staff turnover within County departments and community-based services
- Integrating data across agencies
- Identifying effective strategies to increase community engagement

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?

Santa Barbara County has increased our investment in supporting strategies and innovations beyond and in compliment to traditional community supervision and evidence-based programming. This includes:

- Diversion programs such as the Neighborhood Court program (NHC), a restorative justice-based program that will serve as a pre-filing diversion for certain misdemeanor offenses and infractions. Benefits of a NHC program include diverting low-level offenses through a restorative justice process and avoid court action.
- Expansion of supportive reentry services through programs like Holistic Defense within the Community Defender Division of the Public Defender's Office. In this program, Holistic Defense Advocates work with individuals in correctional facilities, employing interdisciplinary approaches, capacity building, and improve community-based systems to achieve more successful legal and life outcomes for justice-involved clients.
- Investment in a forensically focused Mental Health Rehabilitation Center (MHRC), dedicated to serve the rehabilitation needs of the server and persistently mentally ill who are justice-involved.

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

Holistic Defense combines zealous legal representation with social work practices and advocacy to achieve both individual and systemic change. We have built community partnerships and collaborations with the courts, mental health providers, community organizations, and probation. We are improving lives and encouraging all justice partners to employ more holistic solutions that address the unique needs of our clients. This approach, when successful, ultimately ensures that our clients do not return to the system.



Santa Barbara County Holistic Defense Team

The Santa Barbara Holistic Defense model is not a one size fits all approach. Our practice remains true to the fundamental elements of Holistic Defense, while also expanding the model to meet the unique needs of our clients and local community. We use out of the box solutions. Our model is individualized, relational and participative. Through this approach we provide the courts and community with rich client narratives that highlight underlying challenges, systems, and barriers that not only drive a person into the justice system but prevent them from successfully exiting the system. Barriers to success do not live solely within the individual but are the responsibility of our community to tackle and address the challenges together.

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FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

Santa Clara County

CCP Membership as of October 1, 2020.

Laura Garnette Chief Probation Officer	Robert Menicocci Department of Social Services
Rebecca Fleming Presiding Judge or designee	Sherri Terao Department of Mental Health
Miguel Marquez County Supervisor or Chief Administrator	John Mills Department of Employment
Jeffrey F. Rosen District Attorney	Bruce Copley Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs
Molly O’Neal Public Defender	Mary Anne Dewan Head of the County Office of Education
Laurie Smith Sheriff	Rose Amador Community-Based Organization
Pat Nikolai Chief of Police	Kasey Halcon Victims interests

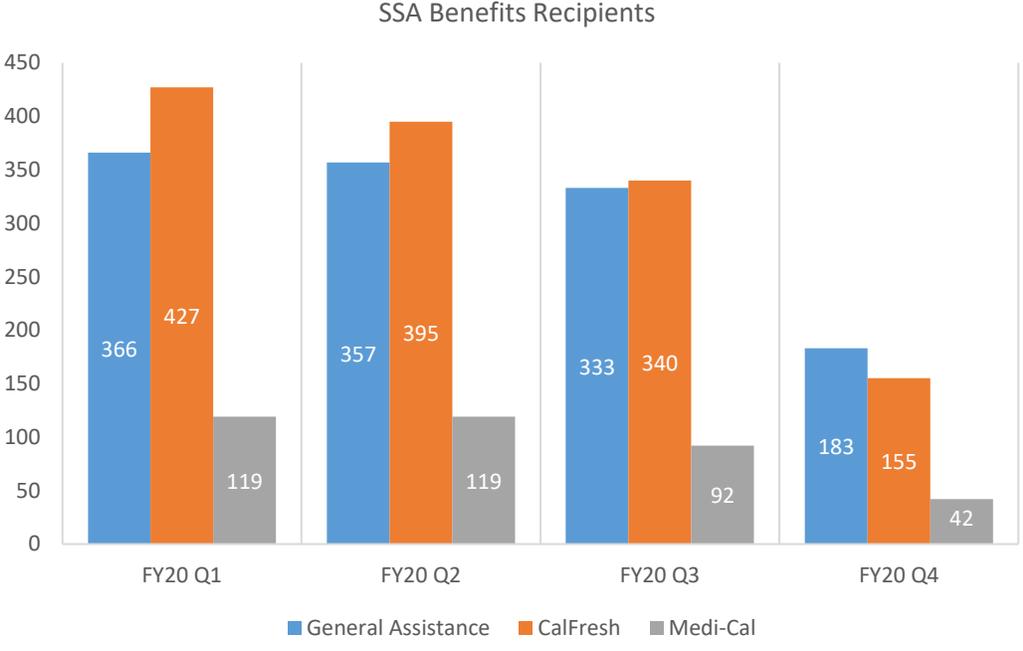
<p style="color: #005596;">How often does the CCP meet?</p> Quarterly
<p style="color: #005596;">How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet?</p> As needed
<p style="color: #005596;">Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups</p> No



Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2019-20

Goal	Improve short and long-term affordable housing for formerly incarcerated individuals who are at moderate and high risk of recidivating in Santa Clara County.
Objective	Continue to implement housing programs along the entire continuum of housing needs.
Outcome Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the fiscal year, there were 203 VI-SPDAT assessments conducted at the Re-Entry Resource Center (RRC). • Most assessments conducted at the RRC fell within the permanent supportive housing (54%) and rapid re-housing (43%) ranges – only three percent were in the minimal range, meaning the overall vulnerability for those assessed was high. • Of the 203 assessed, 165 (81%) were placed in the community queue for housing placement, which led to 18 enrollments (6 Permanent Supportive and 12 Rapid Rehousing) in housing programs and 11 housing placements. • The Assessments out of the RRC also led to 81 clients receiving services like UPLIFT, 51 clients receiving other program assistance such as the Emergency Assistance Program, 40 clients being placed in emergency shelters, and 11 clients receiving transitional housing. • Many reentry client assessments happen outside the Reentry Center: 152 clients were enrolled in Rapid Rehousing program and 127 were housed overall. Only seven (5%) of the 152 enrolled clients were assessed at the Reentry Centers.
Progress toward stated goal	<p>The Office of Supportive Housing (OSH) oversees an array of supportive housing initiatives. Reentry clients are linked to housing support in a variety of ways, one of which is through reentry-specific channels. The Reentry Rapid Rehousing (RRRH) programs follow an evidence-based model and provides a time-limited rental subsidy with supportive services to homeless households for a period of six months to two years. The goal of the RRRH programs is to support households until they become self-sufficient.</p> <p>Homeless reentry clients are screened for these programs using the Vulnerability Index - Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT). Clients screened at the RRC may be eligible for any of the 24 County Rapid Rehousing programs, not just reentry-funded programs.</p>

Goal	Increase in enrolling clients to receive General Assistance, Cal-Fresh (food stamps), and Medical upon exiting custody.
Objective	60% of participants will receive assistance
Outcome Measure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Services Agency (SSA) processed 2,525 applications for 2,102 applicants/households through the RRC

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall, there were 1,567 households that received benefits during the year <p style="text-align: center;">SSA Benefits Recipients</p>  <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>General Assistance</th> <th>CalFresh</th> <th>Medi-Cal</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>FY20 Q1</td> <td>366</td> <td>427</td> <td>119</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FY20 Q2</td> <td>357</td> <td>395</td> <td>119</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FY20 Q3</td> <td>333</td> <td>340</td> <td>92</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FY20 Q4</td> <td>183</td> <td>155</td> <td>42</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	General Assistance	CalFresh	Medi-Cal	FY20 Q1	366	427	119	FY20 Q2	357	395	119	FY20 Q3	333	340	92	FY20 Q4	183	155	42
Quarter	General Assistance	CalFresh	Medi-Cal																		
FY20 Q1	366	427	119																		
FY20 Q2	357	395	119																		
FY20 Q3	333	340	92																		
FY20 Q4	183	155	42																		
Progress toward stated goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 839 (54%) of recipients were homeless at the time they applied 1,198 households received General Assistance – 401 (56%) were employable 1,281 households received CalFresh food assistance 369 households received Medi-Cal health coverage \$710,500 was granted through General Assistance \$1,467,859 was granted through CalFresh 																				

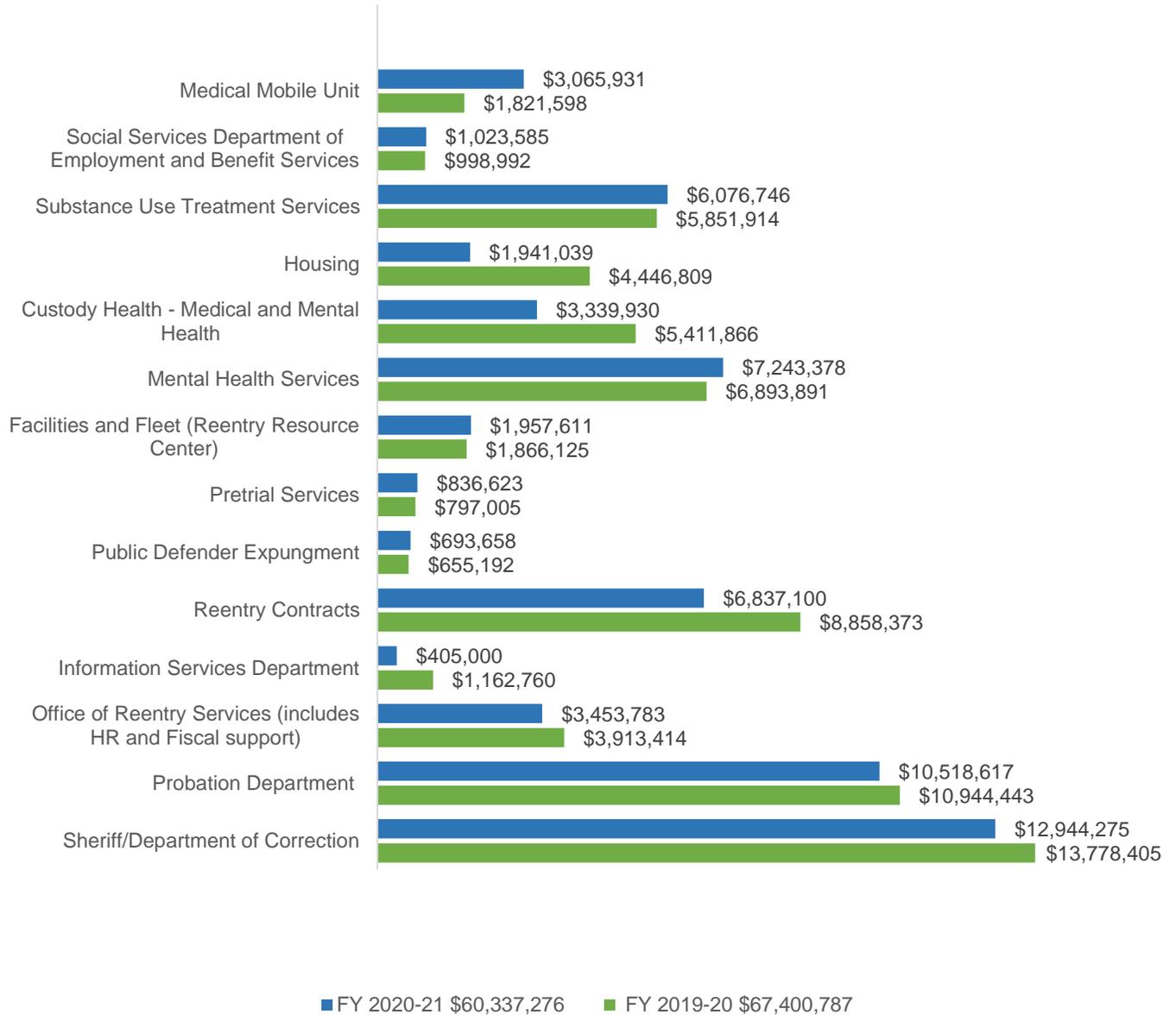
Goal	Enhance reentry programming in the County’s correctional facilities.
Objective	FY 19-20: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,542 participants will be provided job readiness/employment programs 970 participants will be provided Legal Services 30 participants will be provided education programs 541 sessions of pro-social/behavioral programming will be provided 520 clients will be provided service navigation (case management)
Outcome Measure	Stabilize and Engage Clients in Services Matched to Client Needs.
Progress toward stated goal	<p>Prior to COVID, client participation in programs at Elmwood remained high and well-received. After March 2020, in-custody programming came to a halt and custody providers pivoted to serving clients in the community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 354 (community) and 1,501 (in custody) were enrolled in job readiness programs that will increase their ability to find and retain jobs – these classes also have a cognitive behavioral component.

	<p>260 of these participants were provided paid on-the-job training through Goodwill Industries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 273 clients (220 CTC + 53 for GW) participated in Day Worker Programming and all were able to find short-term placements. • 2,300 participants were provided legal workshops in custody, 280 clients received legal advice (short-term assistance), and 184 clients were provided free legal representation for family/civil law. • The current program with San Jose City College has capacity for 30 students. To date, 45 students applied and 28 were enrolled in drug/alcohol studies and 23 students completed the full academic year and received peer mentor certification. • ORS partnered with FIRST 5 in September of 2019. FIRST 5 provided three parenting curriculums (Triple P, Opening Doors, and InsideOut Dad) in custody and family resource linkage at the RRC. • ORS has also partnered with Coursera and the County Office of Education to provide clients with free high school and higher education. Clients can earn their diploma and access a wide variety of vocational certification programs through these new partnerships. • 958 sessions of stress reduction (516) and psychosocial (442) were provided during the year, with between 10 and 30 clients typically attending each session. • 482 clients were enrolled in wrap around case management, a service that provide support and financial assistance to help clients stabilize post-release.
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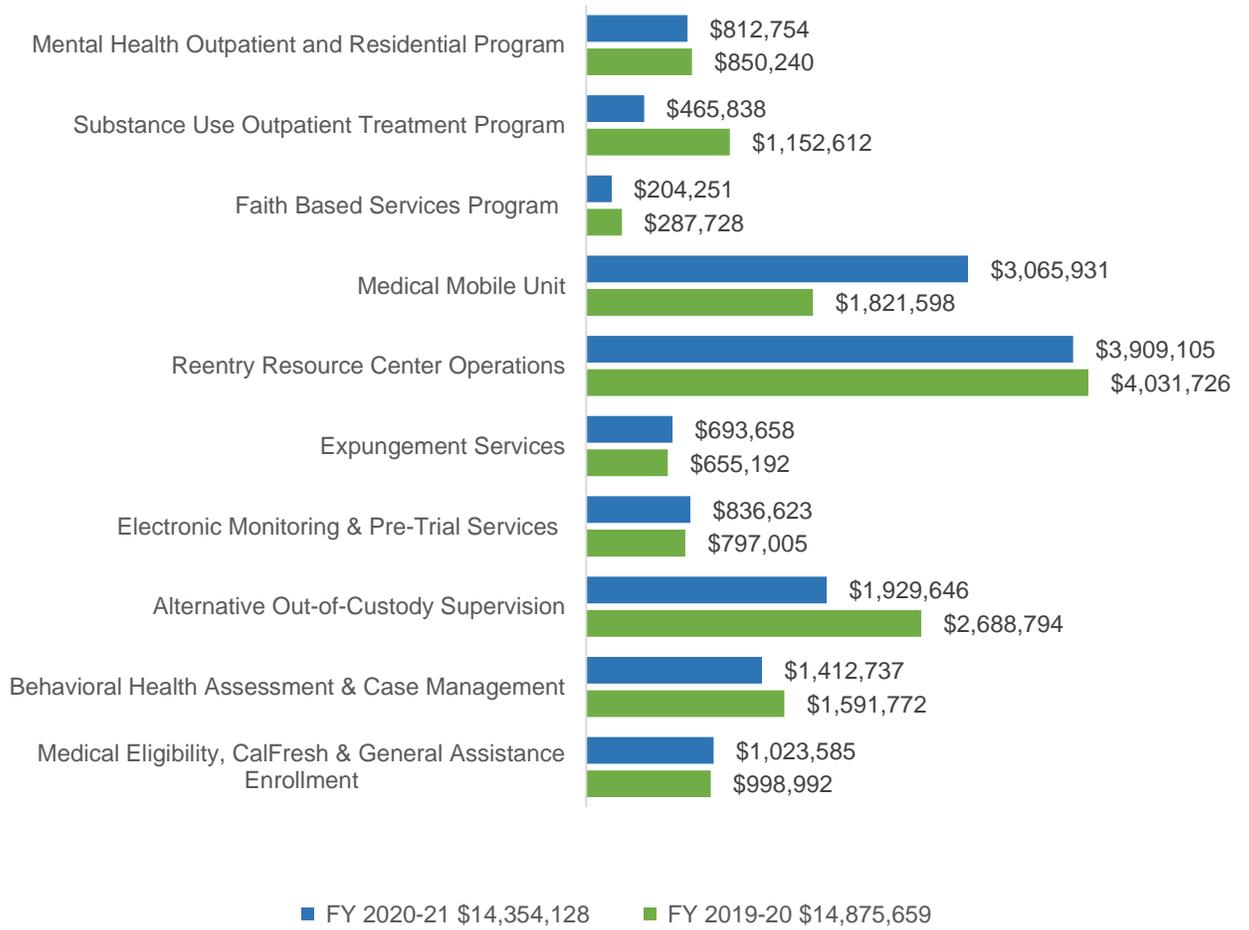
The Santa Clara County CCP will use the same goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2020-21.

FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 Allocation Comparison

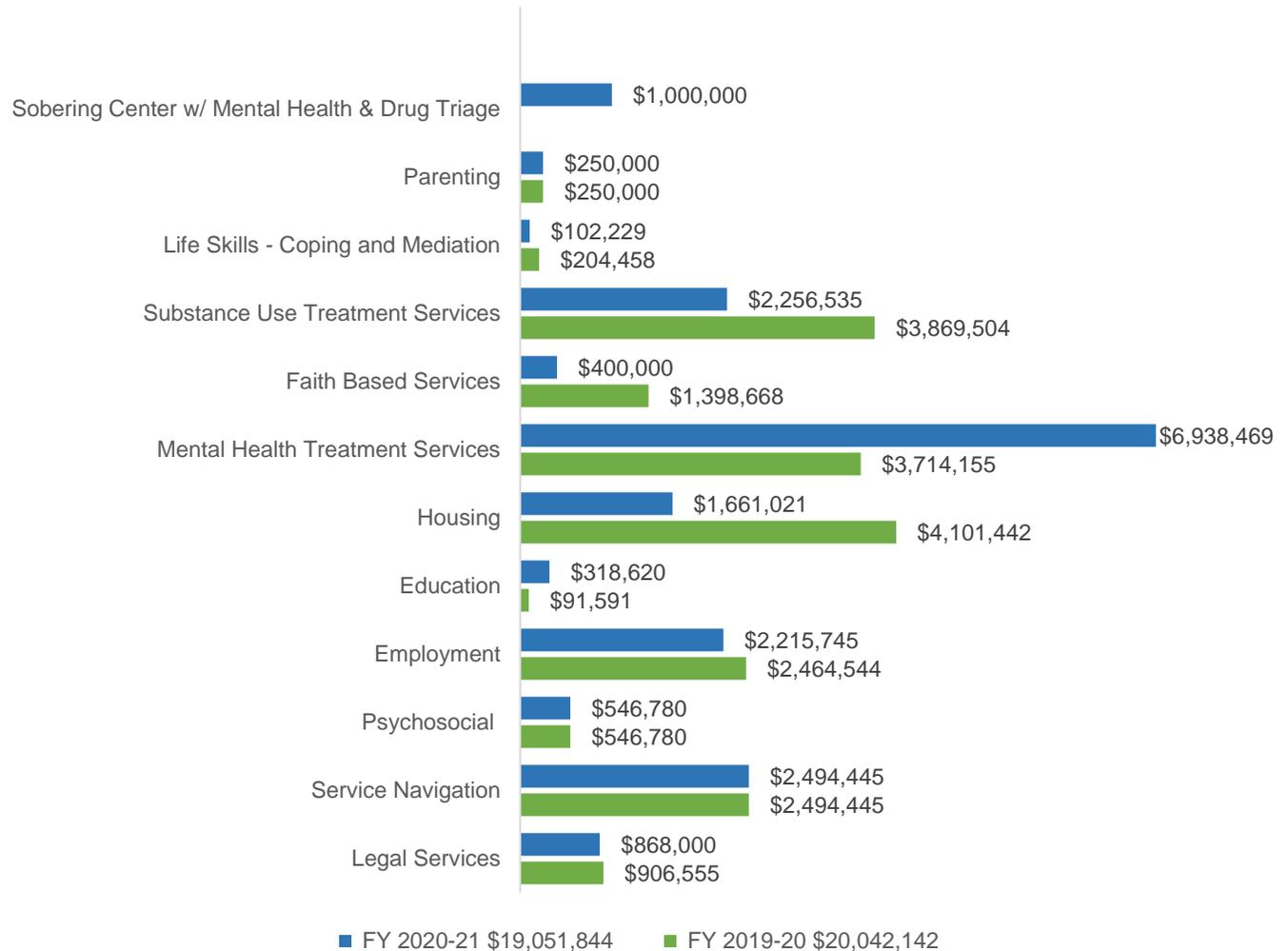
FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations



FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Optional Questions

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

The Office of Reentry Services (ORS) was established by the Santa Clara County Executive's Office to serve as the administrator of the County's reentry-related funding. The CCP makes recommendations for programming and/or services to be provided to AB109 clients. The Office of Budget Analysis in collaboration with ORS in turn, sends the recommendations to the County Executive's Office for review and acceptance. If accepted, the County Executive's Office submits the proposal to the County Board of Supervisor for final approval.

Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation?

Yes

If yes, how?

The Probation Department has a Research and Development (RaD) Unit, who works with other internal probation staff, community stakeholders and staff at the ORS to provide comprehensive evaluations of programs and services for the AB109 population. The process seeks to examine ways in which service provision informs the rates of recidivism among the County's AB109 population. It also includes AB109 population characteristics, types of services and programming being accessed, and the impacts of services and programming on recidivism.

For example, the RaD team support the development of a pilot to test a response grid for probation officers to use when responding to clients who are struggling with compliance to their treatment case plan and/or court conditions. Through this pilot, the department was able to demonstrate that use of the grid led to a reduction in VOPs and has now been rolled out across multiple AB109 focused units.

The Probation Department also worked with the County IT department to develop a dashboard to monitor new convictions for this population over time. This has been a helpful resource to track outcomes related to criminal justice re-entries. Additionally, ORS staff produces semi-annual reports to a Board of Supervisors Committee and the Re-Entry Network that captures the services and client outcomes (referrals, enrollments, and discharges) funded by AB 109.

Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services?

Yes

If yes, how?

The County considers evaluation results at many different stages, including:

- Reviewing changes in client demographics, criminogenic needs, and offenses.
- Determine gaps in services or processes.
- Informing the RFP process when contracting.
- Monitoring contracts and related performance metrics.
- Considered during the contractor's annual performance evaluation review when renewing contracts; and
- Determining which services work and work well for specific subpopulation of clients.

Does the county use BSCC definitions (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data?

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

The Probation Department has an Evidenced Based Practice program manager who works on ensuring best practices used and assists with adhering to program fidelity.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)?

21% to 40%

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's Mental Health Services programs serve special needs populations, who have psychiatric and/or co-occurring needs affecting their mental health.

- Outpatient programs target criminal justice-involved adults ages 18 and older, providing culturally and linguistically appropriate services including individual, group, and family counseling and education on wellness, recovery, and resiliency. These programs offer comprehensive, coordinated services that vary in level of intensity. Outpatient programs may address a variety of needs, including situational stressors, family relations, interpersonal relationships, mental health issues, life span issues, housing assistance, benefits attainment, psychiatric illnesses, and substance use disorders.
- Emergency Psychiatric Services (EPS) is a 24-hour locked psychiatric emergency room which provides emergency psychiatric care to residents of Santa Clara County. Nearly all patients are on involuntary psychiatric holds (5150s). Every patient is assigned to a psychiatric registered nurse and a psychiatrist at all times. A psychiatrist will complete an evaluation, make a diagnosis, and determine a plan of care for each patient. Care plans may include crisis intervention, medication and stabilization and subsequent hospitalization for further stabilization. Evaluation and determination of a discharge plan will be as prompt as possible within a 24-hour period. Sometimes a special disposition or a wait for a hospital bed will result in a stay longer than 24 hours.
- Evans Lane Wellness and Recovery Center serves adults involved in the criminal justice system who suffer from mental health and substance abuse issues. The center provides both transitional housing and a separate outpatient program.

- The Outpatient Program provides behavioral health treatment services including psychiatric assessments, medication, medication management, comprehensive case management services, and represents the client regarding legal implications. Participants receive an individual treatment plan to optimize their personal, social, and vocational competency in order to live successfully in the community. The Residential Program provides housing, 24-hour support, peer support, group counseling, and group activities support with the capacity to serve up to 56 participants with extended housing for up to one year. The program supports the participants by providing evening and weekend group activities which focus on integrating the participants into the community.
- Federally Qualified Health Centers are community-based organizations that provide comprehensive primary care and preventive care, including health and mental health/substance abuse services to persons of all ages, regardless of their ability to pay or health insurance status. These clients typically have mild and moderate mental health conditions that do not require specialty services.
- Barbara Aaron's Pavilion is a 60-bed acute inpatient psychiatric unit, operated by BHSD, for individuals in need of acute hospitalization. This is the highest intensity of medical and nursing services within a structured environment providing 24-hour skilled nursing and medical care. Full and immediate access to ancillary medical care is available at Santa Clara Valley Medical Center.
- Day treatment programs offer person-centered, culturally, and linguistically appropriate, comprehensive, coordinated, and structured treatment services and activities. A day treatment program consists of a scheduled series of structured, face-to-face therapeutic sessions in order to assist the persons served in achieving the goals identified in their person-centered plans. Day treatment programs are offered four or more days per week, typically with support available in the evenings and on weekends. A day treatment program may prevent or minimize the need for a more intensive level of treatment. It may also function as a step-down from inpatient care or partial hospitalization or as transitional care following an inpatient or partial hospitalization stay to facilitate return to the community.
- Contract Hospital Inpatient services include comprehensive hospital-based psychiatric services to individuals aged 18 years or older, who have serious and persistent mental illness and/or a co-occurring substance use disorder who have been deemed unable to reside safely in a community setting due to the severity of their condition. Comprehensive, hospital-based psychiatric services include clinical and medical activities and interventions necessary for the stabilization of the individual's condition, including thorough psychiatric and substance use evaluations, and medication evaluation and management. The BHSD has contracts with various community hospitals. This enables them to hospitalize Santa Clara County Medi-Cal beneficiaries in need of acute psychiatric hospitalization when beds are unavailable at Barbara Aaron's Pavilion.
- Residential Care Facilities provide custodial care to persons who, because of mental or emotional disorders, are not able to live independently. Residential treatment programs are organized and staffed to provide psychiatric nonhospital-based interdisciplinary services 24 hours a day, seven days a week for persons with behavioral health or co-occurring needs, including intellectual or developmental disabilities. Residential treatment programs provide environments in which the persons served reside and receive services from personnel who are trained in the delivery of services for persons with behavioral health disorders.

These services are provided in a safe, trauma-informed, recovery-focused milieu designed to integrate the person served back into the community and living independently whenever possible.

- Skilled Nursing Facilities provide a type of residential care for people who require continual nursing care and have significant difficulty coping with required activities of daily living due to illness or physical injury. Assistance with activities of daily living include assistance with eating, bathing, meals, and dressing. Nursing aids and skilled nurses are available 24 hours a day.
- Aftercare services are designed as a step down from more intensive outpatient treatment and are available to higher functioning criminal justice involved individuals with mental health & co-occurring conditions who are residents of Santa Clara County.

Substance Use Treatment Services (SUTS) operates a continuum of care, based on ASAM levels of care, and places clients in the least intensive level of care that meets their treatment needs. A majority of Realignment clients with substance using disorders are placed in outpatient treatment settings, with residential treatment reserved for particularly high need clients.

- Outpatient (OP) services are the least restrictive level of treatment in the SUTS system of care. Adult clients receive up to nine hours of treatment services per week. Services include assessment, treatment & discharge planning, individual and group counseling, crisis intervention, family therapy, medication services, education, and collateral services (such as case management). In the SUTS system of care, many clients are referred to OP from residential treatment, so it is a 'step-down' from a more intensive level of treatment.
- Intensive outpatient (IOP) involves similar services to regular outpatient, but the services are provided at a higher intensity (more hours per week). IOP services range from a minimum of nine hours per week to 19 hours per week.
- Residential treatment is the most intensive level of service currently available in the SUTS system of care. It involves 24 hour stay in a residential facility and the main purpose of treatment is to stabilize the client. SUTS has a short-term residential program and the average length of stay is between 30 and 35 days. Extensions may be granted based on assessment of client need for additional residential services. Components of residential treatment include intake, individual and group counseling, education, family therapy, safeguarding medications, and collateral services.
- Transitional Housing Units (THUs) are not treatment facilities. Clients must be admitted to outpatient before they can be referred to THUs. THUs are treatment-linked temporary housing that serve as sober living environments for clients in outpatient treatment. Not all OP clients live in THUs, only those who need this type of housing.

In order to expand the Reentry Network and offer more avenues for resources to clients, the Behavioral Health Services Department partnered with four faith-based reentry centers (FBRCs): Bridges of Hope, Mission Possible, Breakout Prison Project (Good Samaritan), and Destiny. Together, these centers and their extensive network of community collaborations form the Faith Reentry Collaborative (FRC). The FRC has offices at five locations. Each of the four centers accepts any reentry clients and the FRC has full-time employees at the Reentry Resource Center (RRC), who route clients to the

FBRCs. Clients who need services not available at the RRC or clients who are not eligible for services at the RRC are screened at the RRC by FRC staff and sent out to one of the four FBRCs. Each faith-based center has case managers who oversee a caseload of clients. Clients with extensive needs are case managed and receive wrap-around service linkage, through which they are linked to a wide variety of supportive services available in the community. Clients who are not case managed can receive what the FRC refers to as “felt needs” service linkage, which is a one-time referral to services without ongoing case management.

The Valley Homeless Healthcare Program (VHHP) hosts a medical bus called the Medical Mobile Unit (MMU), which visits different locations throughout the County. The MMU currently spends 20 hours a week and the RRC, where reentry clients can access it for medical and psychiatric care. These hours will be expanded in the future. While the bulk of individuals who access the MMU at the RRC location are criminal justice clients, anybody can access the unit to receive care. The MMU staff also provide social work through Community Health Workers, who provide case management and service navigation to high-need clients.

The MMU provides an invaluable service to reentry clients. After being released from the correctional facilities, many clients have medical and/or psychiatric needs, especially when it comes to medication. The MMU has both a medical doctor and a psychiatrist on board, who provide healthcare on the bus, write prescriptions, give advice, and link patients to other health-based appointments at County health facilities if they have needs that cannot be addressed on the bus. MMU patients can also be linked to dental services as well. These clinical needs are often the client’s immediate priority and having the unit available at the RRC is extremely useful to clients recently released from correctional facilities.

The Custody Health Department attends to incarcerated individuals’ medical and psychiatric needs. Custody’s Mental Health Services unit provides an array of mental health services to the clients incarcerated in the Santa Clara County Jails, such as, mental health exams and treatment, crisis evaluations, acute inpatient services, pharmaceutical management, welfare checks, programs and other services.

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

COVID-19: Responses and Operational Changes

ORS and partners shifted operations in a variety of ways once the shelter-in-place was instituted in March 2020. Initially, most non-essential service shut down in-person operations and transitioned to providing service remotely. The Reentry Resource Center in San Jose remained open, serving clients in the courtyard until it opened its doors in mid-April for essential services with numerous safety protocols in place. The RRC also set up a call line so that clients with questions could easily contact staff via phone without having to risk exposure.

- ORS contractors were significantly impacted but worked hard to pivot to remote services.
 - Community contracts like Goodwill were initially forced to close and maintain what program aspects they could via phone or video conference.

Over time, some were able to re-open after planning and implementing operational changes to allow for social distancing and sanitization. Service Navigators remained operational as essential service providers.

- In-custody contracts are primarily class-based and have shifted target populations. They serve clients remotely and provide more individual sessions and zoom classes. Operations that could not be pivoted have been halted or transitioned for cost-savings and more efficient utilization of resources.
- ORS contractors such as service navigators have also shifted to assisting with immediate needs, such as resource tables, hygiene kits, transportation, grocery gift cards, etc.
- RRC partners continue to serve clients. When the RRC reopened in April 2020, most partners provided limited staff to be onsite for crucial services like benefits applications, housing assessments, and treatment assessments. Clients are encouraged to utilize remote serves when possible to limit physical traffic – the full one-stop shop is available for clients when these services are utilized.
 - Social Services initially directed clients to apply for benefits over the phone or online. When the RRC re-opened staff were available to assist clients in person in a limited capacity.
 - The Medical Mobile Unit remained operational, but staff were pulled to other locations during the shelter-in-place meaning the medical bus was less available for reentry-specific operations in the early phases of the closures.
 - Office of Supportive Housing directed homeless clients to the COVID hotline until staff were available to assist clients in person. When the RRC re-opened, staff were available to conduct housing assessments and provide assistance in person.
 - Behavioral Health and limited staff remain onsite to help clients with transportation and clinical needs. When the RRC re-opened more staff returned and were available to assist clients in person.
 - Other partners such as the Public Defender's Office and Faith-Based Collaborative were also instrumental in making sure the large number of clients released to prevent the spread of COVID had assistance. They helped with resource tables, provided information and resources, and set up ways to serve clients remotely.
- The Primary challenges (aside from shifting operations) are related to the disruptions in community programs and institutions, Disaster Service Worker assignments, and budget cuts. For example, a client referred to an employment program or service navigator is now much more difficult to serve due to the limited employment options in the community and accessible resources in the community. A client who needs treatment may be affected by bottlenecks and a client who needs expungement will wait much longer to be heard in court due to backlogs. Due to many reentry staff being assigned as disaster workers, operational changes and daily operations are more difficult to implement and maintain. These issues

are further compounded by the loss of vacant positions that would have otherwise been filled.

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?

Beginning in FY20-21, the Board of Supervisors allocated AB 109 funding to support the County's Mission Street Sobering Center at the Reentry Resource Center as part of efforts to safely reduce the jail population. The Sobering Center provides short-term, monitored environment for intoxicated adults who may experience acute withdrawal from alcohol and other drugs. This target population also includes homeless individuals who are exhibiting acute mental health symptoms and are under the influence of drugs in the community. Clients receive access to showers, food, laundry and/or access to garments, as well as referrals for housing, healthcare, social services, and immediate psychiatric and medical care. The average length of stay in the sobering center is six to 12 hours, and the provider of the Sobering Center collaborates with the County to link clients to services that are necessary to maintain sobriety. All releases from the sobering center are done in a safe and stable manner. Services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The Sobering Center provides an alternative to law enforcement to placing inebriated individuals in the County Jail. Sobering Center operations are proven to be effective in other large metropolitan areas as an alternative to incarceration. Services reduce the time that police officers must spend out in the field booking an inebriated individual. Furthermore, Sobering Center services also engage high utilizers of emergency and hospital system services to enroll them in healthcare where they will have access to primary care physicians and offers substance use recovery services.

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

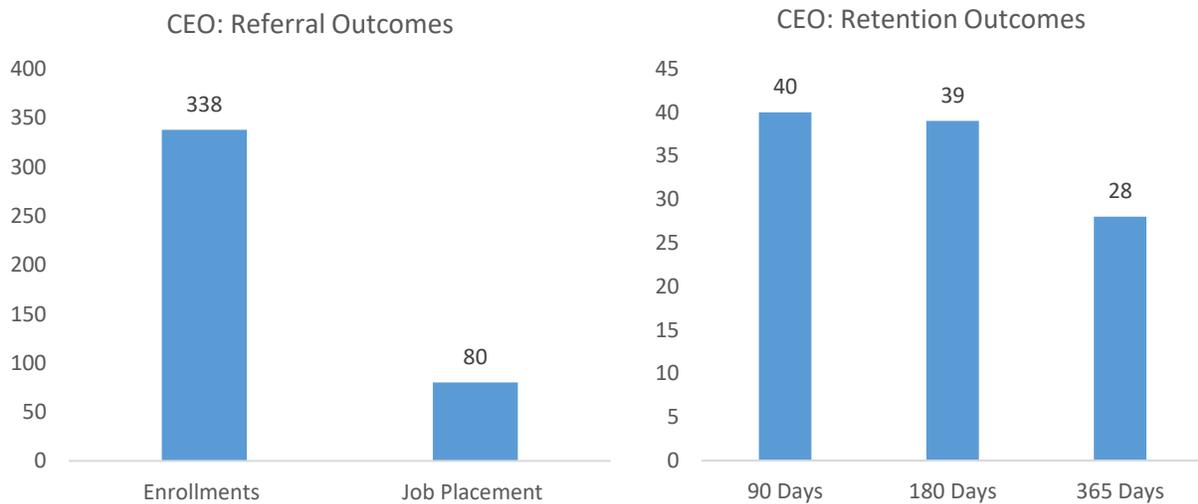
In February 2017, the Center for Employment Opportunities (CEO) opened its San Jose office through a partnership with the Santa Clara County Probation Department and Caltrans. The CEO model is designed to engage participants recently released from incarceration. The program is both personalized and highly structured. Although there are distinct stages of the CEO model, participants move through the phases at their own pace, enabling each person to focus on addressing their unique barriers to employment. While in the program, clients continue to learn skills and collect a daily paycheck providing litter abatement on streets and highways. CEO also matches clients to employment opportunities and utilizes vocational specialists to assist clients. Once placed, clients receive 12 months of ongoing support for job retention.

In April 2020, because litter abatement crews could not perform that duty, Caltrans committed to paying the full daily crew cost in exchange for CEO participants and staff completing training and distance learning on essential services for Caltrans.

During the fiscal year:

- CEO enrolled 338 probation-referred clients
- Due to COVID-19 shifts, 448 clients received job readiness while new enrollments slowed
- 80 clients had secured employment following successful completion of the program
- Caltrans work crews collected 28,964 bags of roadside litter
- Work crews completed 60,248 hours of work

CEO tracks clients' milestones from 90 days to one year of continuous work. During the fiscal year, 107 clients retained employment for at least 90-days.



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FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

Santa Cruz County

CCP Membership as of October 1, 2020.

