

Public Safety Realignment in Contra Costa County

AB 109 Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2015/16



Template and report prepared by: Resource Development Associates





The following AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2015/16 was prepared by Resource Development Associates (“RDA”) utilizing the template prepared by RDA in 2016, with oversight from the Community Corrections Partnership of Contra Costa County.

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Introduction to the Report

This Annual Report provides an overview of AB 109-related activities undertaken in Contra Costa County during the fiscal year 2015/16, with a focus on understanding the impact of AB 109-funded County departments, divisions, programs, and contracted service providers. Toward this end, this report describes the volume, type of services, and outcomes provided by the County's AB 109 partners over the course of the year.

As context for these activities, the report begins with an overview of the legislative impact of AB 109 on California counties and a discussion of Contra Costa County's response to Public Safety Realignment. This is followed by an in-depth look at the AB 109-related supervision and services provided by each of Contra Costa County's AB 109-funded departments, divisions, and programs, as well as the cross-departmental Pre-trial Services program. The County departments, divisions, and programs included in this report, listed in alphabetical order, are:

- Behavioral Health Services
- Health Services: Detention Health Services
- District Attorney's Office
- Office of the Public Defender
- Pre-trial Services
- Probation Department
- Sheriff's Office
- Workforce Development Board

After summarizing the implementation and impact of AB 109 across County departments, divisions, and programs, this report provides an overview of the services provided by each of the County's AB 109-contracted services providers, 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, this report concludes with an overview of AB 109 population outcomes and a discussion of the County's AB 109 priorities for FY 16/17 and beyond.

A Note on Data

The report development team worked with each County AB 109-funded department, division, and program, as well as the community-based organizations ("CBOs") contracted to provide AB 109 services, in order to obtain the data necessary for the following report. Because data were collected across a variety of agencies that track AB 109 client measures differently, we caution against making direct comparisons from figures across agency sections. Moreover, because each agency has a separate data system and tracks 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 2015/16 could not



be calculated without tracking individuals across departments, divisions, and programs. Consequently, for most data points, this report provides total numbers but not percentages.

RDA gathered information to identify whom the AB 109 population represents for each County AB 109-funded department because each touches the AB 109 population at different stages in the justice process and thus identifies and tracks the AB 109 population differently. Table 1 below summarizes the AB 109 population tracked within each County AB 109-funded department.

Table 1: AB 109 Population Identified for each AB 109-funded Department

Section	Data Source	AB 109 Population
BHS	BHS	AODS Individuals that received AODS services during FY 15/16 that were (1) referred by Probation, or (2) self-identified as AB 109 at intake and were verified to be on AB 109 supervision by Probation.
		Mental Health Individuals that received Mental Health services that were referred by Probation.
		Homeless Program Individuals that received shelter services from the Homeless Program that were referred by the County's Corrections Officers.
Detention Health	Detention Health	Individuals that contacted DHS during the FY 15/16 that have <i>ever</i> been incarcerated in the County for an AB 109 offense, including individuals incarcerated for AB 109 offenses at the time of contact as well as those that returned to jail for non-AB 109 offenses at the time of DHS contact.
District Attorney	Court	All defendants that were flagged in the case management system for one of the following three AB 109 sentences: PC 1170(h) "straight" sentence (jail only), PC 1170(h) "split" sentence (jail plus mandatory supervision), and PC 1170(h) Mandatory Supervision ("MS") sentence (individuals given credit for time served and released under mandatory supervision). The Court believes there were data quality issues with AB 109 case entry during FY 15/16, which resulted in underestimation of the County's AB 109 population.
Public Defender	Public Defender	<i>Pre-disposition; not applicable</i>
Pre-trial Services	Probation	<i>Pre-disposition; not applicable</i>
Probation	Probation	Individuals in two groups: (1) PRCS individuals, and (2) individuals sentenced under PC 1170(h) who were under community supervision at any time during FY 15/16.
Sheriff	Sheriff	Individuals in three groups: (1) individuals sentenced under PC 1170 (h) who spent time in jail during FY 15/16, (2) PRCS individuals who received flash incarcerations or revocations resulting in jail bookings during FY 15/16, and (3) all parole holds and commitments during FY 15/16.
WDB	-	<i>No AB 109 data collected or reported</i>



Realignment in Contra Costa County

Legislative Impacts of AB 109

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 for custody and supervision of certain individuals convicted of specific lower-level non-violent, non-serious, non-sex (“non-non-non”) offenses from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (“CDCR”) to counties. Specifically, AB 109:

- ❖ Transferred the location of incarceration for individuals incarcerated for lower-level offenses (specified non-violent, non-serious, non-sex offenders) from state prison to local county jail and provided counties an expanded role for post-release supervision for these individuals;
- ❖ 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 the detention of the supervised populations described above, from CDCR to the County, in the event of a period of incarceration due to a violation or revocation of supervision; and
- ❖ Shifted the responsibility for processing certain parole revocations from the state Parole Board to the local court system.

There are three populations the County must now provide custody for and supervise under AB 109. These populations include:

- ❖ **Post-Release Community Supervisees:** Counties’ Probation Departments now supervise a specified population of individuals discharged from prison whose commitment offense was non-violent and non-serious.
- ❖ **Parolees:** Excluding those serving life terms, parolees who violate the terms of their parole serve any detention sanction in local jails rather than state prison. In addition, as of July 1, 2013, local courts are now responsible for conducting revocation proceedings for parolees alleged to have violated the terms of their parole, rather than the state Parole Board.



- ❖ **1170(h) Sentenced defendants:** Individuals convicted of certain non-violent, non-serious, non-sex felonies serve their sentence under the jurisdiction of the County instead of state prison. Sentences are now served either in county jail, or as a split sentence where part of the term is served in jail and part under Mandatory Supervision (“MS”) by the County Probation Department.

In addition to transferring the responsibility for custody and supervision of these populations from CDCR to the County, AB 109 also required that the County use AB 109 funding to build partnerships with local health and social service agencies and community based organizations to provide a supportive system of services designed to facilitate the successful reentry and reintegration of AB 109 individuals into the community and reduce the likelihood that they would recidivate.

Contra Costa County’s Evolving Approach to Public Safety Realignment

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 focused on absorbing the impacts of AB 109 across County departments, divisions, and programs, using data to inform decision-making around how best to prepare for custody, supervision and services for the AB 109 population. During this time, Contra Costa 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.

Contra Costa County’s overarching approach to AB 109 implementation has evolved into formalized partnerships between justice-related 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 (“CBOs”). For instance, the Sheriff’s Office and the Probation Department 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. Probation has also increased communication and collaboration with BHS and AB 109-contracted CBOs, resulting in a greater number of referrals to reentry service providers to help returning citizens successfully reintegrate into the community.

By FY 2013/14, Contra Costa County shifted its focus from adapting to AB 109 to further developing County capacity to serve the AB 109 population. During FY 13/14 the County launched the Pre-trial Services Program, a collaboration of the Office of the Public Defender, Probation, the Sheriff’s Office, and the District Attorney’s Office, aimed at reducing the Pre-trial custody population. The County also undertook significant planning efforts to design reentry support systems in each region of the County, eventually resulting in the development of the Reentry Success Center in West County and the Central-East Reentry Network System of Services. Contra Costa County also hired Resource Development Associates (“RDA”) to conduct a series of evaluation and data collection activities including an



assessment of the County's data capacity and infrastructure, as well as an evaluation of AB 109 implementation.

FY 2014/15 was devoted to the further development of the County's reentry infrastructure, as collaborative partnerships between law enforcement partners and community based service organizations continued to develop and evolve. In particular, FY 14/15 saw the implementation of the Central-East Reentry Network. In addition, significant progress was made toward establishing the Reentry Success Center in West County, which opened in October 2015.

