Community Corrections Partnership (CCP)

Quality Assurance Committee (QAC) Meeting

1:30 p.m., Friday, May 10th, 2019
Probation Department
50 Douglas Drive, Sequoia Room
Martinez, CA

Agenda

1. Call to Order by Chair Billeci
2. Introductions and Announcements
3. Public Comment
4. AB 109 Annual Report, FY 2017-18: Review and input. (Attachment A)
5. Update on SAFE Database Administration: Information (Attachment B)
6. Capacity Building Project Update: Information (Attachment B)
7. AB 109 Community Programs and Innovation Program Procurement Process 2019 Information (Attachment C)
8. Next Meeting Date/Time

The Quality Assurance Committee (QAC) will provide reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities planning to attend QAC meetings. Contact the staff person listed below at least 48 hours before the meeting.

Any disclosable public records related to an item on a regular meeting agenda and distributed by staff to a majority of members of the Quality Assurance Committee less than 96 hours prior to that meeting are available for public inspection at 1236 Escobar Street, Martinez, CA, during normal business hours, 8 am – 12 Noon and 1-5 pm. Materials are also available on line at http://www.co.contra-costa.ca.us/index.aspx?nid=3113

Public comment may be submitted via electronic mail on agenda items at least one full work day prior to the published meeting time.

For Additional Information Contact: Donte Blue, Committee Staff Phone (925) 313-4158  Donte.Blue@prob.cccounty.us
Public Safety Realignment in Contra Costa County

AB 109 Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2017/18
Prepared by the Office of Reentry & Justice
2019 Community Corrections Partnership of Contra Costa County

Todd Billeci, Chief Probation Officer, Chair
David Livingston, Sheriff of Contra Costa County
Guy Swanger, Concord Chief of Police
Diana Becton, District Attorney
Jim Paulsen, Superior Court designee
Robin Lipetzky, Public Defender
Vacant, Victim's Representative

Donna Van Wert, Workforce Development Board Executive Director
Patrice Guillery, Community Based Programs Representative
Kathy Gallagher, Employment and Human Services Director
Matthew White, Behavioral Health Services Director
Timothy Ewell, Chief Assistant County Administrator
Fatima Matal Sol, Alcohol and Other Drugs Director
Lynn Mackey, County Superintendent of Schools

Staff Assigned to CCP

Paul Reyes, Senior Deputy County Administrator
Lara DeLaney, Office of Reentry & Justice, Acting Director
Donte Blue, Office of Reentry & Justice, Deputy Director

This AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2017/18 was prepared by Denise Zabkiewicz, Research and Evaluation Manager, and Monica Carlisle, Management Analyst, in the Office of Reentry & Justice. The report draws from a template prepared by Resource Development Associates (“RDA”), with oversight from the Community Corrections Partnership of Contra Costa County.
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Executive Summary

This report provides an overview of AB 109-related activities undertaken in Contra Costa County during the fiscal year 2017/18 and concludes with priorities identified for fiscal year 2018/19.

As the County has continued to implement AB 109 Public Safety Realignment, the need for an inclusive reentry system that provides access to individuals regardless of their AB 109 status became apparent. As a result, the County granted approval to expand access to AB 109-funded services to any returning resident in 2015. This important step ensures all individuals who leave custody have the services they need to avoid recidivism and reintegrate back into their communities.

In terms of major accomplishments during the FY 17/18 fiscal year, the County undertook a comprehensive planning process to update its Reentry Strategic Plan\(^1\). This 5-year Strategic Plan (2018-2023) serves as the County’s guiding document for reentry programs and services as a whole, including but not limited to, AB 109-funded services. The Plan will be drawn on to engage stakeholders in defining priority areas, goals, and strategies to address gaps and needs in the reentry system.

The Workforce Development Board also contributed to the development of the County’s reentry system through its “CoCo SOARS” grant. A joint effort between the WDB and probation, this project sought to not only provide employment training for individuals on formal probation in the County. The project also included three “Fair Chance Employer Summits” that sought to raise awareness of efforts to increase job opportunities for the reentry population, and increase the willingness of employers to hire the County’s formerly incarcerated residents.

Other important reentry initiatives in FY 17/18 included the launch of the Smart Reentry Pilot, developed to address the particular needs of transition aged youth (TAY). Drawing on a Bureau of Justice Assistance funded grant, the collaborative pilot seeks to serve 100 moderate to high risk TAY in East County who are returning home after a period of incarceration. TAY who are homeless, or at high risk of homelessness, are a priority for this project.

The County’s Local Innovation Fund was used to pilot two new innovative reentry programs in the County. the FAST START automotive training program, and an ACES skill building academy. The FAST START program is provided by FAST Eddie’s from its automotive repair shop in Antioch. This program includes a 60-hour distance learning program for individual’s incarcerated in the County’s local jails using a curriculum teaching Foundations in Automotive Services Training (FAST). Upon the person’s release, those who have completed the foundations course would be eligible to participate in a four-week hands-on practical component of the program, the Service Technician and Auto Repair Training (START). The

\(^1\) Provide web address.
Richmond Workforce Board is also providing its 60-hour Accelerating Careers through Essential Skills (ACES) Academy to improve participants ability to attain and retain gainful employment.

Central-East Ceasefire also launched in FY 17/18, as did the Prop. 47-funded “CoCo LEAD+” program. Growing from previous work in Richmond, the Central-East Ceasefire project seeks to reduce firearm violence through a focused deterrence model that uses law enforcement intelligence to focus program resources on individuals at the highest risk of being perpetrators or victims of gun violence. The program also seeks to raise community awareness and support for the effort through night walks and call-ins to thwart the use of firearms in local communities. The County’s Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion Plus (CoCo LEAD Plus) project is funded through a grant to the County’s Health Services Department, and in collaboration with HealthRIGHT 360 and Antioch PD, the County is attempting to divert individuals with behavioral health needs and multiple recent low-level arrests from the justice system into a supportive array of programs. These programs include cognitive based teaching, restorative programs, employment and housing assistance.

Finally, the Board of Supervisors (BOS) 17-member Racial Justice Task Force completed its 18-month inquiry into the local juvenile and criminal justice systems. The Task Force sought to identify the existence of ethnic and racial disparities in the local justice system, and provide the BOS with a set of recommendations on how these disparities might be addressed and reduced. The Task Force completed its Final Report in June 2018, and submitted it to the BOS for adoption the following month.

For FY 18/19, the Requests for Proposals (RFP) process to identify providers to provide reentry services to residents returning to communities is a focus of work for the 18/19. This effort will be led by the Office of Reentry and Justice (ORJ) and will result in new or continuing contracts with community based organizations (“CBOs”) for a 3-year term during the period of July 1, 2019 through June 30, 2022.
Introduction

This report provides an overview of AB 109-related activities and services provided in Contra Costa County during the fiscal year 2017/18. As context, the report begins with an historical overview and the legislative impact of AB 109 on California counties, followed by a discussion of Contra Costa County’s response to Public Safety Realignment. An in-depth look at the AB 109-related supervision and services provided by each of the County’s AB 109-funded departments, as well as the cross-departmental Pre-trial Services program, is presented.