Fernando Giraldo Chief Probation Officer	Randy Morris Department of Social Services
Alex Calvo Presiding Judge or designee	Mimi Hall Department of Mental Health
John Leopold County Supervisor or Chief Administrator	Andrew Stone Department of Employment
Jeff Rosell District Attorney	Shaina Zura Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs
Larry Biggam Public Defender	Faris Sabbah Head of the County Office of Education
Jim Hart Sheriff	Karen Delaney Community-Based Organization
David Honda Chief of Police	Sylvia Nieto Victims interests

<p style="color: #0056b3;">How often does the CCP meet?</p> Quarterly
<p style="color: #0056b3;">How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet?</p> Quarterly
<p style="color: #0056b3;">Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups</p> Yes



Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures

FY 2019-20

Goal	Establish an array of Effective Alternatives to Incarceration to address the impacts that the realigned population will have on the county jail in order to avert crowding and poor conditions of confinement without jeopardizing public safety outcomes
Objective	Establish and maintain a Custody Alternatives Program (CAP) to identify, screen and place appropriate inmates in community alternatives, including the use of electronic monitoring and supervision to ensure public safety
Objective	Maintain an effective Pretrial Release Program to identify, screen, and place appropriate individuals on community supervision while they are waiting for court processing. This will include the use of validate risk assessment tools and active communication with the courts for pretrial release
Outcome Measure	Average daily jail population as a percentage of the rated capacity for each of the County's three facilities
Outcome Measure	Total number of jail bed days saved by CAP; public safety rate of inmates committing new law violations during the period of their custody alternative
Outcome Measure	Total number of jail bed days saved by Pretrial Services; public safety rate of defendants committing new law violations during the period of their pretrial release
Progress toward stated goal	<p>During 2019-20 the average daily population across the County's four jail facilities was 423, approximately 83% of the combined rated capacity of 511. This represents the first time in over a decade that the jails have operated at less than 100% of capacity, a reflection of the dramatic changes in court processing, classification, and pretrial release resulting from the Covid pandemic. Inmate and staff safety have required that the facilities operate with room for adequate social distancing and quarantine for exposed or infected individuals.</p> <p>During 2019-2 CAP maintained an average daily population of 36.6, for an annual total of 13,375 jail bed days averted. This is a decrease of 12.8% from the previous year, which results from both the overall reduction in jail usage due to the pandemic as well as a restructuring of CAP operations under external contract with BI Inc. to conduct electronic monitoring and tracking.</p> <p>Pretrial services maintained an average daily caseload of 172, saving a total of 62,797 jail bed days. Nine percent of defendants committed new law violations during the period of their pretrial release, for a public safety rate of 91%.</p> <p>This goal and the related objectives and measures were retained from the previous fiscal year.</p>

Goal	Implement Evidence-Based Probation Supervision that properly assesses risk factors associated with recidivism and provides effective probation interviewing, case planning, and community supervision to ensure public safety and reduce recidivism
Objective	Conduct risk assessment on all AB109 individuals within 30 days of sentencing; conduct full assessment of criminogenic needs on all moderate and high risk AB109 individuals within 30 days of sentencing.
Objective	Develop supervision case plans for all AB109 individuals, including all court ordered terms as well as services and supports directly related to assessed criminogenic needs.
Objective	Conduct active, risk-based community supervision of all AB109-sentenced individuals, including the use of Effective Practices In Community Supervision (EPICS), motivational interviewing, and an objective sanctions and rewards grid for response to participant behavior.
Outcome Measure	Number of AB109-designated individuals assessed for risk and criminogenic need
Outcome Measure	Number of AB-109-designated individuals with supervision case plans
Outcome Measure	Documented utilization and outcomes of EPICS interventions
Progress toward stated goal	A total of 404 AB109-designated individuals were supervised during 2019-20. Probation conducted a total of 191 assessments, including risk assessment, full/comprehensive assessments, and re-assessments. A total of 804 EPICS interventions were documented among AB109-designated individuals during 2019-20. This goal and the related objectives and measures were retained from the previous fiscal year.

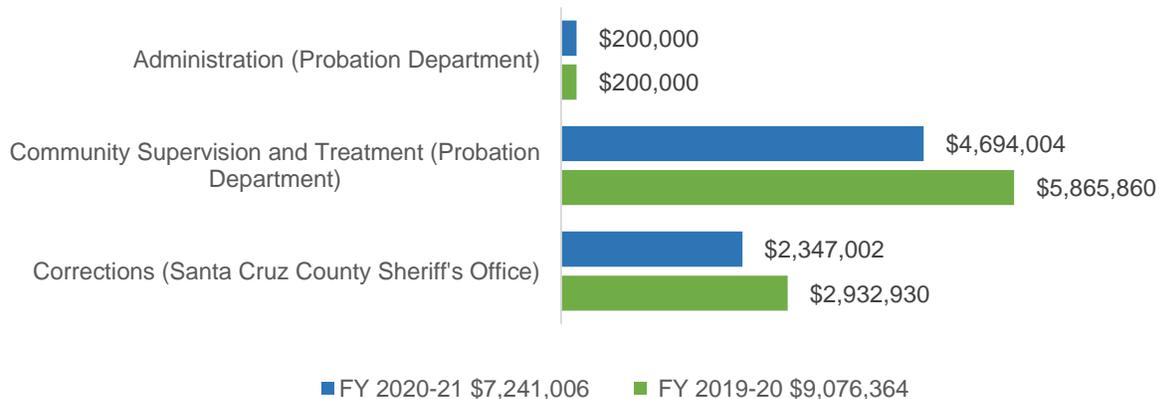
Goal	Develop community partnerships for Effective Intervention Services that adhere to the principles of evidence-based practices for maximum recidivism reduction
Objective	Refer all AB109 individuals to services and supports that address assessed criminogenic needs and reentry stability factors
Objective	Provide a minimum aggregate of 200 hours of appropriate services to high-risk individuals and 100 hours for moderate risk individuals in order to reduce the risk of recidivism
Outcome Measure	Number and percent of individuals referred to AB109 services based on assessed need
Outcome Measure	Number and percent of individuals receiving adequate AB109 service dosage based on risk level
Progress toward stated goal	A total of 791 referrals were made for AB109 services during FY 2019-20, with an unduplicated count of 233 individuals receiving a total of 3,229 hours of direct service, for an average of 15 hours of service per person. 4% of clients received a minimum of fifty hours of direct service during the

	<p>one-year time frame. These numbers reflect a dramatic decrease from the previous year resulting from the loss of direct service access for the second half of the year due to the pandemic. Service providers were able to implement remote services, including phone and web-based one-on-one services, as well as limited written homework packets for in-custody classes. The numbers also do not include in-custody services for the second half of the year.</p> <p>This goal and the related objectives and measures were retained from the previous fiscal year.</p>
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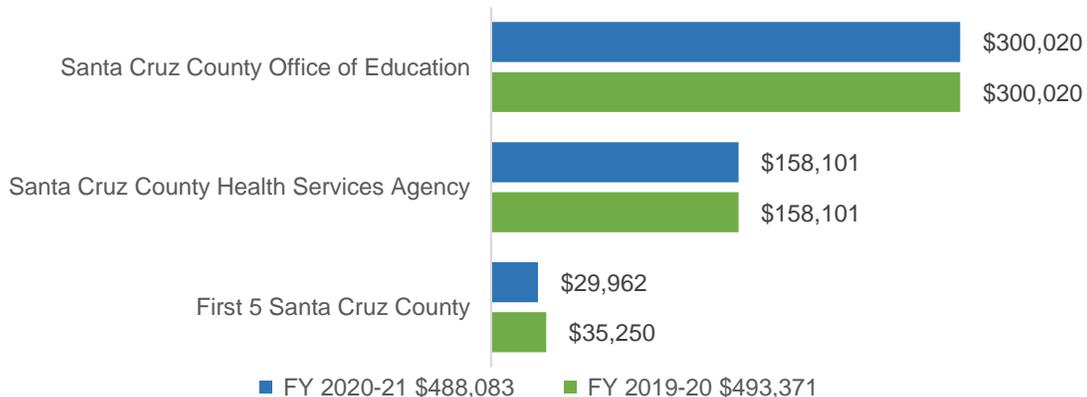
The Santa Cruz County CCP reports it will use the same goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2020-21.

FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 Allocation Comparison

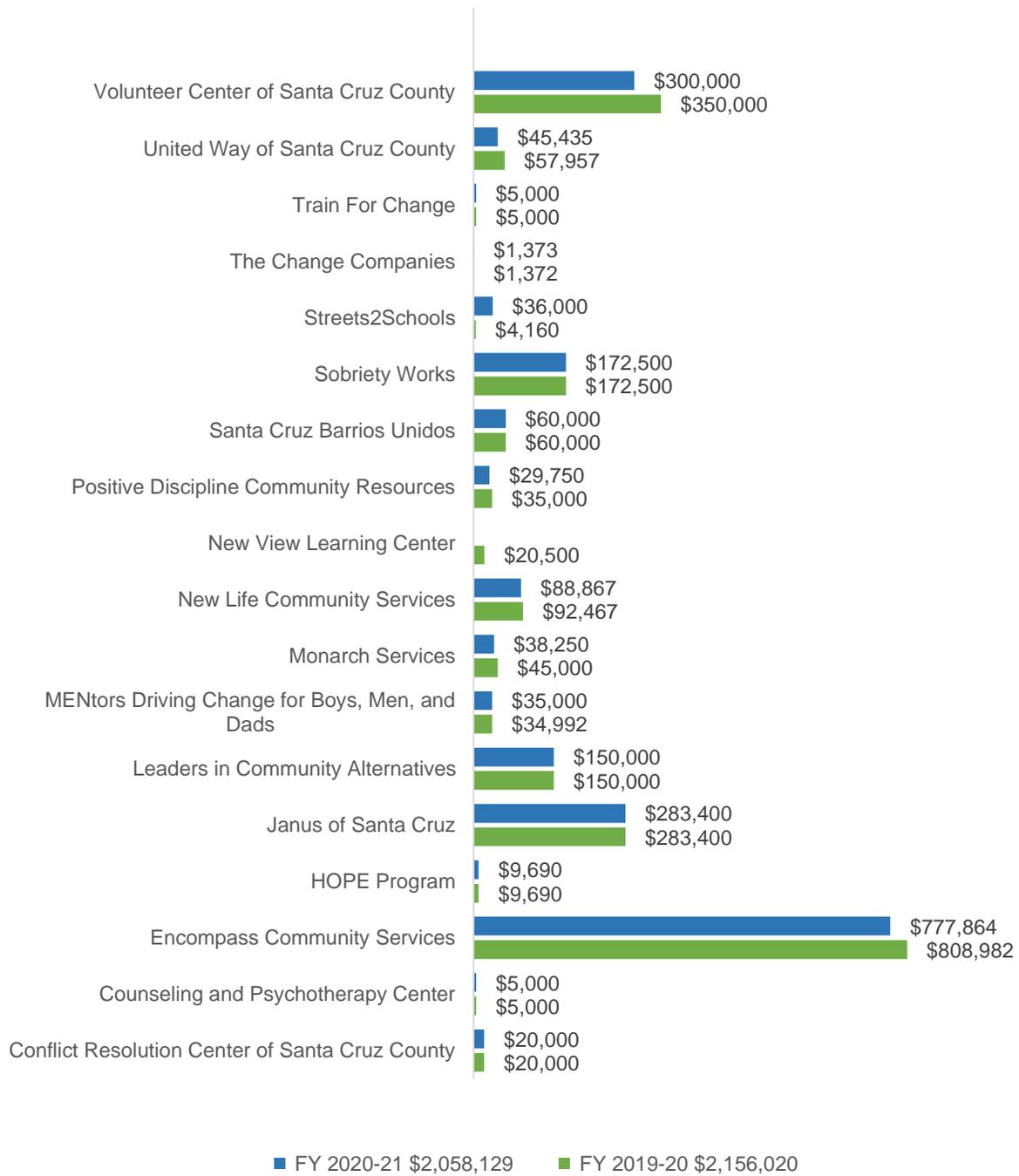
FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations



FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Optional Questions

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

The CCP releases a solicitation for letters of interest on a four-year cycle, with the most recent process completed during FY18-19 to select a new lineup of services starting in 2019-20. Service areas are identified through an analysis of needs assessments, with initial allocations for each service area based on prevalence of need, estimated average cost per treatment episode, and public safety priority. A panel of local and regional stakeholders review and score service proposals based on the following criteria:

- *Evidence-Based Program Design.* Services must be targeted to specific criminogenic need areas, with clear client engagement and retention strategies, measures to address responsivity factors (language, transportation, etc.), adequate data collection and performance measurement, and current staff with skills/credentials needed to provide effective services.. Proposals must cite the research base that confirms the effectiveness of the proposed services.
- *Organizational Capacity and History.* Readiness and ability to provide services within the existing framework of the local criminal justice system generally, and within the Probation Service Center model. A documented history of similar or equivalent service delivery to high-risk criminal justice populations in the service area for which funding is sought, including the successful completion of contract deliverables and the timely collection and reporting of service delivery and participant outcomes.
- *Multi-Disciplinary Collaboration.* Alignment with the AB109 service delivery model, as well as a history of successful collaboration with local human service providers, shared case management, blended funding, strategic planning, and policy development.
- *Cultural Competence and Responsivity.* Demonstrated knowledge and capacity to provide services that are culturally competent and responsive to the characteristics of the local criminal justice population.
- *Staff Training.* Commitment to full participation in trainings provided through the CCP regarding effective, evidence-based interventions and services to the target population.
- *Continuous Program Improvement.* Commitment to continuous program improvement based on outcome data, including the willingness to reconfigure services over time to enhance effective coordination throughout the AB109 service provider network.

Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation?

Yes

If yes, how?

Santa Cruz County employs multiple levels to monitor and evaluate AB109 service effectiveness. During 2019-20 the County Probation Department maintained a web-based referral and reporting system (CE Programs/CE Provider) integrated with its electronic case management system. CE Program/CE Provider allows service providers to enter all service dosage, program completions, terminations, and other data. Data is entered at least weekly, so case management can be continuously updated, and issues of non-compliance or additional service needs can be identified early.

During 2019-20 the Probation Department worked with the CCP Operations Work Group, the County Information Services Division, and the County Administrative Office to develop a public-facing, web-based dashboard for tracking and presenting AB109 outcome data along with program-specific outputs and outcomes. This initiative, now in testing, features an online portal for service providers to input program data directly. Data includes both outputs (numbers served) and program-specific outcomes. During the testing phase data is provided by email and uploaded directly into the system. Full implementation, delayed by the pandemic and natural disasters, is anticipated in spring of 2021.

The CCP and its workgroups continue to implement improved programs and practices based on a comprehensive implementation and outcomes evaluation conducted by Research Development Associates (RDA) of Oakland, California. The 18-month study was completed during 2018 and included multiple recommendations to enhance effective client engagement and improve recidivism outcomes. These have led to the implementation of a new electronic referral and client tracking system, the establishment of a multi-disciplinary team for shared case management of high-risk populations, as well as new informational materials, reorganized work groups and data-sharing agreements, and a new in-custody service model that is better integrated with community-based resources. The most ambitious response to the evaluation has been the development and opening of a Probation Service Center for one-stop access to services and case management assistance.

Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services?

Yes

If yes, how?

Santa Cruz County continuously monitors service implementation, utilization, completion, and outcomes of all AB109-funded services. The CCP selects service providers on a four-year cycle, based on a competitive request for proposals. All contracts are renewable annually based on documented achievement of service delivery targets and program-specific client outcomes. Providers must submit reports to indicate their ongoing success in meeting the process and outcomes objectives of their funded services.

The overall mix of services is based on aggregated findings from the Correctional Assessment and Intervention System (CAIS). Along with an earlier gap analysis

conducted by George Mason University, this data provides an on-going guide for adjusting services to best meet the needs of the target population.

Santa Cruz County has also implemented the Pew/MacArthur Results First initiative, which features a cost/benefit analysis of criminal justice system-linked programs and services. The goal is to increase the utilization of evidence-based programs that match to the needs of the target population and result in a measurable decrease in recidivism and related costs. All AB109 service providers are required to reference Results First data and resources in developing program funding requests. The County assesses the cost/benefit of each program as well as the overall return on investment for all AB109 services.

Does the county use BSCC definitions (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data?

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

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)?

61% to 80%

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?

The Probation Department conducts risk and need assessments and develops individualized treatment plans and makes referrals to address the key drivers of criminal behavior. Services are organized by the following areas of criminogenic need and reentry stability:

- *Criminal Thinking, Behavior, and Identity.* Evidence-based curricula, offered in group and individual settings, including the Courage To Change series, anger management, batterers intervention curricula, and sex trafficking prevention/intervention. Services are provided by the Volunteer Center, the Conflict Resolution Center, Encompass Community Services, Streets2Schools, and Monarch Services in partnership with Probation officers.
- *Substance Use Disorders.* Assessment, detox, outpatient, intensive outpatient, residential, medically assisted treatment, provided by Encompass Community Services, Janus of Santa Cruz, Sobriety Works, and New Life Community Services. Santa Cruz County has established a Drug Medi-Cal Organized Delivery System that

brings all the service providers together in a single unified system for assessment, referral, and continuous treatment level matching.

- *Low Vocational Attainment.* Individual job readiness and placement services, along with employer education and outreach. Services are provided by Leaders in Community Alternatives Inc. These services are coordinated with regional funding for the Prison to Employment initiative, locally directed at providing comprehensive employment readiness, training and support for women in the criminal justice system.
- *Low Educational Attainment.* Academic testing, high school diploma and high school equivalency programs, Adult Basic Education, and computer literacy services. Services are provided by the Santa Cruz County Office of Education.
- *Mental Health Disorders.* Assessment, counseling and system navigation, and medication management. Services are provided by Encompass Community Services.
- *Parenting and Family Involvement.* Parent education and family involvement curricula and support groups, including the MENtors fatherhood involvement program, Positive Discipline, and the Positive Parenting Program. Services are provided MENtors Driving Change for Boys, Men, and Dads; First 5 of Santa Cruz County, and Positive Discipline Community Services.
- *Unstable/unsafe Housing.* Emergency and transitional housing provided. Services provided by the River Street Shelter operated by Encompass Community Services. In addition, sober living environment housing is provided by New Life Community Services, Janus, Sobriety Works, Encompass, and several independent for-profit operators.
- *Reentry Planning and Support.* Comprehensive reentry planning and reentry services are provided by the Volunteer Center; culturally based peer mentoring is provided by Barrios Unidos; and peer support and system navigation services available at the Probation Service Center through Sobriety Works.

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

Pandemic Response: Service Delivery and Funding Limitations. All local criminal justice and social service partners have worked to develop a new range of options for direct service delivery that is responsive to the changing public health orders for social distancing, quarantine, and limiting group meetings. Innovations have included curbside wellness checks, phone meetings, web-based groups and classes (Zoom, Teams, Facetime, etc.), as well as written homework packets, jail-based non-contact rooms, and hybrid in-person/web-based classes and meetings. Overall, however, capacity has been dramatically reduced at a time when clients are most in need of support due to emotional, relational, and economic stress. Increasingly, direct service staff are in need of additional protective gear and expanded access to Covid testing, especially rapid tests. At the same time, uncertainty and instability of continued funding makes it difficult for the County to engage in service contracts, and difficult for service providers to recruit and retain qualified staff. Layoffs, furloughs, and transition to contractor status for staff take a toll on

the ability of the local system to provide effective interventions to address the risk of recidivism.

Community Resources for On-going Support and Stability. Related to the first challenge, the combined impact of the pandemic and local fires has made successful community reentry harder than ever for individuals in the local criminal justice system. Housing stock has been impacted by the over 900 homes lost to fire in our county this year. This further exacerbates the situation in a county that has remained for years among the ten least affordable housing markets in the country due to the discrepancy between housing costs and wages. Of critical importance to this population, the availability of sober living environment housing has been cut in half by the requirements for social distancing. And with a current unemployment rate driven by the collapse of the local tourism and hospitality industry, employment for self-sufficiency has moved even further out of reach for a population already challenged to attain regular employment. While AB109 services may help individuals attain a measure of rehabilitation and housing stability, the criminal justice system is unable to provide long-term resources and opportunities that are lacking in the community.

Data integration. Integration of vendor-based data systems, between courts, corrections, law enforcement and probation, remain a considerable challenge to timely tracking of recidivism and other criminal justice outcomes. Compiling core measures such as recidivism, re-arrest, and return to custody is a time-consuming process across these multiple systems. Limited staffing and multiple crises during this year have made it impossible to develop or move forward meaningful solutions to fragmented, inadequate multi-agency data integration.

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?

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

One of the most significant barriers face by the AB109 population is low educational attainment. These individuals often experienced early and persistent school failure that perpetuated trauma, social disengagement, delinquency, and criminal involvement. As they attempt to return to society from incarceration, the lack of a high school diploma makes it impossible to compete for even entry-level employment.

For years, Santa Cruz County has provided jail-based education services to promote the attainment of High School Equivalency (HSE) through test preparation and proctoring. Over time, however, the path to HSE attainment has become more time consuming, and few inmates are incarcerated locally long enough to complete the process. The Santa Cruz County Office of Education began a pilot to identify inmates who might instead already have enough academic credits that they could be enrolled and complete their High School Diploma (HSD) instead. This pilot has been brought up to scale with AB109 funding, increasing the number of individuals who attain their HSD or HSE from an average of less than ten per year to over thirty. The in-custody program is matched with community-based support at the Probation Service Center, including computer lab access, tutoring, testing, and independent study course credit through the COE's adult charter school, the Career Advancement Charter.

During FY 2019-20 a total of twenty-five participants received their HSD, ten completed their HSE, and an additional sixty-five demonstrated improved assessment scores in reading, math, or listening.

Written by a client at the Probation Service Center:

Hello my name is T-292.... Oh wait- I no longer have to be identified as a CDCR #. Sometimes I cannot believe that I've been out for as long as I have, nor can I believe in all that I have been able to achieve along the way. Sure in the eyes of society, I am simply doing what is expected of me. However, the bottom line is that I have served over five prison terms in approximately 20 years, and in all those times I've never once stayed out longer than 90 days, or stayed clean for longer than 30 days. It is a sad truth and it happens to a lot of people when they are released.

A lot of that was a reflection of the shift of the California Dept. of Corrections to an increase in rehabilitation. Nothing has changed the landscape of post-release programming like the shift to rehabilitation in and after prison. This is my truth. As I sat in solitary confinement for the umpteenth time with little hope for a bright future, an amazing thing happened. Through Funding coming from AB109, we were allowed to participate in college courses. I decided to give it a shot just cause I was bored and wanted to try something new, without knowing that it was gonna be the catalyst to set me on a new life-altering course. I excelled in college. It was like a hunger had awakened inside of me. I couldn't believe that I enjoyed learning so much or was capable of achieving such high marks. From that point forward, I decided to participate in every educational course that was provided for us. And the amazing thing is I completed them. For the first time in so long as I can remember, I set my mind to something and achieved it. The best part of it was the feeling of accomplishment that I received afterwards. It was this feeling that would help me continue to grow and mature in my studies. Indeed, it still helps me to this day. However, it wasn't without trials. I had such anxiety for my release. I knew that I was alone, and that once I was out, I was going to get a little support from probation. I felt deemed a lost cause, having served so much time. However, I didn't take into consideration the changes that have been occurring in the judicial system in the state of California. I was completely shocked when I reported to probation and was given a tour of the new resource center. I can see instantly that this is what we needed all along. Not just the computer lab or all the classes they offer, or even the coffee that they hand-delivered to you. 😊

It is more of the sense that finally we are being given another chance. It was finally getting services from people who communicated respect, understood our struggle, and believed in our ability to succeed in society despite our past. This was proven true when I met Felipe, Mayo, Will, and the rest of the service providers at the Probation Services Center. They showed me that they are trying to help us achieve our goals and become responsible members of society. I don't know what I would've done, or what I would've become, if it hadn't been for these guys, and the critical support they provide. Whether it was Mayo helping me prep for college, or Will helping me fill out job applications, or even Felipe helping me pay for my tattoo removal so I can get a better job, I felt supported to succeed and face life's challenges. I have acquired many people in my support group today who I appreciate. However, I will always have a special place in my heart for the people at the probation center. My transition to make a better life for myself is going strong. I feel like I no longer have to worry about being a burden on society. I am grateful. Thank you.

FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

Shasta County

CCP Membership as of October 1, 2020.

Tracie Neal Chief Probation Officer	Nancy Bolen Department of Social Services
Melissa Fowler-Bradley Presiding Judge or designee	Donnell Ewert Department of Mental Health
Joe Chimenti County Supervisor or Chief Administrator	Melissa Janulewicz Department of Employment
Stephanie Bridgett District Attorney	Paige Green Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs
Bill Bateman Public Defender	Judy Flores Head of the County Office of Education
Eric Magrini Sheriff	Eva Jimenez Community-Based Organization
Bill Schueller Chief of Police	Angela Jones Victims interests

<p style="color: #0056b3;">How often does the CCP meet?</p> Quarterly
<p style="color: #0056b3;">How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet?</p> Monthly except for April, July, December and the months that the CCP advisory meets.
<p style="color: #0056b3;">Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups</p> Yes



Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2019-20

Goal	Evaluate 2 CCP funded programs utilizing the Correctional Program Checklist tools and provide information for areas of improvement.
Objective	The county staff trained in the Correctional Program Checklist (CPC) and the Correctional Program Checklist-Group Assessment (CPC-GA) will evaluate two local treatment programs who serve our offender population.
Objective	Relay areas of strength and improvement to the evaluated programs and make efforts to improve fidelity to the model of treatment.
Objective	Complete CPC/CPC-GA evaluation and formal report.
Outcome Measure	Provide technical assistance to the programs on an as needed basis after the completed evaluation.
Progress toward stated goal	<p>Two programs/groups were evaluated and received their final reports during this fiscal year. These programs included the Adult Aggression Replacement Training (ART) program with a site visit in October 2019 and the Adult Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT) program with a site visit conducted in November 2019.</p> <p>The County CPC team met in February 2020 and determined the programs which would be evaluated in the fiscal year 2020/21. Two programs were selected and internal group leads were identified. Both programs were contacted regarding the CPC evaluation. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, program groups and the ability to conduct in person group observations were affected. The CPC lead contacted the University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute (UCCI), the creator of the CPC evaluation tools, and sought guidance regarding evaluations during the pandemic. UCCI indicated they are working to develop guidance with an anticipated date of release during the first quarter of 2021, therefore CPC evaluations are on hold.</p>

Goal	The CCP will hire an analyst dedicated to data collection, statistical analysis, and cost benefit analysis for programs funded by the CCP. This analyst will additionally support executive members in developing individual department outcome measures.
Objective	Recruit and hire the analyst for the CCP.
Objective	Analyst will be utilized to assess numerous programs, practices and procedures by the agencies within the CCP to check for effectiveness and areas for positive change.
Objective	Hire analyst for the CCP.
Outcome Measure	Analyze data within the CCP and report back to the group.
Outcome Measure	Complete the CCP Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2019/20.
Progress toward stated goal	An analyst was hired in July 2019 who is dedicated to data collection, statistical analysis, and cost/benefit analysis of programs funded by the CCP. He works closely with CCP funded departments to improve data

	and outcome collection. He completed the CCP Annual Report for 2018/2019 and is currently working on the report for 2019/2020. These Annual Reports highlight funded programs, efforts to improve rehabilitation services, outcome data, and a budget overview for the reporting year. He has assisted with several recidivism projects for CCP funded programs and is gathering data from these projects to eventually have a usable central database to be able to better evaluate all the services individuals receive, treatment dosage, and correlate the combination of services to recidivism data. At an Executive CCP Meeting in October 2020, an outcome question was asked specifically relating to inpatient and substance use disorder treatment programs, dosage, and duration. Following the meeting, he was able to send a data table answering the questions asked.
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Goal	Resume Day Reporting Center programming in the jail, with a maximum of 10 offenders enrolled at a time, in an effort to improve re-entry into the community and successful transition into the out of custody Day Reporting Center.
Objective	Allow 10 offenders to start Day Reporting Center programming while in Custody to increase engagement and to support the re-entry process
Objective	To engage offenders in evidenced based programming during incarceration in an effort to make a smooth transition into the Day Reporting Center out of custody program upon release from custody.
Objective	Utilize Custody time for rehabilitative efforts as opposed to simply punitive.
Outcome Measure	Work with the Shasta County Jail, Day Reporting Center and the Probation Department to set up protocols to allow treatment to begin.
Outcome Measure	Begin enrolling offenders in the program and administering treatment.
Outcome Measure	Successfully transition offenders from the in-custody program to the community-based DRC program.
Progress toward stated goal	During Fiscal Year 2019/2020, 64 individuals were enrolled and began receiving services in the in-custody program in the jail, 33 successfully transferred to the community-based DRC program, 18 were discharged from the program while in custody. On June 30, 2020, 10 were actively enrolled in the community-based DRC program. Because of COVID 19, DRC staff have not been allowed in the jail facility. Due to these restrictions, DRC staff provide individual cognitive behavioral therapy sessions with each participant. These sessions are completed either by video conference or telephone and include weekly homework from either the Carey Guides, interactive journaling from the Change Company, or relapse prevention handouts.

The Shasta County CCP will add and/or modify goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2020-21.

Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2020-21

Goal	Increase the utilization of the Wellness and Recovery benefit for residential treatment, sober living and out-patient treatment.
Objective	Identify and ensure all eligible individuals have access to benefits through Medi-Cal.
Objective	Increase the number of individuals initially screened for eligibility for the new substance use disorder (SUD) treatment services.
Outcome Measure	Increase the number of SUD Evaluation Level of Care Screenings and the Assessment Tool-Adults for Residential Services that are conducted by the Alcohol and Drug Counselor housed at the CCC.
Outcome Measure	Reduced expenditures for inpatient and sober living costs.

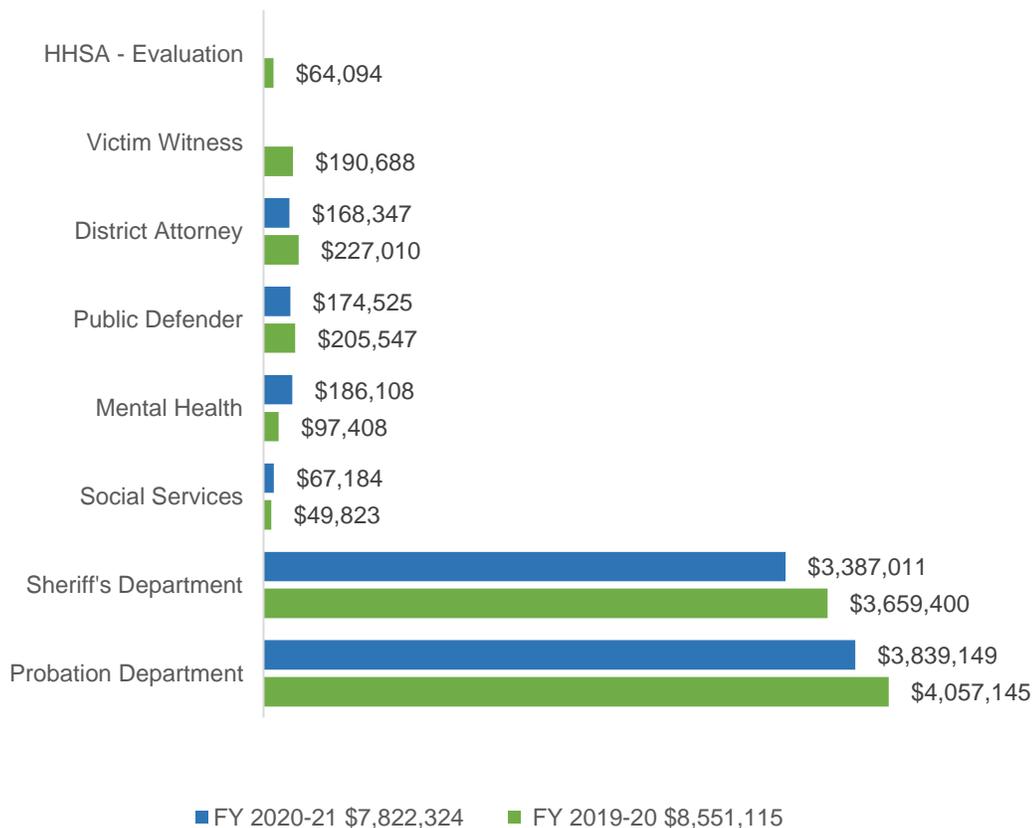
Goal	Increase collaboration between the District Attorneys Misdemeanor Pre-Filing Diversion Program and the Misdemeanor Community Engagement Program grant
Objective	Regular meetings will be established between DA, Probation and Hill Country staff.
Objective	Increase the number of Pre-filing Diversion individuals referred to rehabilitative services through the Misdemeanor Community Engagement program.
Objective	Decrease the number of petitions filed on Diversion individuals as a result of engagement with the Misdemeanor Engagement Program.
Outcome Measure	Increase the number of District Attorney Pre-Filing Diversion Program individuals participating in the Misdemeanor Community Engagement Program.
Outcome Measure	Increase the number of individuals participating in the DA Misdemeanor Pre-Filing Diversion Program.
Outcome Measure	Increased successful completions of the DA Misdemeanor Pre-Filing Diversion Program and Misdemeanor Community Engagement Program.

Goal	Complete a Shasta County validation study on the Virginia Risk Pretrial Assessment Tool (VPRAI). The VPRAI tool has been used in Shasta County since 2013.
Objective	Contract with an evaluator to conduct a validation study on the assessment tool.
Objective	Ensure staff are trained and following the fidelity of the tool.
Objective	Collaborate with justice partners to understand the tool and work together to best meet local needs.
Outcome Measure	Analyze results of validation study to strengthen policies and procedures.
Outcome Measure	Ensure necessary data, outcomes, and demographics are established and collected to understand the population served.

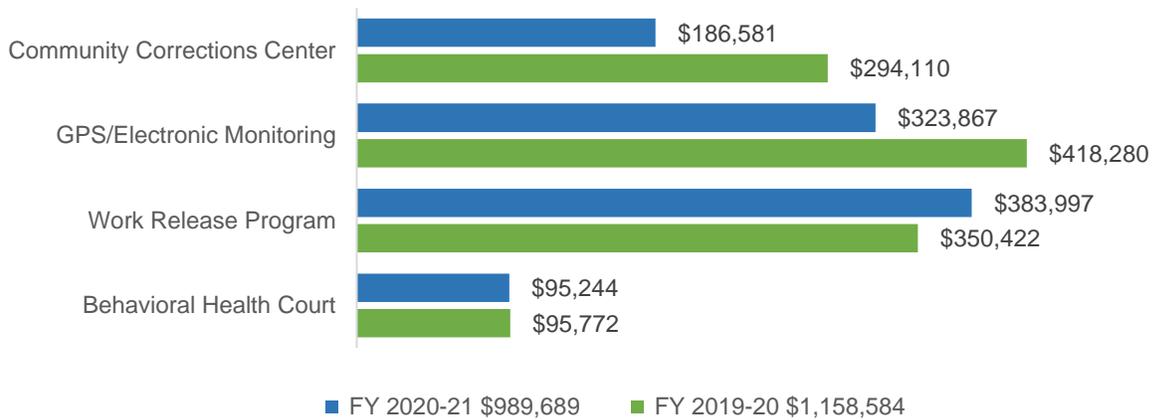
Goal	Have Day Reporting Center programming in the jail, with a maximum of 10 offenders enrolled at a time, in an effort to improve re-entry into the community and successful transition into the out of custody Day Reporting Center.
Objective	Allow 10 offenders to start Day Reporting Center programming while in Custody to increase engagement and to support the re-entry process
Objective	To engage offenders in evidenced based programming during incarceration in an effort to make a smooth transition into the Day Reporting Center out of custody program upon release from custody.
Objective	Utilize Custody time for rehabilitative efforts as opposed to simply punitive.
Outcome Measure	Work with the Shasta County Jail, Day Reporting Center, and the Probation Department to set up protocols to allow treatment to begin.
Outcome Measure	Begin enrolling offenders in the program and administering treatment.
Outcome Measure	Successfully transition offenders from the in-custody program to the out of custody DRC.

FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 Allocation Comparison

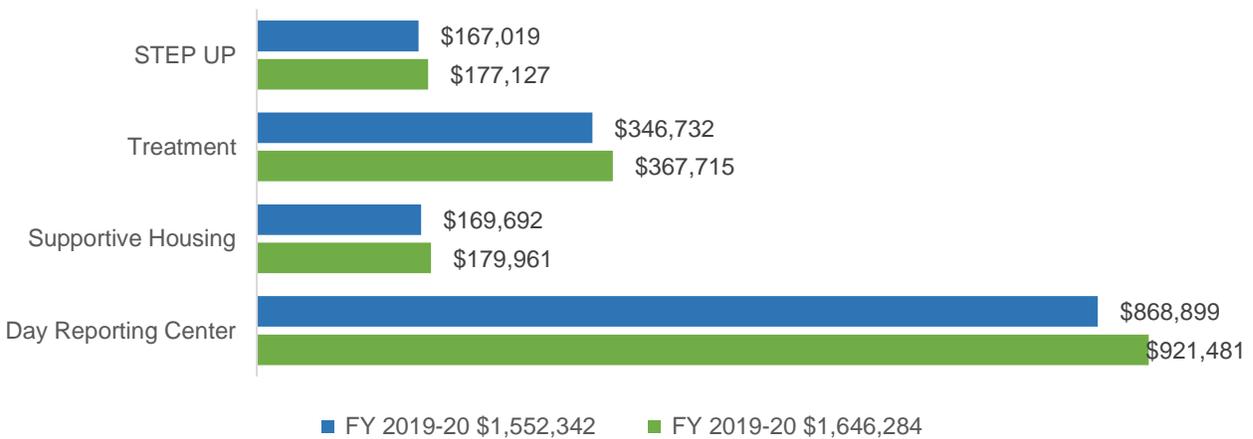
FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations



FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Optional Questions

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

As needs become apparent through offender contact and completed assessments, services to address the needs are researched and a request for funding is brought before the CCP Executive Committee during budget preparation for the next fiscal year. The proposal and the availability of funds are discussed and the CCP Executive Committee has an opportunity to vote to approve or deny the program.

Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation?

Yes

If yes, how?

The county evaluates the effectiveness of many of the programs/services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation. Contracted providers prepare monthly data reports to include referrals, attendance, progress, and completion of the program. Many of the CCP funded programs and services provide annual presentations at CCP meetings. At a minimum of annually, Probation staff review a number of data measures about program participants to include: new arrests, technical violations, successful completion of supervision, new convictions, and warrant status.

The Day Reporting Center (DRC), in conjunction with the CCP and the Probation Department, establishes annual goals and outcomes and reports on the progress bi-annually at CCP meetings. The DRC completes an annual report and presents at the CCP. In addition, the Probation Department reviews recidivism and program costs annually.

Eight county staff have been certified to complete the Correctional Program Checklist tools (CPC and CPC-GA) and 2 programs are evaluated on an annual basis. The CPC tools help determine the extent to which different types of programs/groups are aligned with the principles of effective correctional intervention. A site visit is conducted to ensure interventions are being provided with fidelity to the models that have proven to be effective with the offender population. In addition to assuring fidelity, this process provides information about a program/group's strengths, areas where improvements may be needed, and targeted recommendations are provided in a written report. The CPC team, or other probation staff, also collaborate with providers to develop an improvement plan when needed or requested by the provider.

Recently a large recidivism project was completed to evaluate all offenders sentenced under 1170(h)PC and on those released on PRCS since the beginning of realignment. Data was presented at the October 2020 Executive CCP meeting and conversation will continue regarding the data and systematic changes that can be made to improve outcomes. We are in the process of developing our ability to analyze data on all the services an offender has received including dosage for each program. By compiling this type of data, we will be better able to understand the effect of various levels of dosage and combinations of services have on recidivism for the population and will use this information to better predict which combination of services will be most effective.

Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services?

Yes

If yes, how?

The contractor performance and, when available, the outcomes for the offenders and cost benefit are considered when funding programs and renewing contracts. It was the goal to move forward toward an improved evaluation process for all contractors as well as internally funded programs. This goal was included in FY 2016-2017. During FY 2016-2017 we made progress towards this goal by completing the training on the Correctional Programs Checklist and beginning the certification process. During FY 2017-2018 and

2018-2019 we continued to make progress by completing the Correctional Program Checklist-Group Assessment (CPC-GA) certification process and evaluating two programs. Efforts will continue as staff are trained to evaluate groups and move forward with planning evaluations on additional programs. Evaluation results will be considered during ongoing funding conversations.

In addition, CCP funded programs provide presentations at CCP meetings. This allows CCP members to understand services provided, the target population, and outcomes. It provides members an opportunity to ask questions and provide input.

Does the county use BSCC definitions (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data?

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

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)?

Less than 20%

During Fiscal Year, 2019/2020, 16.02% of the actual expenditures were for evidence-based programming.

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?

We currently offer a Day Reporting Center, inpatient and outpatient alcohol and drug treatment, sober living, Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT), Aggression Replacement Training (ART), Parenting programs, Domestic Violence Treatment, anger management programs, sex offender treatment, Nurturing Fathers, the STEP-UP program (a secondary education program), cognitive-based journaling programs, and a housing program. We also conduct Mental Health and Alcohol and Drug Assessments at the Community Corrections Center. For offenders with a low to moderate mental health need, services are available through Partnership Community Health. County Mental Health services are available to offenders with a severe mental health need. In addition, for those with mental health issues we provide a Behavioral Health Collaborative Court with a capacity of 20 participants.