Throughout both FY 14/15 and FY 15/16, in order to better inform the understanding of the effectiveness of the County's reentry system, the County invested significantly in continued evaluative efforts. In FY 2014/15, RDA helped the County evaluate its AB 109-contracted community-based service continuum and analyze the impact of the County's AB 109 programs and services on client recidivism. In FY 15/16, the County continued to work in partnership with RDA on a number of AB 109-related efforts. These efforts included:

- ❖ Revisions to AB 109-related data dashboards for Probation, the Sheriff's Office, and BHS to demonstrate some of the system impacts of AB 109;
- ❖ An update of the quarterly reporting template for AB 109 funded public agencies and CBOs;
- ❖ An assessment of the performance of County departments involved in AB 109 program implementation relative to the County's AB 109 Operational Plan, departmental funding requests, and best practices in reentry programs and services. The County departments and/or divisions included the Sheriff's Office, the Probation Department, the Public Defender, the District Attorney, the Workforce Development Board, Behavioral Health Services, the County Administrator's Office, and Detention Health Services;
- ❖ Facilitation of a Reentry Pre-Release Planning Process with the County Reentry Coordinator and representatives from the Sheriff's Office, the County Administrator's Office, the County Office of Education, the Probation Department, the Office of the Public Defender, Mental Health Services, Alcohol and Other Drug Services, the Homeless Program, Detention Health Services, the Reentry Success Center, the Central/East Reentry Network; and,
- ❖ The development of a FY 14/15 Public Safety Realignment Annual Report, and a template for developing future Public Safety Realignment Annual Reports.

RDA utilized the annual report template developed previously to compile the following FY 15/16 AB 109 Annual Report.



County Department, Division, and Program Impacts (FY 2015/16)

AB 109 Public Safety Realignment shifted the responsibility for the custody and supervision of certain individuals incarcerated for lower-level offenses from the state to the County, and also required that the County use AB 109 funding towards building partnerships between County departments, divisions, and programs to provide coordinated and evidence-based supervision of, and services for, the AB 109 reentry population. The sections below summarize how AB 109 has impacted County departments, divisions, and programs by highlighting the volume and types of services provided to the County’s AB 109 population over the course of the 2015/16 fiscal year.

Health Services: Behavioral Health Services Division

Table 2: AB 109 Funding of Behavioral Health Services

Program Expenditure	FY 14/15	FY 15/16
Salaries & Benefits	\$ 1,017,191	\$ 1,011,070
Operating Costs	\$ 1,226,239	\$ 903,646
Total	\$ 2,243,430	\$ 1,914,716

The BHS Division combines the programs of Alcohol and Other Drugs Services (“AODS”), the Homeless Program, and Forensic Mental Health Services into an integrated system of care. BHS partners with clients, families, and community-based organizations to provide health, housing and benefits enrollment assistance services to the AB 109 population. While BHS has continually provided services for the reentry population prior to the start of AB 109, Realignment resulted in an increased focus on, and funding for, the provision of services to these clients.

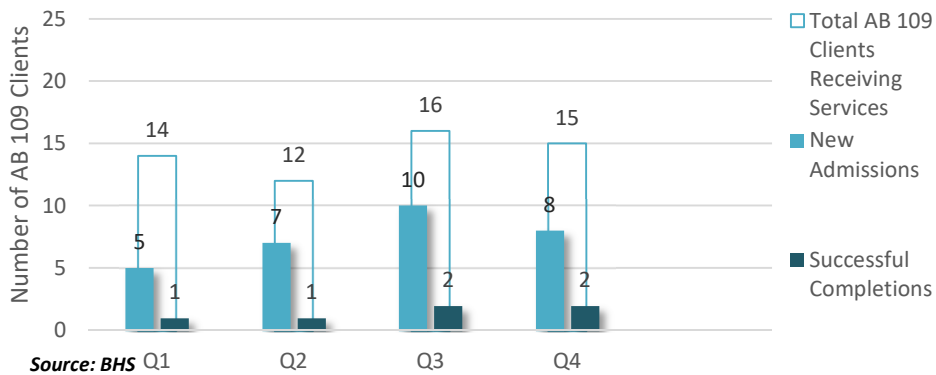
Alcohol and Other Drugs Services

The AODS program of BHS operates a community-based continuum of substance abuse treatment services to meet the level of care needed by each client. To accomplish this, AODS provides access to clinical and group counseling, residential detoxification, and both outpatient and inpatient treatment services. This program receives direct referrals from Probation for AB 109 individuals and also may serve AB 109 individuals that both self-refer and also self-identify as an AB 109 supervisee at intake. If an individual self-refers and self-identifies as AB 109, their supervision status is then verified with Probation. Individuals in one of these two groups are included in the AODS AB 109 population.

As shown in Figure 1, AODS provided outpatient services to an increasing number of AB 109 clients throughout FY 2015/16. During that timeframe, 30 clients were admitted to outpatient treatment and 6 successfully completed outpatient treatment services.

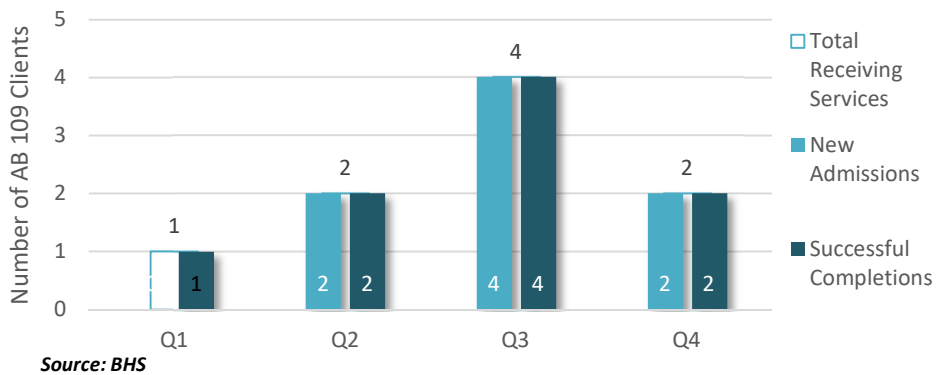


Figure 1: Outpatient Treatment Services



For AB 109 clients in need of acute substance withdrawal services, AODS provides residential detoxification treatment. During FY 2015/16 AODS providers admitted 10 AB 109 clients to residential detox. As shown in Figure 2, 9 clients successfully completed residential detox during that year.

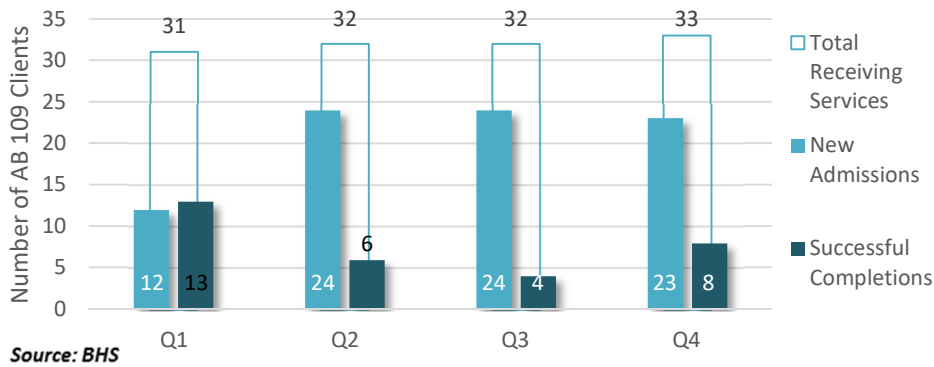
Figure 2: Residential Detoxification Services



AODS also provides residential substance abuse treatment to clients on AB 109 supervision. As shown in Figure 3, AODS provided residential treatment services to an increasing number of AB 109 clients as the year progressed. During FY 2015/16 the County admitted 83 AB 109 clients to residential treatment, and 31 clients successfully completed residential services. Additionally, the number of clients completing services increased throughout the year.