The County departments, divisions, and programs included in this report, listed in alphabetical order, are:

- Behavioral Health Services (BHS)
- Detention Health Services
- District Attorney’s Office
- Office of the Public Defender
- Pre-trial Services
- Probation Department
- Sheriff’s Office
- Workforce Development Board (WDB)

After summarizing the implementation and impact of AB 109 across County departments, the report describes services each of the AB 109-contracted community based organizations provides, highlighting the referrals they received from Probation, as well as the total number of enrollments and successful completions of program services over the course of the year. Finally, the report concludes with an overview of AB 109 population outcomes and a discussion of the County’s reentry priorities for FY 2018/19.

A Note on Data

The Office of Reentry & Justice worked with each County department as well as 9 community-based organizations contracted to provide AB 109 services in order to obtain the data necessary for the report. Because data were collected across a variety of departments who track and provide AB 109-funded services quite differently, we caution against making direct comparisons from figures across department sections. Moreover, because each department has a separate data system and track AB 109 client data disparately, some measures such as the percentage of the AB 109 population under supervision with new criminal charges and/or convictions during FY 2017/18 could not be calculated without tracking individuals across departments.
Realignment in Contra Costa County

Historical Overview of AB 109 & Legislative Impacts

Largely a response to prison overcrowding in California, the Public Safety Realignment Act (Assembly Bill 109 [“AB 109”]) was signed into law in 2011, taking effect on October 1, 2011. AB 109 transferred the responsibility of supervising specific lower-level incarcerated individuals and parolees from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (“CDCR”) to counties, realigning three major areas of the criminal justice system. Specifically, AB 109:

- Transferred the location of incarceration for those convicted of lower-level offenses (specified non-violent, non-serious, non-sex offenders) from state prison to local county jail and provided for an expanded role for post-release supervision for this population;

- Transferred the responsibility for post-release supervision of individuals incarcerated for lower-level offenses (those released from prison after having served a sentence for a non-violent, non-serious, and non-sex offense) from the state to the county level by creating a new category of supervision called Post-Release Community Supervision (“PRCS”);

- Shifted the responsibility for processing certain parole revocations from the state Parole Board to the local court system; and

- Shifted the responsibility for housing revoked supervision clients affected by the above changes from CDCR to county detention facilities.

The County is now responsible for the housing and supervision of three new populations, all classified under AB 109. These populations include:

- **Post-Release Community Supervisees**: Individuals discharging from prison whose commitment offense was non-sexual, non-violent and non-serious.

- **Parolees**: Excluding those serving life terms – individuals who violate the terms of their parole will serve any detention sanction in the local jail rather than state prison. In addition, effective July 1, 2013 local courts are responsible for parole revocation hearings for parolees who violate the terms of their parole, rather than the state Parole Board.

- **1170(h) Sentenced defendants**: Individuals convicted of non-violent or non-serious felonies serve their sentence under the jurisdiction of the county instead of state prison. Sentences are served either in county jail, on felony probation or on a split sentence (where part of the term is served in jail and part under supervision by the county probation department).
In addition to transferring the responsibility of housing and supervision to the County, AB 109 also requires the County to use AB 109 funding towards the development of partnerships with local health and social service agencies and community based organizations. The intention of these partnerships is to provide supportive services that facilitate the successful reentry and reintegration of AB 109 individuals into the community and reduce the likelihood of recidivism.

Public Safety Realignment in Contra Costa County

After the enactment of AB 109, the Executive Committee of Contra Costa County’s Community Corrections Partnership (“CCP”) developed an AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Implementation Plan approved by the County’s Board of Supervisors. During the first two years of Public Safety Realignment, the County absorbed the impacts of AB 109 across departments and drew on the resulting data to inform decision-making surrounding how to best prepare for housing and supervision of the AB 109 population. During this time, the County also established an AB 109 Operational Plan and worked towards developing a coordinated reentry infrastructure, emphasizing the use of evidence-based practices (“EBPs”) for serving the AB 109 reentry population.

The overarching approach to AB 109 implementation has largely centered on the development of formalized partnerships between different law enforcement agencies, as well as partnerships between law enforcement agencies and health or social service agencies, such as Behavioral Health Services (“BHS”) and AB 109-contracted community-based organizations. For instance, the Sheriff’s Department and Probation have increased coordination with each other so that Deputy Probation Officers (“DPOs”) have greater access to County jails than they did prior to AB 109. In addition, Probation has increased communication and collaboration with BHS and AB 109-contracted CBOs. This cooperative effort has resulted in a greater number of referrals to reentry support services established to facilitate a successful reintegration into the community.

In recent years, the following service programs have been developed:

- In 2013/14, the Pre-trial Services Program, a collaborative endeavor with the Office of the Public Defender, Probation, the Sheriff’s Department, and the District Attorney’s Office aimed at reducing the pre-trial custody population was developed.
- During the 2014/15 fiscal year, the West County Reentry Success Center, a one-stop center where the reentry population can connect with a diverse array of reentry support providers was launched.
- In addition, the Network Reentry System was opened in fiscal year 2015/16. Here, Network Coordinators help to connect the AB 109 reentry population, especially in East and Central County, with County Department services and AB 109-contracted CBOs who provide reentry supports.
- In 2016/17, a Pre-release Planning Pilot Program was developed to improve the transition of individuals from incarceration to services and programs that aid their successful reentry into the community once they are released from custody. This is accomplished by screening for and
assessing a person’s needs, developing an individualized transition plan related to the identified needs, and providing the person with support as they implement their plan.

In addition, during 2017/18, the Smart Reentry Pilot was developed to address the particular needs of transition aged youth (TAY). Drawing on a Bureau of Justice Assistance funded grant, the collaborative pilot seeks to serve 100 moderate to high risk TAY in East County who were previously on juvenile probation and have returned to custody or who have entered custody for the first time. TAY who are or at high risk of homelessness are a priority for this project.

Finally, during the current fiscal year, the County undertook a comprehensive planning process to develop a Reentry Strategic Plan to guide the County’s reentry system as a whole, including but not limited to AB 109-funded services. The five-year strategic plan began with a needs assessment to identify key strengths and needs in the reentry system. This needs assessment builds on recommendations from AB 109 evaluations conducted over previous years and will be drawn on to further engage stakeholders in defining priority areas, goals, and strategies to address gaps and needs in the reentry system. The Reentry Strategic Plan serves as the County’s guiding document for reentry programs and services for 2018-2023.
County Department Impacts

This section summarizes the socio-demographic characteristics and needs of individuals reentering the community from custody and served in the county. Through partnerships with local health and social service agencies and community-based organizations, individuals are provided with supportive services that facilitate their reentry and reintegration into the community. This section highlights the volume and types of supervision and service needs countywide.