Implementing Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) is a priority for our county and several of our county partners have been participating in a statewide MAT collaborative and meeting regularly to discuss implementation. In the summer of 2018, the Statewide Opioid Response funded several opportunities to advance collaboration among systems

to better address substance use disorders, enhance understanding of addiction and mobilize systems to include Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT). The MAT in County Criminal Justice Learning Collaborative was one of these activities. This began as a nine-month commitment with three in-person learning collaborative meetings, coaching phone calls and additional podcast/webinar/conference call learning opportunities. The most central premise of this effort was to refine understandings and practices of Opioid Use Disorders and fund opioid treatment in the jail setting. The project required participation from four mandatory entities (County jail personnel responsible for health services, jail system personnel, CAO office staff at the admin level with knowledge of criminal justice programs and Drug Court Administration Staff) and four additional team members (County Drug Treatment staff with program oversight, Probation staff, District Attorney and Public Defender). Team members met for the three learning collaborative meetings as well as for phone check-ins with the Coaching staff. Goals were set to address the challenges and barriers associated with using MAT to support treatment in jail and drug court settings. Additional funding was made available in 2019 for continued work on these goals and expansion of efforts for additional progress and community involvement. The county Jail has additionally been working with their medical provider to increase MAT services.

Groups Recover Together and Aegis Treatment Centers are organizations in the county that provide services for those who need MAT, which include medication, weekly meetings, and individualized treatment plans.

The County contracts with two service providers for residential treatment. Visions of the Cross provides residential and outpatient treatment as well as transitional housing. Empire Recovery Center provides detoxification services, residential and out-patient treatment.

The County has partnered with Hill Country Clinic and Hill Country is currently providing a mobile crisis outreach team (not funded with CCP Dollars) to provide on-the-spot urgent mental health services to people suffering severe mental illness. This team includes a clinician and case manager who work closely with law enforcement, emergency rooms, business, and agencies to provide direct face-to-face support for those in crisis. The team works to improve the experience of the individual who is going through a crisis, provide an evaluation of client needs, create a safety plan, and arrange for follow up care. Hill Country additionally provides a number of mental health services, case management, and re-entry services.

The Misdemeanor Community Engagement Program was developed from a grant received from the BSCC and does not use CCP funds. The goals of the 3-year grant are to increase engagement and services for those who have misdemeanor drug and property offenses while reducing the failure to appear rate and recidivism of the participants. The focus is to engage those with substance use disorders, mental health issues, and/or housing needs. This program works with the District Attorney's Office Misdemeanor Pre-Filing Diversion Program to increase the number of those participating in the program.

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

Offender engagement and attendance in programming and services is a significant challenge. This challenge is difficult to address as some offenders are simply not ready to change. Efforts have been made to regularly communicate with the providers to determine attendance or engagement issues early. When these issues are identified, Probation Officers work more closely with the offenders to assist in their success. In addition, there are significant struggles with offenders reporting to probation to allow for proper assessment and referrals to treatment. Options around ways to engage our population more quickly or while they are going through the court process have been discussed. All Probation Officers have been trained in Effective Practices for Community Supervision (EPICS) and receive motivational interviewing with the goal of improving engagement and rapport. Evidence-Based Programming that specifically addresses the top criminogenic needs is of prime importance. For some of these criminogenic needs, there are not currently agencies in Shasta County that are certified to provide services. In particular, there are currently a minimal amount of services for those offenders with co-occurring disorders and the offender population with these disorders continues to grow. Efforts have been made to increase services for this population and the Mental Health Clinician located at the Community Corrections Center is planning to administer a group to work with this population in the future. In addition, many of the programs currently available in the county are not evidence based and lack cognitive restructuring with skill-based training.

Substance addiction continues to be a challenge in Shasta County and a large number of offenders are using substances on a regular basis. There is a need to increase Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) within the criminal justice system and significant work has been done in this area to increase knowledge and develop a collaborative approach. Unfortunately, these efforts were placed on hold due to COVID. The County Jail worked to implement a small pilot MAT program in Fiscal Year 2019/20, but this was placed on hold due to COVID. In addition, our County Health and Human Services Agency (HHS) worked to get a contract with Empire Recovery Center to provide substance use disorder treatment in combination with the MAT treatment in the jail. This has also been on hold due to COVID.

Shasta County is over 3,800 square miles in size and has a rural population that is often underserved due to their geographic location. The vast size of the County makes access to treatment and services difficult in areas outside the main three cities. There are multiple small communities located an hour or more outside of the county seat, where many services are not available.

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?

The Probation Department conducted the first Successful Transitions on Probation and Parole (STOPP) meeting in January 2016. This monthly event occurs in conjunction with parole to provide access to treatment and services for those offenders being placed on probation, post release community supervision (PRCS), mandatory supervision (MS) and parole. Offenders being released from custody and under the supervision of either agency

are required to attend this mandatory monthly meeting within 30 days of release. This exposes offenders to necessary treatment and services in one-location as quickly as possible. During the STOPP meeting, offenders are required to meet with a minimum of five service providers and sign up for a minimum of one treatment program or service. Between referrals from both Probation and Parole, approximately 80 offenders are referred each month. While attendance for STOPP has been an issue, those offenders who attend the program report the resources and information provided is extremely helpful. The Probation Department has also continued to develop relationships with additional vendors and community-based organizations regularly request to be part of the event. While these STOPP events have been temporarily halted due to COVID, this event has been successful in engaging our offenders early in their grants of supervision and will continue in the future once gatherings are allowed.

The Probation Department participates in PRCS Video Conferencing. A Probation Officer connects with PRCS offenders prior to their release from state prison with the goal of increasing successful re-entry into the community by improving case management, reviewing conditions of release, connection to services, and increasing PRCS compliance. It also allows offenders to ask questions which can be answered and researched if necessary.

The Correctional Program Checklist (CPC) and Correctional Program Checklist-Group Assessment (CPC-GA) are evidence-based evaluation tools to determine the extent to which correctional programs adhere to evidence-based practices, including the principles of effective intervention. In addition to evaluating the overall program/group, the evaluation processes allow a forum for meaningful conversations between Probation and the treatment providers. The tool assists with identifying areas of strength, determining areas for improvement, and allows the evaluator(s) to provide specific recommendations that will bring a program closer in adherence to evidence-based practices. It also allows probation to improve processes related to information sharing and assists in identifying appropriate referrals.

In 2017, the CCP worked with Policy Research Associates to conduct a 2-day Sequential Intercept Mapping. Many stakeholders in the community participated and mapped how people with behavioral health needs come in contact with and flow through the criminal justice system. The goal of the mapping was: to develop a comprehensive picture of how people with mental health illness and co-occurring disorders flow thorough the criminal justice system along six distinct intercept points; identify gaps, resources, and opportunities at each intercept; and development of priorities for activities to improve the system and service level for individuals in the target population. The Brief Jail Mental Health Screening tool was implemented by the Probation Department in October 2017 as part of the assessment process for supervised release from the jail. As indicated by the tool, individuals are referred to a mental health clinician and/or treatment. In April 2020, the tool was expanded to include questions on housing, substance use, and military service. Data is being collected on every person evaluated.

The Striker Caseload was created to work with those offenders who have two strikes in an effort to reduce the number who return to state prison. During fiscal year 2019/2020, 10 people successfully completed supervision, 33 Offender Needs Guide Assessments were conducted, and 11 Case Plans were completed. 88 referrals for various treatment programs were given based on the person's individual needs.

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

The Probation Department contracts with a community-based organization, Northern Valley Catholic Social Service to provide a housing program for offenders under probation supervision. The goal of the program is for each offender to obtain, safe, stable, and suitable permanent housing, learn to budget their income, develop communication skills with landlords/property management, and gain the tools to properly interact with other tenants and/or address issues involved with living in a community complex. The housing program is located at our Community Corrections Center and started in October 2013. During Fiscal Year 2019/2020, a total of 38 offenders were housed for 30 days or more.

The Probation Department contracts with GEO Reentry Services to provide a Day Reporting Center. The Shasta Day Reporting Center (DRC) is located next door to the Community Correction Center and opened in April 2013. The DRC serves up to 150 offenders with 10 slots being identified as in-custody. From April 2013 to April 2020, the DRC served a total of 1,051 unique participants. One hundred and eighty-one offenders have completed/graduated from the program during this time. The DRC utilizes the criminal thinking scale as one tool to measure success. A pre and post-test is completed, and results indicate a significant change in thinking during the post test. They also administer an offender need assessment and measure the change in criminogenic needs.

The Shasta-Technical Education Program (STEP-UP) was initially started in September 2014 supporting one cohort of 25 students. This program has since been expanded to accommodate a cohort of 50 students. According to Shasta College, in Fiscal Year 2018/19, STEP-UP students had a GPA of 2.84, which was 0.04 higher than the general student population, and they celebrated 16 graduates. In the Fall of 2018, there were 16 STEP-UP students on the Dean's List, and in Spring 2019, that number increased to 22. In September 2019, Redding Rotary and Redding East Rotary gifted Dell Chromebooks to all STEP-UP students. The laptop donation removed another barrier for STEP-UP students as they pursue their academic and career goals.

The Behavioral Health Collaborative (BHC) Court started in January 2014. The BHC is a voluntary collaborative court serving individuals whose criminal activity is linked to a severe and persistent mental health diagnosis. The BHC expanded to serves up to 20 participants in Fiscal Year 2019/20. There has been a total of 20 graduates from inception to June 30, 2020.

FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

Sierra County

CCP Membership as of October 1, 2020.

Charles Henson Chief Probation Officer	Lea Salas Department of Social Services
Ann Mendez Presiding Judge or designee	Lea Salas Department of Mental Health
Sharon Dryden County Supervisor or Chief Administrator	Vacant Department of Employment
Sandra Groven District Attorney	Lea Salas Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs
J Lon Cooper Public Defender	James Berardi Head of the County Office of Education
Michael Fisher Sheriff	Vacant Community-Based Organization
Vacant Chief of Police	Sandy Marshal Victims interests

How often does the CCP meet? Annually
How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet? Annually
Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups? No



Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2019-20

The CCP did not provide goals, objectives, and outcomes for FY 2019-20

The CCP reports it will add and/or modify goals, objectives, and outcome measures for FY 2020-21

Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2020-21

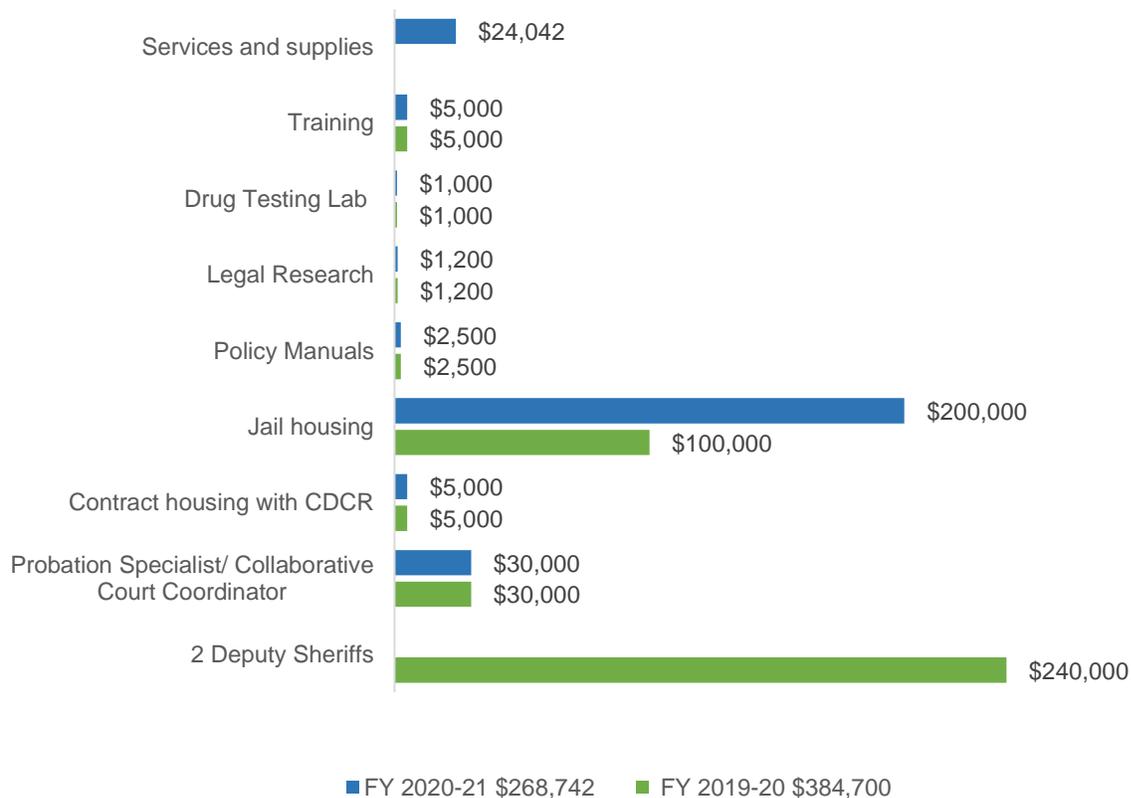
Goal	Continue to maintain and enhance public safety.
Objective	Commitment to fund housing in the contracted county jail(s) when appropriate for targeted offenders and to funding for contracted CDCR housing when appropriate.
Objective	Commitment to funding for electronic monitoring and flash incarceration to keep offenders who assess as lower risk in the community amongst their support networks and/or retaining other protective factors.
Objective	Address the daily costs associated with housing offenders including medical insurance, providing the necessary staff to house, transport, and to monitor those offenders.
Outcome Measure	Successful completion rates and recidivism rates for all offenders on any type of supervision will be tracked.
Progress toward stated goal	Given this is a newly reported goal, progress will be reported in the 2021 – 2022 reporting year.

Goal	To ensure quality effective supervision of all offenders.
Objective	Assess offenders for their individual risks and needs.
Objective	Ensure the utilization of modern and effective supervision and interviewing techniques to assist offenders through the stages of change.
Objective	Positively reinforce compliance with the terms and conditions of supervision, evaluate incidences of noncompliance for possible preventative measures, and address incidences of noncompliance timely and in a constructive environment when appropriate with an emphasis on accountability and offender growth.
Outcome Measure	Offenders will be monitored for compliance and violations of their supervision will be tracked.
Progress toward stated goal	Given this is a newly reported goal, progress will be reported in the 2021 – 2022 reporting year.

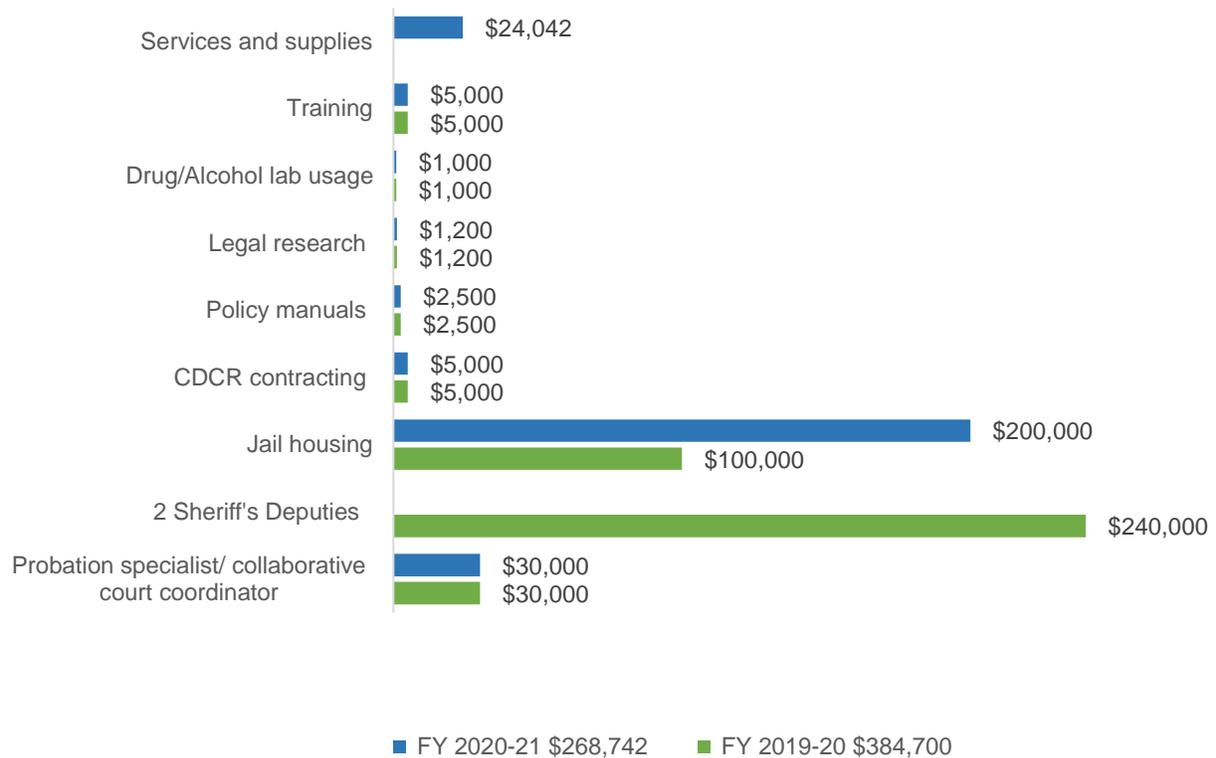
Goal	To ensure an equal opportunity for all offenders to participate in appropriate treatment and services.
Objective	Utilize the principles of targeted interventions to ensure appropriateness of individualized treatment and services and efficiency in the use of resources.
Outcome Measure	Offenders will be reassessed periodically throughout their period of supervision and targeted interventions will evolve with their current statuses.
Progress toward stated goal	Given this is a newly reported goal, progress will be reported in the 2021 – 2022 reporting year.

FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 Allocation Comparison

FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations



FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Optional Questions

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation?

The county declined to respond to this question.

Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services?

The county declined to respond to this question.

Does the county use BSCC definitions (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data?

The county declined to respond to this question.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)?

The county declined to respond to this question.

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?

The county declined to respond to this question.

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

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?

The county declined to respond to this question.

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

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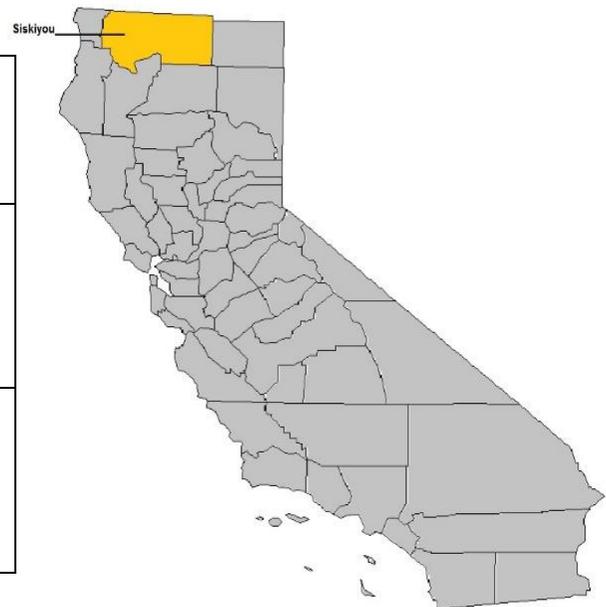
FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

Siskiyou County

CCP Membership as of October 1, 2020.

Michael Coley Chief Probation Officer	Dr. Sarah Collard Department of Social Services
Renee Crane Presiding Judge or designee	Dr. Sarah Collard Department of Mental Health
Brandon Criss County Supervisor or Chief Administrator	Vacant Department of Employment
Kirk Andrus District Attorney	Dr. Sarah Collard Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs
Lael Kayfetz Public Defender	James Berardi Head of the County Office of Education
Jeremiah LaRue Sheriff	Carla Charraga Community-Based Organization
Dave Gamache Chief of Police	Colleen Chiles Victims interests

<p>How often does the CCP meet? Quarterly and as needed</p>
<p>How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet? Quarterly and as needed</p>
<p>Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups No</p>



Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2019-20

Goal	Reduce Jail Overcrowding
Objective	Maintain and increase Alternative Sentencing
Objective	Resume Pre-Trial program in Spring of 2017
Objective	Continue Efforts to utilize AB 900 to construct a new facility
Outcome Measure	Alternative sentencing program was utilized, numbers were not increased significantly due to lack of qualified participants
Outcome Measure	Pre-Trial program was resumed in in Spring of 2017, as of 11/20/17 there have been 54 participants
Outcome Measure	An alternate site has been obtained by the county and the AB900 project is moving forward.
Progress toward stated goal	<p>COVID-19 related releases increased utilization of DRC and work program participants.</p> <p>COVID-19 increased the use of the Pre-Trial Supervision Program. Pre-trial has continued to be a useful tool for the Court to determine release.</p> <p>The Sheriff, County Administrator and the County Board of Supervisors have decided not to move forward with the new jail project.</p>

Goal	Increase use of Evidence Based Tools in Probation
Objective	Probation Department implement Evidence Based Supervision
Objective	Day Reporting Center increase EBP Programming/Services
Objective	The Sheriff's Dept. added in custody MRT and AOD groups for the Jail population
Outcome Measure	Caseloads have been split up amongst officers based on the probationer's risk level; the Offender Needs Assessment determines risk level. Probationers are reassessed regularly, and risk levels adjusted to ensure their needs are being met
Outcome Measure	All adult unit Probation Officers have been provided with Evidence Based caseload supervision standards. They will be utilizing these beginning December 2, 2017. Caseloads were also reduced in an effort to allow officers to better implement the new standards. Officers were provided with supervision guidelines and will be held accountable to following these guidelines. A measurable outcome will be available in 2018.
Outcome Measure	The DRC added several new programs including a sex offender relapse prevention group, mentorship program and increased batterers treatment group to include a women's group as well
Outcome Measure	There has been a positive participation with the groups in the jail and the Sheriff's Department plans to continue to provide/increase group participation
Progress toward stated goal	Between 2017 and March 2020, the above outcome measures were met. However, staffing changes generated several significant changes in supervision and programming/services. Caseloads have increased, there

	is no longer a sex offender relapse prevention group, nor a mentorship program. However, the Batterer's Treatment Program groups have increased. Further, COVID-19 greatly affected this outcome measures and progress. Although supervision standards were not met, officers still maintained risk assessments, offender needs assessments, and pre-trial risk assessments. This will continue to be a goal of the Probation Department and the CCP.
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Goal	Begin work on Specialty Court/ Particularly a Mental Health Court
Objective	Create a specialty court designed to meet the needs of the mentally ill
Objective	Bring all stakeholders together, find necessary training and hold regular planning meetings
Outcome Measure	All stakeholders have met, a representative from each agency attended Stepping Up training, regular meetings are held.
Outcome Measure	Crisis Training is scheduled for all patrol officers and deputies in spring 2018. The CCP has allotted overtime funds to law enforcement agencies to ensure participation in the three-day training. Multiple sessions will be offered to accommodate agency schedules as well
Progress toward stated goal	The Mental Health Diversion Court is in operation and the collaboration between stakeholders has proven effective. In the first year of operation, 35 individuals were assessed for appropriateness and 13 have been accepted into the program. In the spring of 2018, a three-day Crisis Intervention Training was hosted in Siskiyou County and several law enforcement and behavioral health staff attended.

The Siskiyou County CCP reports it will add and/or modify goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2020-21.

Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2019-20

Goal	Increase Educational Development and Workability Programming in the DRC
Objective	Use of Behavioral Health Specialist to provide education and skill building classes at the DRC.
Objective	Use of Behavioral Health Specialist to provide increased educational assistance to incarcerated individuals, to include GED and high school diploma coursework.
Objective	Use of Behavioral Health Specialist to increase the connection to local community college for non-credited life skill classes.
Outcome Measure	Increased number of GED and HS Diploma recipients and number of offenders participating in educational services
Outcome Measure	Increased number of participants enrolling in classes at the local community college for skill building and/or certificate programs.

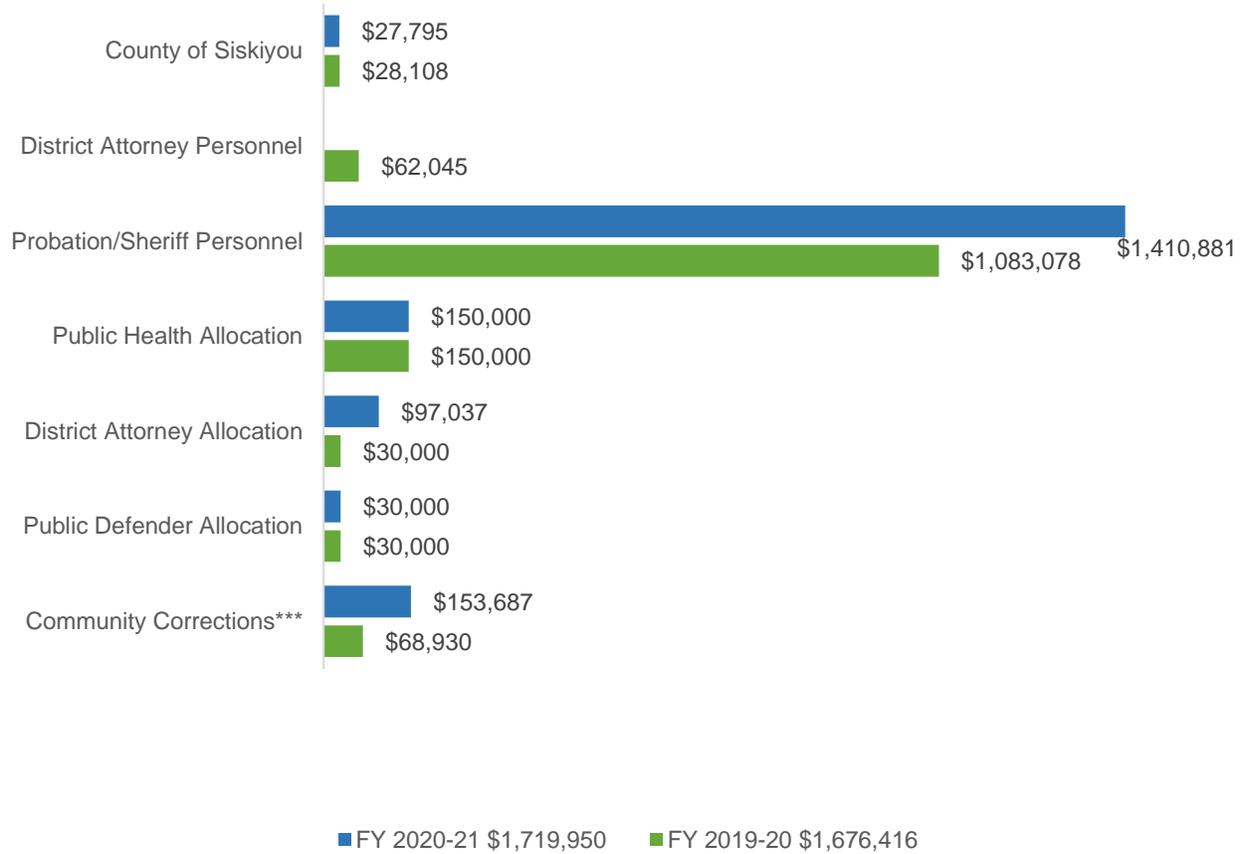
Outcome Measure	Increased number of offenders who gain skills necessary for becoming employable.
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Goal	Ongoing Participation and Increased Collaboration in the Mental Health Diversion Court
Objective	Increase involvement from the Probation Department in the program.
Objective	Through collaboration, a review of the standard operating procedures for the Mental Health Diversion Court.
Objective	Continue to gather and maintain data to track outcomes.
Outcome Measure	Attendance by Probation at Diversion meetings and Court attendances. Begin supervising MH Diversion Court participants
Outcome Measure	Collaboratively examine current procedures for the program. Modify or enhance as needed.
Outcome Measure	Utilization of resources from BHS and Probation to track and evaluate data.

Goal	Evaluation of Program Efficiency to Ensure Fund Utilization is Maximized
Objective	Work with the Supportive Hub for Criminal Justice Programming (CSAC) to maximize data collection and analysis resources.
Objective	Participate in the Programming, Data and Evaluation: Seminar Series 20/21.
Objective	Develop a data dashboard for CCP data.
Outcome Measure	Ability to determine effectiveness of programming leveraged against the associated costs.
Outcome Measure	Increased knowledge in programming, data and evaluation for Probation Crime Analyst and BHS Program Manager.
Outcome Measure	Development of a data dashboard.

FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 Allocation Comparison

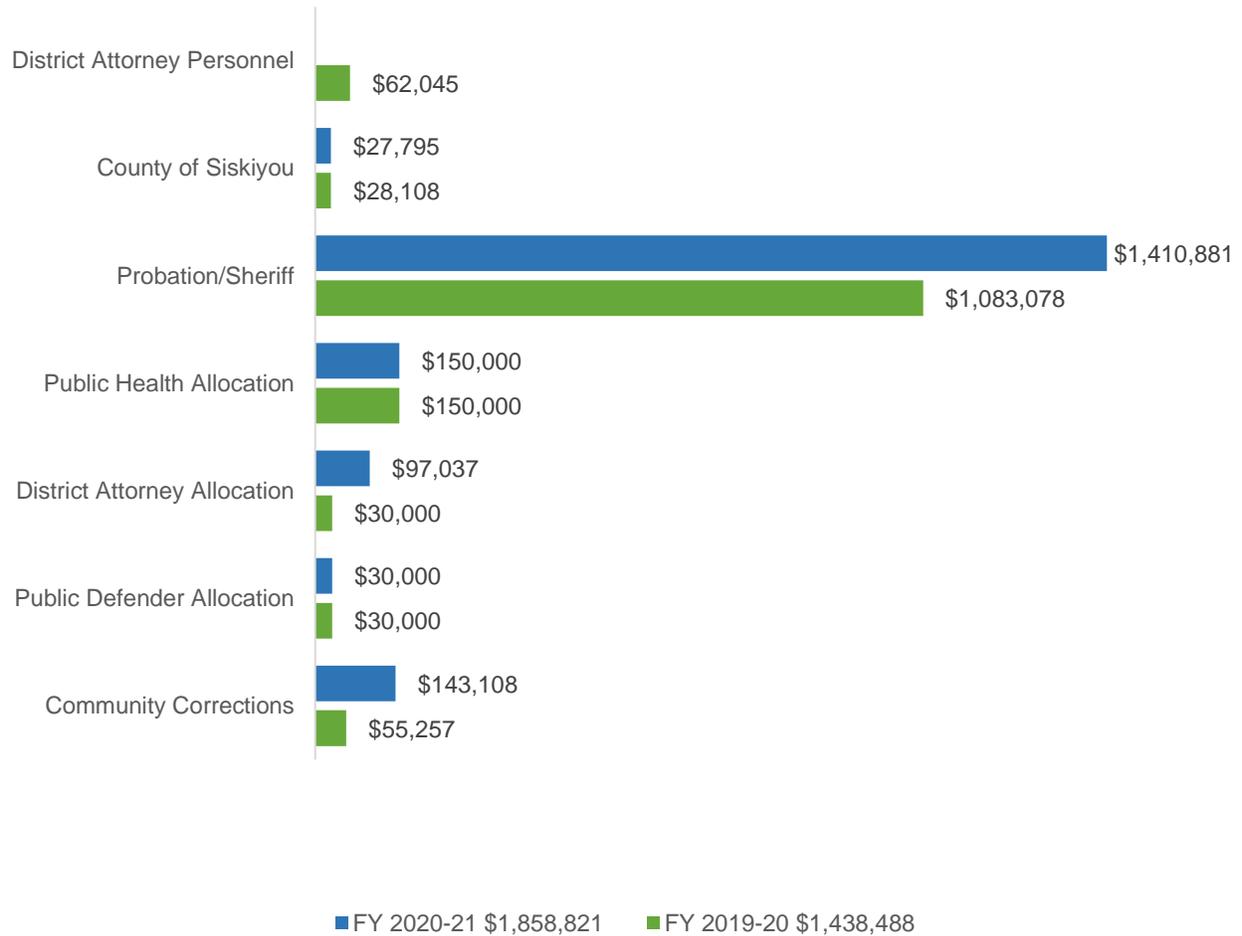
FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations



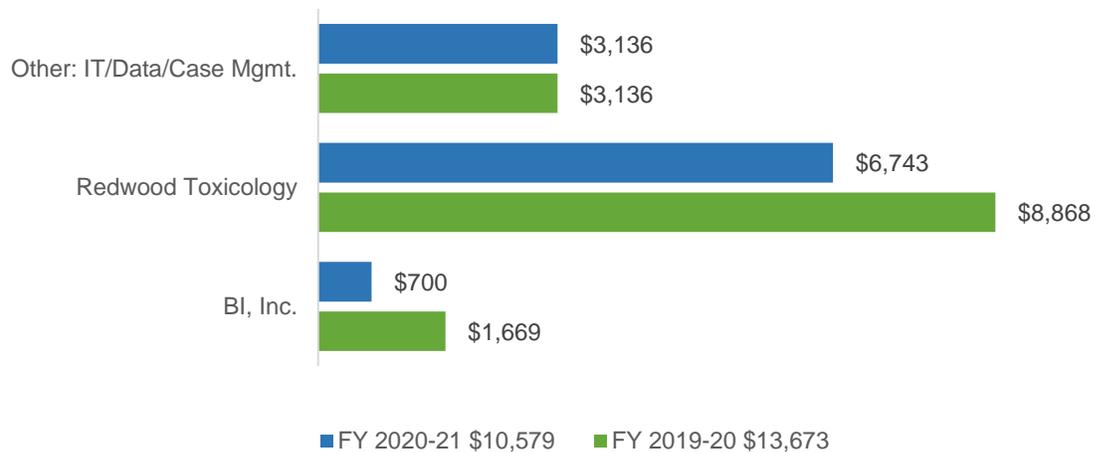
Reserves 2020-2021 - \$149,459

Reserves 2019-2020 - \$224,255

FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Optional Questions

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation?

The county declined to respond to this question.

Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services?

The county declined to respond to this question.

Does the county use BSCC definitions (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data?

The county declined to respond to this question.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)?

The county declined to respond to this question.

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?

The county declined to respond to this question.

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

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?

The county declined to respond to this question.

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

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FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

Solano County

CCP Membership as of October 1, 2020.

Chris Hansen Chief Probation Officer	Gerald Huber Department of Social Services
Bryan Kim Presiding Judge or designee	Sandra Sinz Department of Mental Health
Birgitta Corsello County Supervisor or Chief Administrator	Marla Stuart Department of Employment
Krishna Abrams District Attorney	Kate Grammy Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs
Elena D'Agustino Public Defender	Lisette Estrella-Henderson Head of the County Office of Education
Thomas Ferrara Sheriff	Deanna Allen Community-Based Organization
John Carli Chief of Police	Angel Aguilar Victims interests

<p style="color: #0056b3;">How often does the CCP meet?</p> Tri-annually
<p style="color: #0056b3;">How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet?</p> Tri-annually
<p style="color: #0056b3;">Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups</p> Yes



Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures

FY 2019-20

Goal	Implement evidenced-based probation supervision that properly assesses risk factors associated with recidivism. Use case planning and community supervision to promote law-abiding behavior and reduce client recidivism by addressing criminogenic needs.
Objective	Train all adult supervision probation officers and Center for Positive Change case managers in Motivational Interviewing and have regular booster trainings
Objective	Train all adult supervision probation officers in Effective Practices in Correctional Settings-II (EPICS-II) and have regular booster trainings
Objective	All adult supervision probation officers will receive quality assurance quarterly regarding their meetings with clients
Outcome Measure	Number of staff that have completed Motivational Interviewing (MI) training, as measured by training log
Outcome Measure	Number of staff that have completed EPICS II training, as measured by training log
Outcome Measure	Number of staff that have received coaching from the Quality Assurance and Implementation Analyst
Progress toward stated goal	The Department remains highly focused on fidelity and the quality delivery of evidence-based programs and practices that are proven to reduce recidivism and support each client's path to prosocial self-sufficiency. The commitment to fidelity and evidence-based programming will be further deepened by a new Train the Trainer of all Interactive Journal Systems with the added implementation support by our MINT Master Trainer in an effort to align delivery of services with Motivational Interviewing as the fundamental counseling skill. The Center's for Positive Change (CPCs) are the primary hub of delivery for all treatment program models. EPICS-II and Carey Guides drive the supervision and support functions of supervision officers, who are on a quarterly basis provided feedback and coaching from both their supervisors and the QA Coach. The Carey Guide tools, well aligned with criminogenic needs, provide individualized topics and activities that are easily accessible to supervision officers for use in individual client sessions. All adult supervision and case management officers complete an Introductory MI course during their first year of employment. The department is in the process of developing an internal team of EPICS-II trainers to ensure that all supervision officers receive timely training and coaching.

Goal	The Sheriff's Office will begin implementation of a Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) program in the county jail.
Objective	The Sheriff's Office will develop an MOU with MedMark Treatment Centers and Wellpath (Jail Medical and MH provider) in order to have MAT medications provided by MedMark and administered by Wellpath at the county jail.
Objective	The Sheriff's Office will hire a Licensed Mental Health Clinician to serve as the MAT Coordinator for the program in the county jail.
Objective	The Sheriff's Office and Wellpath will develop policies and procedures for the administration of MAT medication to inmates in the county jail.
Outcome Measure	The MOU between the Sheriff's Office, MedMark and Wellpath will be signed by March of 2020.
Outcome Measure	The Licensed Mental Health Clinician who will serve as the MAT Coordinator will be hired by March 2020.
Outcome Measure	Sheriff Office policies and procedures for the MAT Program will be developed by March 2020.
Progress toward stated goal	<p>The Sheriff's Department initiated the MAT program within the County Jail on September 22, 2020 however, the objectives outlined above were not completed.</p> <p>MedMark Treatment Centers which originally had agreed to provide all the medication for the Jail MAT program, at no cost to the County, did not come through. They never signed the MOU. When COVID hit the jail, it provided an opportunity as the jail population fell and Wellpath agreed to fund Suboxone and Naltrexone for the jail population. An MOU between the Sheriff's Office and Wellpath was not needed due to the contract the Sheriff has with Wellpath to provide needed medication.</p> <p>The Sheriff's Office was not able to hire a Mental Health Clinician to serve as the MAT Coordinator despite three rounds of interviews. The Sheriff's Criminal Justice Program Manager has stepped into this role for the foreseeable future.</p> <p>The Sheriff's Office and Wellpath developed policies and Procedures for the administration of medications to inmates in the county jail as well as policies and procedures for the overall program in August of 2020.</p> <p>While the Sheriff's Office MAT program is able to continue inmates on Suboxone and Naltrexone when they enter jail, individuals are still being withdrawn from Methadone. The Sheriff's Office must develop an MOU with MedMark and Wellpath for the continuation of Methadone when inmates enter the county jail.</p>

The Solano County CCP will add and/or modify goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2020-21.

**Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures
FY 2020-21**

Goal	The Sheriff's Office will continue inmates on Methadone when they enter the county jail on this medication.
Objective	The Sheriff's Office will develop an MOU with MedMark Treatment Centers and Wellpath (Jail Medical and MH provider) in order to have Methadone provided by MedMark and administered by Wellpath at the county jail.
Objective	The Sheriff's Office MedMark and Wellpath will develop policies and procedures for the administration of Methadone to inmates in the county jail.
Outcome Measure	The MOU between the Sheriff's Office, MedMark and Wellpath will be signed by March of 2021.
Outcome Measure	Sheriff Office policies and procedures for Methadone continuation will be developed by March 2021.
Progress toward stated goal	In process. MedMark has been provided with the Sheriff's version of the MOU.