Figure 3: Residential Treatment Services



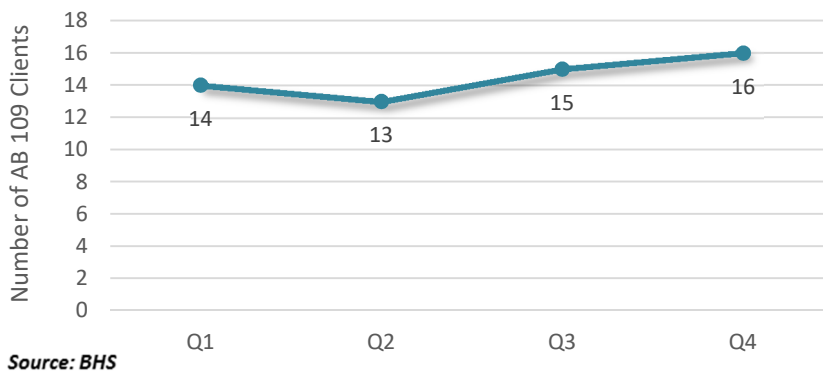
Homeless Program

AB 109 funds dedicated shelter case managers (2 FTEs) to work closely with the Forensic Team to coordinate case planning around housing needs and other support services. Ten beds are also dedicated to homeless AB 109 clients who have recently graduated from residential or outpatient substance abuse treatment programs. Residents may stay up to 24 months and can receive a variety of self-sufficiency services and recovery supports.

The Homeless Program includes individuals that have been directly referred to a shelter by a Corrections Officer as they exited jail and have been identified on the referral as AB 109. Hypothetically, an individual that is on AB 109 supervision that self-refers to Homeless Program shelter services may not get flagged in HMIS as AB 109, and thus may be excluded from the Homeless Program’s AB 109 population.

In FY 2015/16, the County’s Homeless Program served 14 AB 109 individuals in the first quarter, 13 in the second, 15 in the third, and 16 in the fourth, as shown in Figure 4.

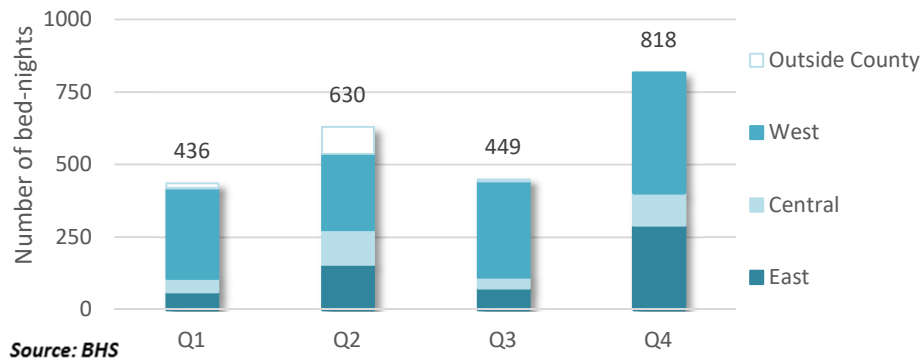
Figure 4: AB 109 individuals provided Homeless Services



The total number of bed-nights utilized by the AB 109 population are provided in Figure 5 below, which shows 2,333 bed-nights were utilized both in and out of the county during the fiscal year.



Figure 5: Total bed-nights utilized by AB 109 population



Forensic Mental Health Services

Forensics Mental Health collaborates with Probation to support successful community reintegration of individuals with co-occurring mental health and substance related disorders. Services include assessment, support groups and community case management. Forensic Mental Health also assists with applying for public benefits, including Medi-Cal, General Assistance, CalFresh, and Social Security Disability Income/Supplemental Security Income (“SSDI/SSI”).

The Forensic Mental Health AB 109 population includes all individuals that were referred by Probation to their services that were identified on the referral as an AB 109 supervisee. As indicated in Figure 6, Probation referred 245 AB 109 clients to Fornesic Mental Health services, of whom 133 received mental health screenings, and from which 102 opened services.

Figure 6: Clients referred to, screened for, and received Forensic Mental Health services

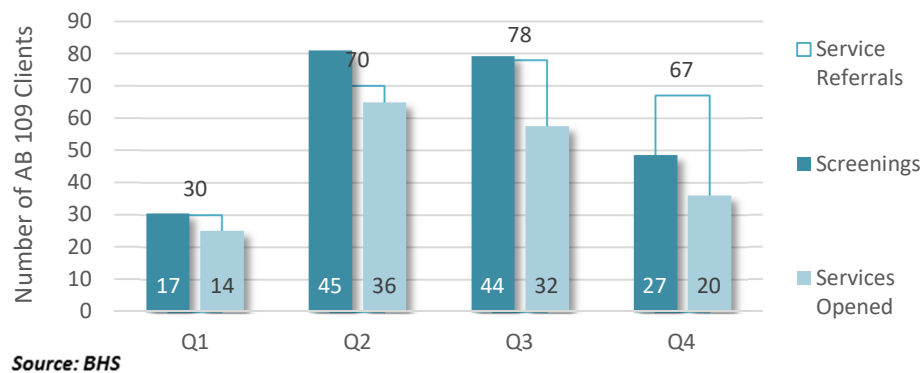
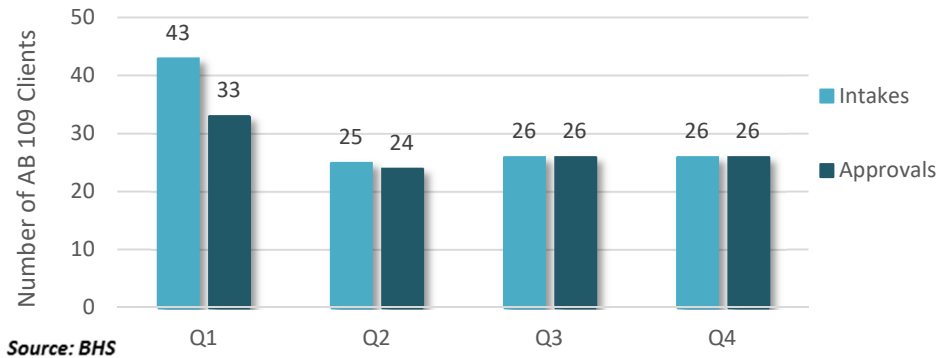


Figure 7 displays the number of AB 109 clients assisted with applications for Medi-Cal in FY 2015/16, and the number of applications approved by the State.



Figure 7: Medi-Cal intakes and approvals



Source: BHS

Table 3 displays the number of AB 109 client intakes and approvals for SSDI/SSI, although data for GA and CalFresh were unavailable in time for the report. It is not clear why these data were available in FY 2014/15 but not in 15/16.

Table 3: AB 109 client GA, CalFresh, and SSDI/SSI intakes and approvals

	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4	
	Intakes	Approvals	Intakes	Approvals	Intakes	Approvals	Intakes	Approvals
GA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CalFresh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SSDI/SSI	1	1	1	1	13	13	13	13

Health Services: Detention Health Services

Table 4: AB 109 Funding of DHS

Program Expenditure	FY 14/15	FY 15/16
Salaries & Benefits	\$ 928,389	\$ 1,055,562
Total	\$ 928,389	\$ 1,055,562

Contra Costa County’s Detention Health Services (“DHS”) provides medical and mental health care to all incarcerated individuals in the County, including those detained as part of AB 109 Realignment. DHS does this by ensuring in-custody access to nurses, doctors, dentists, mental health clinicians, and psychiatrists who provide initial basic health care screenings and a subsequent array of dental, physical and mental health related services.