Countywide

Across the county, AB 109 contracted community-based organizations served 1,374 justice involved individuals during the 2017-18 fiscal year. As presented in Figure 1, individuals, primarily men, were served across all regions of the county with the greatest service utilization in West and East County.

Figure 1: Demographic Characteristics of Individuals Served

Over twenty percent of individuals served were on AB 109 probation with the majority of individuals on felony probation, as shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2: Criminal Justice Involvement
The unmet need for housing, presented in Figure 3, continues to be a barrier for community reentrants with just over one quarter of individuals reporting stable housing at service intake.

**Figure 3: Housing Status at Service Intake**

Among those served, on average, individuals completed two goals each during the fiscal year. As expected, employment was the most common goal followed by mentoring and support, and finance. Notably, as shown in Figure 4, the count and percentage of completed housing related goals is very low.

**Figure 4: Completed Goals by Domain**
The sections below summarize how AB 109 has impacted County Departments by highlighting the volume and types of supervision and services provided to the AB 109 population across the County.

**Behavioral Health Services**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BHS Program Expenditure</th>
<th>FY 2017-18</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries &amp; Benefits</td>
<td>$ 996,180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Costs</td>
<td>$ 68,952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contracts</td>
<td>$ 1,292,088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle &amp; Maintenance</td>
<td>$ 22,448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 2,379,668</strong></td>
</tr>
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The BHS Division combines Alcohol and Other Drugs Services (“AODS”), the Homeless Program, Forensic Mental Health Services, and Public Benefits into an integrated system of care. BHS works with clients, families, and community-based organizations to provide services to the AB 109 population. While BHS provided services for the reentry population prior to the start of AB 109, Realignment resulted in an increased focus on and funding for services to this population. The BHS program expenditure above reflects a 6% increase over the 2016/17 fiscal year budget.

The sections below present the number of AB 109 individuals receiving services from each BHS service program over the course of the 2017/18 fiscal year.

**Alcohol and Other Drugs**

The AODS program of BHS operates a community-based continuum of substance abuse treatment services to meet the level of care needs for each AB 109 client referred. During FY 2017/18, over 400 AB 109 referrals were made for AODS treatment services. As shown in Figure 5, a total of 90 individuals were enrolled in outpatient AODS services and 69 individuals were enrolled in integrated case management services.

**Figure 5: Outpatient AODS Treatment Services**

![Figure 5: Outpatient AODS Treatment Services](image-url)
AODS also provides residential substance abuse treatment to clients on AB 109 supervision. As shown in Figure 6, AODS provided residential treatment services to 99 AB 109 clients. Twenty-four clients successfully completed residential services over the course of the year.

**Figure 6: Residential AODS Treatment Services**

[Graph showing quarterly counts of total receiving services, successful completions, and new admissions]

**Homeless Program**

In FY 2017/18, the County’s Homeless Program served 11 AB 109 individuals in the first quarter, 17 in the second, 20 in the third, and 19 in the fourth, as shown in Figure 7.

**Figure 7: Count of Individuals provided Homeless Services**

[Graph showing quarterly count of individuals]

The total number of bed-nights utilized by the AB 109 population are provided in Figure 8 below, which shows 2,391 bed-nights were utilized throughout the county during the fiscal year.

**Figure 8: Total bed-nights utilized by AB 109 population**

[Graph showing bed-nights by quarter for Brookside and Concord]
Mental Health Division

Forensic Mental Health collaborates with Probation to support successful community reintegration of individuals with co-occurring mental health and substance related disorders. Services include assessment, groups and community case management. As indicated in Figure 99, Probation referred 185 clients to Forensic Mental Health services, of whom 110 were AB 109 referrals. Of the clients referred to the Mental Health Division, 88 received mental health screenings from which 69 accepted outpatient services.

Figure 9: Clients referred to, screened for, and received Forensic Mental Health services

Public Benefits

BHS also assists AB 109 clients with applying for public benefits, including Medi-Cal, General Assistance, CalFresh, and Social Security Disability Income/Supplemental Security Income (“SSDI/SSI”). Figure 1010 displays the number of AB 109 clients assisted with applications for Medi-Cal in FY 2017/18, and the number of applications approved by the State.

Figure 10: Medi-Cal intakes and approvals

In contrast, other than Medi-Cal applications, almost no AB 109 clients are enrolled in other benefits, such as General Assistance, CalFresh, and SSDI/SSI. Table 2 displays the number of AB 109 client intakes and approvals for public benefits.
Table 2: AB 109 client GA, CalFresh, and SSDI/SSI intakes and approvals

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<tr>
<td>GA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>SSDI/SSI</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4</td>
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Detention Health Services

Table 3: Budget Allocation for DHS

<table>
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<tr>
<th>DHS Program Expenditure</th>
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<td>Salaries &amp; Benefits, LVN, WCD</td>
<td>$ 294,711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries &amp; Benefits: RN, MCD</td>
<td>$ 494,004</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salaries &amp; Benefits: MHCS, WCD/MCD</td>
<td>$ 121,532</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$ 1,097,784</td>
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</table>

Detention Health Services Department (“DHS”) provides health care to all incarcerated individuals – including AB 109 individuals – housed within the County. DHS provides in-custody access to nurses, doctors, dentists, mental health clinicians, and psychiatrists who provide medical and mental health care for all AB 109 individuals in custody. The County’s detention facilities provide basic health screenings to all new individuals in custody, including AB 109 individuals. The DHS program expenditure above reflects a 4% increase over the 2016/17 fiscal year budget.

Figure 11 displays the number of AB 109 individuals who were provided with health screenings at intake across each quarter of FY 2017/18.

In addition to these screenings, DHS provides an array of health-related services to all individuals incarcerated in the County’s detention facilities, including physical, behavioral, and dental care. As shown in Figure 12, on average, 25% of the incarcerated population has been identified with a mental health
problem. These findings are consistent with other estimates of mental health problems in incarcerated populations.

**Figure 12: Percentage of In-Custody Population with a Mental Health Problem**

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<td>Q3</td>
<td>30.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q4</td>
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Figure 13 displays the distribution of sick calls (e.g., in-person appointments) provided for AB 109 individuals in FY 2017/18. As shown in Figure 13, mental health clinician and nursing calls are the most frequent.