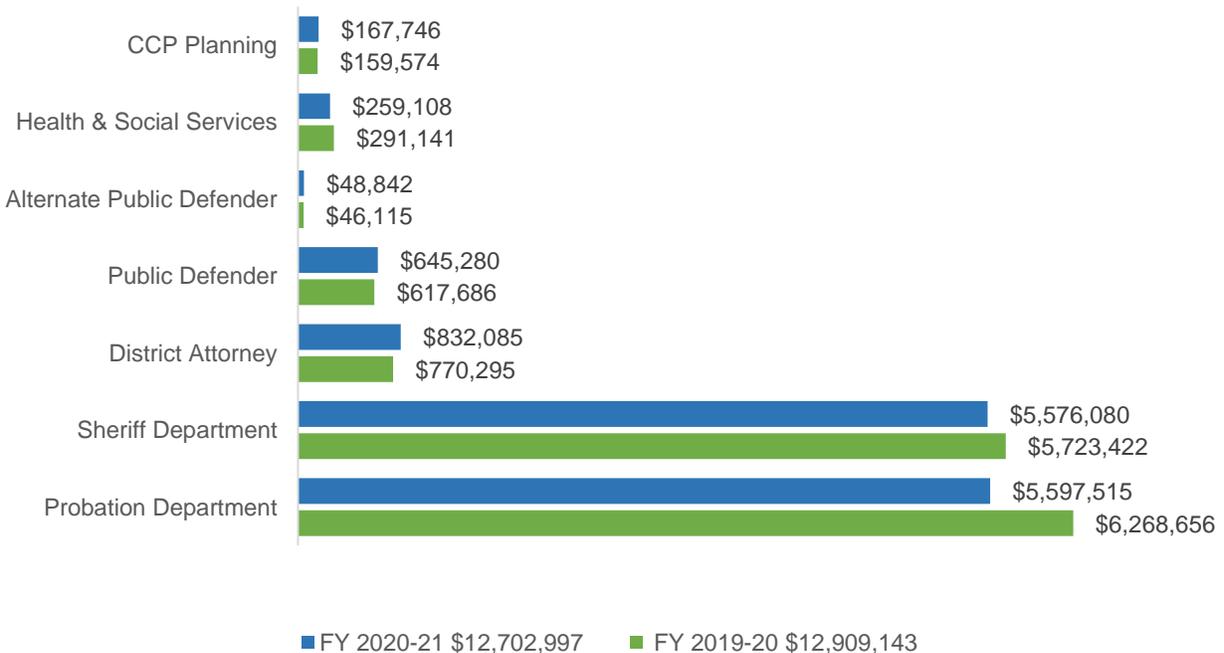
Goal	The Sheriff's Office will continue implementation of a Solano Community College Program in the county jails.
Objective	The Sheriff's Office will work with Solano Community College to solidify processes for identification and enrollment of inmates into the Correspondence Program.
Objective	The Sheriff's Office will refine tracking processes to enable inmates in all three county jails to participate in the Correspondence Program.
Objective	The Sheriff's Office and Solano Community College will develop written procedures for enrolling and tracking Solano County jail inmates participating in the Correspondence Program.
Outcome Measure	The Sheriff's Office will enroll a minimum of 40 inmates into the Spring Semester of the Solano Community College Correspondence Course program.
Outcome Measure	The Sheriff's Office will have refined its community college tracking process by February 2021.
Outcome Measure	Sheriff Office policies and procedures for the Solano Community College Correspondence Course Program will be developed by June 2021.

Progress toward stated goal	In process.
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Goal	The Probation Department to conduct a study to determine the Centers for Position Change (CPC) treatment model impact on client participant's reconviction rates
Objective	Compare outcomes of successful and unsuccessful program participants to a matched control group of clients who did not attend CPC programs.
Objective	Analyze outcomes for specific offender services by comparing recidivism rates for program completers, partial completers, non-completers, and non-participants, as compared to the established baseline recidivism rate.
Objective	Determine the effectiveness of the CPC's treatment model on client's recidivism
Outcome Measure	Utilize the data findings to ensure that the offered programs meet the needs of the clients under supervision
Progress toward stated goal	Beginning in 2021

FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 Allocation Comparison

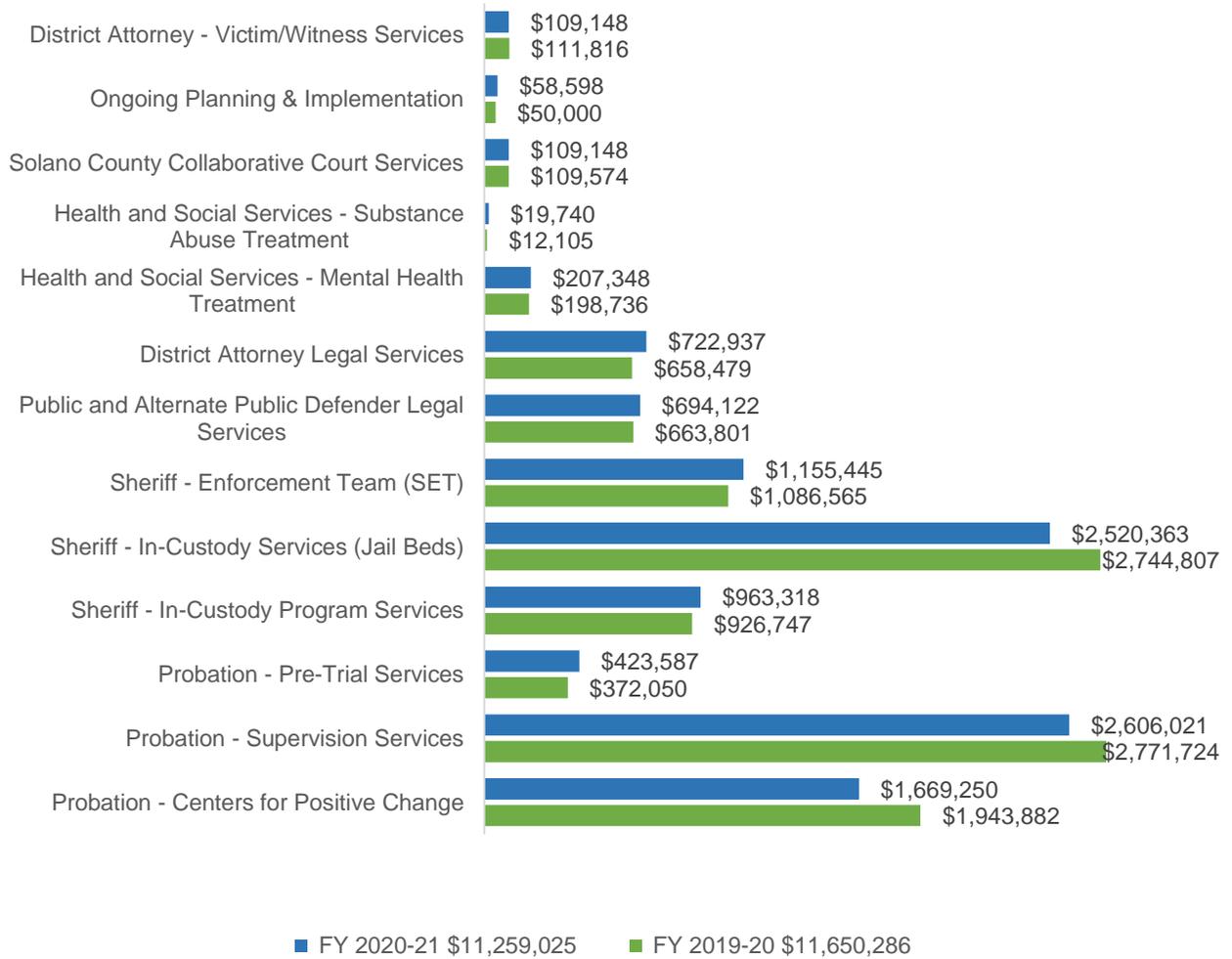
FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations



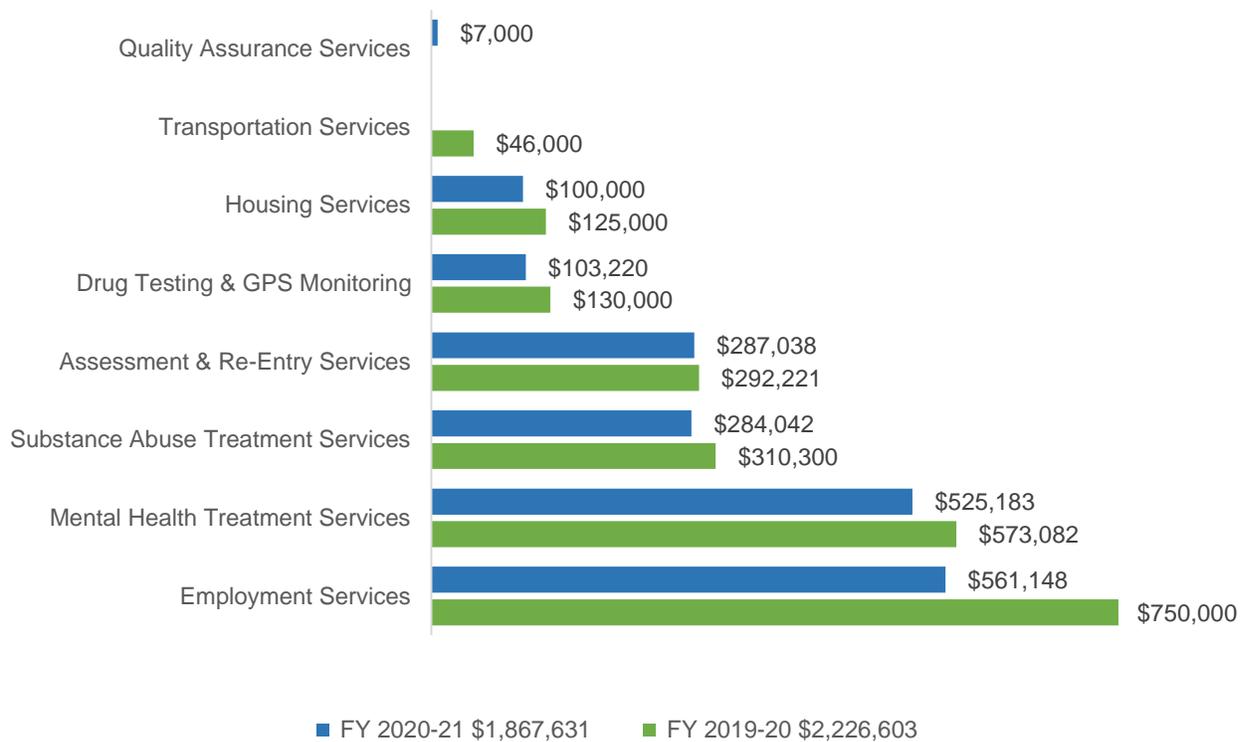
FY 2019-20 PY Carry-forward Reserves \$967,746

FY 2020-21 PY Carry-forward Reserves \$423,659

FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Optional Questions

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation?

Yes

If yes, how?

Solano County continues to evaluate the impact of programming and services on recidivism. Solano County Probation began collecting data beginning in October 2011. To date, nine offender cohorts have been identified and recidivism rates (any reconviction) are being calculated at 12, 24, and 36 months from the offender starting a term of probation supervision. Recidivism for each cohort is comparable by grant type, gender, age, and LS/CMI initial risk scores utilizing local data and data from the Department of Justice (DOJ). Two comparison groups (10/01/2011-9/30/2012 and 10/01/2012-9/30/2013) have established a baseline to interpret recidivism rates for subsequent cohorts. As time progresses and more data is collected, Solano County

Probation will further analyze outcomes for specific offender services by comparing recidivism rates for program completers, partial completers, non-completers, and non-participants, as compared to the established baseline recidivism rate.

Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services?

Yes

If yes, how?

Yes. Solano County has implemented evidence-based, research-informed, and promising practices to determine the most effective programs and services. Information is collected from resources such as the National Registry of Evidence-Based Programs and Practices, Washington State Institute for Public Policy, and the PEW Charitable Trusts Results First Clearinghouse Database. The County also considers the knowledge of our staff, community, as well as other probation jurisdictions to make final determinations for programming and services.

In addition to working with national consultants that have expertise in evaluation results and implementing evidence-based practice, the Department now has a full-time Social Services Manager, a full-time Quality Assurance and Implementation Analyst who provides continuous review and evaluation of our programs and services, and a Project Manager to collect, analyze and compare program data.

Does the county use BSCC definitions (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data?

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

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)?

21%-40%

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?

Two Mental Health Clinicians are embedded at the Probation Department's Centers for Positive Change. Utilizing the Correctional Mental Health Screens (male and female) as a triage starting point, clinicians determine the need for assessment. Essentially the same process as above is still followed. However, the Organized Delivery System (ODS)

designed under the County's Drug Medi-Cal program allows for more options for treatment services, both SUD and co-occurring to ensure all clients have access.

The Probation Department also created a specialized Mental Health (MH) embedded caseload. The goal of this program is to reduce recidivism among clients through a collaborative effort between integrative Probation and Mental Health services. The team primarily consists of a probation officer and licensed mental health clinician embedded at Probation; however, other county and community services are utilized to support the client and team in achieving success. Clients are referred to the program through a probation officer or the Court. Upon referral, the embedded clinician performs a clinical assessment and screening for mental health needs and assists the client in connecting with treatment services. Should the client meet specific qualifying criteria, the clinician presents the client's case to the MH Probation Officer and Supervising MH Probation Officer for assignment consideration on the MH Embedded Caseload. Clients placed on this probation caseload are provided with supervision and case management responsive to the client's overall LSMI risk/needs, compliance with probation terms, and mental health condition.

A mental health provider is contracted through WellPath for the County Jail. They provide screening, assessment, diagnosis, medications, medication management, triage, crisis intervention, crisis management, and work with the Reentry Planning Committee to refer inmates into appropriate case management/treatment programs as they transition to the community.

In 2019, a Jail Based Competency Program was added to the array of programs at the Sheriff's Office. This program was developed to work with those who were considered incompetent to stand trial as an alternative to the long waiting lists that exist for those waiting for a State hospital bed. The program works to restore individuals to competence in order that they are able to assist their public defender in their Court process. As a result of participating in the program, many individuals also see improvement in mental health functioning.

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

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?

The county declined to respond to this question.

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

In 2015, the Probation Department contracted with Leaders in Community Alternatives (LCA) to provide employment services to probation clients. LCA delivers a full array of programming to include job readiness, job search, and job retention. An Interactive Journaling System serves as the base curriculum for the program.

In the Fall of 2015, the Sheriff's Office developed an MOU with the Five Keys Charter School, a charter school that specializes in offering high school curriculum inside of county jails. Thus, the Solano County Jail was able to have an embedded high school inside the jail. The inclusion of Five Keys into the continuum of program services in the jails has allowed the jails to dramatically expand access to educational services. Five Keys has provided up to six teachers between the three jail sites. This has allowed for up to 185 inmates to receive educational services on a daily basis. Prior to this time, only 28-30 inmates received educational services. These services have been a combination of classroom-based education (at minimum one classroom per jail site), and independent study for those unable to participate in more traditional education formats. In addition to classroom-based services and independent study, Five Keys also provides Special Education to those inmates who have an Individual Education Plan (IEP). Five Keys has awarded approximately 80 High School Diplomas to Solano County inmates over the course of the last five years. Inmates can earn high school credits through Five Keys and can take these credits to any accredited high school or adult school. Additionally, Five Keys has developed, in concert with the Probation Department and community-based providers, classrooms in the community in Vallejo, Fairfield, and Vacaville. Individuals who have participated in custody are eligible to continue their education with Five Keys in any of these community classrooms regardless of their supervision status.

In the Spring of 2015, the Sheriff's Office, in concert with the Probation Department, developed a contract with LCA to provide employment readiness skills to both male and female inmates at the Solano County Jail. Annually, LCA provides six to eight-week employment readiness classes to 240 inmates. In addition to participation in the in-custody classes, any inmate who participates in the class is eligible to obtain job placement and barrier removal services at the Probation Department's CPCs, regardless of whether or not they are on Probation.

Vocational training was initiated at the new Sheriff's Rourk Vocational Training Center in August of 2019. The first vocational course offered was forklift/powerd pallet truck training. The second vocational training program offered was forklift training for women, followed by welding for men offered by Solano Community College. Finally, in February of 2020, the laborer's union, Sheriff's Office, and the Workforce Development Board offered a laborer union pre-apprenticeship training program. Solano Community College was set to offer a hybrid beginning/advanced welding class for men in March of 2020; however, COVID stopped this course from starting. The Rourk Vocational Training Center has been closed during COVID due to the moratorium on group programming at the Sheriff's Office.

The Sheriff's Office plans to resume programming at the Rourk Vocational Training Center in 2021. Offerings will include a laborer's union pre-apprenticeship program, a carpentry pre-apprenticeship program, welding and auto tech through Solano Community College, and heavy machinery operations offered by Sheriff's Office staff. Additionally, the Sheriff's Office will issue a truck driving RFP to teach truck driving to inmates. Finally, the Sheriff's Office and Probation Department are developing an MOU which would allow clients under the jurisdiction of the Probation Department to obtain Vocational Training programming at the Rourk Center.

FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

Sonoma County

CCP Membership as of October 1, 2020.

David Koch Chief Probation Officer	Katie Greaves Department of Social Services
Arlene Junior Presiding Judge or designee	Bill Carter Department of Mental Health
Nikolas Klein County Supervisor or Chief Administrator	Katie Greaves Department of Employment
Jill Ravitch District Attorney	Bill Carter Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs
Kathleen Pozzi Public Defender	Steven Herrington Head of the County Office of Education
Mark Essick Sheriff	Dana Alvarez Community-Based Organization
Ken Savano Chief of Police	Tatiana Lopez Victims interests

<p style="color: #005596;">How often does the CCP meet?</p> Monthly
<p style="color: #005596;">How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet?</p> Monthly
<p style="color: #005596;">Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups</p> Yes



Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2019-20

Goal	Continue aligning programming at Sonoma County’s Day Reporting Center (DRC) with evidence-based practices and evaluating program effectiveness																						
Objective	100% of eligible DRC participants will enroll in and commence an evidence-based program that addresses their criminogenic needs																						
Objective	Conduct and respond to DRC program evaluations																						
Outcome Measure	Percentage of participants enrolled in and commencing an evidence-based program																						
Outcome Measure	Progress on evaluating and improving programs																						
Progress toward stated goal	<p>Of 147 intakes in FY 19-20, 89 individuals enrolled in the DRC’s Cognitive Behavioral Intervention course, an evidence-based program designed by and implemented with guidance from the University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute. The table below details FY 19-20 enrollment and commencement results for Cognitive Behavioral Intervention, as well as additional evidence-based courses that participants may take based on individual needs. Enrollee counts were down by 38% from FY 18-19 because of the Coronavirus pandemic. As the pandemic forced a transition to remote services in FY 19-20, we modified programming in consultation with criminal justice researchers at UC Berkeley and the University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute in an effort to maintain program fidelity.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Evidence-Based Program</th> <th># Enrollees FY 19-20</th> <th># Beginning Treatment FY 19-20*</th> <th>% Enrollees Beginning Treatment FY 19-20</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cognitive Behavioral Intervention</td> <td>89</td> <td>59</td> <td>66%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Advanced Practice</td> <td>54</td> <td>52</td> <td>96%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aggression Replacement Training</td> <td>37</td> <td>29</td> <td>78%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Outpatient Substance Abuse Treatment</td> <td>38</td> <td>37</td> <td>97%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>There are two primary reasons why enrolled individuals might not commence treatment: 1) Some participants abscond or return to custody in the period between program enrollment and the start of instruction, and 2) Some participants have more urgent treatment needs, often substance use-related, between program enrollment and the start of instruction. Additionally, some participants did not have the technology needed for remote instruction that began in April 2020.</p> <p>In addition to the individuals counted in the table, the Day Reporting Center also provided Cognitive Behavioral Intervention to non-enrolled individuals</p>			Evidence-Based Program	# Enrollees FY 19-20	# Beginning Treatment FY 19-20*	% Enrollees Beginning Treatment FY 19-20	Cognitive Behavioral Intervention	89	59	66%	Advanced Practice	54	52	96%	Aggression Replacement Training	37	29	78%	Outpatient Substance Abuse Treatment	38	37	97%
Evidence-Based Program	# Enrollees FY 19-20	# Beginning Treatment FY 19-20*	% Enrollees Beginning Treatment FY 19-20																				
Cognitive Behavioral Intervention	89	59	66%																				
Advanced Practice	54	52	96%																				
Aggression Replacement Training	37	29	78%																				
Outpatient Substance Abuse Treatment	38	37	97%																				

	<p>who were either in jail or receiving Forensic Assertive Community Treatment.</p> <p>Last year, we reported results from a FY 18-19 DRC outcome evaluation performed by an external evaluation firm. This year, we report our progress in implementing the report's recommendations. The primary recommendations were to increase dosage levels for high-risk and moderate-risk individuals, and to explore strategies to mitigate barriers that inhibit participants' engagement in the DRC.</p> <p>Regarding dosage, we are restructuring our advanced practice program, where participants may continue honing their behavioral skills after completing the Cognitive Behavioral Intervention or Aggression Replacement Therapy courses. Modifications to the advanced program are intended to increase both dosage and attendance. While we do not expect the increases to be dramatic, increasing dosages on a larger scale will require expanding the current DRC, an endeavor for which we do not currently have sufficient resources.</p> <p>Regarding barriers to treatment, the current evaluation focused more on quantifying outcomes than on explaining them. Consequently, we have undertaken a separate study focused specifically on understanding and addressing these barriers.</p> <p>An additional continuing study, funded by the Laura and John Arnold Foundation and conducted by researchers at UC Berkeley and UC Irvine, focuses on the efficacy of the Day Reporting Center's Cognitive Behavioral Interventions curriculum in reducing recidivism among mentally ill offenders—a topic of great importance, as approximately half of DRC participants have mental illness. The study includes approximately 400 participants, and completion is expected in 2022. We will report results here as they become available.</p>
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Goal	Continue managing the jail population in a manner consistent with public safety
Objective	100% of sentenced individuals will be reviewed for eligibility for pretrial community supervision
Objective	100% of low-risk inmates who meet program requirements will serve a portion of their sentences on electronic monitoring supervision
Objective	100% of eligible inmates will receive rehabilitative programming to prepare them for trial or successful release
Outcome Measure	Number of booked individuals receiving risk assessments
Outcome Measure	Number of low-risk inmates who are placed on electronic monitoring supervision
Outcome Measure	Number of inmates receiving substance use disorder or mental health services and Penal Code 1370 restoration services

Progress toward stated goal	<p>During calendar year 2019:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All booked individuals with new charges were assessed for pretrial services program eligibility. Additional individuals were assessed for pretrial services as ordered by the courts. • 100% of sentenced individuals were reviewed for low-risk inmate program eligibility. The Sheriff's Office placed 450 individuals on electronic monitoring supervision, of whom 437 successfully completed the program, for a success rate of 97%. • As part of the PC 1370 restoration program, 38 felony inmates and 40 misdemeanor inmates were restored to competency. • The Department of Health Services provided Starting Point services to individuals prior to their release from jail. Health Services also provided referrals for individuals sentenced under Public Safety Realignment who required substance use disorder treatment or mental health services.
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Goal	Reduce recidivism by providing services to improve offenders' living situation, mental health, and financial stability
Objective	Provide transitional housing for any homeless probationer who can be safely housed in a community setting
Objective	Upon jail discharge, screen 100% of offenders for substance use disorder treatment and mental health issues
Objective	Upon jail discharge, screen 100% of offenders for financial assistance eligibility
Outcome Measure	Number of supervised offenders with stable housing
Outcome Measure	Number of offenders receiving screenings for substance use and mental health issues
Outcome Measure	Number of offenders receiving screenings for financial needs
Progress toward stated goal	<p>During FY 19-20, offender needs surveys indicated that 180 Sonoma County probationers needed housing services, comprising 133 who were homeless sometime during the year and 47 who were living transiently ("couch surfing"). Because the pandemic severely limited in-person services in the last quarter of FY 19-20, including conducting the assessments that identify housing needs, we estimate the actual counts were closer to 240 Sonoma County probationers needing housing services, comprising 177 who were homeless sometime during the year and 63 who were living transiently. Although we continued addressing housing needs during the last quarter of FY 19-20, our associated data collection was interrupted during this time.</p> <p>During the same period, 188 probationers received Probation Department-funded transitional housing, which almost equaled the 192 probationers who received housing in FY 18-19. During the third quarter of FY 19-20, we were on pace to increase transitional housing placements by 18%. However, in the fourth quarter, the pandemic slowed progress as we turned our focus to distancing existing residents from each other, which</p>

often meant providing private bedrooms to residents, versus the previous convention of sleeping two to a room. During this period, intakes slowed dramatically. Despite this challenge, the table below suggests the Probation Department continued increasing the percentage of homeless offenders receiving transitional housing.

	# Beds*	# Homeless Offenders	# Offenders Receiving Bed	# Offenders Receiving Bed Per Homeless Offender
FY 16-17	30	234	109	0.47
FY 17-18	65	244	162	0.66
FY 18-19	65	278	192	0.69
FY 19-20	65	240	188	0.78

AB 109 funding supported 26 beds in FY 19-20, with the remaining 39 beds supported by a Department of Finance transitional housing grant.

Also in FY 19-20, an external evaluator completed a study of Probation’s transitional housing program and provided the following recommendations:

- Offer transportation assistance to program participants.
- Provide targeted services and resources to address female participants’ needs.
- Develop a training curriculum focused on working with justice-involved individuals.
- Establish a shared understanding of the housing first model and how it is implemented within the transitional housing program.
- Develop criteria to standardize referrals.
- Maintain lines of communication between [the housing provider] and Probation to promote coordination of care.
- Increase the capacity of transitional housing program to analyze HMIS data.
- Understand and improve the low enrollment rate (referring to individuals who were referred to, but did not enroll in, transitional housing services).
- Explore why the Hispanic/Latino population is underrepresented in the program.

Aided by these recommendations, the Probation Department will continue adjusting and strengthening its transitional housing program.

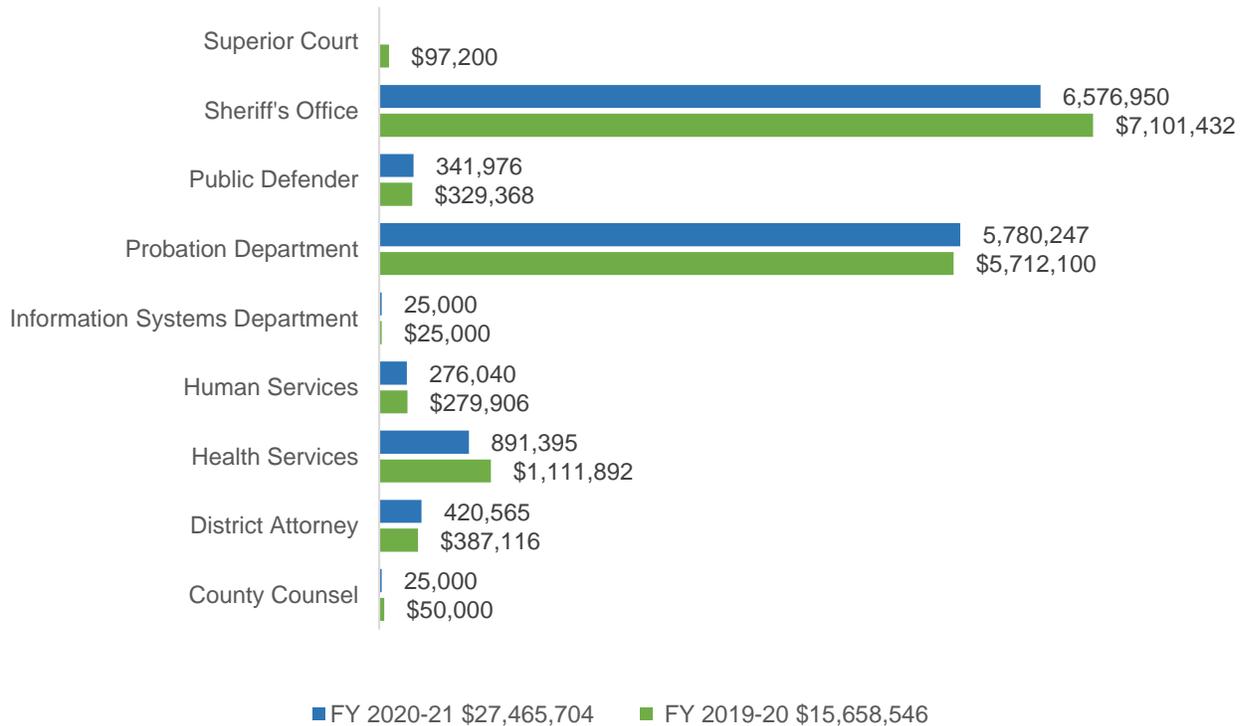
In January 2020, Probation opened a new eight-bed transitional housing facility for individuals on pretrial release who have a mental illness or co-occurring mental illness and substance abuse disorder. Qualifying individuals are those who, absent this housing and associated intensive treatment, would likely require incarceration to ensure public safety. This facility was made possible by a “Justice and Mental Health Collaboration

	<p>Program” grant from the U.S. Department of Justice’s Office of Justice Programs and increases Probation’s FY 19-20 bed count to 73.</p> <p>Finally, all individuals with known mental health issues were screened and provided community resources by a discharge planner prior to jail discharge, as well as enrollment in Medi-Cal and financial assistance services.</p>
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The Sonoma County CCP reports it will use the same goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2020-21.

FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 Allocation Comparison

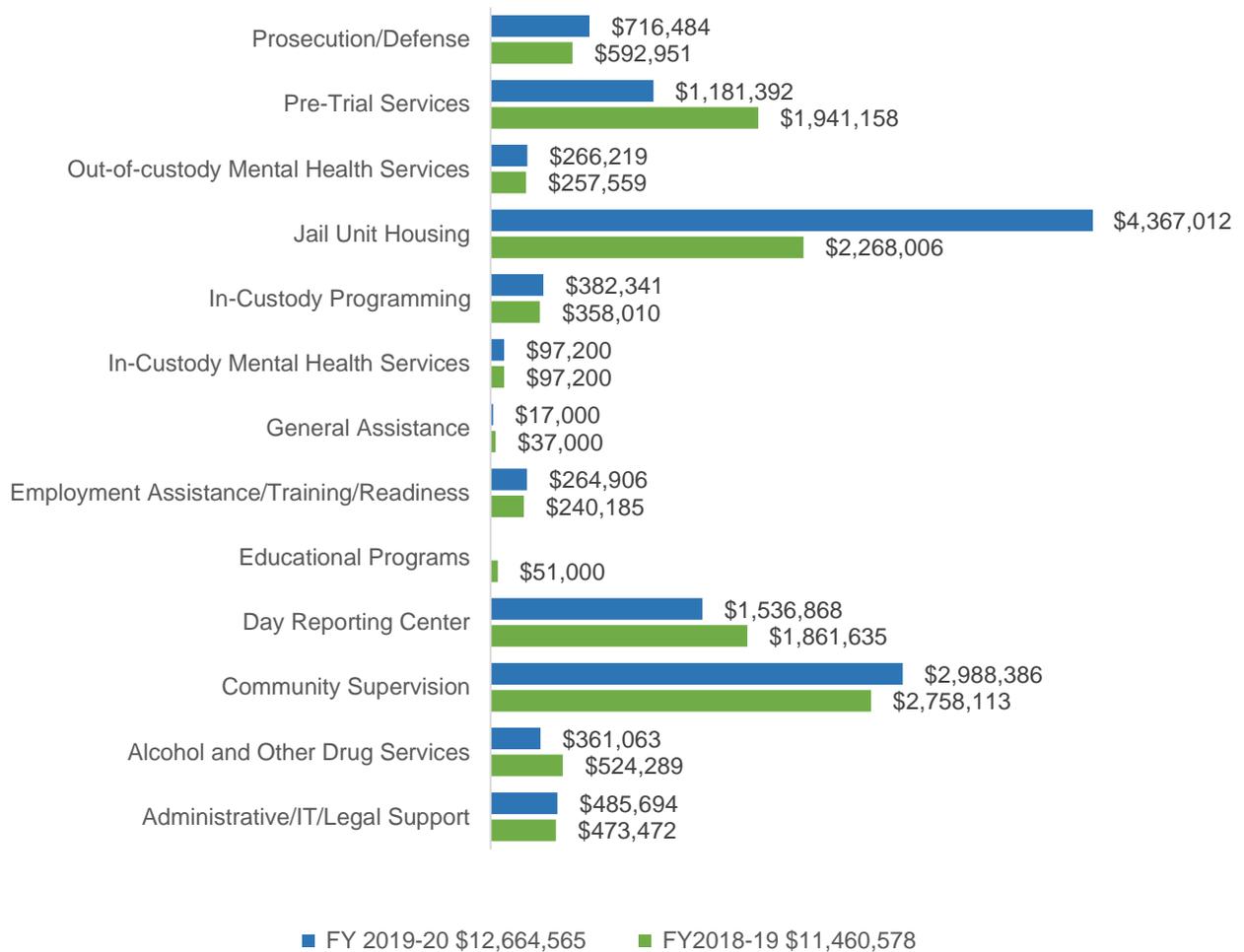
FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations



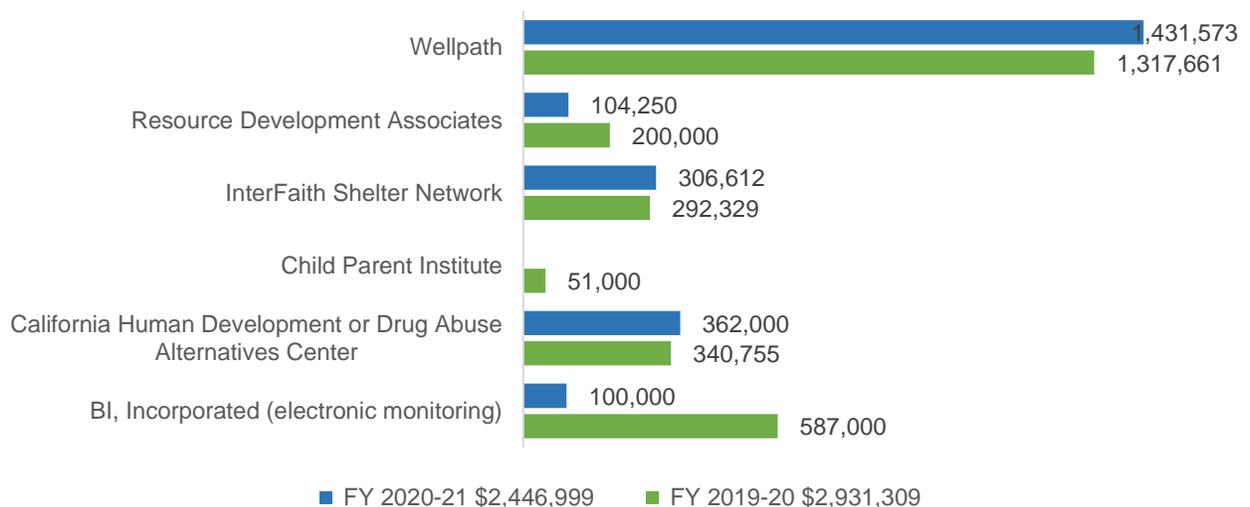
FY 2019-20 Carryover Funds \$15,658,546

FY 2020-21 Carryover Funds -\$1,208,642

FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Optional Questions

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

The CCP ranks programs by tier level, in which the highest-tier programs are specifically for realigned offenders, and the lowest-tier programs provide ancillary benefits to criminal justice in Sonoma County. Additionally, when budgetary constraints force program cuts, as occurred in the FY 20-21 budget, CCP members rank the importance of existing programs, and then discuss which program cuts would minimize negative impact.

Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation?

Yes

If yes, how?

Following are examples of how Sonoma County evaluates the effectiveness of its Realignment-funded programs and services:

- Realignment service contracts include requirements to produce data collection strategies and report on outcome measures.
- The Day Reporting Center gathers and reports participant data such as class attendance, activities completed (e.g. substance use treatment, job search guidance, meetings with educational coordinators), and overall participant outcomes.
- The Human Services Department produces a monthly report of its Realignment-funded programs. The report includes items such as enrollment in CalFresh, Medi-Cal, County Medical Services Program, and CalWORKs.
- Since 2016, the CCP has retained an external research organization to evaluate CCP-funded programming. Completed evaluations include the following:
 - AB 109 Evaluation: Needs and Cost Analysis
 - AB 109 Evaluation: Reconviction Analysis
 - AB 109 Implementation Evaluation Report
 - Day Reporting Center Process Evaluation
 - Day Reporting Center Outcome Evaluation
 - Program-Level Evaluation of California Human Development
 - Program-Level Evaluation of Residential Substance Use Treatment
 - Program-Level Evaluation of Transitional Housing Services

Please email brad.hecht@sonoma-county.org for copies of these studies.

Studies underway include a probation supervision process evaluation, a reentry assessment, and a racial and ethnic disparities assessment.

Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services?

Yes

If yes, how?

Sonoma County program managers and analysts, along with CCP-retained evaluation consultants, routinely present the latest evaluation results and recommendations at CCP meetings for the committee’s review and consideration.

Does the county use BSCC definitions (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data?

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

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)?

81% or higher

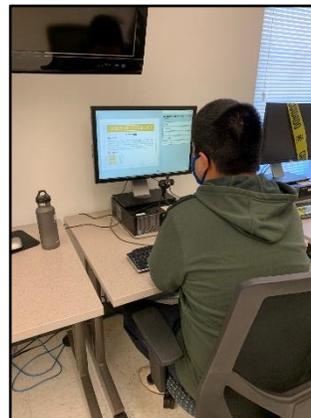
We would like to better understand your county's capacity to offer mental health, substance use disorder, behavioral health treatment programs, and/or other services? What type and level of services are now available?

Sonoma County offers the following Realignment-funded services. Combined, these services amount to \$3,476,619 or 24% of Sonoma County’s FY 20-21 Realignment budget, down from \$4,040,465 or 27% of the FY 19-20 budget.

Day Reporting Center: The Day Reporting Center serves as the central point of evidence-based programming and structure for realigned and felony probationers in the community. Services include cognitive behavioral intervention programs, life skills, vocational skills, and substance abuse treatment.



Classroom activity at the Sonoma County DRC shortly before the Coronavirus pandemic



A Five Keys participant takes a test at the Sonoma County DRC

Jail Programs: The Sheriff's Office offers programs designed to help inmates in the following areas: addressing the root causes of criminal behavior; decreasing the high level of stress and violence that can occur in correctional facilities; and connecting released inmates to the Day Reporting Center and other programs to provide continued support.

In-Custody Mental Health Services: Through a contracted provider, the Sheriff's Office provides mental health services. Upon release from custody, inmates requiring continued services are referred to a behavioral health therapist embedded with Probation's AB109 team or to community-based treatment providers.

Penal Code 1370 Restoration Services: PC 1370 states that defendants found mentally incompetent will have their trial, hearing on the alleged violation, or judgment suspended until they become mentally competent, at which time the trial process may resume. The PC 1370 team provides evidence-based interventions designed to restore defendants to competency so that they can participate in the legal process and have their cases adjudicated, potentially reducing time spent in custody. Individuals not restored typically have their charges dropped with a resulting referral into services.

Community Mental Health Services: Behavioral Health staff embedded in the Probation Department provides mental health assessments and referrals. An eligibility worker determines eligibility for benefits (e.g., Medi-Cal, County Medical Services Program, Social Security Insurance, and CalFresh), and a psychiatrist determines medication needs and develops an initial medication plan.

Community Substance Use Disorder Services: The Department of Health Services assigns a substance use disorder specialist to the Probation Department office to facilitate the assessment, referral, and case management of substance-abusing offenders.

Substance Use Disorder Contract Services: The Department of Health Services contracts with local providers for residential treatment and for outpatient services at the Day Reporting Center.

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

Sonoma County's primary challenge is funding. While Sonoma County is home to 1.25% of California's population, it receives 0.88% of AB 109 base funding, or only 70% of the funding that might be expected for a community its size. Service shortages in previous years were exacerbated in FY 20-21 as the CCP cut \$1.8 million of programming to balance its budget, including reductions to adult education, electronic monitoring of offenders in the community, program evaluation, substance use disorder services, and Penal Code 1368 Mental Competency Assessments, which determine whether a full competency process should be ordered for criminal defendants, thereby limiting non-competency cases from delaying the process, and reducing unnecessary detention for some defendants. In summary, tightening fiscal conditions have forced increasing emphasis on the basic functions of incarcerating and supervising realigned populations at the expense of some programs intended to reduce recidivism and increase public safety. In addition to program reductions, the CCP has endeavored to balance the budget by pursuing grants and absorbing costs of realignment into department budgets.

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?

The CCP is reducing reliance on electronic monitoring of offenders in the community, a practice whose efficacy is not consistently supported by research. Additionally, we are exploring lower-cost and less invasive applications that use offenders' smartphones to track and communicate with them.