DHS includes in their AB 109 population any individual that was *at any point in time* incarcerated for any of the AB 109 groups identified by the Sheriff: individuals sentenced, flashed, or revoked under PC 1170(h), and all individuals booked into jail for a 3056 holds or commitments. DHS Staff flag these individuals’ health records using a manual process from three separate Sheriff reports, and the AB 109 flag does not update if an individual recidivates resulting in another jail booking, whether or not that return jail booking is for an AB 109 offense. Once an individual is flagged within the EHR as “AB 109,” that individual’s record remains flagged as an AB 109 record. Therefore, the DHS data displayed in the tables above represent intakes and sick calls that occurred within the fiscal year for all the inmates who



have been incarcerated at any point in time for an AB 109 offense. Figure 8 displays the number of DHS-flagged AB 109 individuals that were provided intake health screening across each quarter of FY 2015/16.

Figure 8: DHS needs assessments and intake screenings for DHS-flagged AB 109 inmates

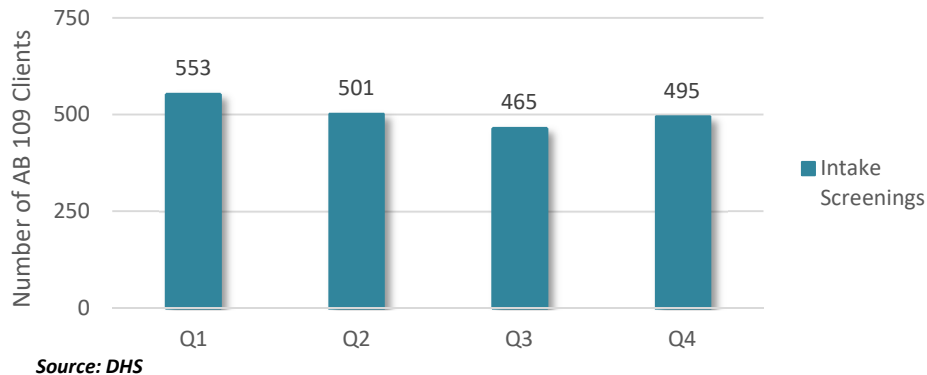


Figure 9 displays the distribution of sick calls (e.g., in-person appointments) provided for DHS-flagged AB 109 individuals in FY 2015/16.

Figure 9: Types of DHS sick calls for DHS-flagged AB 109 inmates





District Attorney's Office

Table 5: AB 109 Funding of the DA

Program Expenditure	FY 14/15	FY 15/16
Salaries & Benefits	\$ 1,209,891	\$ 1,122,727
Operating Costs	\$ 264,843	\$ 134,189
Total	\$ 1,474,734	\$ 1,256,916

The District Attorney's Office ("DA") functions to protect the community by prosecuting criminal activity in the pursuit of resolutions that are intended to increase public safety and vindicate the rights of crime survivors. Certain felony charges, if convicted, may result in an AB 109 sentence.

The Superior Court includes in their AB 109 population all defendants that were flagged in the case management system for one of the following three AB 109 sentences: PC 1170(h) "straight" sentence (jail only), PC 1170(h) "split" sentence (jail plus mandatory supervision), and PC 1170(h) Mandatory Supervision ("MS") sentence (individuals given credit for time served and released under mandatory supervision). The Court believes there were data quality issues with AB 109 case entry during FY 15/16, which resulted in underestimation of the County's AB 109 population.

As shown in both

Figure 10 and Figure 11 below, the Court data reflects that 152 of all convicted felonies in the County in FY 2015/16 resulted in AB 109 sentences.

Figure 10: Court-Identified AB 109 sentences as a percentage of all felony sentences, by FY 2015/16 quarter

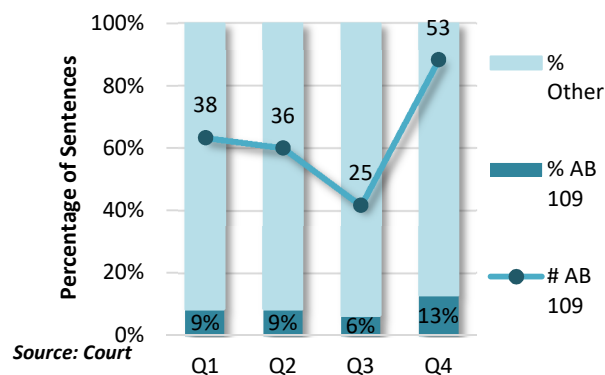
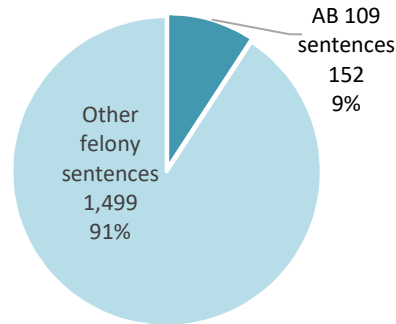




Figure 11: Court-identified AB 109 sentences as a percentage of all felony sentences, all FY 2015/16

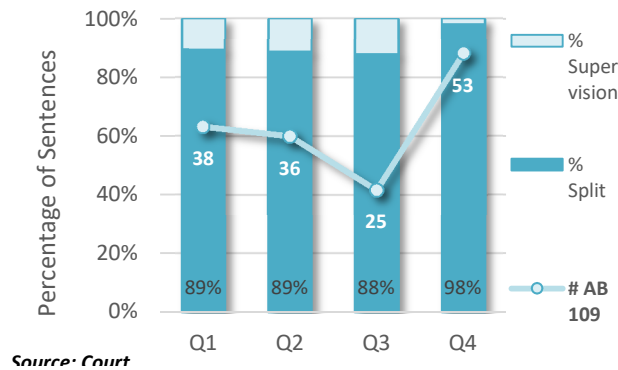


Source: Court

Under AB 109, the Court may sentence an individual convicted of a low-level “non-non-non” offense to local jail with or without a period of MS by Probation upon the person’s release from custody. Increasing evidence shows that sentences split between custody and supervision lead to better outcomes, and the County’s District Attorney has been a leading advocate for split sentences statewide.

As shown in both Figure 12 and Figure 13, 92% of Court-Identified AB 109 sentences in the County were a combination of custody and Mandatory Supervision, although some individuals were sentenced to Mandatory Supervision with credit for time served. In the figures below, sentences labeled “Supervision” are instances where individuals actually received “split” sentences and were released to supervision at the point of disposition, receiving credit for the time they served in jail prior to their sentence being imposed.