**Figure 13: Types of DHS sick calls for AB 109 inmates**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quarter</th>
<th>Mental Health RN</th>
<th>Mental Health Clinician</th>
<th>Psychiatrist</th>
<th>Dental</th>
<th>MD</th>
<th>Nursing</th>
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<td>Q1</td>
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<td>268</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q4</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>269</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**District Attorney’s Office**

**Table 4: Budget Allocation for the DA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DA Program Expenditure</th>
<th>FY 2017-18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries &amp; Benefits: Victim Witness Program</td>
<td>$ 109,231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries &amp; Benefits: Arraignment Program</td>
<td>$ 649,491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries &amp; Benefits: Reentry/DV Program</td>
<td>$ 693,512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries &amp; Benefits: ACER Clerk</td>
<td>$ 64,094</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Salaries & Benefits: Gen'l Clerk $63,536
Operating Costs $86,109
Total $1,665,973

The District Attorney’s Office ("DA") functions to protect the community by prosecuting crimes and recommending sentences intended to increase public safety. The program expenditures above reflect an approximate 2 percent increase over the previous fiscal year.

Certain felony charges, if convicted, result in AB 109 sentences. As shown in both Figure 14 and Figure 15 below, 13 percent of all convicted felonies in the County in FY 2017/18 resulted in AB 109 sentences.

Figure 14: Number of AB 109 sentences as a percentage of all felony sentences, by quarter

Figure 15: Number of AB 109 sentences as a percentage of all felony sentences

The Court may sentence a convicted AB 109 individual to either local custody or a split sentence, which entails local incarceration followed by Probation supervision. Increasing evidence shows that split sentences lead to better outcomes, and the County’s District Attorney has been a statewide leading advocate for split sentences. In FY 2017-18, 100% of AB 109 sentences in the County were a combination of custody and supervision.
Additionally, the DA can initiate supervision revocations for probation and parole violations. Figure 17 and Figure 18 illustrate the number of AB 109 supervision revocations in FY 2017/18, by AB 109 classification types.

**Figure 16: Number of AB 109 Split Sentences by Quarter**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quarter</th>
<th>AB 109 Split Sentences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q2</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q3</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q4</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 17: Types of AB 109 supervision revocations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quarter</th>
<th>Parole</th>
<th>PRCS</th>
<th>1170(h)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q3</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 18: Types of supervision revocations as a percentage of all AB 109 revocations**

- Parole, 220, 33%
- PRCS, 396, 60%
- 1170(h), 44, 7%

---

2 Only includes new 1170(h) sentences
Office of the Public Defender

Table 5: Budget Allocation for the PD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PD Program Expenditure</th>
<th>FY 2017-18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries &amp; Benefits: Clean Slate/Client Support</td>
<td>$ 397,269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries &amp; Benefits: ACER Program</td>
<td>$ 872,787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries &amp; Benefits: Reentry Coordinator</td>
<td>$ 267,971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries &amp; Benefits: Failure to Appear (FTA) Program</td>
<td>$ 172,575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 1,710,602</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The main role of the Public Defender within AB 109 implementation is to provide legal representation, assistance, and services for indigent persons accused of crimes in the County. Before the adjudication process begins, the County's AB 109 funds enable the Office of the Public Defender to provide paralegal and attorney staffing for the Arraignment Court Early Representation (“ACER”) and Pre-trial Services (“PTS”) programs. Both the ACER and PTS programs are designed to reduce the County's custodial populations; by ensuring the presence of attorneys at defendants' initial court appearances, ACER is intended to increase the likelihood that appropriate defendants will be released on their own recognizance (“OR”) for the duration of the court process and allow for the expedited resolution of cases. PTS supports reduced Pre-trial detention by providing judges with greater information with which to make bail and Pre-trial detention decisions, and by providing Pre-trial supervision of individuals who are deemed appropriate for release. The program expenditures above reflect a 20 percent increase over the 16/17 fiscal year budget.

The Office also provides a suite of post-conviction Clean Slate services including advocacy for expungement and record sealing, obtainment of certificates of rehabilitation, motion for early termination, and petitions for factual innocence.

In addition, the County AB 109 funds support a social worker in the Office of the Public Defender who provides social service assessments and referrals for clients needing additional supports and prepares social history reports for court negotiations. During FY 2017/18, as presented in Figure 19, the social worker assessed 172 defendants for social service needs and referred all of these individuals to community-based services intended to help address identified needs.
The ACER collaboration between the Office of the Public Defender and the District Attorney’s Office has resulted in thousands of defendants receiving representation at arraignment and does appear to facilitate both Pre-trial releases and early case resolution. As Figure 20 shows, more than 5,000 defendants were represented at arraignment though the ACER program; of these, between approximately 23% and 34% were released on recognizance.

A smaller but still sizeable percentage of criminal cases were also disposed though ACER, shown in Figure 21. Across the year, 181 cases were disposed at arraignment, comprising between 2% and 5% of all cases that went through the ACER process.
In addition to these services, the Office of the Public Defender dedicated significant effort to Clean Slate services. As Figure 22 shows, the Office of the Public Defender filed 4,599 Clean Slate petitions. Over the same period of time, 2,941 Clean Slate petitions were granted and 1,658 were denied.

### Pre-trial Services

**Table 6: Budget Allocation for PTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PTS Program Expenditure</th>
<th>FY 2017-18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries &amp; Benefits: Probation</td>
<td>$ 748,632</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries &amp; Benefits: Public Defender</td>
<td>$ 190,401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Costs</td>
<td>$ 77,762</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 1,016,795</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PTS is a collaboration between the Office of the Public Defender, the District Attorney, Probation, and the Court aimed at reducing the Pre-trial custody population. The program budget above reflects an approximate 8 percent increase over fiscal year 16/17.

All eligible individuals scheduled for arraignment are screened by paralegals. Qualifying clients are then assessed for risk utilizing a validated assessment tool. Although some clients are screened for pre-trial
assessment and do not receive a score, in general, there are five categories of risk: low, below average, average, above average, and high. The numbers of PTS clients assessed for risk and their resulting risk level by quarter are shown below in Figure 23.

**Figure 23: PTS clients assessed for Pre-trial risk**

![Bar Chart](image1)

Figure 24 below displays the count of individuals under pre-trial supervision by quarter along with the count of successful completions. As shown, the number of clients supervised and completing PTS has grown substantially over the course of the fiscal year.

**Figure 24: PTS clients supervised and completed**

![Bar Chart](image2)

Figure 25 displays the distribution of risk levels in FY 2017/18, showing that the majority of clients scored above average or high risk during this period. As expected, clients who are assessed to be above average or high risk are much less likely to be released onto Pre-trial supervision than are clients who are average risk and below.
Figure 25: Assessed Pre-trial risk levels

Figure 26 demonstrates that over the course of the year by risk group, the Court released a growing proportion of clients to PTS. Throughout the year, those assessed as average or above average risk were more likely to be released to PTS compared to those assessed at any other risk level. Individuals assessed at high risk were more likely to be released to PTS during the later part of the year compared to earlier in the year.