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

Sonoma County's best practices and promising programs include the following:

Day Reporting Center: Serving as the central point of evidence-based programming and structure for felony offenders, the DRC provides a detention alternative to traditional incarceration for adults who meet the program criteria. The Probation Department collaborates with the Sheriff's Office, the Department of Health Services, and the Human Services Department to provide seamless, offender-engaged reentry service coordination that begins in custody, continues through supervision, and transitions the offender to ongoing community-based supports and services when supervision ends. Services include vocational, life, and parenting skills; substance abuse treatment; and Cognitive Behavioral Intervention, a program developed in collaboration with the University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute. The program includes 55 group sessions where participants take accountability for past actions, learn new ways to handle difficult and risky situations, and create a support system and plan for success. As described in our goal statements above, we will report results of a continuing multi-year study as they become available. This study, conducted by researchers at UC Berkeley and UC Irvine, focuses on the efficacy of Cognitive Behavioral Intervention for people with mental illness.

Quotations from Sonoma County Day Reporting Center Graduates

"The DRC has encouraged me to have a say and really made me feel like they valued my opinion."

"The staff at DRC has really helped me to stay encouraged and motivated to make the necessary changes to better my life."

"The CBI program is beneficial for everyday life situations and I would encourage anyone to adopt this program to teach these useful skills as a preventative and corrective measure."

"[Aggression Replacement Therapy was a] very good class to learn how to control negative behavior and teaches how to be more honest and less selfish."

Home Confinement: This program has been essential in helping the Sheriff's Office manage the population of the adult detention facilities by allowing qualified inmates to serve their sentences in the community. In calendar year 2019, the program successfully placed 437 inmates into home confinement, saving 14,565 jail days.

Inmate Programs: The CCP funds a portion of the inmate education and development programs offered in the Sheriff's Office adult detention facilities, and programming continues to expand. In 2019, the Sheriff's Office partnered with Five Keys Charter School & Programs. Five Keys is the first charter school for incarcerated adults in the nation. It is a fully accredited public high school with more than a decade of specialized experience in providing general education needs in adult detention facilities. The Sheriff's Office continues to offer literature appreciation classes and has added ESL, literacy and writing development courses, and library services. In 2019, Changing Gears, a bicycle program, was launched with the goals to provide basic rider education and useful skills, with the potential for bicycle mechanic training and transportation for post-release inmates.

FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

Stanislaus County

CCP Membership as of October 1, 2020.

Mike Hamasaki Chief Probation Officer	Kathryn Harwell Department of Social Services
Dawna Reeves Presiding Judge or designee	Ruben Imperial Department of Mental Health
Kristin Olsen County Supervisor or Chief Administrator	Doris Foster Department of Employment
Birgit Fladager District Attorney	Ruben Imperial Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs
Laura Arnold Public Defender	Scott Kuykendall Head of the County Office of Education
Jeff Dirkse Sheriff	Cynthia Duenas Community-Based Organization
Galen Carroll Chief of Police	Brittany Harker Victims interests

<p style="color: #0056b3;">How often does the CCP meet?</p> Quarterly
<p style="color: #0056b3;">How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet?</p> As needed
<p style="color: #0056b3;">Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups</p> Yes



Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2019-20

Goal	Prevention
Objective	Health - Our families are healthy – physically, mentally, emotionally, and spiritually.
Objective	Strong and Safe Neighborhoods – Our families are supported by strong and safe neighborhoods and communities.
Objective	First Rate Education – Our children and young people are getting a first-rate education – from cradle to career.
Progress toward stated goal	<p>In 2015, a subcommittee was developed to identify a set of goals, objectives, strategies, and outcome measures for prevention. Based on their work, the Chief Executive’s Office elected to expand those efforts into their Focus on Prevention – Strengthening Families initiative.</p> <p>Focus on Prevention is a ten-year, county-wide initiative that aims to improve the quality of life of all Stanislaus County residents and families through coordinated prevention efforts that work across multiple sectors to promote health and well-being. These sectors include government; business; health; non-profit; philanthropy; education; faith; neighborhood; media; and arts, entertainment, and sports.</p> <p>To avoid duplication, the original subcommittee folded their efforts into this initiative. During the 2017-2020 fiscal years, several workgroup and leadership meetings were held to strategize. Ultimately, the work from those meetings produced a strategy to engage a relatively small number of families. Working with a small subset of families will help build effective strategies of prevention that involve all ten sectors of Focus on Prevention. The plan is to learn from these beginning efforts and then expand to additional families across Stanislaus County. The first population that was involved in this effort was those who had been engaged in the juvenile and criminal justice systems, their families, and families that had been directly affected by their actions. Outcome measures will continue to be developed. In fiscal year 2019-2020, members of the Adult Drug Court population were being considered as the next potential pilot group for the Focus on Prevention initiative.</p>

Goal	Housing
Objective	People who are homeless in Stanislaus County permanently escape homelessness.
Objective	People who are at risk of homelessness in Stanislaus County do not become homeless.
Outcome Measure	Reduce the average length of time someone is homeless.
Outcome Measure	Increase the percentage of people who are homeless who access resources to improve their well-being.
Outcome Measure	Increase the percentage of people who are homeless who are experiencing improved well-being.

Outcome Measure	Increase the percentage of people who are homeless who are experiencing well-being.
Outcome Measure	Improve the safety of parks and neighborhoods negatively impacted by people engaging in anti-social and criminal behavior who struggle with homelessness.
Outcome Measure	Decrease the occurrences of public anti-social behavior committed by and towards people struggling with homelessness.
Progress toward stated goal	<p>As was the case with the “prevention” subcommittee, the “housing” subcommittee also folded their efforts into the Chief Executive Office’s Focus on Prevention – Homelessness initiative to avoid duplication. This initiative was not just working to improve the existing homeless services system; but the initiative was also looking to address the root causes of homelessness and develop strategies to intervene early to prevent homelessness.</p> <p>The following strategies have been developed:</p> <p>Outreach and Engagement: Improving community-based outreach and engagement strategies with a focus on identifying individuals who are not currently connected to services, and as trust is established, those individuals are introduced and connected to a variety of health, housing and community services and supports.</p> <p>Coordinated Access: Developing a countywide coordinated access system that integrates all public and community-based services and community supports.</p> <p>Housing: Improving access to temporary, transitional, and permanent supportive housing.</p> <p>Supportive Services: Increasing the availability, effectiveness and alignments of homelessness services and community supports that help people escape from and stay out of homelessness.</p> <p>During the 2019-20 fiscal year, a new, low-barrier shelter was built and housed approximately 180 residents experiencing homelessness. This shelter also served as a “one-stop shop” and includes an Outreach and Engagement Center (OEC). The OEC was implemented to coordinate the provision of multiple services for those in the community struggling from homelessness.</p> <p>Additionally, the Community Assessment Response and Engagement (CARE) Team was developed to assist the homeless population in Stanislaus County. CARE is a multidisciplinary team focused on assisting the homeless individuals. The team is composed of mental health, criminal justice, and other service providers who facilitate and provide outreach and engagement services to a targeted homeless population. The CARE team seeks to address the mental, physical and social needs of their clients</p>

	<p>through assessment coordination and linkage to treatment services. The team develops individualized intervention plans for this population with a focus on connecting individuals with appropriate services and community supports through intensive engagement and case management. The team ensures the individual, who was referred to services, is actually engaged by the service provider and is accepted into a full-service partnership program. Last, the CARE team assists clients in obtaining and completing the necessary documentation to assist them in obtaining stable housing or shelter. Outcome measure data is not available yet for CARE, as the OEC is still in its infancy.</p> <p>Point in time homelessness counts were completed in 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019. The data from each of those counts were as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2016, 1,434 were identified as being homeless. Of the 1,434 that were identified as being homeless, 730 were identified as being unsheltered (as opposed to those who were in emergency or transitional shelters). • In 2017, 1,661 were identified as being homeless. Of the 1,661 that were identified as being homeless, 821 were identified as being unsheltered. • In 2018, 1,356 were identified as being homeless. Of the 1,356 that were identified as being homeless, 606 were identified as being unsheltered. • In 2019, 1,923 were identified as being homeless. Of the 1,923 that were identified as being homeless, 1,088 were identified as being unsheltered.
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Goal	Increased Efficiency in the Public Safety System and Implement Effective Programs and Services
Objective	Reduce recidivism and increase pro-social attitudes in adult offenders who complete programming in-custody and/or at the Day Reporting Center.
Outcome Measure	Number of offenders receiving a referral.
Outcome Measure	Number of offenders who completed a program.
Outcome Measure	The number of offenders satisfied with the program.
Outcome Measure	Was the group information and content clear and understandable?
Outcome Measure	Number of offenders with a clear plan of action upon completing a program.
Outcome Measure	Did we treat them well?
Outcome Measure	Did we help them with their need?
Outcome Measure	Percentage of offenders who completed a program that did not recidivate.
Outcome Measure	Percentage of offenders reporting they have the skills and knowledge to improve their lives.

<p>Progress toward stated goal</p>	<p>The Board of State and Community Corrections defines recidivism as a conviction of a new felony or misdemeanor committed within three years of release from custody or committed within three years of placement on supervision for a previous criminal conviction. Using a similar measurement, the Day Reporting Center tracks recidivism for those offenders who sustain a new misdemeanor or felony conviction within three years of successfully or unsuccessfully completing services/programming. Additionally, offenders completing programs at the DRC complete a Client Satisfaction Survey detailing their level of satisfaction with the service that was provided to them. These surveys are utilized to evaluate the programs' effectiveness and the willingness to continue with their services. Review of the Satisfaction Surveys beginning in 2018 to the present, show a vast majority (approximately 85%-90%) of offenders reported they "agreed" or "strongly agreed" with every evaluation category on the survey. Of the remaining offenders, several reported a neutral response. The categories in which offenders either "disagreed" or "strongly disagreed" were in the areas of; "Law Enforcement staff involved was helpful," "Gaining employment will be easier," and "I have gained knowledge on resources available in the community."</p> <p>Outcome measures for fiscal year 2019-20 were as follows:</p> <p>Number of referrals to the Day Reporting Center: 2414</p> <p>Participants who recidivated within 3 years: 134 (14%)</p> <p>Number of participants who were referred and completed a class: 207 (20%)</p> <p>Number of offenders who completed a class and recidivated: 19 (9%)</p> <p>Number of offenders who failed to show up for class: 638 (62%)</p> <p>Number of offenders who did not show up to class and who did not recidivate: 114 (18%)</p>
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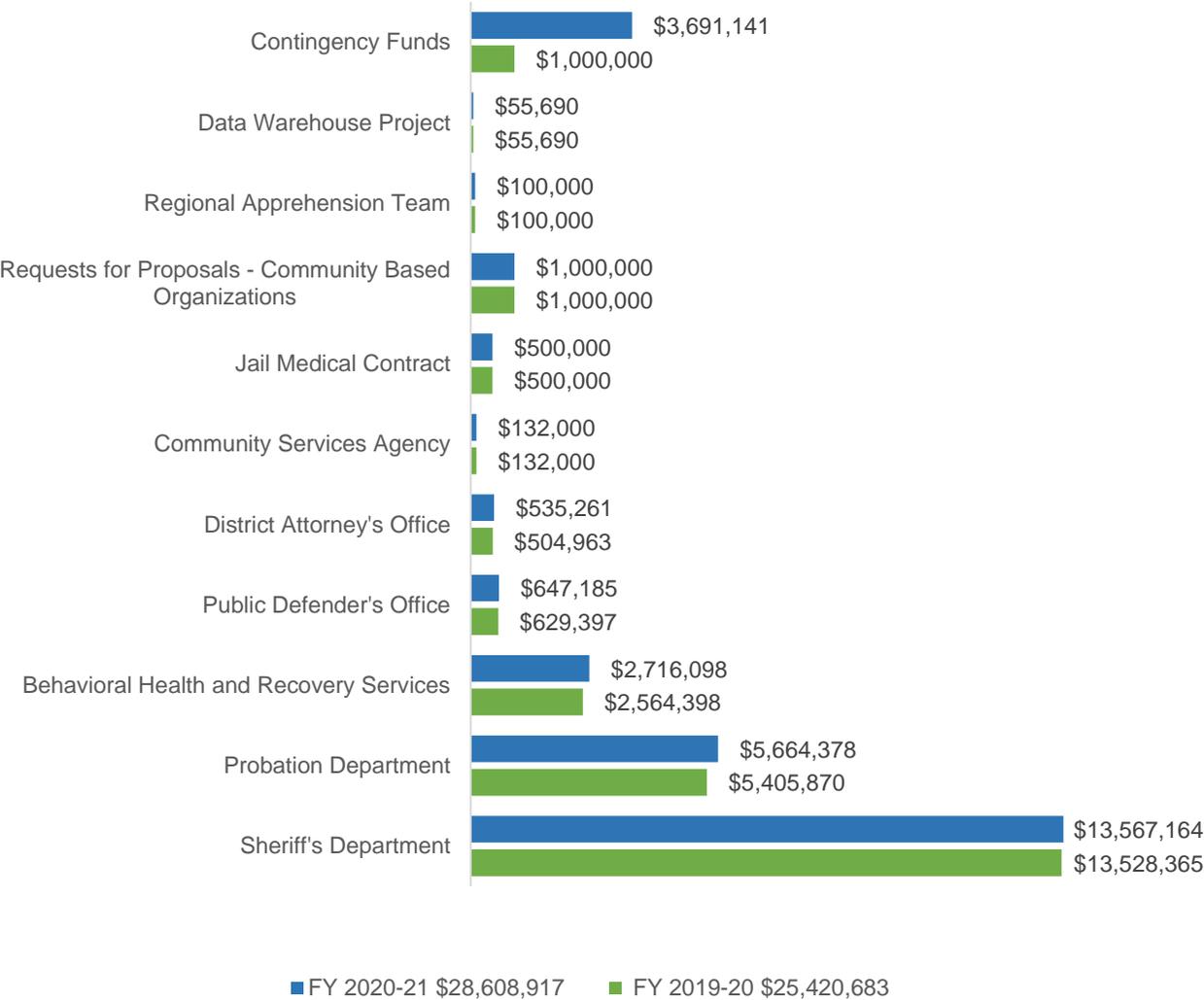
Goal	Data Assessment
Objective	Identify specific data elements for analysis.
Objective	Develop appropriate interfaces and applications.
Objective	Develop reports that measure outcomes and costs.
Objective	Share data to agencies, as appropriate.
Objective	Establish an evaluation process (data, programs, etc.).
Progress toward stated goal	The CCP has budgeted \$55,690 for the next five Budget Years to create and maintain a data warehouse. The purpose of the data warehouse was to share, evaluate, store, view and manipulate data from a variety of different sources. Work commenced on this project during the 2016-2017 fiscal year, with the program having the ability to import data from the Probation Department, Sheriff's Department and District Attorney's Office. Work continues to be needed to manipulate data, run reports and create a unified party system where one offender can be tracked across all

	databases. Due to lack of resources, work on the data warehouse has been suspended indefinitely. If completed, the data warehouse will assist the CCP in making much more informed decisions concerning supervision practices, services and treatment.
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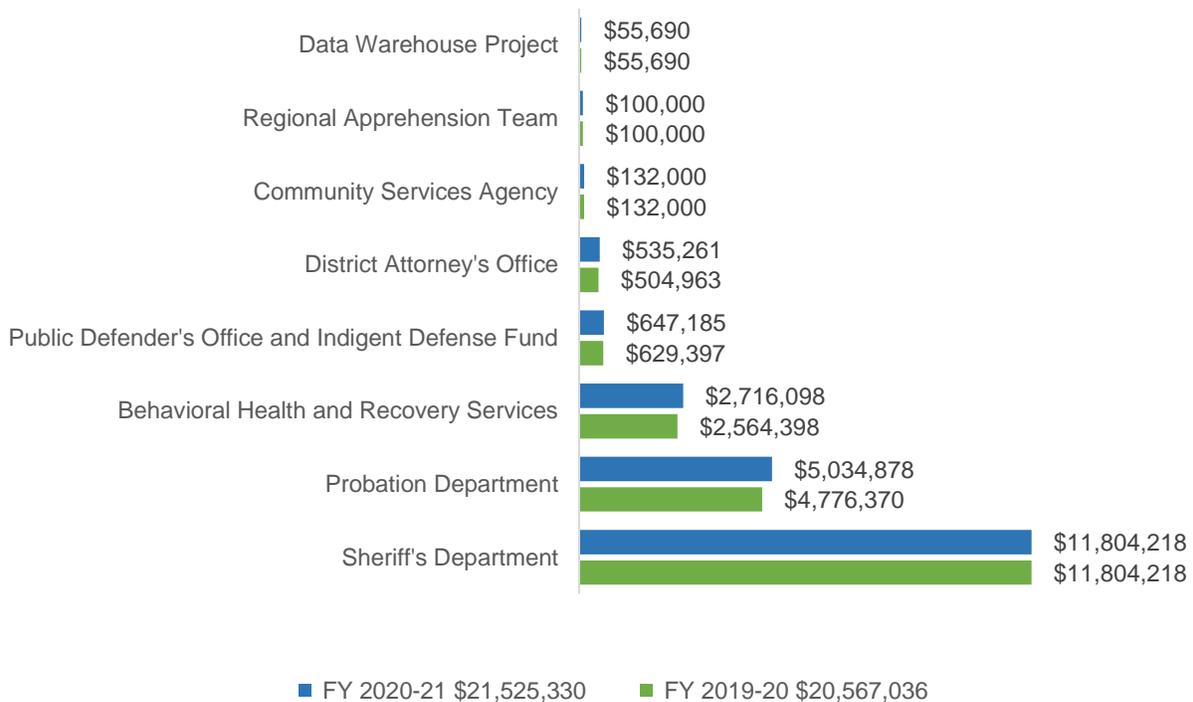
The Stanislaus County CCP reports it will use the same goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2020-21.

FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 Allocation Comparison

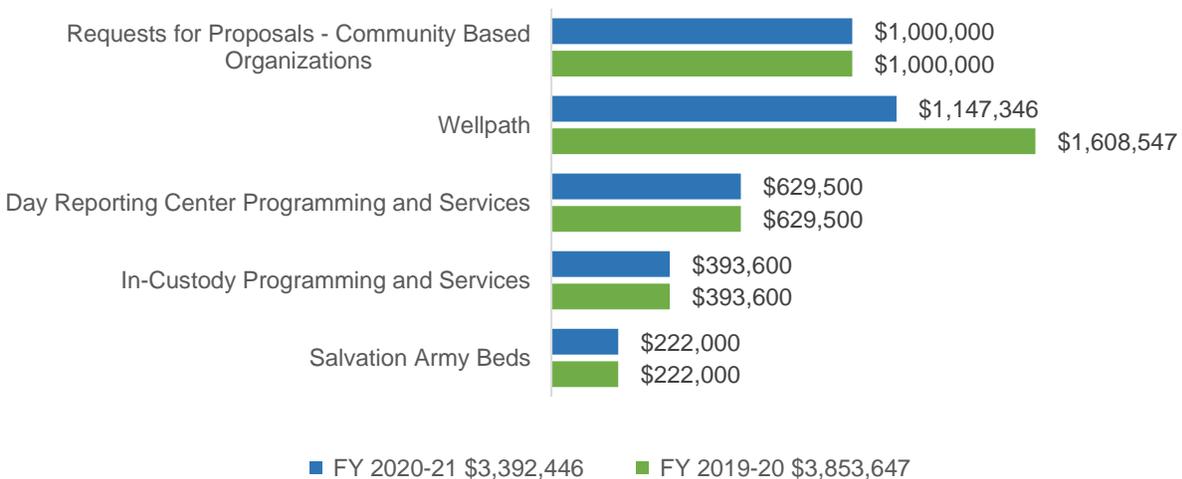
FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations



FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Optional Questions

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

The CCP has adopted a five-year budget plan. From 2020-2021 through 2024-2025, the CCP specifically budgeted funds for Community Based Organizations to provide services/programming to offenders. As part of the funds, each Community Based

Organization must submit a Request for Proposal (RFP) to receive an award. The RFP process includes submitting references, describing approaches and methodologies and articulating indicators and measurements towards the Results Based Accountability model. RFP submittals are evaluated by CCP panel members, who subsequently make recommendations to the CCP Executive Committee. The CCP Executive Committee then formally votes and presents their recommendations to the Board of Supervisors. The Board of Supervisors must subsequently provide approval before services are rendered and funds released.

Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation?

Yes

If yes, how?

The CCP has annually budgeted \$84,000.00 for a crime analyst. The crime analyst is funded through 2024-2025. At each CCP meeting, the crime analyst has provided the CCP with data on the effectiveness of services/programming at the Day Reporting Center. Data shared during 2020 included; the number of referrals provided to offenders, which saw an increase of 37.5% since the last report and recidivism data for those who were referred to classes and those that completed classes at the Day Reporting Center. Also, a programming module was developed and implemented this fiscal year to aid in tracking classes at the DRC. The CBI programming platform tracks which modules and sessions have been completed. This gives us the ability to track the number of evidence-based hours. In addition, it gives us the ability to track which modules have not been completed so that a make-up session may be scheduled and completed. This function helps to adequately track when a defendant completes a CBI class and when they have received the entirety of the program and required dosage. In some programs, these sessions have been divided into class installments to allow for varying entry points for those defendants who have fallen off and need to return to a specific program.

Additionally, vendors who are selected through the RFP process to provide services at the DRC agree to provide statistics/data annually regarding class participants' progress. This includes data regarding improvements to one's quality of life such as: remaining law abiding and/or clean and sober, obtaining employment and/or education, and improvements to one's overall decision-making ability. Last, included in a current contract the department has with the University of Cincinnati-Correctional Institute (UCCI), is an observation/coaching component as well as a Continuous Quality Improvement training for staff. With this, UCCI staff routinely observe and coach Stanislaus County's programming instructors to ensure evidenced-based programs are being delivered to fidelity.

Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services?

Yes

If yes, how?

Vendors who are currently funded through the CCP’s Community Based Organizations allotment must reapply for funding through the RFP process every two years as outlined in question #13 above. References and outcomes from the previous fiscal year(s) are considerations for panel members and the CCP Executive Committee.

Does the county use BSCC definitions (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data?

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

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)?

21-40%

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?

The following summarizes the various levels of services that are presently being offered through CCP funding:

Sierra Education and Counseling Services utilizes evidence-based practices to address violent and abusive behavior and assists individuals in developing healthier coping mechanisms. The goal of this program is to provide services that will support offenders in understanding the law and accepting responsibility for their current offenses, and ultimately attaining education, employment, and self-sufficiency. This program aims to prevent offenders from further involvement in the criminal justice system. Sierra Education and Counseling Services utilizes the evidence-based Cognitive Behavioral Intervention model designed by the University of Cincinnati. Sierra Education offers two different treatment programs: Domestic Violence and Batterer’s Intervention Program (DVBIP) and the Child Abuse and Neglect (CAN) Program.

Domestic Violence and Batterer’s Intervention Program is designed to assist individuals in understanding the laws relative to domestic violence and, related issues; provide a clear understanding of the negative effects domestic violence has on individuals, families, and communities; and present a working knowledge of what constitutes domestic violence including physical, emotional, verbal, economic, and sexual abuse. This program also enables participants to develop effective skills and tools for problem-solving, positive

approaches to conflict resolution, constructively managing stress and promoting an awareness of personal responsibility and consequences. There is also increased understanding of the relationship between drugs, alcohol, and violence.

Child Abuse and Neglect program is designed to end child abuse and neglect by helping individuals understand the laws relative to child abuse and related issues; providing a clear understanding of how destructive parenting actions lead to child abuse; educating individuals about developmental stages in children, the differences between discipline and punishment, and age appropriate expectations. Participants learn effective skills and tools for problem-solving, positive conflict resolutions, and constructively managing stress. The program aids participants in recognizing and meeting the needs of children and assists them in creating appropriate behavior management plans. Additionally, the program promotes an understanding of personal responsibility and consequence: and increases awareness of the relationship between drugs, alcohol, and violence.

Sierra Vista Family Counseling (SVFC) utilizes evidence-based practices to address violent and abusive behavior surrounding domestic violence and assists individuals in developing healthier coping mechanisms by way of education, intervention and behavior modification skills. The overall purpose of Sierra Vista Child & Family Services is to provide therapeutic and rehabilitative services for offenders under the jurisdiction of the Probation Department and the Sheriff's Office to reduce recidivism and violence and improve their overall quality of life. SVFC utilizes the evidence-based Cognitive Behavioral Intervention model designed by the University of Cincinnati.

Behavioral Health and Recovery Services (BHRS): BHRS received funding beginning in Fiscal Year 2012-2013 to provide treatment for substance use disorders (SUD) to inmates released from local detention facilities and adult parolees under the jurisdiction of County Probation. Services include assessment, referral and linkage, and treatment at the Day Reporting Center. Treatment at the DRC follows an Intensive Outpatient Treatment (IOT) model consisting of a minimum of nine hours per week of programming, offered in 3-hour sessions, 3 days per week. Individuals also must meet at least one time per month for individual counseling, as well as drug testing. Additionally, during this Fiscal Year, BHRS staff also began utilizing the University of Cincinnati's Cognitive Behavioral Intervention (CBI) model of evidence-based practice programming.

BHRS also provides mental health services to inmates released from local detention facilities and adult parolees under the jurisdiction of County Probation. Services include assessment and treatment for behavioral health needs. Once enrolled, the Integrated Forensics Team (IFT) program provides three levels of care: full service; intensive community support; and wellness. Depending on identified needs, all participants receive outreach and engagement services, with appropriate linkages to community resources and/or treatment services. The full service and intensive community support levels include medication services; access to groups; peer supported programming; case management; rehabilitation services; individual therapy; and limited employment / housing support services. The least intensive level, wellness, is primarily focused on administering, dispensing, and monitoring of medications. Comparatively, full service offers the highest level of care, has the smallest staff-to-client ratio, and is accessible 24/7.

BHRS also received funding to provide mental health services to inmates serving time at the County Jails. Services include assessments for behavioral health needs. Once

enrolled, the Detention - Mental Health program offers individual therapy and group therapy based on appropriateness and need. The primary objective of the program is to ensure that needs of inmates diagnosed with serious mental illness (SMI) are identified, engaged, linked to Wellpath, and treated while incarcerated, while creating a safer in-custody environment for everyone. Additionally, beginning engagement and treatment of individuals while still in-custody helps facilitate the connection to outpatient programs with the hope of reducing recidivism and contributing to a healthier and safer community.

Nirvana Drug and Alcohol Treatment is also funded through the CCP and provides residential in-patient treatment, along with clean and sober living. Services include gender-specific residential treatment; state-certified detox; one-on-one counseling with certified counselors; individual treatment plans; relapse prevention; life management skills; coping skills; and family education courses. All counselors, residential treatment and outpatient locations are certified, licensed and approved. As is true with BHRS, the CBI Model of delivering programming and treatment has been implemented into Nirvana's programs.

Leaders in Community Alternatives (LCA): LCA has focuses on the criminal justice population, delivering individualized case management, treatment, barrier removal, employment and employment readiness services, family reintegration, Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT), pro-social behavior and Aggression Replacement Training (ART). LCA serves the criminal justice population and utilizes the evidence-based CBI model developed by the University of Cincinnati for employment. LCA has access to critical community resources and consistently works towards developing model services which achieve positive long-term change. LCA's day reporting center programs' goal is to reduce recidivism, improve public safety, and provide for positive change in program participants' lives.

Learning Quest: The overall purpose of Learning Quest – Stanislaus Literacy Centers (LQSLC) is to provide case management, educational, High School Equivalency classes, employment and vocational services, along with life skills, to program participants under the jurisdiction of the Probation Department and the Sheriff's Office to reduce recidivism, increase gainful employment and/or educational skills and improve their overall quality of life.

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

This Fiscal Year saw a global pandemic that no one could have prepared for. This challenge affected the way services and programming were administered to our offenders. With the onset of COVID19, our Day Reporting Center suspended all classes beginning in March 2020. The closures remained in place until mid-June, when classes started to slowly transition back to the DRC in a phased approach. By July 2020, the end of this fiscal year, all classes were back at the DRC serving our clients. However, due to social distancing protocols, class sizes had to be greatly reduced. Although services are continuing during the pandemic, the number of offenders allowed into classes is limited and wait lists extended. As a result, BHRS and Sierra Education turned to virtual platforms to engage their clientele in programming and community resources while in-person sessions were suspended. Initially, there were several barriers to transitioning to an on-line platform, such as: confidentiality, HIPPA guidelines, internet access, data plans and

availability of devices. BHRS has since reported positive outcomes with the on-line platform such as: the ability to offer classes to those that have difficulty traveling to the DRC and the ability to offer more group and one-on-one sessions. However, with the on-line platform come limitations with utilizing the CBI model as the lesson plans require group involvement, completion of diagrams, journals and homework. Lastly, with virtual classes, this has limited the human element of connection. As well in years past, creating and maintaining client motivation and participation remains the most significant challenge related to meeting program needs. This population often requires extensive engagement and outreach efforts prior to ever successfully engaging individuals into treatment.

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?

During Fiscal Year 19-20 we implemented an evidence-based intervention model for our adult offenders known as EPICS. The purpose of the EPICS model is to teach probation officers how to apply the principles of effective intervention (and Core Correctional Practices (CCP) specifically, including relationship skills) to community supervision practices. The core correctional practices (or competencies) are organized into an overall framework to assist with the application of specific skills within the context of community supervision. The EPICS model is designed to use a combination of monitoring, referrals, and face-to face interactions to provide the offenders with a sufficient “dosage” of treatment interventions and make the best possible use of time to develop a collaborative working relationship. The EPICS model helps translate the risk, needs and responsivity principles into practice. Community supervision officers are taught to increase dosage to higher risk offenders, stay focused on criminogenic needs, especially the thought-behavior link, and to use a social learning, cognitive behavioral approach to their interactions. The EPICS model is not intended to replace other programming and services, but rather is an attempt to more fully utilize officers as agents of change. One of the most important aspects of EPICS is the training, coaching and the use of core correctional practices. Core Correctional Practices (CCP) includes general skills to enhance the relationship between staff and offenders, verbal practices to manage misbehavior and encourage prosocial behavior, and cognitive behavioral interventions focused on helping offenders change their thinking and manage risky situations in prosocial ways. The EPICS model was designed to increase dosage by encouraging officers to incorporate cognitive behavioral strategies into contact sessions with moderate and high-risk offenders. The research on CCP and the use of these models demonstrates that training and coaching significantly influences staff behavior (e.g., improved relationships between staff and offenders, increased targeting of criminogenic needs, increased identification of antisocial thinking) and offender behavior (e.g., reduced recidivism, reported improvements in relationship with officers, increased retention).

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

The Cognitive Behavioral Intervention (CBI) model our county has adopted has been implemented into several courses provided at the Day Reporting Center, as well as in custody at the Stanislaus County Public Safety Center. Beginning July 1, 2020, fifteen domestic violence classes began the transition to the CBI model, and all substance abuse programs as well as our mental health programs are utilizing the CBI model as well. Data

regarding the participants who attended CBI in-custody and later entered into an open program at the DRC are tracked so CBI graduation and overall recidivism rates of this group can be analyzed and reported out. However, due to the pandemic, in custody CBI groups have been suspended since March 2020. Since the inception of the Cognitive Behavioral Intervention Domestic Violence class at the DRC, 67 offenders are currently enrolled. The complete transition to the CBI model for domestic violence and child abuse and neglect is expected to be completed by July 2021.

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FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

Sutter County

CCP Membership as of October 1, 2020.

Donna Garcia Chief Probation Officer	Nancy O'Hara Department of Social Services
Stephanie Hansel Presiding Judge or designee	Rick Bingham Department of Mental Health
Jim Whitaker County Supervisor or Chief Administrator	Rinky Basi Department of Employment
Amanda Hopper District Attorney	Rick Bingham Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs
Mark Van den Heuvel Public Defender	Tom Reusser Head of the County Office of Education
Brandon Barnes Sheriff	Ed Anderson Community-Based Organization
Robert Landon Chief of Police	Amanda Hopper Victims interests

<p>How often does the CCP meet? Thrice Annually</p>
<p>How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet? Thrice Annually</p>
<p>Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups No</p>



Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2019-20

Goal	Provide employment services to out-of-custody supervised offenders at the Probation Department's Resource Center
Objective	40% of referred offenders will obtain employment in FY 2019-20
Outcome Measure	Number of referred offenders who obtain employment through the Probation Department's employment services program
Progress toward stated goal	A total of 89 Employment referrals were received from 7/1/19 through 6/30/20. Out of those 89, 30 individuals secured employment, 7 are still actively working with the Employment Specialist to overcome barriers, and 52 were discharged from the services. The discharge rate is believed to be on the high side due to COVID-19's disruption and influence on program offerings beginning in March 2020. Overall, 34% of the referred offenders obtained employment in FY 2019-20.

Goal	Assist homeless offenders with obtaining transitional and long-term housing
Objective	Identify supervised offenders who are homeless
Objective	Collaborate with the county's Homeless Management Team to find appropriate housing options within the community
Objective	Employ available resources to provide transitional housing to homeless clients
Outcome Measure	Identification and documentation of the housing needs of offenders as they are released from custody or if/when they become homeless
Outcome Measure	A list of appropriate housing options and on-going collaboration to identify future housing possibilities
Outcome Measure	Documentation of resources/funding expended on housing for identified offenders in need
Progress toward stated goal	<p>This goal is still in progress. Work with the homeless population has not been formally tracked as COVID-19 has made it difficult. Moving forward, Probation will be tracking every case management referral made to Sutter Yuba Behavioral Health (SYBH) for housing for the clients that meet with the forensic therapist housed at Probation. This will be the first step to initiate tracking referrals and outcomes for the identified transient population that is looking for assistance in housing. Once a referral is made to the Case Manager at SYBH, this Supervising Probation Officer, in collaboration with the forensic therapist, will request weekly updates to document the outcome (housing secured, lost touch with the client, barriers, etc.)</p> <p>In FY 2019-20, four PRCS offenders were housed at local clean and sober living homes using PRCS mitigation funds and AB 109 monies, for a total of \$3,550 going toward transitional housing. In the future, other homeless</p>

	offenders will be tracked via the Probation Department's new case management system which was implemented at the end of June 2020.
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Goal	Increase the completion/graduation rate of the Probation Department's CHOICES outpatient substance abuse program in FY 2019-20
Objective	Increase the number of client graduations in the Probation Department's CHOICES program by 5 over the previous year's total number of graduates.
Objective	Fill two vacant CCP funded Intervention Counselor positions
Outcome Measure	The number of CHOICES program graduates over FY 2018-19's graduation total of 13.
Outcome Measure	Two Intervention Counselors are hired, trained, and begin providing program services to AB109 clients in FY 2019-20, and the program becomes fully staffed.
Progress toward stated goal	<p>A total of 101 referrals (many were re-referrals) were made from July 1, 2019, through March 12, 2020. Unfortunately, no referrals were made after March 12, 2020, due to COVID-19. Out of those 101 referrals, 27 were referred to CHOICES, and 11 to Recovery Basics. The remaining were discharged, incarcerated, or in the process of being enrolled when COVID-19 precipitated a county shutdown and subsequent safety measures. Under normal circumstances, the substance abuse program has a better record of re-enrolling clients even when they have failed to make their appointments and/or been discharged; however, this year was unique due to the pandemic. The closure of the department resulted in the complete closure of the program for the time being, which meant there was no opportunity to reconnect with referred clients.</p> <p>Additionally, the two intervention counselor positions have remained empty. The program had three counselors available to provide services for a brief time before the pandemic struck, however, two of those counselors have been reassigned to SYBH to provide other services. The Probation Department had hired and trained a new probation officer to provide services as well, but that new hire quit the position before the completion of the first year. That position is currently vacant also.</p>

The Sutter County CCP will add and/or modify goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2020-21.