Figure 12: Types of sentences as a percentage of Court-identified AB 109 sentences, by FY 2015/16 quarter¹

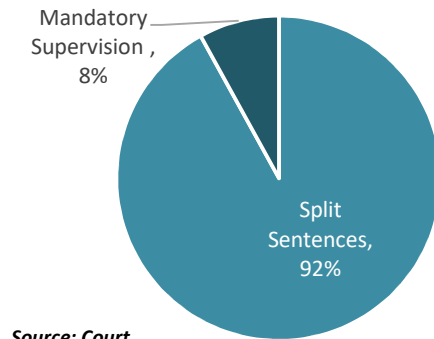


Source: Court

¹ Only includes new 1170(h) sentences



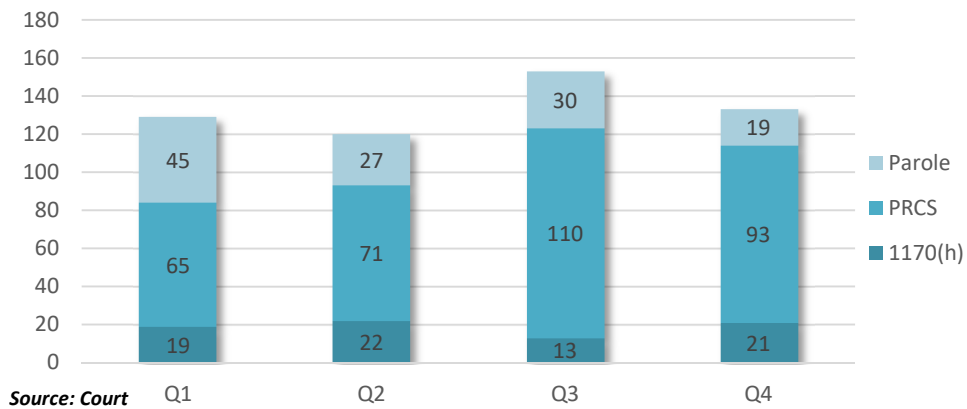
Figure 13: Types of sentences as a percentage of Court-identified AB 109 sentences, all FY 2015/16¹



Source: Court

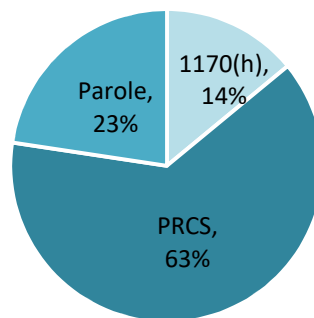
The DA can initiate supervision revocations for probation and parole violations. Figure 14 and Figure 15 illustrate the number of AB 109 related supervision revocations in FY 2015/16, by classification types.

Figure 14: Types of Court-identified AB 109 supervision revocations, by FY 2015/16 quarter



Source: Court

Figure 15: Types of supervision revocations as a percentage of Court-identified AB 109 revocations, all FY 2015/16



Source: Court



Office of the Public Defender

Table 6: AB 109 Funding of the PD

Program Expenditure	FY 14/15	FY 15/16
Salaries & Benefits	\$ 1,124,000	\$ 1,166,572
Total	\$ 1,124,000	\$ 1,166,572

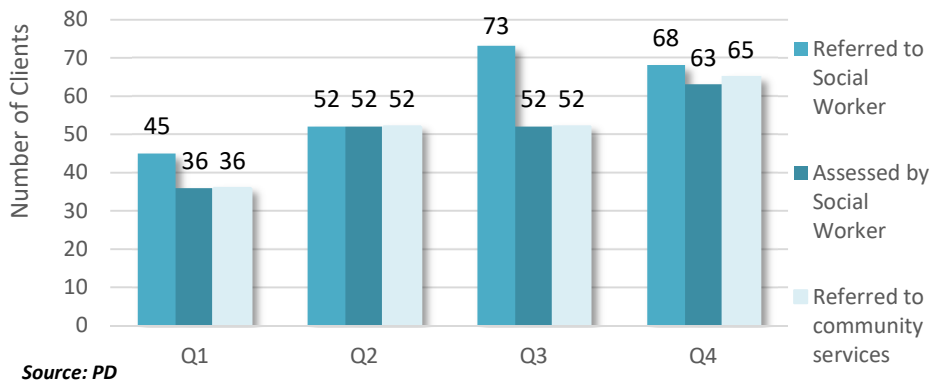
The Public Defender provides legal representation, advice, and assistance to indigent people in the County accused of committing, or previously convicted, of a crime. During early points in the adjudication process, the County’s AB 109 funds enable the Office of the Public Defender to provide paralegal and attorney staffing for the Arraignment Court Early Representation (“ACER”) and Pre-trial Services (“PTS”) programs.

ACER seeks to ensure the presence of attorneys at defendants’ initial court appearances to increase the likelihood that appropriate defendants will be released from custody on their own recognizance (“OR”) for the duration of the adjudication process and also allow for the expedited resolution of cases when appropriate. The PTS program is designed as an evidence based strategy to reduce the County’s custodial population according to risk. 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 monitoring of individuals deemed appropriate for release.

The Office also provides a suite of post-conviction Clean Slate services that include advocacy for expungement and record sealing, obtainment of certificates of rehabilitation, motion for early termination, and petitions for factual innocence. Furthermore, County AB 109 funds support an in-house forensic social worker who provides social service assessments and referrals for clients needing additional supports and prepares social history reports for consideration during legal proceedings.

During FY 2015/16, the social worker in the Office of the Public Defender had 238 referrals, assessed 203 defendants for social service needs and referred 205 individuals to community-based services to address identified needs.

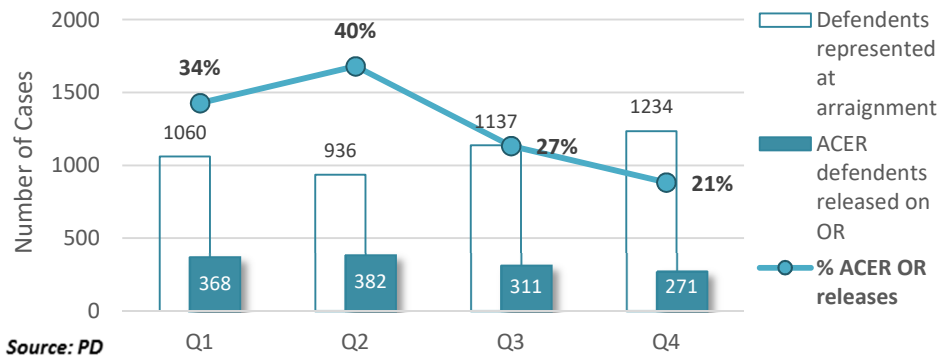
Figure 16: Clients referred to and assessed by SW, and referred to community services





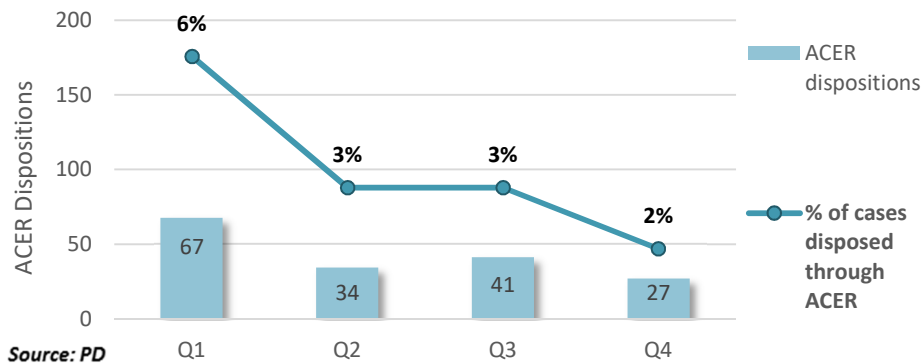
The ACER collaboration between the Office of the Public Defender and the District Attorney’s Office has resulted in thousands of defendants receiving representation at arraignment and does appear to facilitate both Pre-trial releases and early case resolution. As Figure 17 shows, 4,367 defendants were represented at arraignment though the ACER program; of these approximately 20% to 40% were released on their own recognizance quarterly.

Figure 17: Number and percentage of clients released on OR, by FY 2015/16 quarter



A smaller but still sizeable percentage of criminal cases were also disposed though ACER. Across the year, 167 cases were disposed at arraignment, comprising between 2% and 6% of all cases that went through the ACER process.