Figure 26: Percentage of assessed clients starting Pre-trial supervision, by risk level

As Figure 27 shows, among all individuals under Pre-trial supervision whose case closed during FY 2017/18, the majority successfully closed their cases, meaning that clients successfully appeared at their court dates and were not charged with any new offense while going through the court process. Because going through the court process can take months or years, the number of individuals whose Pre-trial supervision cases closed is smaller than the number of individuals who started Pre-trial supervision over the year.
Figure 27: Pre-trial supervision case closures

Despite overall success of PTS clients, a sizeable minority of clients do not successfully complete the program. As Figure 28 shows, this is usually due to a client’s failure to appear at his/her court date, although this is sometimes due to a client being charged with a new criminal offense or being returned to custody for a technical violation of the terms of Pre-trial supervision.

Figure 28: Unsuccessful Pre-trial supervision case closures, by type

Probation Department

The Probation Department’s primary role in AB 109 is to supervise and support the reentry of AB 109 clients, including PRCS and 1170(h) individuals with mandatory supervision as part of their sentences, upon their return from custody to the community. As part of this process, AB 109 DPOs assess their clients for both criminogenic risk factors and for general reentry needs, and then refer interested clients to a

Table 7: Budget Allocation for Probation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Probation Program Expenditure</th>
<th>FY 2017-18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries &amp; Benefits</td>
<td>$ 2,591,428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Costs</td>
<td>$ 169,098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 2,760,526</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A range of supportive services. The Probation Department budget above reflects a decrease of approximately 1 percent over the 16/17 fiscal year budget.

A total of 445 individuals were released onto AB 109 Supervision during FY 2017/18. Between new supervision clients and continuing supervision clients, 1,120 AB 109 clients were supervised by the County Probation Department during the same time period. As Figure 29 and 30 show, PRCS clients represent a higher proportion of both new supervisees and the overall AB 109 probation supervision population, in contrast to early State projections that estimated a reduction in new PRCS clients overtime. As per the Governor’s proposed budget for the 2018-19 fiscal year, this increase has been attributed to court ordered measures and Proposition 57.

**Figure 29: Newly processed AB 109 supervisees, by classification**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q1</th>
<th>Q2</th>
<th>Q3</th>
<th>Q4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PRCS</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1170(h)</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 30: Total AB 109 individuals under supervision**

Historically, PRCS clients have made up a higher proportion of the average daily number of AB 109 clients under County supervision. As presented in Figure 31 below, this fiscal year is consistent with the historical pattern where the average AB 109 PRCS population is greater than the average 1170(h) population.
To determine each AB 109 client’s appropriate level of supervision intensity upon entering County supervision, a DPO conducts an interview drawing on the Correctional Assessment and Intervention System ("CAIS") risk assessment tool, an evidence-based risk assessment tool, to determine each client’s risk for recidivism and associated risk factors. Figure 32 indicates the distribution of recidivism risk for all AB 109 clients given an initial CAIS risk assessment during FY 2017/18.

Figure 32: Initial CAIS risk levels

The majority of AB 109 Probation clients were assessed to have a variety of overlapping needs that are associated with a risk for future involvement in criminal activities. As shown in Figure 33, the most common risk factor among AB 109 Probation clients is alcohol and/or drug use, followed closely by criminal orientation.
Figure 33: AB 109 supervision population CAIS-assessed needs

Sheriff’s Office

Table 8: Budget Allocation for the Sheriff’s Office

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sheriff Program Expenditure</th>
<th>FY 2017-18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries &amp; Benefits</td>
<td>$ 6,649,947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inmate Food, Clothing, Household Expenses</td>
<td>$ 456,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring Costs</td>
<td>$ 55,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT Support</td>
<td>$ 40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behavioral Health Operating Costs</td>
<td>$ 80,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Jail to Community&quot; Program</td>
<td>$ 208,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inmate Program Services</td>
<td>$ 755,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 8,244,697</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The primary role in AB 109 implementation of the Sheriff’s Office is to provide safe and secure housing for all incarcerated individuals, including AB 109 individuals. The Sheriff’s Office operates the County’s three detention facilities—Marsh Creek Detention Facility ("MCDF"), West County Detention Facility ("WCDF"), and Martinez Detention Facility ("MDF"). The budget expenditures above reflect a 9.25 percent increase over fiscal year 16/17.

Over the course of FY 2017/18, there were 1018 AB 109-related bookings or commitments into the County’s detention facilities. All AB 109 bookings take place at the Martinez Detention Facility with no AB 109 bookings at the Marsh Creek or West County Detention Facilities. Figure 34 shows the number of AB 109 bookings into the Martinez Detention Facility during each quarter of the year, with a breakdown by...
AB 109 population types. As this figure demonstrates, parolees make up the vast majority of AB 109 bookings across the County.

**Figure 34: AB 109 bookings, by type – Martinez Detention Facility**

![Bar chart showing AB 109 bookings by type for Martinez Detention Facility.]

Figure 35 presents the average daily jail population for the fiscal year. Here, the vast majority of the average daily jail population is accounted for by individuals who are not AB 109.

**Figure 35: Average daily jail population**

![Pie chart showing average daily jail population.]

Figure 36 through Figure 38 show the average percentage of AB 109 individuals in each of the County’s detention facilities, as well as the number of AB 109 individuals in custody who are serving new 1170(h) sentences versus parole holds or commitment.
Figure 36: Average daily AB 109 population – Martinez Detention Facility

Figure 37: Average daily AB 109 population – West County Detention Facility
Overall, while parolees make up a larger percentage of the AB 109 incarcerated population, on average 1170(h) individuals spend much longer time in custody than the parole population (who can be committed to County jail for up to six months for a parole violation). Notably, despite the fact that AB 109 allows for much longer sentences in local custody than was previously possible, AB 109 individuals serve, on average, much less than a year in jail, as presented in Figure 39.

Figure 39: Average custodial days served by AB 109 clients, by population type

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3 Quarterly averages are based on first day of custodial sentence. In 2017/18 Q3 two of 22 individuals served are serving sentences over 1,000 days, inflating that quarter’s average. Additionally, several individuals on 3056 holds have other charges preventing parole or the courts from dropping their hold. This makes each quarter’s average time served for 3056 holds/dropped appear larger than is typical.
In recent years, attention has been focused on mental health problems within the incarcerated community. Figure 40 below presents the percentage of individuals in custody with a mental health problem for each quarter of the fiscal year. Here, we can see that the rate of mental health problems averages between 18 to 31 percent.

**Figure 40: Percentage of the In-Custody Population with a MH problem**

The Jail to Community Program operates out of all three of the local detention facilities. Figure 41 below reflects the number of individuals, on average, who participated in weekly mentoring and support meetings at each of the detention facilities by quarter.

**Figure 41: Jail to Community Program**
**Workforce Development Board**

The role of the Workforce Development Board (“WDB”) is to strengthen local workforce development efforts by bringing together leaders from public, private, and non-profit sectors to align a variety of resources and organizations to help meet the needs of businesses and job seekers. The budget allocation above reflects a 4 percent increase over the 16/17 fiscal year budget.