Goals, Objectives and Outcome Measures FY 2020-21

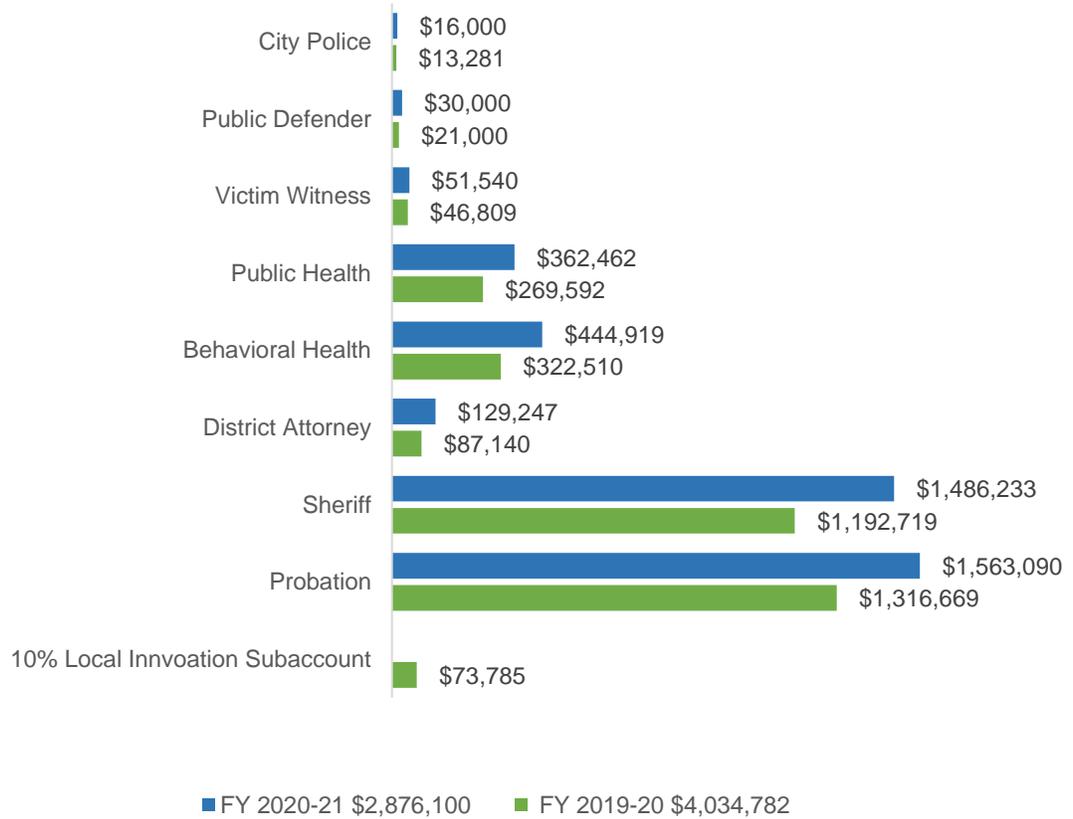
Goal	Provide employment services to out-of-custody supervised offenders at the Probation Department's Resource Center
Objective	30% of referred offenders will obtain employment in FY 2020-21
Outcome Measure	Number of referred offenders who obtain employment through the Probation Department's employment services program
Progress toward stated goal	In Progress

Goal	Assist homeless offenders with obtaining transitional and long-term housing
Objective	Identify supervised offenders who are homeless
Objective	Collaborate with the county's Homeless Management Team to find appropriate housing options within the community
Objective	Employ available resources to provide transitional housing to homeless clients
Outcome Measure	Identification and documentation of the housing needs of offenders as they are released from custody or if/when they become homeless
Outcome Measure	A list of appropriate housing options and on-going collaboration to identify future housing possibilities
Outcome Measure	Documentation of resources/funding expended on housing for identified offenders in need
Progress toward stated goal	In Progress

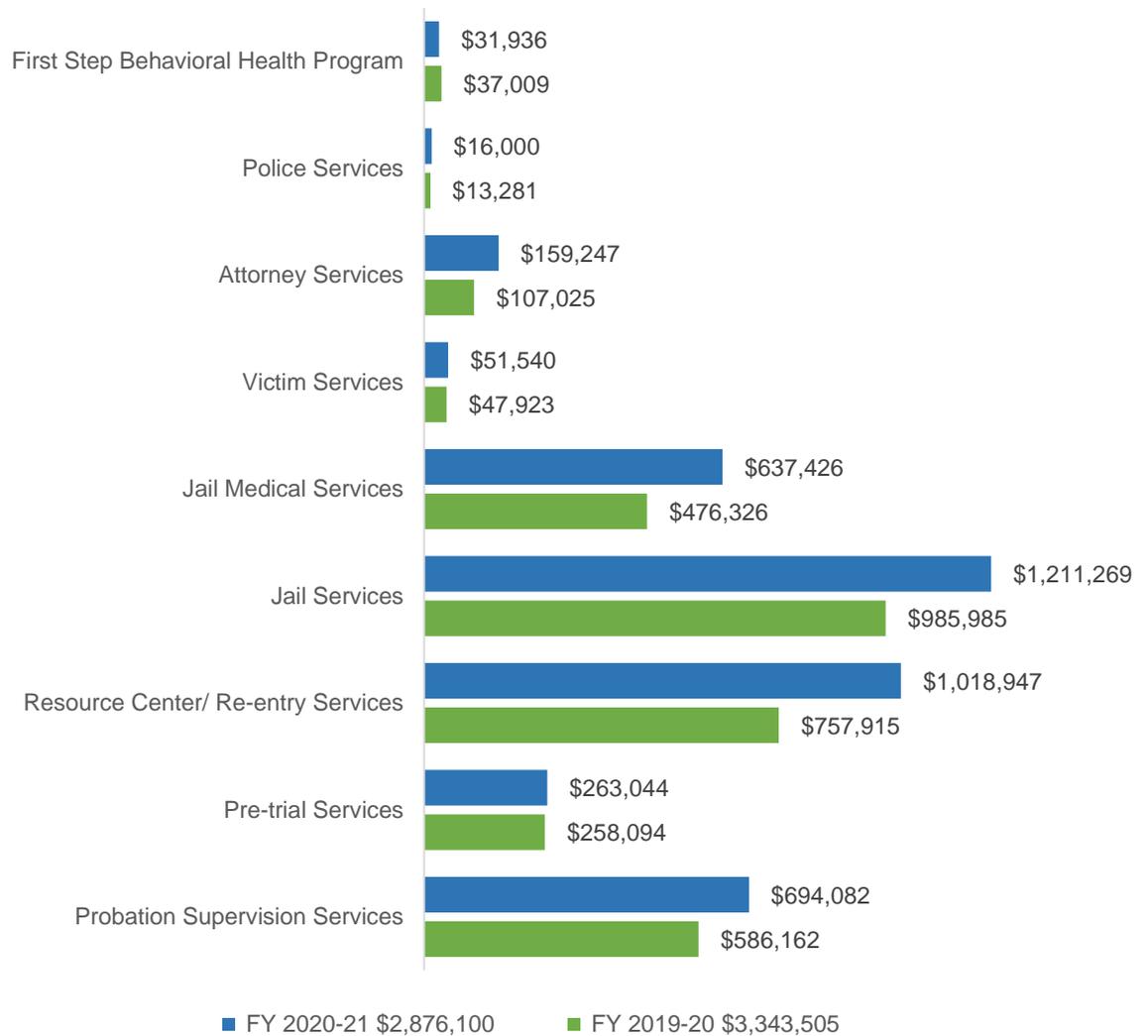
Goal	Increase the completion/graduation rate of the Probation Department's CHOICES outpatient substance abuse program in FY 2020-21
Objective	Increase the number of client graduations in the Probation Department's CHOICES program by 2 over FY 2018-19's total number of graduates.
Objective	Fill two vacant CCP funded Intervention Counselor positions
Outcome Measure	The number of CHOICES program graduates over FY 2018-19's graduation total of 13. (Due to pandemic, FY 2019-20 data will not be used)
Outcome Measure	Two Intervention Counselors and one Probation Officer are hired, trained, and begin providing program services to AB109 clients in FY 2020-21, and the program becomes fully staffed.
Progress toward stated goal	In Progress

FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 Allocation Comparison

FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations



FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 2020-21 Contingency Reserve Reduction - \$1,207,391

Optional Questions

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

Nothing has changed from how the CCP operates to determine potential programs and/or services to be implemented using Realignment funds over the previous years. The CCP meets three times per year for Regular Meetings, however, special meetings may be called at any time if any of the CCP member agencies determine there is a need for modifications to the county realignment plan. Needs or identification of potential programs and/or services continue to be brought before the CCP by the various member agencies and are discussed by the committee. The committee assesses requests with a focus on preventing duplication of services and prioritization of funding and personnel resources. The CCP contracts with a full-time data analyst to collect and analyze jail population numbers over time, the number and types of offenders (PRCS vs. Mandatory Supervision) supervised by the Probation Department and/or housed in the county jail, offenders' risks levels to reoffend, the types of commitment crimes and recidivism data. Recently, the data analyst was asked to also track those AB109 offenders who return to custody so that the jail population report accurately reflects the difference between those offenders who are serving an initial sentence and those who return to custody after a violation of supervision. The data analyst also tracks Pretrial Services data for the CCP. Program-related data regarding substance abuse programs, adult education and employment services, and other ancillary services, is collected and analyzed by the Probation programs supervisor. Data reports from both the data analyst and the programs supervisor are provided at each Regular CCP meeting. CCP members have the opportunity to raise questions and discuss the reported data and any trends that may develop. When any one or a group of CCP agencies identifies or defines a potential need, a proposal including a budget is presented before the CCP Executive Committee for consideration and possible approval after a discussion before the entire CCP committee.

Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation?

Yes

If yes, how?

Sutter County continues to define program effectiveness by evaluating program completion and/or other positive outcomes including attainment of educational goals, employment, engagement in therapeutic or mental health services and successful completion of supervision without recidivating. In FY 2018-19, the CCP voted to renew its contract with a full-time data analyst who collects data for the involved departments and agencies and reports out to the CCP members at the regularly scheduled meetings. The data collected is used to drive decision-making with regard to CCP programs, services and past and future trends. The Probation Department also employs a Supervising Probation Officer who supervises the programs unit in the department and

who also collects data related to the programs and services offered and delivered by programs and treatment staff to in-custody and out-of- custody adult offenders.

Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services?

Yes

If yes, how?

Adjustments to the programs and services provided to offenders, and to the allocation of funding and other resources, are made after necessary modifications are identified and agreed upon by the CCP committee. CCP committee members consistently scrutinize the funding allocations and programs and services offered, both in and out of the custody setting, and take action to ensure that needs are being met, for both the AB109 offenders and for the agencies and departments that provide services for those offenders.

Does the county use BSCC definitions (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data?

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

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)?

21% 40%

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?

Currently, Sutter County offers the following programs and services:
Outpatient treatment programs are offered at the Probation Department and through the county's behavioral health department to moderate and high-risk offenders. These programs utilize the Matrix substance abuse curriculum and Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT) for behavior modification. One mental health forensic therapist is housed at the Probation Department specifically to provide behavioral health services to clients who are supervised by Probation. The Probation Department continues to offer Batterer's Treatment programming to moderate and high-risk offenders. Realignment funds also pay for one full-time adult education teacher who provides education services both at the jail and at the Probation Department, and a full-time Workforce Specialist also housed at the Probation Department as part of the Resource Center. A variety of ancillary programs continue to be offered including Seeking Safety, Courage to Change journaling program,

and Coping with Anger. For the low risk/high drug and alcohol need offenders, the Probation Department offers the Recovery Basics program. For in-custody offenders, Intervention Counselors provide MRT, Coping with Anger and Peer Relationships to male and female populations.

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

An on-going challenge for our county has been to provide programs and services to in-custody offenders due to having limited meeting space within the jail to hold the variety of programs needed, and program time scheduling constraints as a result of competing jail operations. Probation staff provide MRT groups in custody, however, the number of groups that can be offered is limited due to scheduling conflicts in the meeting spaces that currently exist. Recent jail facility expansion did not mitigate this issue.

Another on-going challenge has been to remain fully staffed with behavioral health intervention counselors. The programs unit at the Probation Department, which is normally staffed with 4 intervention counselors, has been down at least two and sometimes three full-time intervention counselors throughout the past year. Currently, there is only one intervention counselor providing services to Drug/Recovery Court offenders. The reasons for the vacancies vary from an unexpected death to counselors seeking promotional opportunities or a change of assignment. It has also been challenging to hire intervention counselors who are well-suited or willing to work with our particular client population.

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?

The county declined to respond to this question.

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

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FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

Tehama County

CCP Membership as of October 1, 2020.

Richard A. Muench Chief Probation Officer	Laura Williams Department of Social Services
C. Todd Bottke Presiding Judge or designee	Valerie S. Lucero Department of Mental Health
Bill Goodwin County Supervisor or Chief Administrator	Coral Ferrin Department of Employment
Matthew Rogers District Attorney	Valerie S. Lucero Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs
Chris Logan Public Defender	Rich DuVarney Head of the County Office of Education
Dave Hencratt Sheriff	Scott Camp Community-Based Organization
Kyle Sanders Chief of Police	Linda Lucas Victims interests

<p style="color: #0056b3;">How often does the CCP meet?</p> Semi-Annually
<p style="color: #0056b3;">How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet?</p> Semi-Annually
<p style="color: #0056b3;">Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups</p> No



Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures

FY 2019-20

Goal	Sportsman Lodge Sober Transitional Housing – Utilize sportsman lodge sober transitional housing to decrease potential for recidivism in the homeless offender population on Probation, Parole and AB109 offenders released from jail.
Objective	Reduce homelessness with the use of Probation – Sportsman Lodge Transitional Housing.
Objective	Assist with housing of homeless offenders in transition or permanent living facilities upon release from custody.
Outcome Measure	Reduction in homelessness and recidivism among this population
Outcome Measure	Increase reporting opportunities for homeless offenders through immediate transportation from jail to Sportsman Lodge Transitional Housing.

Goal	Sportsman Lodge Sober Transitional Housing – Decrease recidivism by utilizing sportsman lodge sober living facility. Maintaining a 100% occupancy at the transitional housing.
Objective	Utilizing sportsman lodge as a sanction to those offenders with multiple positive urine analysis testing. Help offenders reset and stay in contact with assigned probation officer and reduce recidivism.
Objective	While assigned to sportsman lodge offenders are focus on treatment programs, finding permanent housing, and are assigned to Probation’s work crew.
Objective	Reduce overall recidivism by surrounding offenders with resources to restore their lives by securing permanent housing, employment and tools to cope everyday challenges.
Outcome Measure	Clean and sober, secured housing, employment or enrolled in a treatment program with no new convictions.

Goal	Improve the continuum of service from in-custody, to supervision to discharge.
Objective	Continue to add and improve in-custody services and working with jail staff to identify offender needs before release to out of custody programs.
Objective	Continue to add and improve programs and services offered to offenders through the Day Reporting Center.
Objective	Continue to reduce the number of violations, warrants and revocations through the use of graduated sanctions and referrals to community-based services.
Objective	Continue to work with jail staff and probation day reporting staff on needs of offenders assigned to work programs at the day reporting center.
Objective	Continue working with Probation officers to setup meeting and case plans to better meet offender needs.

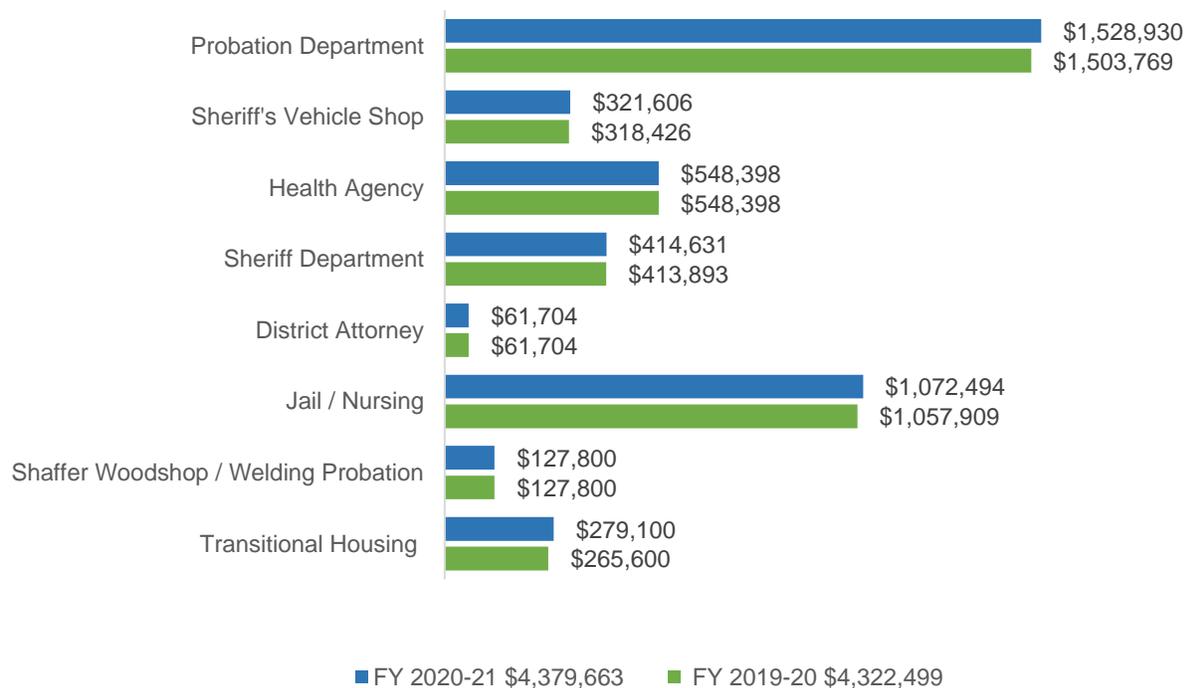
The Tehama County CCP reports it will add and/or modify goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2020-21.

Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2020-21

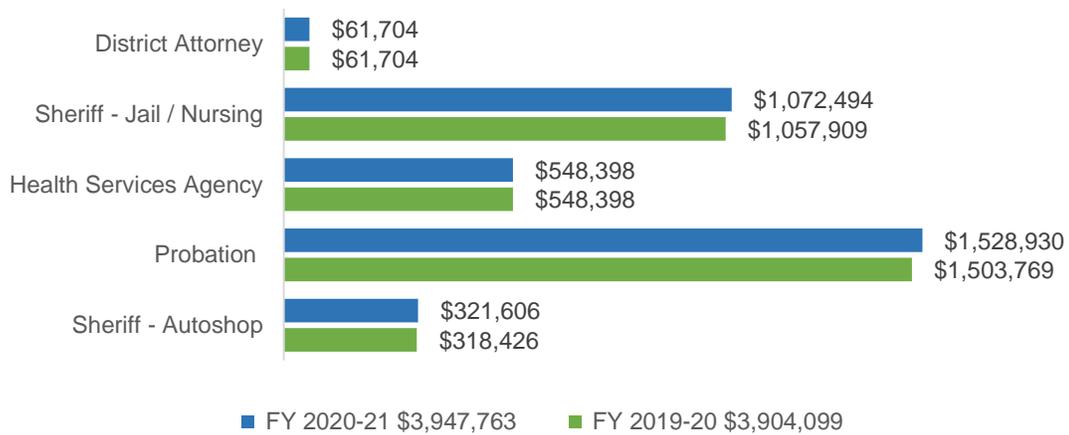
Goal	Increase opportunity for employment by providing work experience to offenders to be utilized to gain employment.
Objective	Continue working with offenders assigned to Shaffer's Cabinet and Welding program.
Objective	Continue working with Shaffer's Cabinet and Welding program on ways to improve
Objective	Reduce overall recidivism by helping offenders gain employment

FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 Allocation Comparison

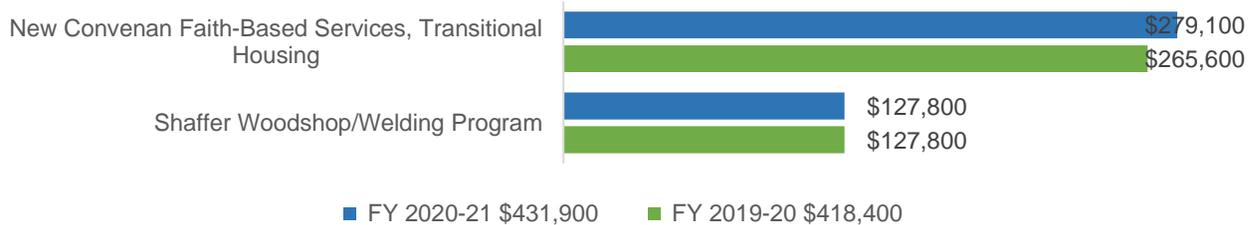
FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations



FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Optional Questions

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation?

Yes

If yes, how?

Measuring the number of offenders meeting the success definition in each program.

Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services?

No

Does the county use BSCC definitions (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data?

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

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)?

41% to 60%

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?

Tehama County currently offers the following Programs and Services:

Behavior Health Court – Drug Court Program - The program elements of these two programs are highly structured. The offenders granted entry into these programs is to appear weekly before the court and subject to intensive probation supervision. Through drug treatment or mental health treatment supplemented by referrals to life skills training and health services the offender is supported throughout our community with our collaborative partners.

Moral Recognition Therapy – Tehama County Probation contracts with Empower Tehama a community-based organization to provide offenders both in custody and out of custody MRT.

Mental Health Counseling – Tehama County Probation Department works in collaboration with Tehama County Mental Health Agency to provide individual, group, or family-based treatment services that help people with mental illness develop coping skills for daily living. These services include assessments to see if the intervention is working and plan development to decide the goals of the mental health treatment and the specific services that will be provided. Mental Health Services can be provided in a clinic or provider’s office, over the phone or by telemedicine, or at home or other community setting.

The Day Reporting Center (DRC) provides intensive community supervision and services to high-risk offenders and houses our work release program. We collaborate with law enforcement, behavioral health services, and community organizations to provide effective services and programs for our offenders. Our goal is to reduce offender re-arrest by providing pre-trial services monitoring, re-entry assistance, treatment programs, and by holding offenders accountable.

Work Release Program offers skill-based learning opportunities to offenders, while providing public service to our community. Our work sites include non-profit agencies, a cabinet shop, a welding shop, a bike repair shop, an auto shop, and a garden.

The Sportsman Lodge is a sober transitional housing facility for male and female offenders on probation, parole, and the Sheriff's work release program. Prior to placement in the Lodge, the offender's case will be reviewed by the Sportsman Lodge committee to review eligibility, placement expectations and goals for the offender. If the offender is accepted into the Lodge, there are strict rules and expectations that offer residents of limited means the chance to apply them to their own improvement, to move from homelessness to self-sufficiency, from addiction to sobriety and from dependency to earning one's livelihood.

Residents can stay at the Lodge for a maximum of four months. All residents are subject to random drug testing and room searches to ensure compliance and a sober living environment. A resident manager oversees facility management and offender compliance for work programs and treatment groups 24/7. If not already gainfully employed, residents must participate in a work program offered at the Day Reporting Center, participate in a treatment program, or productively search for a job. Residents can stay at the Lodge free of cost giving them a chance to save money from their earnings and improve their financial situation. Residents are given a chance to restore their lives, secure housing and be a productive member of society.

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

One of Tehama County's challenges is maintaining service providers, also providing services to in-custody and out of custody offenders due to high turnover with service providers. To address this issue our county has been taking on more of a facilitator role with programs and services. Due to high turnover, engagement and programming has also been a challenge. This challenge is difficult to address as some offenders are simply not ready to change. Efforts have been made early to regularly communicate with service providers on attendance or engagement issues. When issues are identified, Probation Officers work more closely with offenders to allow for proper assessment and referrals to treatments and services.

Affordable housing and housing availability continue to be a challenge in our community. This challenge is not limited to Probation population but county population in general.

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?

The county declined to respond to this question.

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

Sportsman Lodge Sober Transitional Housing

FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

Trinity County

CCP Membership as of October 1, 2020.

Tim Rogers Chief Probation Officer	Brandon Lale Department of Social Services
Mike Harper Presiding Judge or designee	Connie Smith Department of Mental Health
John Fenley County Supervisor or Chief Administrator	Vacant Department of Employment
David Brady District Attorney	Sherry Chandler Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs
Larry Olsen Public Defender	Sarah Supahan Head of the County Office of Education
Tim Saxon Sheriff	Sheri White Community-Based Organization
Brandon Lale Chief of Police	Vacant Victims interests

<p>How often does the CCP meet? Quarterly</p>
<p>How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet? Quarterly</p>
<p>Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups? No</p>



Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures

FY 2019-20

Goal	Improve success rates of AB 109 offenders
Objective	Provide Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT) to clients in the jail with access to continued treatment post-release.
Objective	Implement the EDOVO system in the jail to provide inmates with education and programming designed to prevent conflict and support positive change.
Objective	Maintain caseload sizes that support individualized attention and services for clients.
Objective	Provide comprehensive assessments and case planning to clients to ensure best practice supervision standards and services that correlate with identified risk, needs, and responsivity.
Outcome Measure	Number of participants enrolled in MRT classes.
Outcome Measure	Number of participants accessing EDOVO tablets in the jail.
Outcome Measure	Caseload size for officers supervising this population.
Progress toward stated goal	The County has been averaging six inmates participating in MRT Classes per week. Additionally, the average usage for EDOVO tablets was 35 per day (35 inmates received and utilized EDOVO tablets from 0900-2100 each day 7 days a week). Lastly, the caseload size for this population has maintained at an average of 1:16 which has allowed for individualized client attention and services that best fits our rural community.

Goal	Increase efficiency and effectiveness in client programming and services by utilizing a collaborative multi-disciplinary reentry program with services that are evidence-based.
Objective	Prioritize early engagement with our clients when possible.
Objective	Provide comprehensive case planning (shared goals and objectives) between the reentry team partnering agencies.
Objective	Provide opportunities for employment training, placement, and related services to program participants.
Objective	Implement service dosage relative to the stage of re-entry, and utilize creative incentives and rewards interrelated with the re-entry stage and participant performance to achieve case plan goals.
Outcome Measure	Number of coordinated pre-release team meetings and participant transports from correctional facilities.
Outcome Measure	Team monthly Case Presentation Form that identifies commonly shared participant goals and objectives.
Outcome Measure	Number of participants that receive services related to employment training and placement.
Progress toward stated goal	As previously reported, the county's Reentry Program includes a Probation Officer, Sheriff's Deputy, Substance Use Disorder Counselor through Behavioral Health, and a Program Coordinator with our local CBO to assist with basic human service needs of the clients including housing if needed.

	This team, and the small nature of our county, allows for individualized attention and services through improved engagement with clients, comprehensive and coordinated case planning between agencies, better defined dosage relative to a person's stage in the reentry process, and improved access to treatment, housing, and employment services. The Reentry team continues to meet formally on a monthly basis, continues to include reentry participants in team staffing meetings, and averages @ one CDCR team pre-release planning meeting every 45 days.
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Goal	Expand Transitional Housing Program
Objective	Ensure an adequate stock of available transitional housing options in Trinity County for persons transitioning back to the community that lack housing.
Objective	Provide housing-related case management services to homeless post-incarcerated participants.
Outcome Measure	Number of physical structures and beds available for PRCS individuals.
Outcome Measure	Number of motel vouchers provided to program participants.
Outcome Measure	Number of participants denied transitional housing due to inadequate supply.
Progress toward stated goal	There are currently two PRCS individuals in transitional housing at this time. During FY 19/20, two units were available for transitional housing purposes for this population. Seven unduplicated clients were served with two Blue Barn vouchers, five dry goods vouchers, four food vouchers, thirty-two motel nights, and three-hundred and thirty-five trailer nights. There were no instances of housing services denied to this population.

The Trinity County CCP reports it will add and/or modify goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2019-20.

Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2020-21

Goal	Improve success rates of AB 109 offenders
Objective	Provide comprehensive assessments and case planning to clients to ensure best practice supervision standards and services that correlate with identified risk, needs, and responsivity.
Objective	Provide Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT) to AB109 clients in the DRC upon release from custody.
Objective	Maintain caseload sizes that support individualized attention and services for clients.
Outcome Measure	Number of participants who receive comprehensive assessments and case planning.
Outcome Measure	Number of participants enrolled in MRT classes.
Outcome Measure	Caseload size for officers supervising this population.

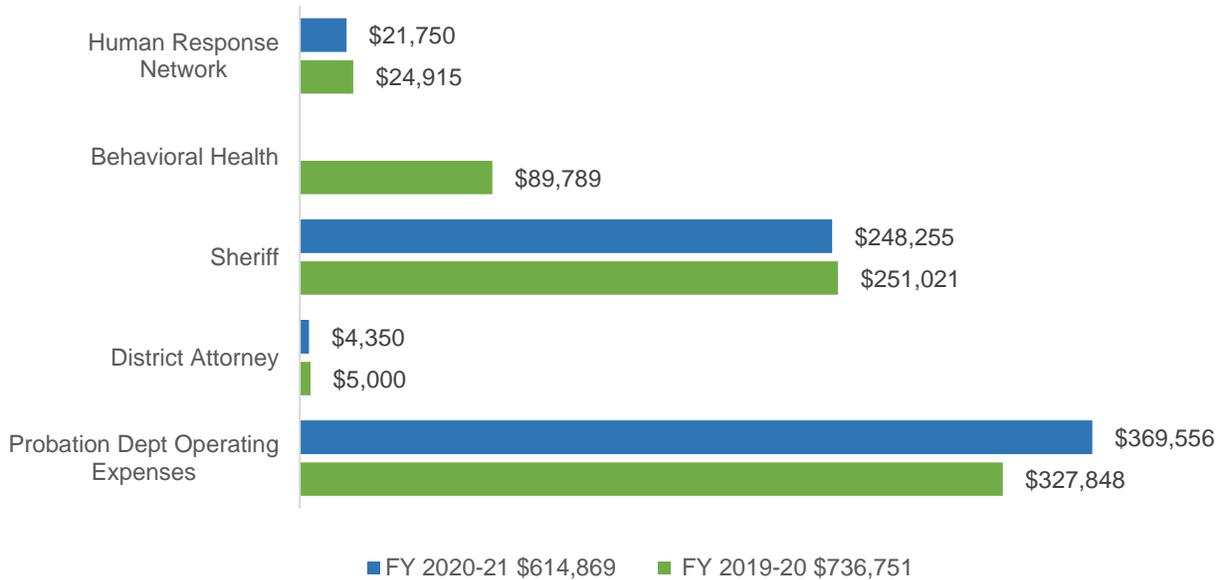
Goal	Increase efficiency and effectiveness in client programming and services by utilizing a collaborative multi-disciplinary reentry program with services that are evidence-based.
Objective	Prioritize early engagement with our clients when possible.
Objective	Provide comprehensive case planning (shared goals and objectives) between the reentry team partnering agencies.
Objective	Provide opportunities for employment training, placement, and related services to program participants.
Objective	Implement service dosage relative to the stage of re-entry, and utilize creative incentives and rewards interrelated with the re-entry stage and participant performance to achieve case plan goals.
Outcome Measure	Number of coordinated pre-release team meetings and participant transports from correctional facilities.
Outcome Measure	Team monthly Case Presentation Form that identifies commonly shared participant goals and objectives.
Outcome Measure	Number of participants that receive services related to employment training and placement.

Goal	Improve Transitional Housing and Related Services
Objective	Ensure an adequate stock of available transitional housing options in Trinity County for persons transitioning back to the community that lack housing.
Objective	Provide housing-related case management services to homeless post-incarcerated participants.
Outcome Measure	Number of physical structures and beds available for PRCS individuals.

Outcome Measure	Number of motel vouchers provided to program participants.
Outcome Measure	Number of participants denied transitional housing due to inadequate supply.

FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 Allocation Comparison

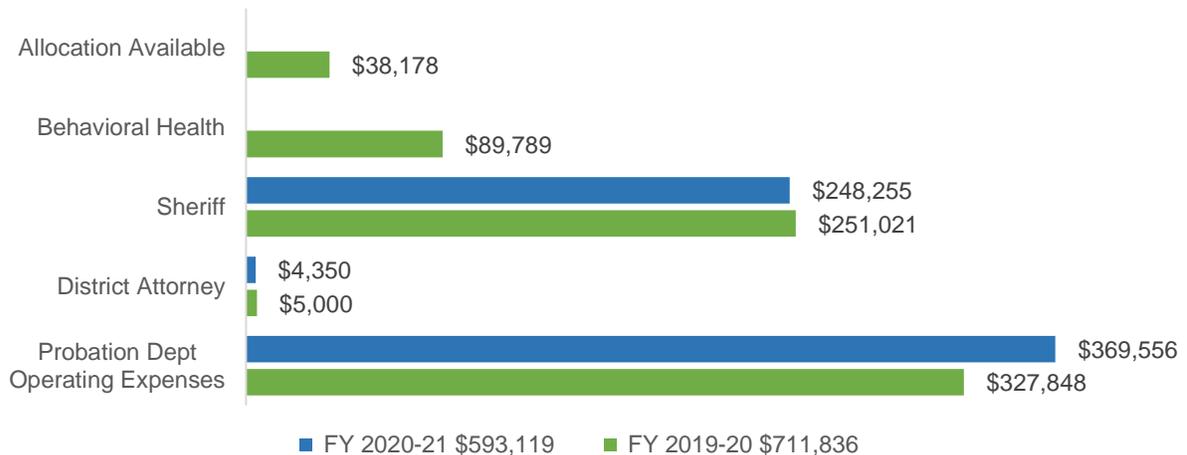
FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations



FY 2019-20 Allocation Available - \$38,178

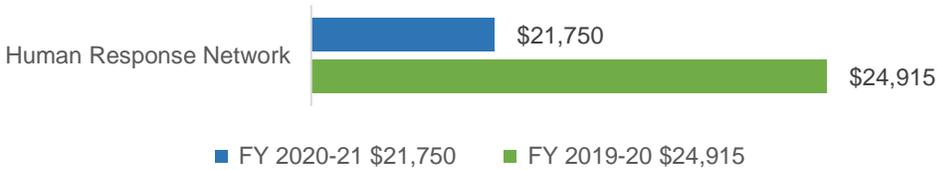
FY 2020-21 Reserve Available - \$29,042

FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 2020-21 Reserves Allocated - \$29,042

FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Optional Questions

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

Given that there is only one community-based organization in Trinity County, no colleges or universities, and limited resources for implementation of advanced programs and services, decisions on the use of realignment funding falls on the expertise of the executive committee alone.

Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation?

Yes

If yes, how?

The county declined to respond to this question.

Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services?

Yes

If yes, how?

The county declined to respond to this question.

Does the county use **BSCC definitions** (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data?

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

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)?

61% to 80%

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?

- Trinity County Behavioral Health Services (TCBHS) offers outpatient assessment, treatment by licensed clinicians and APA Board certified psychiatrists, both in person and via telemedicine, and jail inmate screening using the Mental Health Brief Jail Screen and the TCM Drug Use Screen.
- Trinity County Substance Use Disorder Services (TCSUDS) through Behavioral Health provides assessment and outpatient treatment services.
- TCBHS and TCSUDS AODS also administer other evidence-based programs and practices to this population such as Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT), MRT™, and Seeking Safety and Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (TF-CBT).

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

The two main challenges in Trinity County to meeting program and service needs of our justice-involved population (PRCS included) is 1) Economy of Scale. Our lower numbers prevent us from having the fiscal and staffing resources to be able to build the foundation of many successful programs currently operating in larger counties, and 2) Lack of CBO involvement. Trinity County only has one Community-Based Organization (CBO) operating in the county which places much greater responsibility on the core AB109 Team to provide required services and programming to this population. Absent current AB109 related funding, coordinated and comprehensive reentry services would be impossible.

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?

Given Trinity County's size and micro-rural characteristics, most of our practices would not be cutting edge, especially given the fact that most of our Public Safety Realignment revenue must be used to fulfill core mission requirements to serve this population.

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

Since we lack the ability to provide a vast array of services to this population, we focus on individualized attention and personalized connections that our reentry team can make with our program participants. This includes prioritizing early engagement, having clients participate in monthly team meetings, and ensuring warm handoffs to service providers.

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FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

Tulare County

CCP Membership as of October 1, 2020.

Michelle Bonwell Chief Probation Officer	Tim Lutz Department of Social Services
Brett Alldredge Presiding Judge or designee	Natalie Bolin Department of Mental Health
Jason Britt County Supervisor or Chief Administrator	Adam Peck Department of Employment
Tim Ward District Attorney	Donna Ortiz Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs
Lisa Bertolino-Meuting Public Defender	Tim Hire Head of the County Office of Education
Mike Boudreaux Sheriff	Mary Escarsega-Fechner Community-Based Organization
Jason Salazar Chief of Police	Robert Dempsie Victims interests

<p style="color: #0056b3;">How often does the CCP meet?</p> Quarterly
<p style="color: #0056b3;">How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet?</p> As needed
<p style="color: #0056b3;">Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups</p> No



Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2019-20

Goal	Expand Pretrial Assessment Unit to assess all bookings
Objective	Expedite the processing of pre-trial court cases.
Objective	Mitigate jail overcrowding.
Outcome Measure	Assign additional staff to the unit by October 30, 2019.
Outcome Measure	Evaluate outcome data to determine effectiveness by June 30, 2020.
Progress toward stated goal	Added four FTE to the Pretrial Assessment Unit during FY19-20; contracted a consultant to conduct an evaluation of PSA data; it was determined that of those booked in FY19-20, 5,083 were assessed with PSA.

Goal	Develop Pretrial Monitoring Unit.
Objective	Mitigate jail overcrowding.
Objective	Provide least restrictive level of monitoring to maintain public safety.
Objective	Add FTE to unit by July 1, 2019
Outcome Measure	Evaluate outcome data to determine effectiveness by June 30, 2020.
Progress toward stated goal	Added four FTE to the Pretrial Monitoring Unit during FY19-20; contracted a consultant to conduct an evaluation of PSA data; of the sample data from FY19-20, it was determined that 19%, 21%, and 15% were recommended to be supervised under Low, Medium, and High respectively while the actual Court decision shows only 11%, 9%, and 11% were actually placed on Low, Medium, and High level of supervision while on pretrial release.

Goal	Expand Community Treatment Services for Adult Probationers
Objective	Provide additional services to probationers as identified by assessment
Objective	Expand community partnerships with community-based organizations and system partners
Outcome Measure	Complete evaluation of services, cost effectiveness and feasibility of potential outside provider versus expansion of county provided services by June 30, 2020.
Progress toward stated goal	Cost comparison was made between adopting a new Day Reporting Center (DRC) versus retaining current services; DRC offered the same services as those of the current services at a higher cost and thus it was determined to retain current services.

The Tulare County CCP will add and/or modify goals, objectives, and outcome measures.

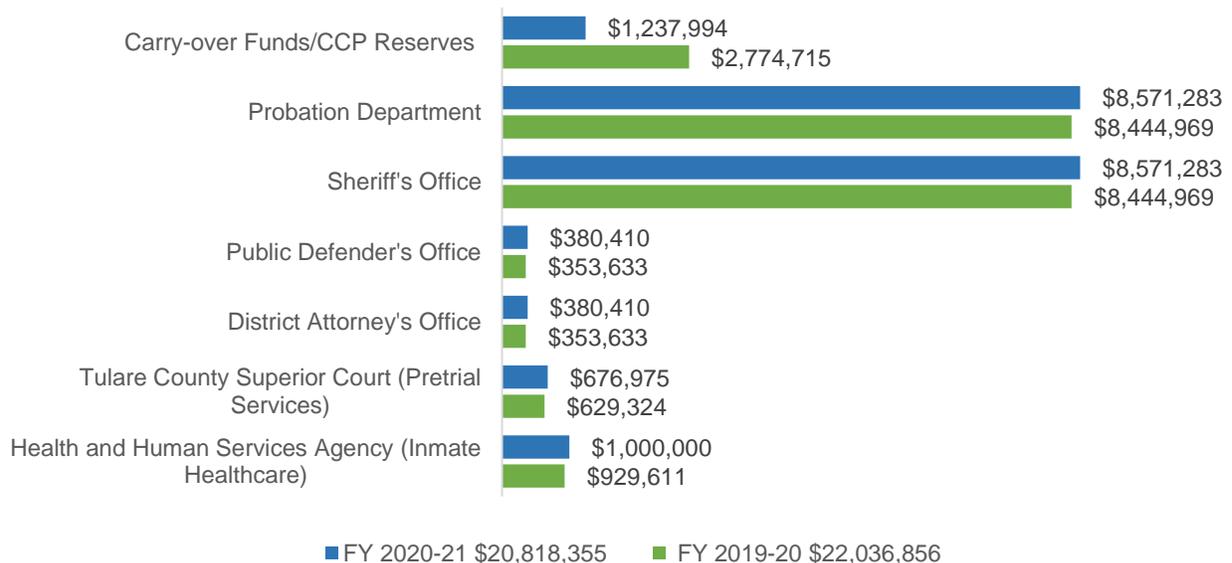
Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2020-21

Goal	Ensure successful and effective reentry of realigned population into the community
Objective	Ensure access to services and treatments such as residential and rehabilitation services
Objective	Ensure access and completion of those enrolled to RESET to increase likelihood of obtaining and retaining employment
Outcome Measure	Ensure that the number of enrollment or availing of services per individual is no less than the average ratio of the past five fiscal years, which in FY20-21 is a ratio of at least one enrollment or availing of services per individual per 1170(h) population (1:1) and a ratio of at least one enrollment or availing of services per three individuals per PRCS population (1:3)
Outcome Measure	Ensure that the completion rate of enrollment cohorts in FY20-21 is no less than the completion rate of the preceding year's enrollment cohorts, which is 79.2% and 83.3% RESET completion rate from PRCS and 1170(h) population respectively.

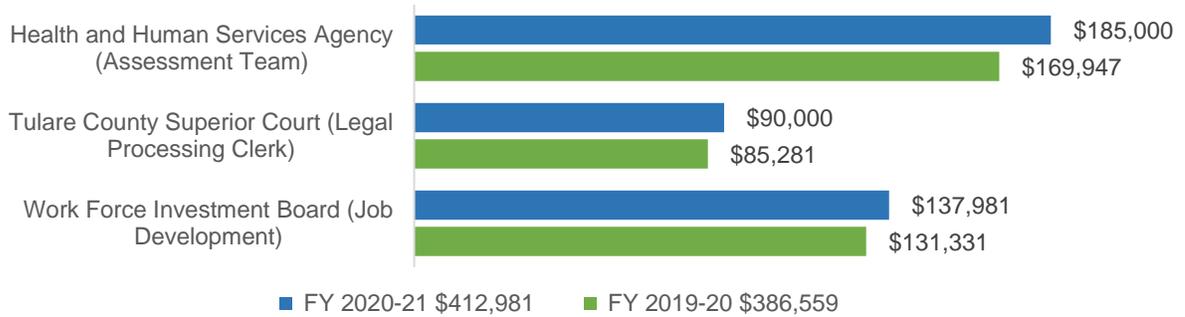
Goal	Enhance system efficacy and service delivery
Objective	Promote inter-agency collaboration under the guidance of CSAC
Outcome Measure	Ensure that all steps laid forth by CSAC (e.g., program inventory, recidivism analysis, cost-benefit analysis, etc.) are taken and completed.

FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations

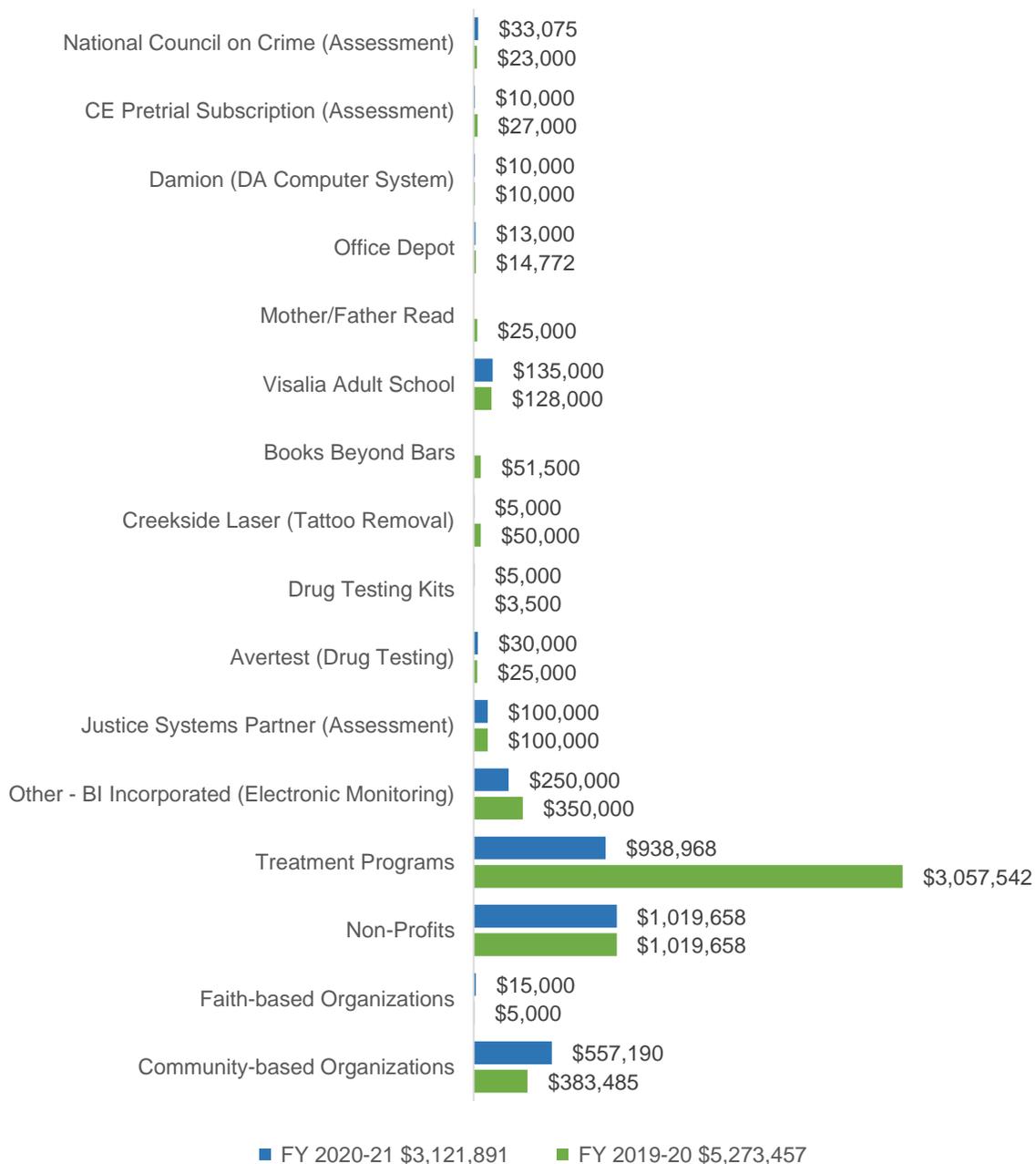
FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations



FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Optional Questions

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

The CCP, in collaboration with our partners, identify the program and/or service needs of our clients. Research is then conducted to locate the possibility of an existing program that is evidence-based and has shown to have successful outcomes.

Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation?

Yes

If yes, how?

Contracted vendors are required to submit data to the department annually as part of the terms and conditions of the contract. These data are then matched with the data that the Department is tracking in its case management system. The results are used to evaluate whether or not the program is effective.

Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services?

Yes

If yes, how?

Contracts are renewed annually. The evaluation results for each vendor are considered by the Department when making its decision to renew or not.

Does the county use BSCC definitions (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data?

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

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)?

81% or higher

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?

Collaborative Court Programs:

- Mental Health Court; Veterans Court
- Drug Court
- Proposition 36 Court
- Pretrial Program

Probation Driven Treatment Programs:

- Tulare County Health and Human Services Agency/Division of Mental Health
- In-patient and out-patient mental health treatment services
- Sex offender treatment (CPC America)
- Dual-diagnosis in-patient, out-patient, and transition services
- Substance abuse inpatient, outpatient, and transition services
- Medication management groups
- Theft Intervention (individual and group)
- Veterans Administration
- Medical, mental health, substance abuse, anger management, sober living, and housing services

Jail Driven Treatment Programs (in-custody):

- Substance abuse treatment
- Gang Awareness Parenting program (GAP)
- Parenting classes
- Medical/mental health treatment and release planning
- Theft diversion
- Domestic violence Batterer's Treatment Program
- Literacy program
- Anger management

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

Currently impacted with restrictions due to the pandemic climate; trainings for officers that would better promote RNR principles in delivering services are hindered; contacts with clients have been limited; and any other programs that require physical elements that are now restricted and made scarce due to risk of COVID.

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?

Implementation of a Pretrial Assessment Unit utilizing a validated Pretrial Assessment Tool. Implementation of Quality Improvement (QI) Unit to evaluate outcome data.

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

Establishment of Pretrial Assessment Unit has shown to be a promising practice. RESET completion of those enrolled have shown high completion rates, allowing justice-involved clients to be equipped to obtain and retain employment.

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FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

Tuolumne County

CCP Membership as of October 1, 2020.

Dan Hawks Chief Probation Officer	Rebecca Espino Department of Social Services
Donald Segerstrom Presiding Judge or designee	Michael Wilson Department of Mental Health
Maureen Frank County Supervisor or Chief Administrator	Vacant Department of Employment
Laura Krieg District Attorney	Michael Wilson Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs
Scott Gross Public Defender	Cathy Parker Head of the County Office of Education
Bill Pooley Sheriff	Vacant Community-Based Organization
Turu VanderWiel Chief of Police	Ginger Martin Victims interests

<p style="color: #005596;">How often does the CCP meet?</p> Quarterly and as needed
<p style="color: #005596;">How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet?</p> Quarterly and as needed
<p style="color: #005596;">Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups</p> Yes



Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures

FY 2019-20

Goal	Formation of a multi-disciplinary treatment team to work collaboratively towards identification and treatment of offenders' medical, mental health, substance use, and housing needs
Objective	Identify team members and their roles
Objective	Identify team purpose and establish confidentiality guidelines
Outcome Measure	Team members and their roles identified, and team meets regularly
Outcome Measure	Confidentiality guidelines identified
Progress toward stated goal	Multiple MDT meetings have taken place in person, via Zoom, and by phone to meet the needs of PRCS/AB109 offenders in the community and for those reintegrating to society following release from prison. MDT meetings are organized by probation's Behavioral Health Clinician and typically include the offender, assigned Probation Officer, Supervising Probation Officer and the Adult Division Manager. Other agencies involved, depending on the case, are California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) case managers, facility mental health service providers, Behavioral Health community/crisis worker, residential treatment providers and case managers, local housing program representatives, and other community supports to assist with linkage to benefits such as social security income and the CalFresh food stamp program. Services provided include, but are not limited to, temporary housing (hotel), more permanent living opportunities in a local clean and sober shared residence, clothing, tents, linkage with medical care and mental health care, food cards, gas cards for the purposes of transportation to out of county residential treatment programs, and shared cost of programming at residential treatment programs.

Goal	Creation of a trial mental health competency program to assist offenders that are found mentally incompetent to stand trial under 1368 P.C. with treatment and possibly restoration services while locally incarcerated and awaiting placement in the state hospital system
Objective	Study/visit other county(ies) with an established 1368 P.C. program
Objective	Determine Tuolumne County's need and capacity to establish a 1368 P.C. program
Outcome Measure	Site visit(s) with other county(ies) program coordinators
Outcome Measure	Data on need and capacity reviewed
Progress toward stated goal	During FY 2019-20, the Sheriff's Office worked with the Department of State Hospitals (DSH) towards an agreement for a 6-bed program for 1368 P.C. inmates at the new County jail (under construction). The CCP approved funds for jail staff to complete a Jail Based Competency Treatment training program, also through DSH. New jail construction delays and COVID-19 safety measures resulted in no action in FY 19-20. CCP funding was not expended during FY 2019-20.

High-Risk Supervision Team (HRST) FY 2019-20 Highlights

01/13/2020: A probation compliance check in collaboration with Juvenile Probation Officers was conducted at a juvenile offender's residence. During the search, three firearms, ammunition, and a small marijuana grow was located. One of the firearms had the serial number partially removed. The juvenile was arrested on a probation violation for possessing firearms and ammunition. Under Miranda, the juvenile admitted to purchasing the firearm illegally from a friend, and stated he was aware he was not allowed to possess firearms, ammunition, or marijuana. The minor was later booked into the Mother Lode Regional Juvenile Detention Facility (MLRJDF).



High-Risk Supervision Team

02/12/2020: The Supervising Probation Officer along with other members of the HRST responded to a PRCS compliance check. The officers were in a marked Tuolumne County patrol vehicle in full uniform. Upon arrival, seven individuals exited the home. Several of them were arrested for possession of controlled substances, methamphetamine, heroin, and prescription Schedule 4 narcotics for sale.

04/13/2020: During a compliance check of an offender supervised on felony probation, the offender resisted and tried to pull away from officers. During the probation search, the offender was found to be in possession of a methamphetamine pipe, two "shooter" sized alcohol bottles, and burglary tools that matched pry marks on three different burglarized homes in the area. A search of the offender's home revealed property taken from a prior burglary and another possible attempted burglary.

05/20/2020: During a probation compliance check at an offender's home, suspected methamphetamine and drug paraphernalia were located. Prior to responding to the residence, the offender had failed to report for a drug test with Child Welfare Services. Upon arrival, the offender submitted to a drug test which was positive for methamphetamine; and she admitted to breastfeeding her child. Due to the proximity of the drugs and drug paraphernalia to the child, the positive drug test, and failure to report for past drug testing, the offender and her significant other were placed under arrest and transported to jail. A protective custody order was issued for the minor child.

Work Release Program Project Examples



Concrete pads poured for several ballot drop boxes and helped install drop boxes.



Concrete bases poured for fencing at the Twain Harte and Columbia pools.

The Tuolumne County CCP reports it will add and/or modify goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2020-21.

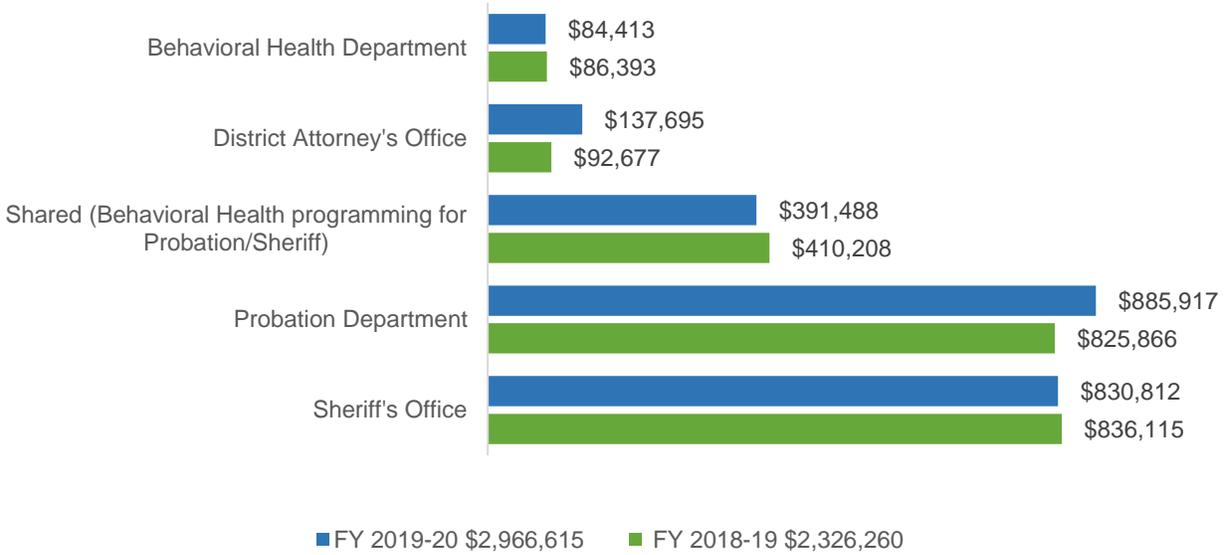
Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2020-21

Goal	Creation of a trial mental health competency program to assist offenders that are found mentally incompetent to stand trial under 1368 P.C. with treatment and possibly restoration services while locally incarcerated and awaiting placement in the state hospital system
Objective	Continue to work with the Dept. of State Hospitals and potentially formalize partnerships with regional counties to establish a local 1368 P.C. program
Outcome Measure	Establish 1368 P.C. Program and train staff
Outcome Measure	Upon establishing 1368 P.C. Program, provide competency restoration services to identified local inmates
Progress toward stated goal	The Sheriff's Office is currently exploring a regional partnership with Calaveras County for a 10-bed jail-based competency program, with guidance from the Dept. of State Hospitals (DSH). Programming would begin following opening the County's new jail facility, currently scheduled for early 2021

Goal	Examine/update Tuolumne County's electronic monitoring/home detention program (known as "EMP") to streamline alternatives to detention services to maximize effectiveness and expand its use to include involuntary commitments
Objective	Identify EMP workgroup members and their roles
Outcome Measure	Workgroup members and their roles identified
Outcome Measure	Survey other counties EMP programs
Outcome Measure	Comprehensive update of EMP protocols/processes

FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 Allocation Comparison

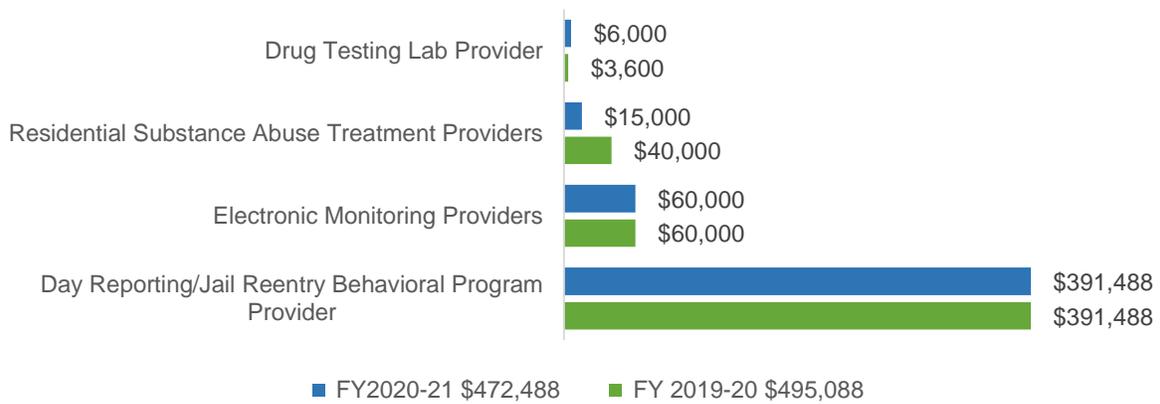
FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations



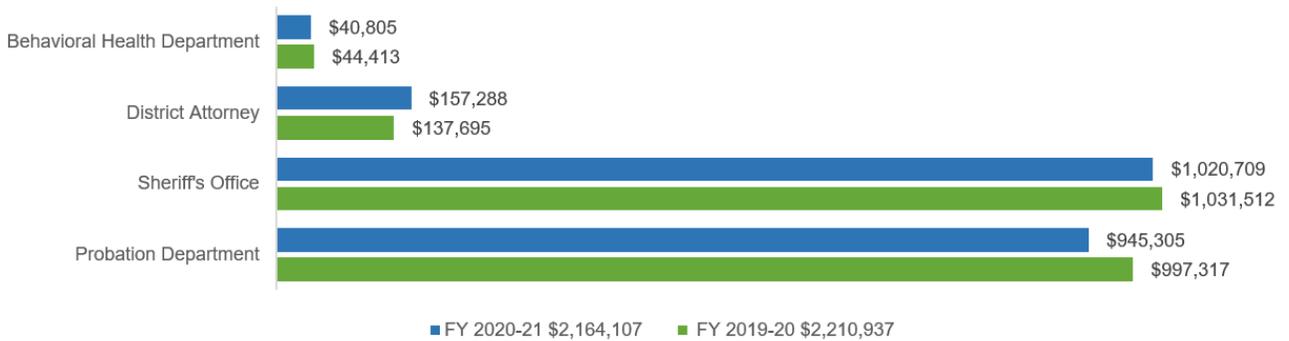
2019-20 Reserve - \$152,059

2020-21 Carry Over - \$654,196

FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Optional Questions

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

The Tuolumne County CCP currently meets at least quarterly to discuss needs for potential programs and services. Funding requests require the requesting agency to include detailed descriptions of each funding request and how it fits into the AB109 framework, as well as an expense breakdown. Once evaluated by the CCP, Executive Committee members vote on whether or not to adopt the funded program/service. After adoption, the CCP monitors each funded agency's outcomes related to that program/service.

Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation?

Yes

If yes, how?

The CCP presents an annual report to the Tuolumne County Board of Supervisors which includes statistics, and year-to-year tracking/trends, and qualitative data. This includes overall success rates of the programs funded by AB109. The Probation Department Business Manager and Staff Services Analyst keep track of AB 109 related statistical and financial data monthly, quarterly, and annually to evaluate overall effectiveness of programs and services and ensure that costs stay within the approved budget.

Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services?

Yes

If yes, how?

The CCP gives preference to programs that utilize evidence-based programming and practices as well as promising practices to ensure programs will be a benefit to clients and the County.

Does the county use BSCC definitions (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data?

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

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)?

61% to 80%

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?

The Tuolumne County Behavioral Health Department treats severe and chronically mentally ill clients, as well as provides substance abuse treatment services. The department primarily serves Medi-Cal clients. Tuolumne County, as a whole, lacks adequate psychiatric treatment and services.

Due to the limited behavioral health services available to our rural demographic, the CCP utilizes AB 109 funding to contract with GEO Reentry services for Day Reporting Center (DRC) and Jail Reentry (JRP) programs providing clients with evidence based cognitive behavioral and substance abuse programming, employment assistance, and other resources. GEO Reentry Services also refers clients to the Tuolumne County Behavioral Health Department for more intensive and specialized treatment.

Additionally, to close the treatment gaps and services, AB 109 partially funds a full time Behavioral Health Clinician (assigned to Probation) and a specific line item for housing and residential substance abuse treatment services for actively supervised offenders. Finally, the CCP has authorized funding for Probation to begin providing certain realigned offenders with supportive services such as medical and mental health treatment, housing assistance, transportation, and other assistance to remove any other barriers to successful rehabilitation and reentry into the community.

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

Tuolumne County's FY 2020-21 base allocation total was most recently estimated by the California State Association of Counties (CSAC) in June 2020. Unlike previous years, the estimated base allocation has been reduced and there will likely be no growth allocation due state level decisions related to COVID-19 pandemic fiscal impacts. This loss of growth funding will have a negative impact on the CCP's operating trust fund balance, which may impact future stability of AB 109/CCP operations if base and growth funding are not restored to pre-COVID-19 levels in the upcoming fiscal year. Additionally, AB 109 staffing and operational costs continue to rise at a greater rate than revenues overall.

The COVID-19 pandemic has also impacted the Tuolumne County Jail. In effort to curb the spread of COVID-19 in jails and surrounding communities, the jail population had to be reduced. The Courts also adopted Emergency Bail Schedules (zero bail), resulting in additional pretrial releases. The local CCP plan continues to maximize funding for alternatives to secure detention, including Pretrial supervision, electronic monitoring, work release, Mandatory Supervision, and Sheriff's Parole.

The current pandemic has also resulted in an influx of CDCR prison inmates released early to counties in order to allow for increased physical distancing in state prisons. 44 prison inmates were released to Probation for community supervision from January 1 through November 2020 - 22 of whom were early releases due to COVID-19 (April - November). A total of 35 inmates were released in entire 2019 calendar year. Additionally, 48 of 105 (46%) jail beds are occupied by (prison) sentenced inmates awaiting admission into CDCR.

Local leaders continue to implement strategies emphasizing cost containment without compromising quality programing, however, locally managing this higher risk population of offenders without relying on secure detention or additional revenue during the pandemic remains challenging.

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?

On any given day, 60-75% of Tuolumne County's jail population is occupied by inmates who have not yet completed the court process. As a result, inmates are being released early. Beginning in fiscal year 2017-18, Tuolumne County implemented a Pretrial Program to free bed space at the jail for sentenced inmates, and has since adopted a custom tool made up of six different risk factors proven in validation studies to identify risk for new arrest or failure to appear in court. The goal of the Pretrial Program is to ensure the following:

- Safety of the community
- That the released person appears in Court for hearings
- Protect the presumption of innocence
- Maximize the number of jail beds for sentenced inmates

Tuolumne County's Pretrial Program has continually improved over the past several years, and is proving effective in assisting judicial officers and others in making informed decisions by providing information about the likelihood that a person charged with a crime will appear in court and not be re-arrested if released from custody pretrial. The

assessment helps identify individuals who are more likely to appear for court hearings and to remain arrest free. Those individuals identified as lower risk are generally eligible to be released pretrial.

Assessments are scored by Probation Department staff utilizing static data (prior criminal record, prior failures to appear, and prior incidents of violent crimes) generated from RAP sheets and Probation and Court databases. The program is now operated seven days a week, including holidays. Assessments completed by Probation staff are sent to the court electronically throughout the day and release decisions are made by Superior Court judges.

Additionally, creating a multi-disciplinary treatment team, along with embedding a Behavioral Health Clinician in the Probation Department, have proven to enhance collaboration with community partners and streamline treatment services to meet individual's diverse mental health and substance abuse needs. A risk assessment is completed to determine who can be released and the conditions of release that will address the risk. Those that are eligible are released on electronic monitoring to be supervised by the Probation Department.

During fiscal year 2018-19, 236 Pretrial Release individuals were monitored, in some capacity, by Probation staff. Of those, 139 were successful in that they appeared at all their court hearings and did not sustain new law violations. 38 were unsuccessful, in that they absconded from Court obligations or were re-arrested on new charges. The remaining 59 individuals were going through the Court process.

Additionally, creating a multi-disciplinary treatment team, along with embedding a Behavioral Health Clinician in the Probation Department, have proven to enhance collaboration with community partners and streamline treatment services to meet individual's diverse mental health and substance abuse needs.

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

Tuolumne County continues to contract with GEO Reentry Services to provide evidence-based programming to high risk offenders, both in and out of custody. GEO programming at the Day Reporting Center (DRC) includes individual counseling, group sessions, and Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT). This program is very extensive and demanding for clients. In order to successfully complete the program, individuals must complete Phase 1-3, Aftercare, and obtain employment and housing. This can be a minimum of a 210-day program. In order to advance to the next phase, the participant must complete each step listed in his/her Moral Reconciliation Workbook and remain drug free. Tuolumne County has averaged a 40% success rate from program inception, which is highly positive given the difficulty of the program and the type of offenders (typically PRCS and other high-risk classifications). This can be attributed to the collaboration between GEO, Probation, and Sheriff's Office staff.

GEO also provides a similar program in the County Jail. The Jail Re-Entry Program (JRP) provides a 12-week structured, evidence-based program to offenders while incarcerated. The curriculum includes MRT, counseling, education, and release preparation. Successful completion of this program is very similar to the DRC program, as inmates must complete Phase 1-3 of the program. Offenders can then transition into the DRC

program after release for further in-depth programming and long-term treatment. The overall success rate of the JRP program is 63%.

The COVID-19 pandemic has forced GEO to temporarily suspend and scale back their in-person services in an attempt to preserve the health of staff and clients. However, GEO continues to creatively pursue opportunities to engage clients through phone contacts, reduced size groups, and development of distance learning materials.

GEO Reentry Services



Several DRC participants receiving their certificates of program completion during FY 2019-20

Spotlight on Kristopher W.

When Kris W. joined the DRC, it followed almost 20 years of substance abuse culminating in incarceration last summer, a couple of years of homelessness, and other significant challenges. He says when he was referred to the Tuolumne DRC, he thought he could “fake it to make it” and just get through it, do what he was told and be done. But after a few weeks, he realized he could get something out of the program and he embraced the curriculum as a chance to turn things around, stay clean, and change his behavior. “I have a two-year-old son, and I want to be part of his life in a positive way,” he said. Kris recently reached Step 8 in MRT, a cognitive skills program that works on decision making, goal setting and coping skills. He says the classes he has enjoyed, and learned from most, are Coping Skills and the Parenting groups. “I am using what I’m learning to deal with situations better and avoid some of the negative influences that got me in trouble.” He’s come a long way from when he was first referred to the DRC and didn’t show. Now, he’s committed to change, appreciates the support of staff, and has been a positive contributor at the DRC since enrolling last fall. “It’s about your mindset. If you put the work in, you will get something out of it,” he said.

Spotlight on Derald M.

When Derald M. joined the DRC in February 2019, his reaction was not uncommon. “I thought there were too many rules and that it would be impossible for me,” he said. He struggled at first, not passing his U/A screens, and was nearly terminated from the program. But he says his Case Manager sat him down, he was offered a second chance, and he has made the most of it. He has progressed through the program phases, is days away from transitioning to Aftercare, and most importantly, his U/A screens have been clean for months. He says all the groups were able to offer him something of value, and

that he really enjoyed that he could speak to any of the DRC counselors about different issues he faced. "It's great to know you are not alone, and that someone is there to help when you need it," he said. Setting goals is an important element of the program, and Mr. Munsee says his goal is to "continue living the life I've started living since I've been here. It has really set me up for living a normal life with crime behind me." He says what seeming annoying at first, the "little hoops" the program puts you through, are actually valuable in building structure for daily life. He is currently working as a caregiver and ready for his next challenge. For new participants, he suggests: "Take it one day at a time, you can do it."

District Attorney's Office



DA staff and therapy dogs to assist victims of crime

Jail Inmate Work Program Project Examples



Trees/plants at the J.H. Dambacher Detention Center planted and grown by the inmate crew



Tuolumne Road clean up with female work crew



*Helping at the Amador Tuolumne
Community Action Agency
(ATCAA) Food bank*

*Brush clearing in Stanislaus
National Forest*



Jamestown landfill goat grazing

FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

Ventura County

CCP Membership as of October 1, 2020.

Mark Varela Chief Probation Officer	Melissa Livingston Department of Social Services
Hon. Bruce A. Young Presiding Judge or designee	Dr. Sevet Johnson Department of Mental Health
Mike Powers County Supervisor or Chief Administrator	Melissa Livingston Department of Employment
Greg Totten District Attorney	Dr. Loretta Denering Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs
Todd Howeth Public Defender	Stanley Mantooth Head of the County Office of Education
William Ayub Sheriff	Dr. Caroline Prijatel-Sutton Community-Based Organization
Scott Whitney Chief of Police	Michael Jump Victims interests

<p>How often does the CCP meet? Quarterly</p>
<p>How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet? Quarterly</p>
<p>Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups? Yes</p>



Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2019-20

Goal	Complete Phase IV of AB109 Program Evaluation
Objective	Develop Recidivism Analysis by Cohort Summary Report highlighting most current recidivism trends identified through the updated cohort analysis
Objective	Develop report of findings based on analysis of services impact data in relation to recidivism
Outcome Measure	Identify trends, gaps in services, what is working and what is not working
Outcome Measure	Recidivism Analysis Data Summary
Outcome Measure	Services Impact Report
Progress toward stated goal	The Recidivism Analysis Data Summary report was completed December 2019. Completion of the Services Impact Report is still pending. Completion was delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Goal	Enhance the Recidivism Dashboard to include Mental Health Court analysis
Objective	Import and analyze Mental Health Court data into dashboard
Objective	Create analysis chart to measure the recidivism rate utilizing the BSCC definition
Objective	Develop enhancement, access, and implementation
Outcome Measure	Measure the recidivism of individuals referred to Mental Health Court
Outcome Measure	Identify potential service gaps/needs
Progress toward stated goal	Ventura County Behavioral Health (VCBH) with support from the County IT Services department analyzed Mental Health Court referrals from 2010-2018 and created a quantitative analysis of the Ventura County Interagency Mental Health Court Program. An analysis of the recidivism of individuals referred to Mental Health Court is still pending, as is the assessment of any service gaps/needs. Such has been delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Goal	Review service provision to facilitate successful reentry into society.
Objective	Assess capacity of all existing funded programs
Objective	Assess the ability of current providers to expand services using existing program resources
Objective	Develop an inventory of system capacity and ability to expand by service providers
Outcome Measure	Number of beds or “space” the providers currently have
Outcome Measure	Increase the number of clients served

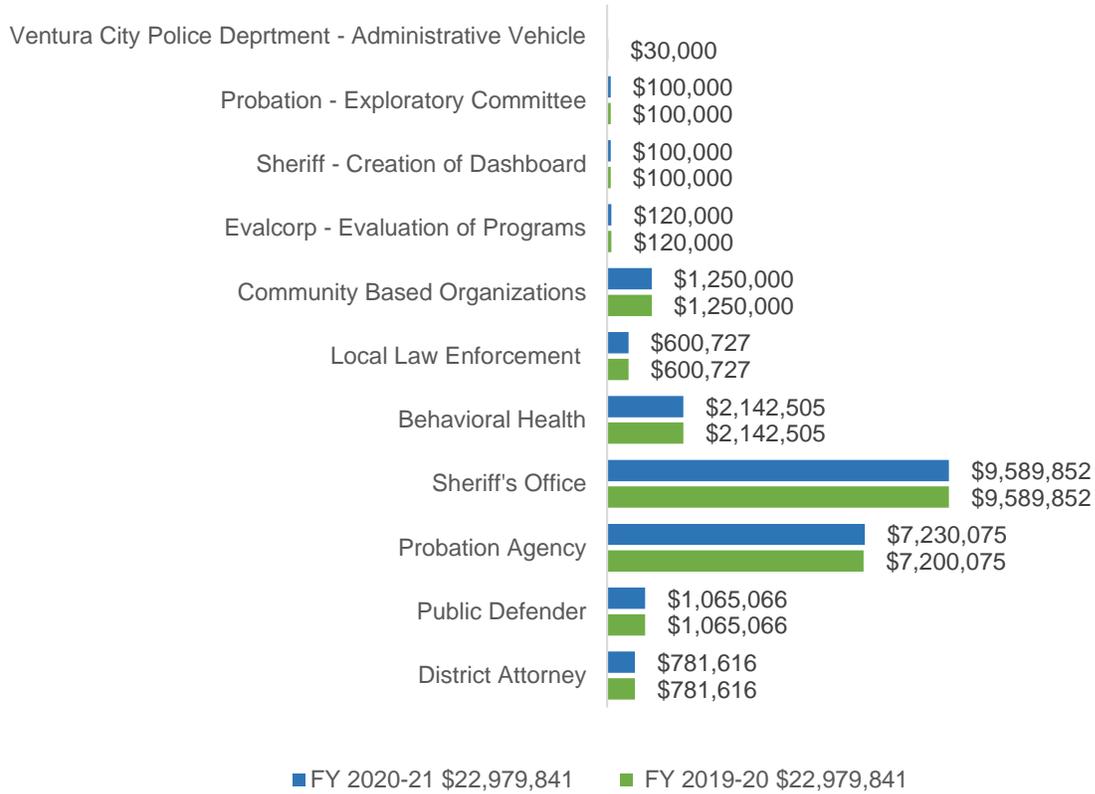
Outcome Measure	Services are fully utilized based on the capacity of each provider
Progress toward stated goal	The Exploratory Committee reviewed the Strategic Plan developed by EVALCORP Research and Consulting (EVALCORP) and began assessing the capacity of each provider. It was agreed that the recidivism analysis and service impact report were crucial to the development of any recommendations to expand or eliminate services. This committee was put on hold due to the COVID – 19 pandemic and because the recidivism analysis has not yet been completed.

Goal	Determine if existing services are meeting the needs of the AB109 population and/or provide additional services and make services available to all probationers beyond the AB109 population.
Objective	Conduct literature review of best practices for continuing existing services to AB109 clients and expanding programs
Objective	Assess potential underutilized partners that could provide additional programming/service provision
Objective	Develop a plan that will identify how service provision can be expanded to the larger probation population
Outcome Measure	Develop a workplan outlining action items and key milestones to identify ways to solidify and/or eliminate existing services to AB109 clients and to expand programs to the greater population
Outcome Measure	Develop a plan detailing how clients will be assessed to determine eligibility into service provision
Outcome Measure	For any additional services needed, RFPs will need to be developed and released
Progress toward stated goal	The CCP Exploratory subcommittee and EVALCORP are currently working on this goal. Such has been delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

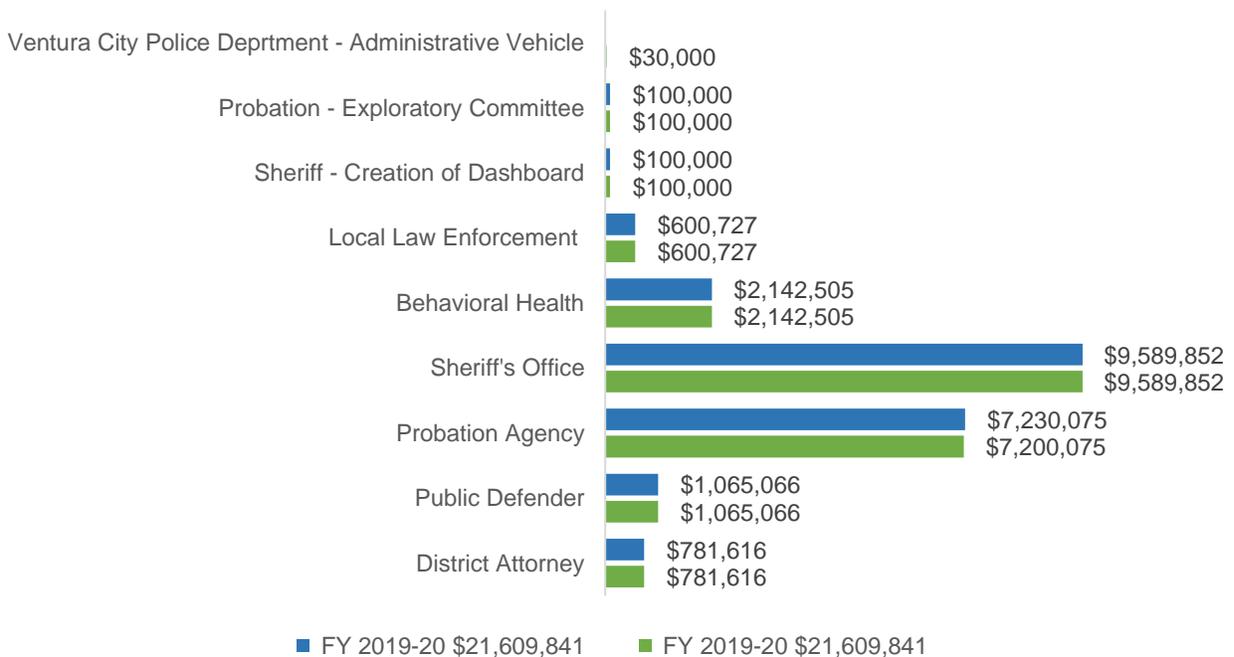
The Ventura County CCP will use the same goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2020-21.

FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 Allocation Comparison

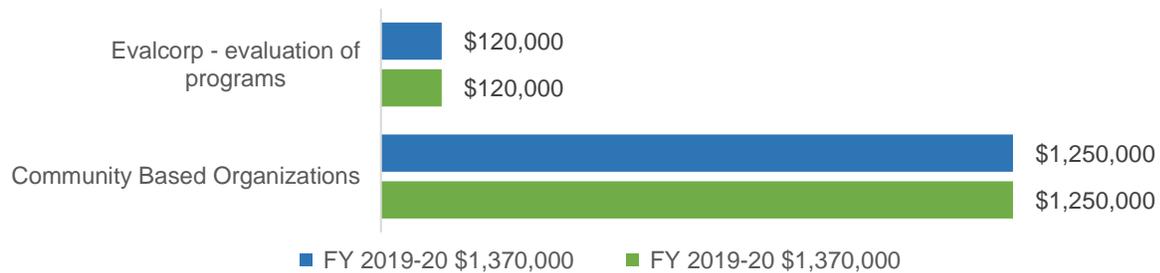
FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations



FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Optional Questions

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

The Exploratory Subcommittee and Probation review local data and evaluation materials to determine the need for innovative approaches and/or expansion of existing programs. Identifying existing gaps in services and approaches to address these areas are also a priority. Both groups work with EVALCORP and/or IT Services to identify any program modifications.

Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation?

Yes

If yes, how?

We use statistical information to measure outcomes and have partnered with EVALCORP to conduct efficacy studies on our programs and efforts. We also require that our Community Based Organization (CBO) partners collect data and present outcomes to ensure fidelity in their programming. Interface Children and Family Services (the lead agency of our Core Connection providers) hired an evaluator (Resource Development Associates) on their own to ensure the programs are utilizing evidence-based practices and are producing outcomes to reduce recidivism. The CCP Exploratory committee was tasked with reviewing the current programs offered to the realignment population to determine if they are meeting the needs or if additional services are needed. However, the committee was suspended due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services?

Yes

If yes, how?

As noted above, the county pays close attention to the evaluation results when looking to award or continue funding to CBOs to provide services. Our providers also understand the importance of data driven decisions and funding and have continued to provide the requested data and outcomes to the EVALCORP evaluator for analysis.

Does the county use BSCC definitions (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data?

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

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)?

41% to 60%

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?

The Ventura County Behavioral Health (VCBH) department in collaboration with the Ventura County Sheriff's Office (VSO), Probation, and the Superior Court offer an array of programming for those under post-release offender supervision (PROS/AB109). VCBH's Alcohol and Drug Program (ADP) employs three master's level clinicians who evaluate AB109 clients all referred by Probation. The clinicians are embedded in three probation offices (i.e., Ventura, Oxnard and Simi Valley). The purpose of the screenings is to determine whether clients would benefit from substance use treatment and/or behavioral health treatment, as well as, make recommendations for level of care for treatment interventions. VCBH contracts with community-based, substance use treatment providers to deliver the appropriate level of treatment. Residential treatment for women is provided by Prototypes. There have been no local residential treatment programs for men in the county since December 13, 2019. Efforts to bring a program locally have not yet been successful. County partners continue to develop strategies to address this gap in service. The average length of stay in residential treatment is 90 days. Alternative Action Program (AAP) provides outpatient, substance use treatment. VCBH clinicians can also provide overdose rescue kits (naloxone spray) to AB109 clients who suffer from opioid addiction.

In addition, VCBH, Probation and the VSO developed an MOU two years ago to provide Vivitrol to AB109 offenders (they voluntarily agree to participate while in custody) who suffer from opioid addiction or severe alcohol related issues. VSO recently received a Medically Assisted Treatment (MAT) grant intended to expand the use of MAT in the jails.

This is a collaborative effort with representatives from VSO, Wellpath (jail custody healthcare), the CEO analyst, ADP, Probation and others. In Ventura County the goal is to induct opioid addicted inmates on MAT, provide them treatment in custody, and have a treatment plan upon release. Health Management Associates is providing support and opportunities to educate agencies about this epidemic. Probation staff were trained to deliver training to their peers on opioid effects on the brain and how MAT can assist their clients who suffer from opioid addiction. Training for the other staff is still pending. Additionally, there are plans to expand the MAT program to be available to non-AB 109 probation clients.

To address behavioral health needs, VCBH contracts with Telecare Corporation whose clinical staff assess and provide specialty mental health services (i.e., psychiatric medication, rehabilitation, and case management) for those who exhibit symptoms of a serious mental illness and significant functional impairment. Two levels of behavioral health treatment have been delineated and differ in terms of the nature/frequency of treatment/contact. Telecare has the capacity for 15 clients with the higher-level need and 40 with the lower level need.

VCBH (in conjunction with Probation and the contracted providers) coordinates services and treatment when AB109 clients are receiving services from more than one provider at a time (e.g., substance use treatment from AAP and mental health treatment from Telecare). Typically, the nature and level of care evolves with the clients' recoveries.

For AB109 clients with a history of mental illness or substance abuse disorder, Reentry Court is a collaborative effort between the Court, the District Attorney, the Public Defender, VCBH, CBOs and Probation. The program provides intensive case management in the context of judicial authority and focuses on promoting stabilization and accountability in the client's life.

Since 2015, Probation has contracted with Interface Children and Family Services to provide a menu of services to the AB109 population. The most current CORE services are: Moral Reconciliation Therapy, Case Management, Trauma Services, Restorative Justice Groups, Sober Housing and Specialized Treatment Services. Each client who is referred to CORE receives case management services. The Interface case managers work closely with the client and assigned probation officer to ensure success with program participation and completion.

Since 2013, Probation has contracted with the Human Services Agency (HSA) to provide the Specialized Training and Employment Project for Success (STEPS). HSA provides an Employment Developer who conducts a job skills assessment, resume building, job skill training and creates an Employment Individual Plan for each client referred. An Employee Specialist then reaches out to employers to assist with job placement and retention for AB109 clients.