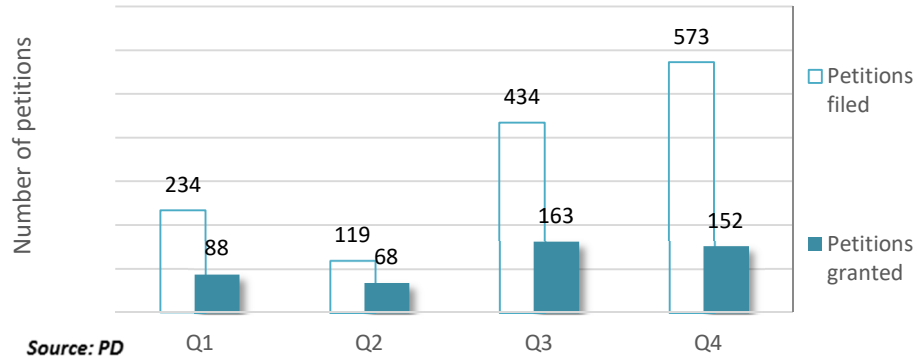
Figure 18: Number and percentage of ACER dispositions, by FY 2015/16 quarter



In addition to these services, the Office of the Public Defender dedicated significant effort to Clean State services. As Figure 19 shows, the Office of the Public Defender filed 1,367 Clean Slate petitions. Over the same period, 471 Clean Slate petitions were granted. Data were not available in FY 15/16 regarding how many petitions were denied, but due to time lags between the filing of petitions and the review thereof, the number of petitions ruled on does not necessarily align with the number filed.



Figure 19: Clean Slate petitions filed or granted, by FY 2015/16 quarter





Pre-trial Services Program

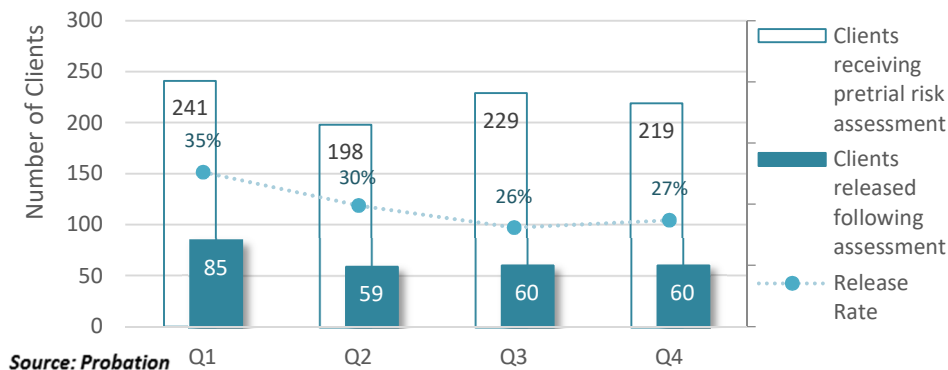
Table 7: AB 109 Funding of Pre-Trial Services

Program Expenditure	FY 14/15	FY 15/16
Salaries & Benefits: Probation	-	\$ 678,056
Salaries & Benefits: Public Defender	\$ 138,002	\$ 149,182
Operating Costs	-	\$ 10,197
Total	\$ 138,002	\$ 837,435

PTS is a collaboration between the Office of the Public Defender, District Attorney’s Office, Sheriff’s Office, Probation Department, and Superior Court that is aimed at reducing the Pre-trial custody population by using an evidence based assessment of risk to help inform the Court’s decision to release an individual pending trial. In FY 14/15, Probation’s portion of the PTS budget is accounted for through their departmental budget, which partially explains the year-to-year increase in total program funding shown above. Paralegals screen all eligible individuals scheduled for arraignment, and qualifying clients are then assessed for a risk score utilizing a validated risk assessment tool.

The numbers of PTS clients assessed for risk, and then released Pre-trial following the assessment are shown below in Figure 20.

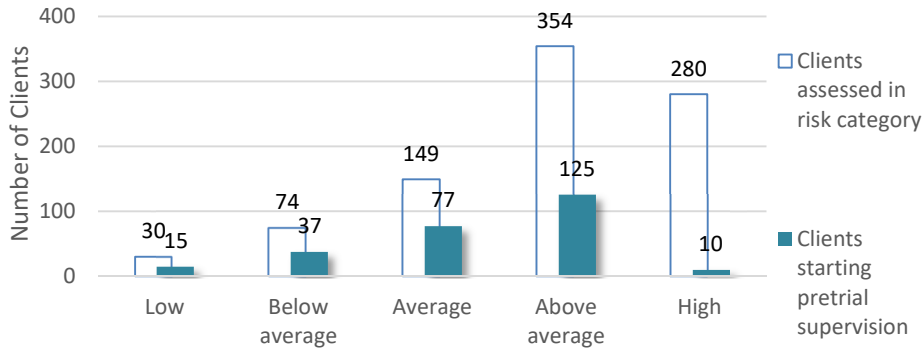
Figure 20: PTS clients assessed for pre-trial risk, by FY 2015/16 quarter



There are five categories of risk: low, below average, average, above average, and high. Figure 21 displays the distribution of risk levels in FY 2015/16, showing that the most clients are assessed at the “above average” or “high” risk levels, but individuals rated “high” risk are less frequently released than those assessed to be “above average”. Similarly, there were relatively fewer individuals that rated “low,” “below average,” or “average” risk, but those individuals were generally more likely to be released to the Pre-trial program.



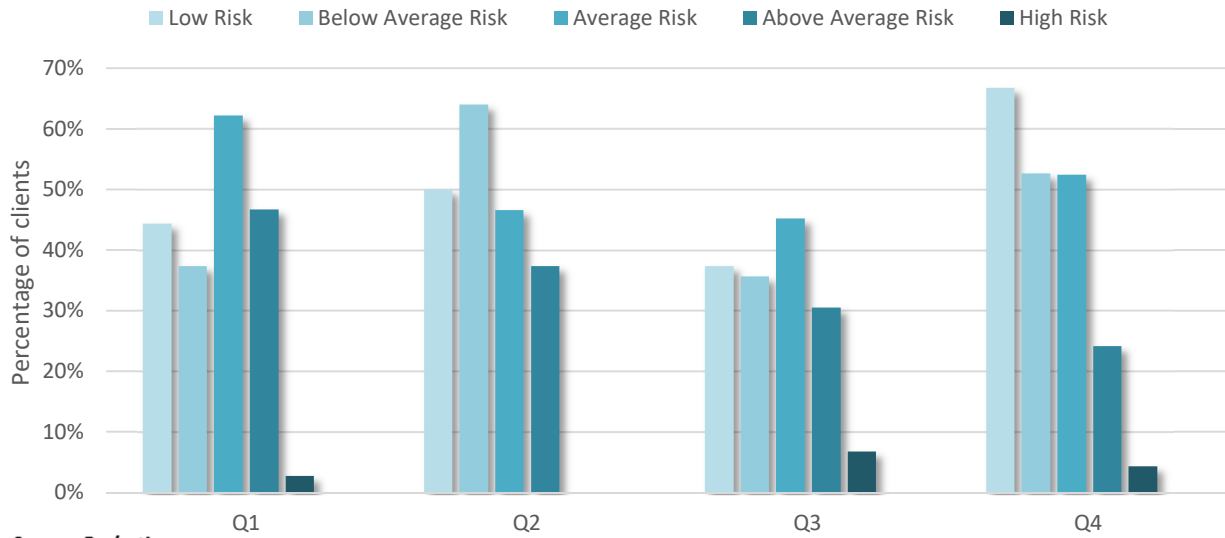
Figure 21: Assessed pre-trial risk levels, all FY 2015/16



Source: Probation

Figure 22 demonstrates that in Q2 and Q4 of FY 2015/16, the Court did release a higher proportion of low and below average risk clients, but in Q1 the Court released a higher ratio of average and above average risk clients.