To date, the WDB’s primary role in AB 109 implementation has been to broker opportunities for the AB 109 reentry population and to coordinate with AB 109 partners to ensure they are aware of and are able to effectively access services and resources available for the AB 109 reentry population. To that end, the WDB has identified 300 employer partnerships that are appropriate for the AB 109 population; they have also conducted a number of on-site recruitments and career fairs that the AB 109 reentry clients, as well as other reentry individuals, can attend. Unfortunately, the WDB does not currently track the number of clients who have utilized their services.

### Table 9: Budget Allocation for the WDB

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WDB Program Expenditure</th>
<th>FY 2017-18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries &amp; Benefits</td>
<td>$204,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$208,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Community Based Service Providers

Shared values/approach (EBPs, TIC approach, etc.)

Contra Costa County’s reentry approach is centered on developing an integrated and supportive service network comprised of AB 109-contracted community-based organizations, government and public agencies and the broader community for the AB 109 reentry population to utilize. The network works together to help create a pathway for the successful reentry and reintegration of formerly incarcerated individuals back into the community. AB 109-contracted CBOs play a large role in the reentry infrastructure, providing a range of services from housing assistance and employment services to mentorship and family reunification. When working successfully, the County’s reentry services are part of a continuum that begins at the point an individual enters the justice system and continues through successful reintegration.

Drawing on the County’s 2018-2023 Reentry System Strategic Plan, County and community stakeholders agreed to the following set of guiding principles:

- **Culturally Respectful and Responsive:** Diverse perspectives that reflect the wide array of cultures, beliefs, and attitudes within our community should be reflected in the design and implementation of reentry system approaches.

- **Evidence-Based:** Better reentry outcomes require a commitment to employing evidence-based practices and continuous quality improvement, while also leaving room for innovative approaches that will produce promising results.

- **Fairness and Equity:** Procedural justice is important and must respect the dignity and experience of all justice-involved people, as well as demonstrate concern for communities experiencing criminal justice disparities that have been persistent and historical.

- **Holistic:** Community reintegration is most easily achieved by continuous, appropriate delivery of quality services that are tailored to the holistic needs of individuals and families most impacted by incarceration.

- **Inclusive:** Effective reentry strategies are best created through an inclusive approach that utilizes input from justice system professionals at all levels of government and in community and faith-based organizations, those with histories of justice system involvement, and other interested stakeholders to develop appropriate interventions that encourage community reintegration and recidivism reduction.

- **Justice Reinvestment:** Reinvesting in the communities most impacted by the criminal justice system supports public safety by addressing the root causes of crime and empowering communities.
Partnership: Collaboration, coordination, information and resource sharing, and communication are essential elements of productive partnerships and critical components of a high-functioning reentry system.

Public Safety: Effective implementation of reentry solutions will reduce recidivism, ensure victims’ rights are protected, and ultimately result in an environment where all members of the community feel safe and secure.

Rehabilitation, Restoration, and Healing: To create a safe and healthy community, rehabilitation, restoration, and healing must inform the decisions, policies, and practices of all stakeholders in a reentry system that is client-centered, trauma-informed, and culturally sensitive.

While these principles have not been explicitly tied to AB 109, they are nonetheless founding principles upon which much of the County’s AB 109 work has been built.

Overview of AB 109 community partnerships

During FY 15/16, Contra Costa County launched the Reentry Network, staffed and managed by HealthRight 360, in East and Central County to coordinate support and access to services through “No Wrong Door” sites that are collectively aimed at helping returning residents reintegrate back into the community after periods of incarceration. In addition, the County established the Reentry Success Center in FY 14/15, staffed and managed in Richmond by Rubicon Programs, to serve as a collective impact backbone agency that provides individuals with a “one-stop” center and access to a variety of free, integrated, and effective County and community-based reentry services. Further, through the pre-release planning pilot, developed to improve the transition of individuals from custody to community services, the County’s Office of Education makes referrals to post-release AB 109 contracted service providers including the Reentry Network, the Reentry Success Center and a diverse array of providers listed in Table 10 below. These programs and Probation referrals provide a gateway to community based service provision for individuals returning to their community.

Table 10 describes the number of referrals each AB 109-contracted CBO received during FY 2017/18, as well as the total number of enrollments and successful service completions. It is worth noting that prior to FY 14/15, CBOs were contracted to provide services to AB 109 clients only. This changed in FY 15/16, and AB 109-funded CBOs now provide services to any reentry clients in need of those services.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Total Referrals</th>
<th>Total Enrollments</th>
<th>Total Completions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AB 109 Other</td>
<td>AB 109 Other</td>
<td>AB 109 Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bay Area Legal Aid</td>
<td>77 --</td>
<td>77 --</td>
<td>62 --</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center for Human Development</td>
<td>32 33</td>
<td>9 13</td>
<td>2 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fast Eddie’s Auto Service</td>
<td>69 --</td>
<td>32 --</td>
<td>26 --</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Below are brief descriptions of the services that each of the AB 109-contracted CBO service providers offer the County’s population.

**Bay Area Legal Aid**

**Budget Allocation for Bay Area Legal Aid** $150,000

Bay Area Legal Aid ("BayLegal") provides legal services for reentry clients and educates them about their rights and responsibilities. The legal services BayLegal provides include: obtaining or retaining housing, public benefits, health care, financial and debt assistance, family law, and obtaining driver’s licenses. The program provides post-release legal check-ups for each client to identify legal barriers that can be remediated, educates clients about early termination of probation, and assists with fines. Attorneys are also able to meet individually with clients in both jail and prison prior to their release.

**Center for Human Development**

**Budget Allocation for the Center for Human Development** $90,000

The Center for Human Development ("CHD") operates the Community and Family Reunification Program ("CFRP") for Contra Costa County’s AB 109 Community Programs’ Mentoring Program, providing reunification services to returning citizens, their families, and friends, in addition to providing community support throughout Contra Costa County. Services include large and small group pre-release presentations and workshops at West County Detention Facility and Marsh Creek Detention Facility. CHD also provides post-release large and small group presentations and workshops to returning citizens at partner agencies and other locations throughout the County.

**Fast Eddie’s Auto Services**

**Budget Allocation for Fast Eddie’s Auto Services** $75,000

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4 The number here is a rough estimate due to insufficient quarterly reporting data.
Fast Eddie’s Auto Service provides distance-learning based automotive training to individuals incarcerated in the County Jail and who have no less than 90-days before they are scheduled to be released back into the community. The FAST (in-custody) portion of the Program is provided over a 12-week period. Upon return to the community and completion of the FAST portion of the Program, an individual is then eligible to participate in the START portion of the Program – an additional four-week of vocational training at Fast Eddie’s auto repair shop in Oakley, California. Together, these two components comprise the Program known as FAST START. This program is funded through the County’s Innovation Fund.