The Resource and Reporting Center (RRC) contract with GEO Reentry Services provides Cognitive Behavioral Therapy and Supervision Services that includes individually tailored program services for clients referred. While this contract was initially created for probation clients, the services have been extended to AB109 clients as well.

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

Limited availability and capacity of residential treatment, detox services, and appropriate housing are some of the challenges VCBH encounters while operating these programs. The lack of residential treatment for men has greatly impacted the AB109 population which includes Reentry Court participants. Similarly, with behavioral health treatment there are too few board and care facilities, privately owned businesses operating under licenses, providing 24/7 onsite staff, and dispensing medication. Additionally, Ventura County is challenged to provide adequate, sober living houses and other more independent living options. Because of this, the CBO's/case managers are routinely trying to find supportive environments for clients who are engaging in substance abuse treatment and working towards maintaining sobriety. Unfortunately, many of these alternative programs are located outside of Ventura County.

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?

Based on data and program utilization, the CCP has allowed the CBO partners to reallocate funds to increase services to programs which have a greater population and need. CBO partners have essentially developed a menu of probation approved treatment services that meet individual specialized needs of the clients. For example, additional beds were secured for sober housing and domestic violence and sex offender program/treatment fees are being paid for if the client has the inability to pay for services. Because domestic violence classes and sex offender treatment are both court-ordered, clients who discontinue participation in these services could be found in violation. The fee assistance allows for their continued participation so they can receive the services they need while simultaneously allowing them to remain in compliance with their court ordered treatment terms.

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

In August 2019, the Judicial Council of California awarded Probation \$3.3 million to expand our existing Pre-Trial program as it had demonstrated favorable outcomes for over five years. Beginning October 6, 2019, with probation staff embedded in the jail, they began screening eligible defendants in the main jail booking area. From 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. seven days per week, defendants are interviewed, screened using the Ohio Risk Assessment Screening-Pretrial Assessment Tool (ORAS-PAT) and the Ohio Domestic Assault Risk Assessment (ODARA) and recommendations are made to the Court regarding their release. These screening tools assist the Court in deciding who may be released based on likelihood to appear for their court hearings and who is less likely to recidivate.

Releasing lower level defendants on Pretrial monitoring frees jail space for more serious, higher risk offenders. The defendants are released from custody on Pretrial monitoring and report to probation for check-in appointments each week. They are eligible to receive services at the RRC and some are given drug and alcohol testing terms. This program

was expanded to seven days a week when Ventura County was selected to participate in the Judicial Council of California's Pretrial Pilot Program.

Additionally, two probation officers are embedded in the jail with the sole purpose of meeting with the AB109 population. These officers have frequent communication with the assigned supervision officer. The officers in the jails have assisted with program referrals for clients for those who may have previously refused to participate or were out to warrant. Program referrals from the jail allows some of the CBO staff to begin meeting with the clients while they are in custody. This allows for them to develop a rapport; they can begin providing services to them in custody and it assists with the client's reentry to the community upon their release.

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FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

Yolo County

CCP Membership as of October 1, 2020.

Dan Fruchtenicht Chief Probation Officer	Karen Larsen Department of Social Services
Shawn Landry Presiding Judge or designee	Karen Larsen Department of Mental Health
Jim Provenza County Supervisor or Chief Administrator	Karen Larsen Department of Employment
Jeff Reisig District Attorney	Ian Evans Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs
Tracie Olson Public Defender	Garth Lewis Head of the County Office of Education
Tom Lopez Sheriff	Marc Nigel Community-Based Organization
John Miller Chief of Police	Laura Valdez Victims interests

<p style="color: #0056b3;">How often does the CCP meet?</p> Quarterly
<p style="color: #0056b3;">How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet?</p> Quarterly
<p style="color: #0056b3;">Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups</p> Yes



Goals, Objectives and Outcome Measures

FY 2019-20

Goal 1	Ensure a safe environment for residents and visitors by reducing and preventing local crime, and reducing recidivism
Objective	1A. Work to build a comprehensive continuum of substance abuse services, and improve mental health and substance abuse service provision
Objective	1D. Incorporated data-driven decision making by implementing current research and evidence-based practices
Objective	1E. Implement research-based prevention and educational programs
Outcome Measure	1A Action: Partner with Criminal Justice Continuum of Care Work Group to identify future service needs and arising issues in the criminal justice system.
Outcome Measure	1D Action: Work with the California State Association of Counties (CSAC) through the Results First partnership to create a cost benefit analysis tool for Yolo CCP Programs
Outcome Measure	1E Action: Examine availability of parenting and supportive services
Progress toward stated goal	<p>1A. The Sequential Intercept Map (SIM) and Data-Driven Recovery Project (DDRP) are the result of the work of the Continuum of Care Work Group. The SIM identifies gaps in service which will be the focus of the work group going forward. The SIM was reviewed by the CCP in October 2019.</p> <p>1D. A draft of the Results First report was completed in May 2020 and includes a recidivism study, program inventory, resources use analysis and cost-benefit analysis. Additional recidivism studies by cohort year are planned for each year going forward.</p> <p>1E. A parenting program through Probation, with a certified instructor and Spanish-only classes, was ready to be implemented by the end of the FY. Class scheduling is on hold due to COVID-19.</p>

Goal 2	Restore victims and the community and hold offenders accountable
Objective	2A. Develop a baseline of data to measure victim satisfaction in Yolo County
Objective	2B. Implement a probation case management system
Objective	2D. Expand the use of restorative justice programs
Outcome Measure	2A Action: Use collected data to create a baseline of victim satisfaction for further analysis
Outcome Measure	2B Action: Complete phase 3 of the probation case management system
Outcome Measure	2D Action: Research other restorative justice programs
Progress toward stated goal	<p>2A. The District Attorney compiled the data. Probation and the CCP Analyst will analyze the data in FY 2020-21.</p> <p>2B. Probation retains an IT developer in charge of finalizing the modules which are expected complete in FY 2020-21.</p>

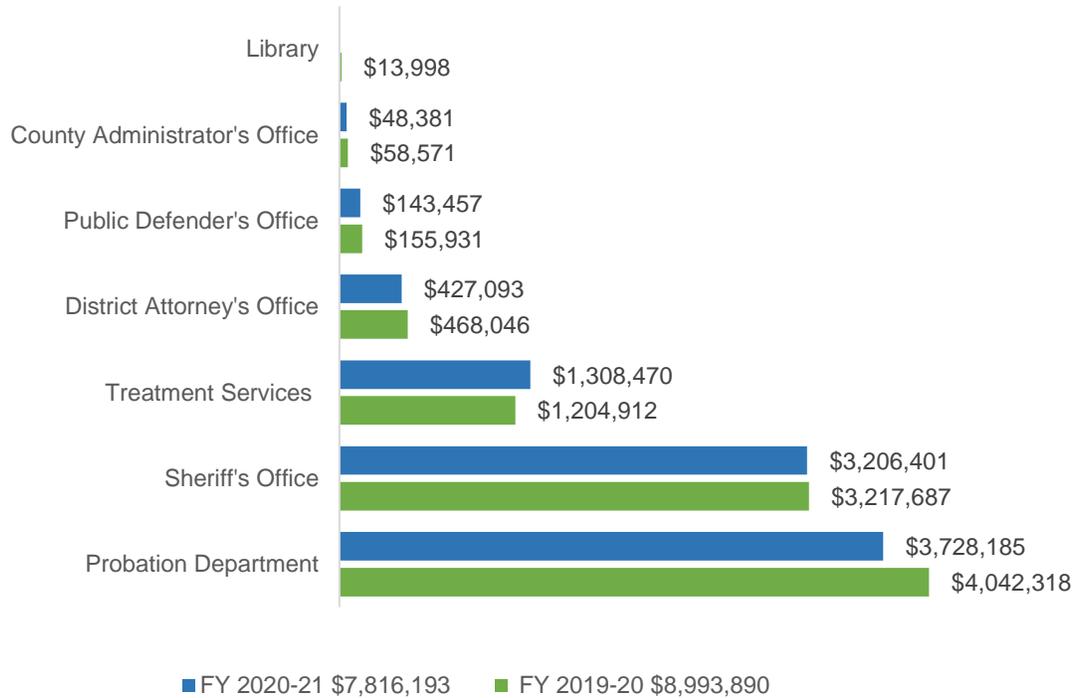
	2D. Probation received a BSCC Youth Restorative Justice Grant in fall of 2019 and initiated the program soon thereafter. CCP will review whether the project scope can be replicated if outcomes in the grant are promising.
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Goal 3	Build offender competency and support community reintegration
Objective	3A. Expand the use and availability of evidence-based, in-custody programming to offenders
Objective	3B. Expand the capacity of exiting specialty courts; Evaluate the viability of adding new specialty courts
Objective	3C. Expand housing investments to assist with offender reentry
Outcome Measure	3A Action: Create an adult reentry strategic plan
Outcome Measure	3B Action: Work with Criminal Justice Grant Writing Team to explore the feasibility of applicable grant opportunities to expand existing or add new specialty courts
Outcome Measure	3C. Action: Analyze the feasibility and cost of expanding housing capacity
Progress toward stated goal	<p>3A. A Probation Officer has been assigned to the jail, the Sheriff's Office has a social worker assigned and CommuniCare Health Services just received the "Transition of Care" grant for re-entry work. The next step is to use these resources to formalize an Adult Re-entry Strategic Plan over the next several months.</p> <p>3B. The CCP Criminal Justice Grant Writing Team successfully received a Bureau of Justice Assistance Mental Health Court expansion grant in 2019 and hired staff during the fiscal year to successfully double the Mental Health Court capacity from 15 individuals to 30.</p> <p>3C. The County received a \$1 million Community Services Infrastructure Grant to acquire/rehab 2 properties to house 5 clients each for a Diversionary Housing Project. On-going costs will be funded by the CCP.</p>

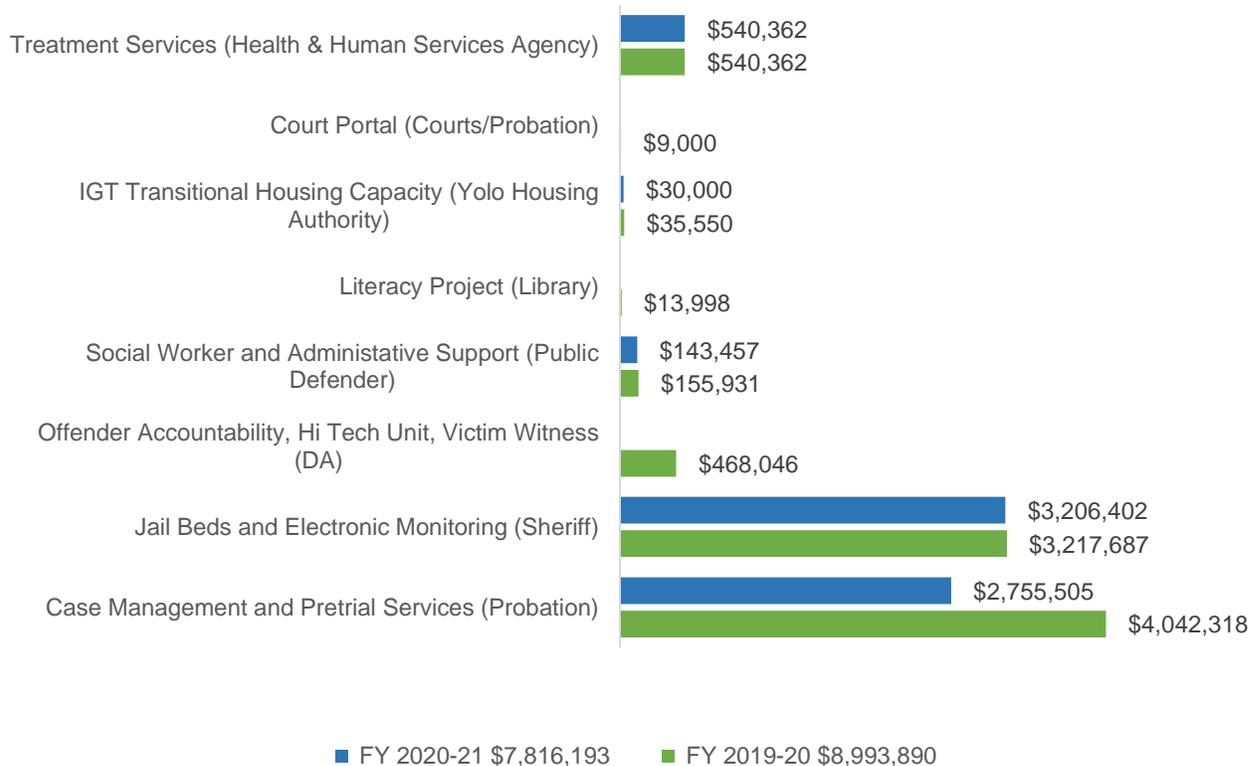
The Yolo County CCP reports it will use the same goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2020-21.

FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 Allocation Comparison

FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations



FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Optional Questions

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

The CCP Strategic Plan, updated in FY 2018-19 following an Environmental Scan and Strategic Planning Workshops, serves as a guide in determining which programs and services to implement using Realignment funds. In 2019-20, the effectiveness of current and proposed CCP programs were viewed through the lens of the Results First Initiative which utilizes the Results First Clearinghouse Database – an online collection of information on the effectiveness of social policy programs from nine national clearinghouses that conduct independent, transparent, systematic and rigorous reviews of available research.

Environmental Scan: The CCP gathered data from various departments and organizations to gain a better understanding of the needs of the criminal justice population. This included data required by CA Penal Code 1231 as well as the qualitative data collected by the Continuum of Care Work Group.

Strategic Planning Workshops: The CCP conducted multiple workshops in FY 2018-19 to review and revise the original CCP Strategic Plan. These workshops included reviewing the CCP's mission and goals, conducting a SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) analysis, reviewing and revising the CCP's objectives and developing a new implementation plan for the revised objectives. The CCP recommended the revised 2019-2022 Strategic Plan to the Yolo County Board of Supervisors in 2019-20 where it was approved.

CSAC Results First Partnership: The Pew-MacArthur Results First Initiative works with states to implement an evidenced-based policymaking approach to help them invest in policies and programs that are proven to work. Yolo County became the eighth county to partner with the California State Association of Counties (CSAC) in their Results First Initiative which provides tools and training to select counties as they engage in evidence-based policymaking related to their criminal justice programming. The final results of these efforts were in draft form at the end of FY 2019-20 using county data and research on evidence-based programming proven to reduce recidivism to assist the CCP in future funding decisions.

Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation?

Yes

If yes, how?

The tools provided through the Results First Initiative are used to assess current and future strategies and monetize the benefits of CCP-funded programs. Performance measures, primarily utilizing the Results-Based Accountability approach, are embedded in a majority of CCP-funded contracts.

Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services?

Yes

If yes, how?

The CCP evaluates programs against the Results First Clearinghouse Database – an online collection of information on the effectiveness of social policy programs from nine national clearinghouses that conduct independent, transparent, systematic and rigorous reviews of available research.

Does the county use BSCC definitions (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data?

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

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)?

61% to 80%

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?

Sequential Intercept Mapping (SIM)

In October 2019, the CCP held a special workshop to update the County’s Criminal Justice Sequential Intercept Map (SIM), via the Stepping Up Initiative, to catalog services and identify gaps in continuum of care services for mental health and substance use disordered individuals entering and reentering the criminal justice system. During FY 2019-20, staff have worked to further refine the SIM which was ultimately presented to the Board of Supervisors, highlighting gaps in services that have been identified and either addressed or prioritized to be addressed. The revised SIM may be found in the Attachment - SIM & Yolo County System Program Maps.

In addition to revising the SIM, the County is undergoing the Data-Driven Recovery Project (DDRP), led by the Yolo County Health and Human Services Agency, which is a grant program that builds upon the SIM effort by facilitating data sharing between County departments to assist in decision-making across behavioral health and the criminal justice continuum of care. The DDRP developed the Yolo County System Program Map that lays out a comprehensive inventory of the mental health and substance abuse service levels overlaid on the entry points of the County’s criminal justice system. Six categories of entry

into the system identify the community and County resources available to support client treatment needs: Community Services, Law Enforcement Response, Initial Detention and Court Hearing, Jail Custody and Court Process, Re-Entry and Community Corrections Services. Screenings, referrals and enrollment into treatment are inventoried and connected in this informational graph to summarize the interface between treatment services and the various criminal justice systems.

The Yolo County System Programs Map that complements the SIM is at the end of the county's report.

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

FY 2019-20 has been deeply impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic which has forced state and local criminal justice programming efforts to suspend or adapt service and supervision delivery to ensure public safety is maximized with this health crisis.

With the COVID-19 health crisis, a financial crisis has emerged resulting in a steep contraction in local public safety revenues. Yolo County CCP departments received an approximately 8% cut in CCP funds for 2020-21 as result, and to ensure funding for treatment programs and services were sustained. Future budget stability remains a serious concern for the CCP as staffing and service costs are projected to continue to grow.

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?

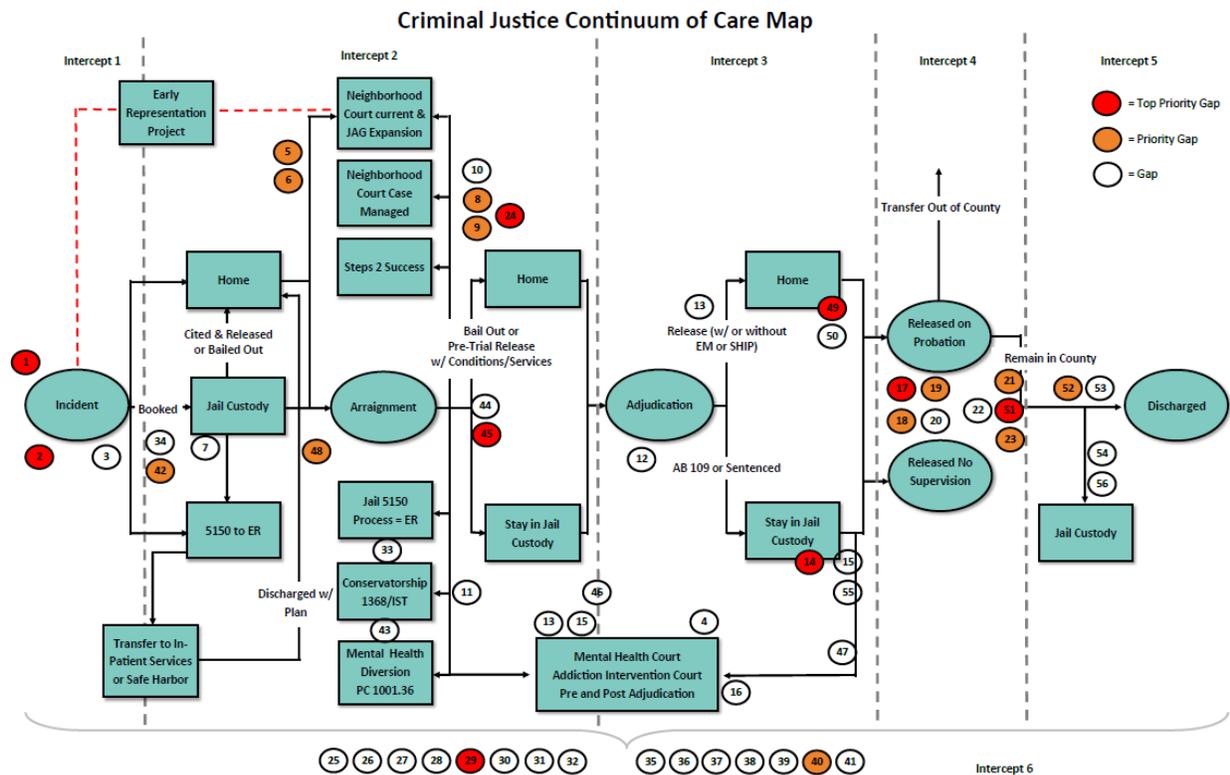
The Stepping Up Initiative's SIM process has greatly influenced CCP strategic planning and decision making. The SIM identified client events resulting in system entry and their needs as they progress through the criminal justice system. By identifying the populations of need, the criminal justice processes they participate in and overlaying reentry resources available at each step of a client's progression through to community reintegration, tough decisions for resource reallocation were made simpler by the application of data and a comprehensive understanding of criminal justice system capacities. The CCP repeatedly chose to tailor its limited funding resources to target diversion options, treatment, mental health services and special supervision caseloads to strengthen successful outcomes for clients with complicated needs and a history of revolving jail stays. Examples of this include prioritizing an expansion of Yolo County's Mental Health Court, the District Attorney's Neighborhood Court Diversion Program and reductions in jail and supervision staffing levels as service needs reduce.

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

The Yolo County District Attorney's office is in the process of expanding a promising program to address a SIM-identified priority gap in Initial Detention and Court Hearings. The DA will expand case management services for clients diverted from court under a JAG Grant award by the BSCC.

Neighborhood Court (NHC) is an adult criminal diversion program based on restorative justice involving the victim, the offender and community members. The JAG Grant expands the current program by adding eligible offenses and broadening criminal history restrictions. The DA's goal in this upcoming 3-year grant cycle is to refer one third of all felony referrals to NHC. Yolo County added social services staff and partnered with local service providers to accurately assess and address the dynamic needs of this expanded population. The program has implemented Spanish language programming to better serve the large Spanish-speaking local population. Success for this new expansion will be measured through analysis of both recidivism reduction and quality of life factors.

This District Attorney's Office, Probation, Public Defender's Office, Health & Human Services Agency and the Court operate a Mental Health Court (MHC) targeting mental health clientele. This specialty court has been in operation for almost 9 years and provides diversion opportunities for individuals who participate and complete mental health and substance use treatment services during their supervision. In a 2019-20 Outcomes Report of the Yolo County Mental Health Court, 86 referrals were made to the MHC, of which 29 were accepted. The MHC realized a 68.7% reduction in rearrests, a 47.7% reduction in jail bed days used and a 100% reduction in the local and State Hospital bed days for clients when compared to the 12 months prior to their participation in MHC.



FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

Yuba County

CCP Membership as of October 1, 2020.

James L. Arnold Chief Probation Officer	Jennifer Vasquez Department of Social Services
Debra L. Givens Presiding Judge or designee	Rick Bingham Department of Mental Health
Randy Fletcher County Supervisor or Chief Administrator	Tracy Bryan Department of Employment
Clint Curry District Attorney	Rick Bingham Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs
Brian Davis Public Defender	Francisco Reveles Head of the County Office of Education
Wendell Anderson Sheriff	Vacant Community-Based Organization
Chris Sachs Chief of Police	Jason Roper Victims interests

How often does the CCP meet? Quarterly
How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet? As Needed
Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups? No



Goals, Objectives, and Outcome Measures FY 2019-20

Goal	Reduce Jail Population
Objective	Work Release Programs
Objective	Evidenced based programming
Outcome Measure	8 offenders released via 4024.2 PC
Outcome Measure	0 offenders released via electronic monitoring. All eligible offenders released due to COVID-19 concerns
Outcome Measure	0 offenders released via 3074 PC – all eligible offenders released due to COVID-19 concerns.
Progress toward stated goal	In Fiscal Year 19-20, inmate releases were dramatically affected by the COVID-19 health crisis. Consequently, objectives were all but rendered moot.

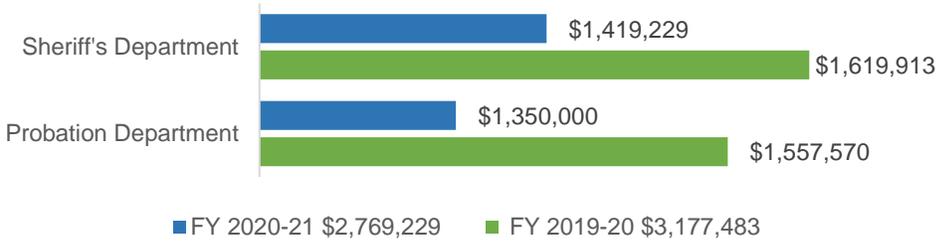
Goal	Maintain Day Reporting/TEAM Center
Objective	Work Release Program
Objective	Evidenced Based Programming
Outcome Measure	8 offenders released via 4024.2 PC
Outcome Measure	425 referrals made for evidence-based programming at our DRC/TEAM Center
Progress toward stated goal	425 referrals for programming represents over 80% of the probation department's supervised population.

Goal	Maintain Pre-Trial Program
Objective	Release low level offenders pending Court
Objective	Reduce the number of failures to appear
Outcome Measure	Of 311 Pre-Trial reports completed, 108 received an own recognizance release
Outcome Measure	Of the 108 receiving an own recognizance release, 29 failed to appear for Court.
Progress toward stated goal	This is the fifth year of our Pre-trial program. The failure to appear rate increased from 10.4% to 26.4%. This is attributed to COVID-19 and understaffing of the pre-trial unit. The pre-trial unit is now back to full staff.

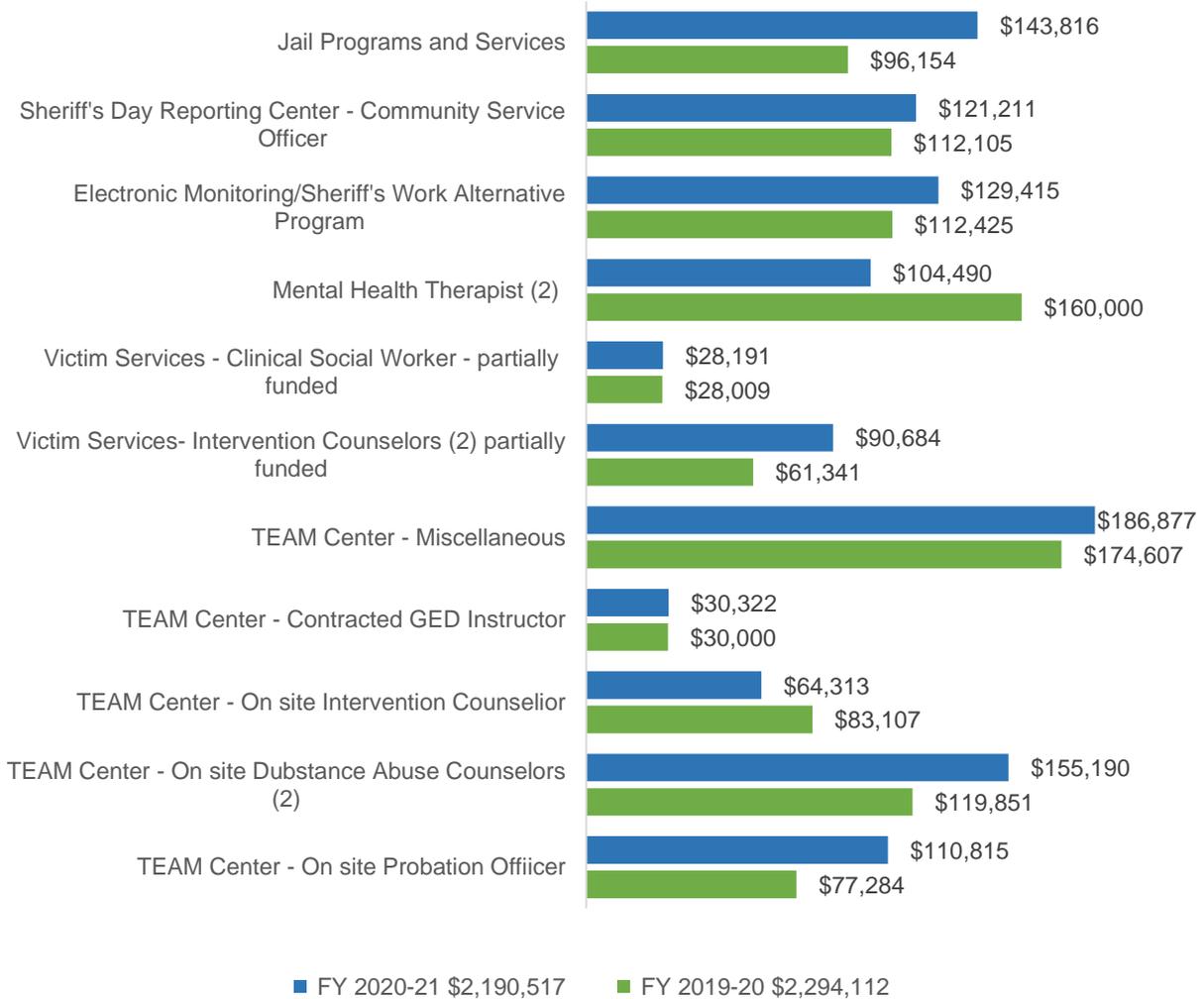
The Yuba County CCP reports it will use the same goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2020-21.

FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 Allocation Comparison

FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations



FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Optional Questions

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation?

No

Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services?

No

Does the county use BSCC definitions (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data?

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

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)?

61% to 80%

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?

We have two full-time Mental Health Therapists assigned to the probation department/TEAM Center. Two full-time Substance Abuse Counselors are assigned to the probation department's TEAM Center. One Deputy Probation Officer and one Supervising Deputy Probation Officer are assigned to the TEAM Center for supervision and programming. One full-time Intervention Counselor is also assigned to the TEAM Center to conduct the majority of programming on site.

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

Limited financial resources, limited job training opportunities for TEAM Center graduates.

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?

The programming services we provide are at minimal or no cost to the offenders.

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

The Courage for Change curriculum and the GED classes have been well received. We also contract with our local county employment center to assist offenders with job placement.

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APPENDICES

- Glossary of Terms
- BSCC Definitions of Key Terms
- FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey- Letter to County Partners
- FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

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Glossary of Terms

AB	Assembly Bill	COMPAS	Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions
ACA	Affordable Care Act	CPC	Correctional Program Checklist
ACS	Alternative Custody Supervision	CPCA	California Police Chiefs Association
ADP	Average Daily Population	CPOC	Chief Probation Officers of California
AOD	Alcohol and Drugs	CSAC	California State Association of Counties
ART	Aggression Replacement Training®	CSSA	California State Sheriffs Association
ASAM	American Society of Addiction Medicine	CTC	Community Treatment Center
ATC	Alternative Treatment Center	DA	District Attorney
BH	Behavioral Health	DAPO	Division of Adult Parole Operations, CDCR
BHC	Behavioral Health Court	DMH	Department of Mental Health
BJA	Bureau of Justice Assistance	DPO	Deputy Probation Officer
BOS	Board of Supervisors	DRC	Day Reporting Center
BSCC	Board of State and Community Corrections	DSH	Department of State Hospitals
CAB	Community Advisory Board	DV	Domestic Violence
CAIS	Correctional Assessment and Intervention System™	EBP	Evidence-Based Practices and/or Evidence-Based Programs
CBO	Community-based Organization	EM(P)	Electronic Monitoring (Program)
CBT	Cognitive Behavioral Therapy	EPICS	Effective Practices in Community Supervision
CCJCC	Los Angeles Countywide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee	ESC	Executive Steering Committee
CCP	Community Corrections Partnership	FBO	Faith-based Organization
CDCR	California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation	FSP	Full Service Partnership
		FTA	Failure to Appear

Glossary of Terms Continued

FTE	Full-Time Equivalent	RAI	Risk Assessment Instrument
FY	Fiscal Year	RFP	Request for Proposals
GED	General Education Development	RNR	Risk-Needs-Responsivity
HHS(A)	Health and Human Services (Agency)	SB	Senate Bill
IMD	Institutes for Mental Disorders	SLE	Sober Living Environment
JAG	Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant	SMI	Seriously Mentally Ill
JH	Juvenile Hall	SO	Sheriff's Office
LEAD	Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion	STRONG	Static Risk and Offenders Needs Guide
LS/CMI	Level of Service/Case Management Inventory™	SUD	Substance Use Disorder
LSI-R	Level of Service Inventory- Revised™	TJC	Transition from Jail to Community
MAT	Medication Assisted Treatment	TX	Treatment
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding	Vivitrol®	Prescription injectable medicine used to treat alcohol dependence and prevent relapse to opioid dependence after opioid detox
MRT	Moral Reconciliation Therapy™	WSIPP	Washington State Institute for Public Policy
MS	Mandatory Supervision		
NCCD	National Council on Crime and Delinquency		
ODARA	Ohio Domestic Assault Risk Assessment		
ORAS	Ohio Risk Assessment System		
OR	Own Recognizance		
PD	Public Defender		
PPIC	Public Policy Institute of California		
PRCS	Post-Release Community Supervision		

BSCC Definition of Key Terms

Assembly Bill 1050 amended Section 6027 of the Penal Code to require the Board to “Develop definitions of key terms, including, but not limited to, ‘recidivism,’ ‘average daily population,’ ‘treatment program completion rates,’ and any other terms deemed relevant in order to facilitate consistency in local data collection, evaluation, and implementation of evidence-based practices, promising evidence-based practices, and evidence-based programs.” The following definitions have been approved by the Board.

Average Daily Population-

Daily population is the number of inmates housed in a facility in a day. Average daily population is the daily population divided by the number of days in the period of measurement.

Measurement

For a monthly average daily population take the daily inmate count (usually at or near midnight), add these daily counts together and divide by the number of days in that month.

Conviction-

Conviction is defined as:

- Entry of judgment of guilty on a plea of guilty or no contest; or
- Entry of judgment of guilty on a verdict of guilty

Length of Stay-

Length of Stay for each inmate is the number of days from date of intake to date of release.

- The Length of Stay for each inmate is the number of days from date of intake to date of release regardless of changes in classification, housing, or sentencing status during that period
- Any part of one calendar day counts as one day (e.g. if booked/received at 9:00pm on Monday and released at 2:00 am on Tuesday, counts as two days)
- If an inmate is released from detention multiple times during the quarter, he/she will have multiple separate lengths of stay
- Periods spent under an alternative form of custody will not be counted towards Jail Length of Stay*
- Electronic monitoring
- Work Release
- Residential Treatment
- Non-Residential Treatment
- County Parole
- Work Alternative Programs
- Day Reporting
- Home confinement

**This list may not be all inclusive.*

Adult Definition of Recidivism-

Recidivism is defined as conviction of a new felony or misdemeanor committed within three years of release from custody or committed within three years of placement on supervision for a previous criminal conviction.¹

Supplemental Measures

This definition does not preclude other measures of offender outcomes. Such measures may include new arrest, return to custody, criminal filing, violation of supervision, and level of offense (felony or misdemeanor).

Recidivism Rates

While the definition adopts a three-year standard measurement period, rates may also be measured over other time intervals such as one, two, or five years.

Treatment Program Completion Rates-

Treatment program completion rate is the percentage of people entering a program who go on to complete it.

Note: While this measure provides useful information for the purposes of program evaluation, by itself it does not provide a direct measure of program effectiveness.

Measurement

Treatment programs are multifaceted in their design, services and population served. To avoid unintentionally excluding programs with a narrow definition, respondents are asked to define enrollment and completion prior to calculating the treatment program completion rate.

A. Enrollment

- An enrollment definition includes criteria on admittance, intake, and/or referral. A clear start date should be captured locally
- E.g., Enrollment in the ABC treatment program begins after the participant completes an in-take interview with a program counselor
- E.g., Enrollment in the ABC treatment program begins when the participant receives an acceptance letter

B. Completion

- A completion definition includes criteria on the steps a participant must take to finish the program. The client's status at departure (e.g. met criteria, transferred out of program, dismissed from program, etc.) and date of completion should be captured locally
- E.g., Completion in the ABC treatment program is defined as graduation from phases 1-3

¹ "Committed" refers to the date of offense, not the date of conviction.

- E.g., Completion of the ABC treatment program is achieved when the participant receives a Certificate of Completion

Formula

$$\text{Number Completed} = \frac{\text{Completion Rate}}{\text{Number Enrolled}}$$

1. Tally the number of participants who have enrolled in the program
2. Tally the number of participants who have completed the program
3. Divide completions by enrollment to arrive at the completion rate

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October 16, 2020

Dear County Partners:

The 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) Survey is available for completion and submittal.

IMPORTANT – PLEASE NOTE: The Budget Act contains a new requirement for counties: Counties are eligible to receive funding if they **submit an updated Community Corrections Partnership plan and** a report (i.e., the CCP Survey) to the Board of State and Community Corrections by December 15, 2020.

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

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

The BSCC website has a dedicated CCP Plans page with each county's submission dating back to Fiscal Year 2011-12. Those submissions are available here for your reference: http://www.bscc.ca.gov/s_communitycorrectionpartnershipplans/.

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

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

The due date for submittal of these documents is Tuesday, **December 15, 2020**.

As you know, the CCP Survey is a mechanism to collect valuable information to educate and inform California lawmakers, the public, and the media of the continued efforts counties have made in the previous year in implementing the shift in public safety and rehabilitation. Information provided in this year's CCP Survey will be used to formulate

the Ninth Annual Report on the Implementation of Community Corrections Partnership Plans. This report will be broadly distributed and can be used as a resource for those seeking to understand how counties are investing their shares of the nearly \$1 billion in statewide Realignment funding allocated annually. All previously published annual reports can be found at: http://www.bscc.ca.gov/m_realignment/.

The CCP Survey continues to compile information from the counties using dual-reporting forms (Part A in Word and Part B in Excel); these forms are attached to this email. The BSCC would like to request as an optional component of the survey, photos and/or quotes from programs, stakeholders, and participants to create a more comprehensive 2020-21 annual report. Please do not submit photos that include the faces of minors (youth under 18 years of age).

If you have questions about the content of this letter or need technical assistance, please contact Helene Zentner, Field Representative at: (916) 838.7777 or helene.zentner@bscc.ca.gov. A completed CCP Survey package submission (Part A and Part B), including optional photos/quotes, **as well as** the updated CCP plan should also be sent to Helene Zentner at the email listed above.

Thank you in advance,



LINDA M. PENNER
Chair

FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Updated Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) Plan

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

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

Survey Distribution

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

Survey Submission Instructions

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

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

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

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

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

Due Date

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

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

Funding

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

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

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

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

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

Thank you.

FY 2020-21 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

PART A

SECTION 1: CCP Membership

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

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

Chief Probation Officer	
Presiding Judge of the Superior Court or designee	
County Supervisor or Chief Administrative Officer or a designee of the Board of Supervisors	
District Attorney	
Public Defender	
Sheriff	
Chief of Police	
Head of the County Department of Social Services	
Head of the County Department of Mental Health	
Head of the County Department of Employment	
Head of the County Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs	
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	

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

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

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

	Bi-weekly(every other week)
	Monthly
	Bi-monthly(every other month)
	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.

	Yes
	No

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

SECTION 2: Your Goals, Objectives and Outcome Measures

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

For the purpose of this survey:

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

Example:

Goal	Increase substance use disorder treatment to offenders in ABC County
Objective	40% of participants will complete substance use disorder treatment
Objective	100% of participants will receive screening for substance use disorder treatment
Outcome Measure	Number of participants enrolled in substance use disorder treatment
Outcome Measure	Number of participants completing substance use disorder treatment
Progress toward stated goal	Between January 2019 and June 2019, 70% of participants in substance use disorder treatment reported a decrease in the urge to use drugs. This is a 10% increase from the same period last year.

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

Goal	
Objective	
Objective	
Objective	
Outcome Measure	
Outcome Measure	
Outcome Measure	
Progress toward stated goal	

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

Goal	
Objective	
Objective	
Objective	
Outcome Measure	
Outcome Measure	
Outcome Measure	
Progress toward stated goal	

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

Goal	
Objective	
Objective	
Objective	
Outcome Measure	
Outcome Measure	
Outcome Measure	

Progress toward stated goal	
-----------------------------	--

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

	Yes. <i>(Continue to Section 3)</i>
	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 2020-21.

Goal	
Objective	
Objective	
Objective	
Outcome Measure	
Outcome Measure	
Outcome Measure	
Progress toward stated goal	

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

Goal	
Objective	
Objective	
Objective	
Outcome Measure	
Outcome Measure	
Outcome Measure	
Progress toward stated goal	

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

Goal	
Objective	
Objective	
Objective	

Outcome Measure	
Outcome Measure	
Outcome Measure	
Progress toward stated goal	

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?

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.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	No

If yes, how?

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.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	No

If yes, how?

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	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Average daily population
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Conviction
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Length of stay

		Recidivism
		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.

	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?

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

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?

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

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

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

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
916-838-7777 or Helene.Zentner@bscc.ca.gov

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