Figure 22: Ratio of assessed clients that started pretrial supervision, by risk level, per Quarter

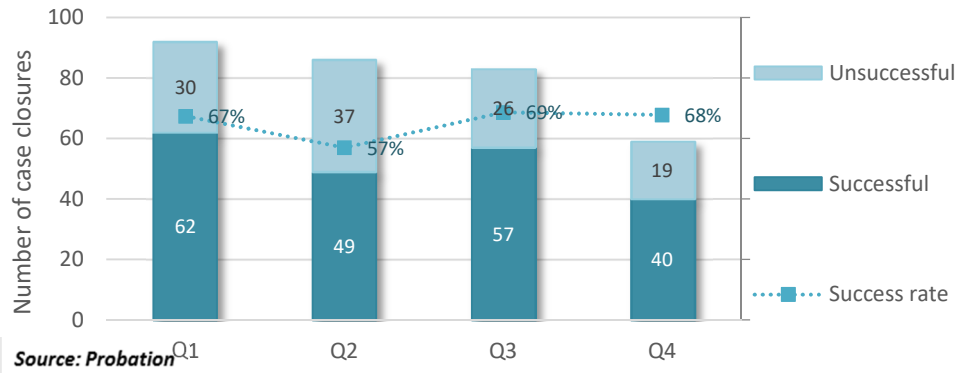


Source: Probation

As Figure 23 shows, among all individuals under Pre-trial supervision whose case closed during FY 2015/16, 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.

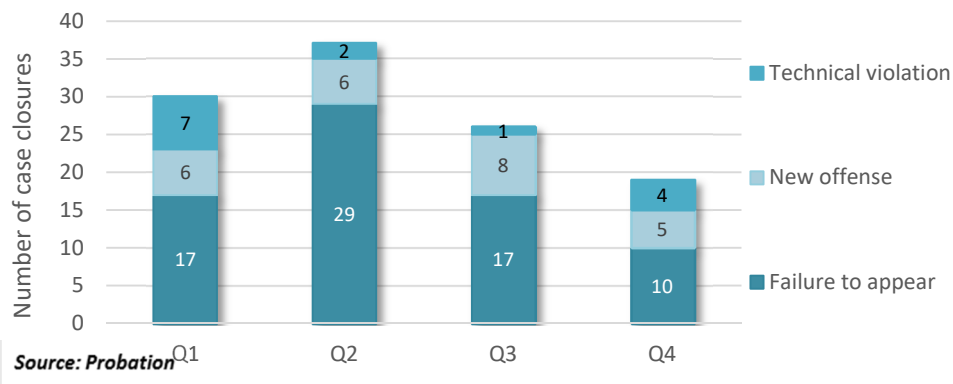


Figure 23: Pre-trial supervision case closures, by quarter



Despite overall success of PTS clients, a sizeable minority of clients do not successfully complete the program. As Figure 24 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 release.

Figure 24: Unsuccessful pre-trial supervision case closures, by type, by quarter





Probation Department

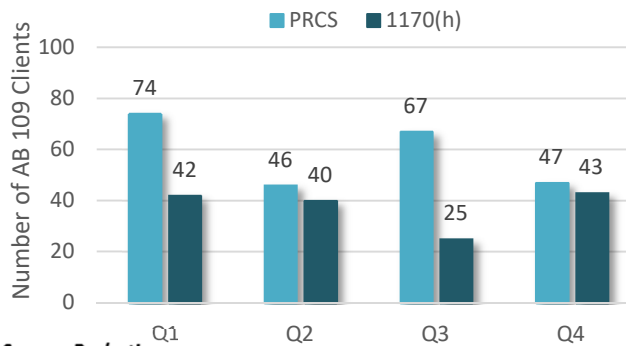
Table 8: AB 109 Funding of Probation

Program Expenditure	FY 14/15	FY 15/16
Salaries & Benefits	\$ 2,985,342	\$ 2,256,596
Operating Costs	\$ 313,507	\$ 269,934
Total	\$ 3,298,848	\$ 2,526,531

The Probation Department’s primary role in AB 109 is to supervise and support the reentry of AB 109 clients with terms of PRCS and MS 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 range of supportive services. Part of Probation’s budget allocations reported here for FY 14/15 were moved to Pretrial Services in FY 15/16, explaining part of the budget reduction shown above.

A total of 384 individuals were released onto AB 109 Supervision during FY 2015/16. Between new supervision clients and continuing supervision clients, 1,135 AB 109 clients were supervised by the County Probation Department during this time period. As Figure 25 and Figure 26 show, PRCS clients continue to be a substantial proportion of both new supervisees and the overall supervised AB 109 population, in contrast to early State projections that estimated a reduction in new PRCS clients overtime.

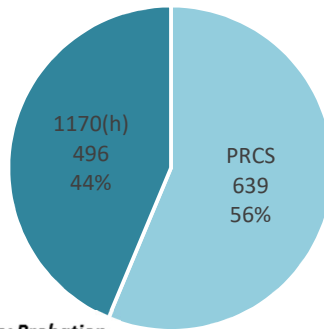
Figure 25: Newly processed AB 109 supervisees, by classification, by quarter



Source: Probation



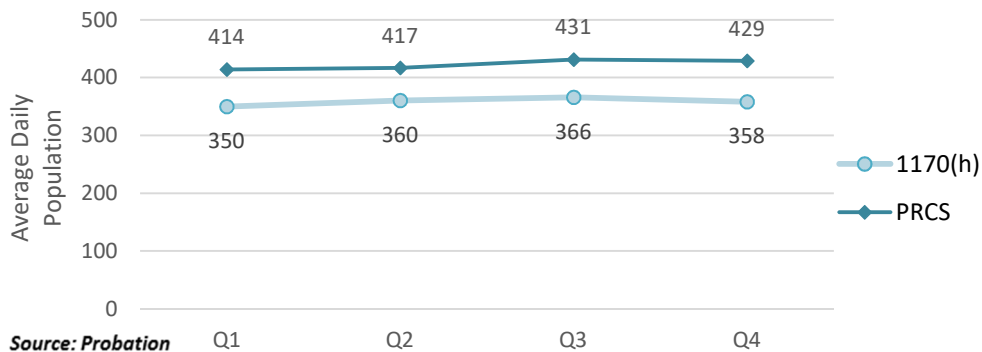
Figure 26: Total count of AB 109 individuals under supervision at any time during FY 2015/16



Source: Probation

PRCS clients also continue to make up a substantial proportion of the average daily number of AB 109 clients under County supervision, as demonstrated in Figure 27.

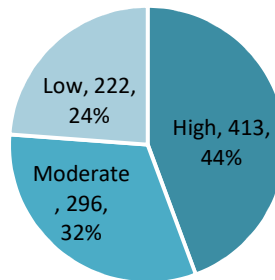
Figure 27: Average AB 109 population under County supervision, by classification, by quarter



Source: Probation

A DPO conducts an interview and uses the Correctional Assessment and Intervention System (“CAIS”) risk assessment tool, an evidence based risk assessment tool used to determine each client’s risk for recidivism and associated risk factors, to determine each AB 109 client’s appropriate level of supervision intensity upon entering County supervision. Figure 28 indicates the distribution of recidivism risk for all AB 109 clients given an initial CAIS risk assessment during FY 2015/16.