**Goodwill Industries**

**Budget Allocation for Goodwill Industries**

$ 900,000

The Bridges to Work program of Goodwill Industries of the Greater East Bay (“Goodwill”) facilitates the County’s Employment Support and Placement Services to provide employment support and placement services in Central County. Participants can engage in up to 90 days of transitional, paid employment at local Goodwill stores or other partner agencies, in addition to receiving job search assistance for competitive employment opportunities. Goodwill also serves as a service hub for other providers.

**Men and Women of Purpose**

**Budget Allocation for Men and Women of Purpose**

$ 110,000

Men and Women of Purpose (“MWP”) provides employment and education liaison services for the County jail facilities, for which the program facilitates employment and education workshops every month at the County’s jails and works with Mentor/Navigators to assist the workshop participants with the documentation required to apply for employment, education, and other post-release activities. MWP also provides pre- and post-release mentoring services for West County using the organization’s evidence-based program Jail to Community model. The program provides one-on-one mentoring, as well as weekly mentoring groups that focus on employment and recovery.

**Mz. Shirliz**

**Budget Allocation for Mz. Shirliz**

$ 150,000

Mz. Shirliz Transitional provides sober living environment housing services and housing placement services to residents returning to the community from custody. A sober living environment means safe, clean, residential environments that promote individual recovery through positive peer group interactions among house residents and staff. Sober living housing is alcohol and drug-free and allows residents to continue to develop their individual recovery plans and to become self-supporting. The residential environment must co-exist in a respectful, lawful, and non-threatening manner with residential communities in the County.

**Reach Fellowship**

**Budget Allocation for Reach Fellowship International**

$ 50,000
Centering their program services on women, Reach Fellowship International (“Reach”) provides weekly workshops in West County Detention Facility (“WCDF”), in addition to pre- and post-release one-on-one case management. Reach provides employment and education liaison services to female returning citizens in fulfillment of the County’s Reentry into the Community Program and also acts as a lead information specialist for County jail facilities for the AB 109 program. Finally, Reach also conducts workshops to introduce employment and educational opportunities to participants, to work with Mentor/Navigators to assist incarcerated and returning citizens with obtaining the paperwork required for those opportunities, and to screen participants for employment and educational preparedness.

**Rubicon**

**Budget Allocation for Rubicon**

($) 1,100,000

Rubicon provides employment support and placement services, integrated with other supports, to AB 109 participants in East County and West County. Rubicon’s program includes pre-release engagement, job readiness workshops, educational and vocational training, transitional employment, individualized career coaching, legal services, financial stability services, and domestic violence prevention and anger management. In order to provide a continuum of services, Rubicon partners with a number of other organizations through formal subcontracts, including vocational training partners, AB 109 providers, and other community-based organizations.

**SHELTER Inc.**

**Budget Allocation for Shelter, Inc.**

($) 980,000

Shelter, Inc. operates the County’s AB 109 Short and Long-term Housing Access Program. This program assists incarcerated and formerly incarcerated persons who are referred to them under the AB 109 Community Programs to secure and maintain stabilized residential accommodations. Shelter, Inc. provides a two-phased approach to clients seeking housing assistance. Before the program refers clients to the Housing Services section, the staff conducts social service assessments/intake procedures to ensure that clients will have success. The program places the majority of their clients into transitional housing situations (such as room or apartment shares) to allow them time to develop the resources for stable housing.
AB 109 Population Outcomes

Over the course of FY 2017/18 there were a total of 1,120 AB 109 clients under supervision at some point in time. Of these AB 109 clients, 161 individuals successfully completed the terms of their Probation during the fiscal year. The following sections demonstrate the number of AB 109 clients who violated the terms of their supervision and served flash incarcerations and/or had their probation revoked, as well as the number of clients with new criminal charges filed against them and/or new criminal convictions during the fiscal year.

Violations

Probation officers use graduated sanctions with AB 109 clients. For instance, when clients have dirty drug tests they are typically referred to inpatient or outpatient treatment rather than having their supervision term revoked, and returned to custody. This allows them to receive treatment without further justice involvement. AB 109 Probation Officers may also use flash incarcerations of up to ten days in county jail for PRCS clients. This serves as an intermediate sanction where individuals must serve a short period of time in county jail, but do not have further criminal charges filed against them. Figure 42 shows that the number of flash incarcerations imposed on PRCS clients ranged from 10 to 21 flash incarcerations per quarter.

Of the 1170(h) Probation clients under supervision over the course of FY 2017/18, approximately 14% (71) of AB 109 clients had their probation revoked. Among the PRCS population the percentage was higher, as 22% (193) of the PRCS population had their probation revoked compared to approximately 14% of the 1170(h) population.
In addition to 264 AB 109 probation clients who had their probation revoked, a total of 656 AB 109 state parolees were booked during FY 2017/18.

**New Charges and Convictions**

Figure 45 below shows the number of AB 109 individuals with new charges filed against them during FY 2017/18, as well as the number of AB 109 individuals who were convicted of a new criminal offense during FY 2017/18. Because the court does not have a record of individuals currently under AB 109 supervision, Error! Reference source not found. includes all individuals who have ever been supervised or sentenced under AB 109, including those not currently under County supervision, who had new charges filed and/or new criminal convictions during FY 2017/18.

The percentage of the AB 109 population with new charges or criminal convictions during FY 2017/18 is not calculated because the court does not have a record of all individuals under AB 109 supervision. As a result, there is no way to calculate this percentage without tracking individuals across data systems.
Figure 45: New charges and/or new criminal convictions, by AB 109 classification type

- PC 1170(h)
- PRCS
- Parole

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>New Charges</th>
<th>New Convictions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Individuals</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>120</td>
<td>94</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>63</td>
<td>43</td>
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Looking Ahead to Fiscal Year 2018/19

Contra Costa County has responded to Public Safety Realignment in a manner that has allowed the County to provide supervision and services to the AB 109 population, while building a collaborative reentry infrastructure to support the reentry population’s successful reintegration into the community. The County has followed best practice models in establishing access to services through the West County Reentry Success Center’s “one-stop” model and the Central & East Network Reentry System’s “no wrong door” approach. The launch of the Office of Reentry and Justice (ORJ) in January 2017 is evidence that the County sees its Public Safety Realignment, reentry, and justice work as a high priority.

The Reentry Strategic Plan identified a number of reentry system-wide strengths and accomplishments as well as areas for continued improvement. One priority need area of particular importance identified by the Local Planning Group surrounds the effective use and coordination of data for on-going program evaluation and continuous quality improvement. Data collection, sharing, and review are at the foundation of a data-informed reentry system. Further, data allow providers and system leaders to make decisions about improving programs and processes to best promote the reduction of recidivism. While the County has made important progress in instituting data collection and sharing tools since the implementation of AB 109, there is still more work to be done. More specifically, issues of confidentiality have inhibited data sharing and access. In an effort to bridge this gap and enhance the use and coordination of data to inform decision-making, the ORJ will hire a Research and Evaluation Manager and Probation will hire a research analyst during the up-coming fiscal year. With research staff housed at both ORJ and Probation, the County will be better situated to develop and implement a monitoring and evaluation plan to drive decisions about the reentry system while also protecting the confidentiality of individual data.

Through a state Proposition 47 grant, the County Health Services Department will implement the CoCo LEAD+ program to provide pre-arrest, at-arrest, and post-arrest pre-booking diversion opportunities and coordinated services for people with behavioral health issues who have been repeatedly arrested by the Antioch Police Department for a low-level, non-violent misdemeanor and "wobbler" charges. CoCo LEAD+ includes cognitive-behavioral groups and restorative justice circles in community settings; dedicated transitional housing residences; and Section 8 1-3 bedroom vouchers for CoCo LEAD+ participants.

The Youth Justice Initiative (YJI), a multi-year pilot study funded by a JAG Byrne Grant will be completed in FY 18/19. This pilot seeks to improve outcomes for youth at risk for, or already involved in, the juvenile justice system by bringing together a multidisciplinary team of criminal justice agencies, community partners, and advocates to address juvenile justice in Contra Costa County. The pilot provides integrated prevention and intervention activities at key points along the spectrum from school to detention and reentry and applies innovative practices with an aim to shift culture and staff interaction with youth. Anticipated outcomes include improved school engagement, increased intrinsic resiliency, prevention of juvenile justice involvement, and reductions in recidivism.
The Requests for Proposals (RFP) process from responders to provide housing assistance, employment, mentoring and family reunification services to residents returning to communities in the County after a term of incarceration will begin in Winter/Spring 18/19. This effort will be led by the ORJ and will result in new or continuing contracts with CBOs to provide services for a three-year term during the period of July 1, 2019 through June 30, 2022.
Attachment B
BACKGROUND:

With the passage of SB 1020 in 2012, the County was required to create a Local Innovation Subaccount intended to promote local innovation and county decision making. Revenue deposited in this “Local Innovation Fund” must be used to support local needs, and the law provides the Board of Supervisors with the authority to fund any activity that is otherwise allowable for any of the underlying accounts that fund the innovation subaccount. Beginning with fiscal year 2015-16, any revenue deposited in the Local Innovation Fund each year will come from transferring 10% of the revenue received from the State in the form of growth allocations for the 1) Community Corrections, 2) Trial Court Security, 3) District Attorney and Public Defender, and 4) Juvenile Justice Subaccounts (these are the four source accounts for the Local Innovation Fund).

CSAC advises that revenue deposited in this “Local Innovation Fund” must be used to support local needs, and the law establishing the Local Innovation Subaccount provides the Board of Supervisors with the authority to fund any activity that is otherwise allowable for any of the underlying accounts that fund the subaccount.

It was ultimately determined that we would use an RFP process to identify local innovative programs to fund using $175,000 and also identify an agency to lead a local capacity building project with $75,000 from the Local Innovation Fund. This capacity building program would guide several community based reentry service providers through a self-assessment of needs related to organizational development, and provide individualized assistance to help these agencies build capacity in critical areas of need identified by the self-assessment process.
PROJECT UPDATES:

In November 2018, an update was provided to this committee as the Capacity Building project began. Since then implementation of the project has continued. Based on feedback received, we are now adding an additional $50,000 to the project to support participation in the program and the implementation of the capacity development plans each participant has developed. Jeweld Legacy Group will facilitate the distribution of these micro-grants to the five participating agencies, with each agency able to be awarded up to $10,000 upon the completion of certain program milestones that include the completion of a capacity development plan, and participation in multiple capacity development events.

The most recent capacity development event was on April 18, 2019. This event opened with a keynote presentation from District Attorney, Diana Becton, before a “Credible Messengers” panel of formerly incarcerated service providers framed the conversation for the remainder of the day. The second half of the event focused on capacity building elements that included topics such as model reentry practices, nonprofit board development, and budgeting and fiscal management. The next capacity development event is scheduled for June 20, 2019, and will focus on understanding and using the Risk, Needs, Responsivity model for effective reentry programming.
Attachment C
QUALITY ASSURANCE COMMITTEE OF
THE COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP

Meeting Date: May 10, 2019
Subject: Local Innovation Fund
Submitted For: CCP - QUALITY ASSURANCE COMMITTEE
Department: County Administrator
Referral No.: N/A
Referral Name: Innovation Program Procurement Process
Presenter: D. Blue  Contact: D. Blue, 925-335-1977

LOCAL INNOVATION FUND ACCOUNTING:

<table>
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<th>Project Allocations</th>
<th>FY 17-18</th>
<th>FY 18-19</th>
<th>FY 19-20</th>
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<td>Richmond WDB ACES Project</td>
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<td>Jeweld Legacy Capacity Building</td>
<td>$ (75,000)</td>
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<td>$ (50,000)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Revenue Sources

| Forwarded Fund Balance                           | $ 119,186  |
| New Revenue                                      | $ 186,607  | $ 295,932 |
| Projected Revenue                                |            | $ 289,054 |

FUND BALANCE                                      | $ 224,543  | $ 320,475 | $ 478,279 |
PREVIOUS PROCESS

In September 2016, this Committee discussed the development of recommendations for the use of Local Innovation Fund revenue. This matter was then forwarded to the CCP Community Advisory Board (CAB) for their input and recommendations. The matter was considered once more by the QAC in November 2016 as CAB continued to formulate its input on the recommendations.

After the County Administrator’s Office of Reentry and Justice (ORJ) was created in January 2017, the ORJ began working with CAB to determine recommendations for the use of revenue in the Local Innovation Fund. In June 2017 CAB recommended that this revenue be used to fund a capacity building project. CAB recommended a project where a cohort of AB 109 funded community based service providers would be guided through a self-assessment of needs related to organizational development. The cohort would then be provided individualized assistance to help participating agencies build capacity in the critical areas identified through the self-assessment process.

The ORJ received CAB’s input, developed additional considerations, and returned to the QAC in September 2017 where it was agreed that the ORJ would conduct a Request for Proposals (RFP) process for the allocation of up to $250,000 to be split between a capacity building project as envisioned by CAB, and an innovative reentry program to compliment the array of reentry services currently offered.

NEW INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS:

ORJ will conduct and RFP this fall for 18-month awards to support new innovative reentry programs to begin January 2020. Each of the current programs are expected to be completed by December 2019. We will likely be looking to award programs amounting to about $475,000 dollars.

ORJ plans to seek out CAB input beginning June 2019, and get final input from this committee at its August 2019 meeting. The RFP will then be released September 2019, with BOS contract approvals to occur November 2019.