Figure 28: Initial CAIS risk levels, all FY 2015/16

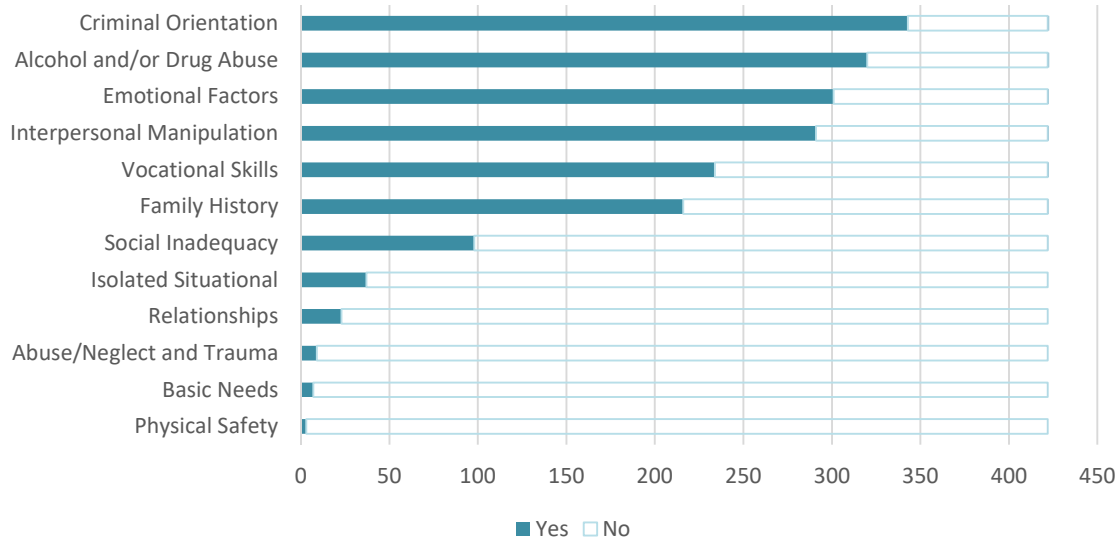


Source: Probation



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 29, the most common risk factor among AB 109 Probation clients is criminal orientation, followed closely by alcohol and/or drug use.

Figure 29: AB 109 supervision population CAIS-assessed needs, all FY 2015/16





Sheriff's Office

Table 9: AB 109 Funding of the Sheriff's Office

Program Expenditure	FY 14/15	FY 15/16
Salaries & Benefits	\$ 4,599,980	\$ 5,558,565
Operating Costs	\$ 489,300	\$ 833,507
Total	\$ 5,089,280	\$ 6,392,072

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 Sheriff's Office primary role in AB 109 implementation is to provide safe and secure custody for all incarcerated individuals, with the hopes of preparing them for their ultimate reentry back into the community.

Over the course of FY 2015/16, there were 2,046 AB 109-related bookings or commitments into the County's three detention facilities. Figure 30 through Figure 32 show the number of AB 109 bookings into each County detention facility during each quarter of the year, with a breakdown of AB 109 population types. As these figures demonstrate, Parolees make up the vast majority of AB 109 bookings across the County's detention facilities.

Figure 30: AB 109 bookings, by type – Martinez Detention Facility

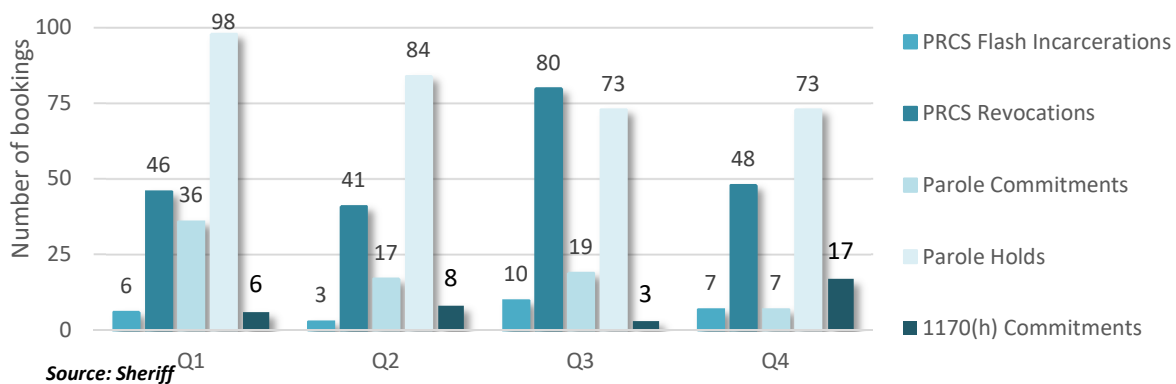


Figure 31: AB 109 bookings, by type – West County Detention Facility

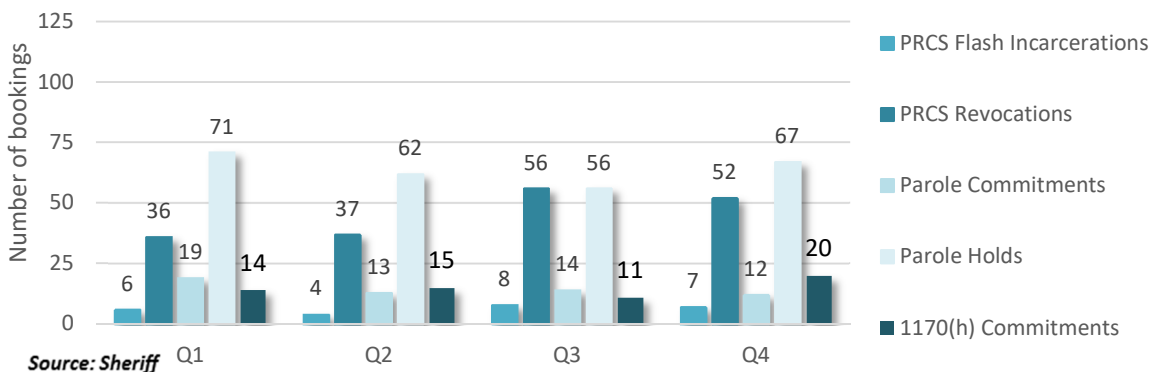
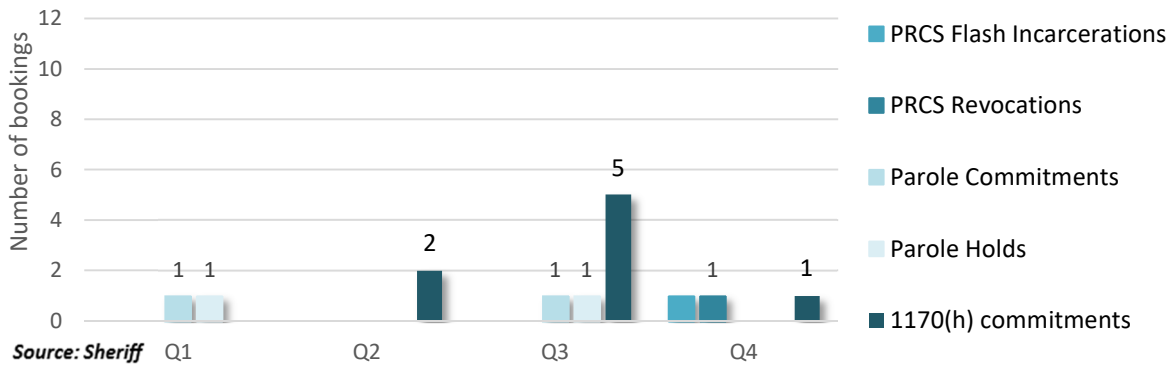




Figure 32: AB 109 bookings, by type – Marsh Creek Detention Facility



Despite the relative high total number of AB 109 bookings and commitments that occurred over the year, AB 109 individuals in custody still make up a very small percentage of the County’s average daily jail population. As demonstrated in Figure 33 over the course of the year, AB 109 individuals comprised just 6% of the County’s average daily custodial population. (Note: this figure does not include PRCS violators. Data on PRCS violators were unavailable in the ADP count.)

Figure 33: Average daily jail population, AB 109 vs. non-AB 109

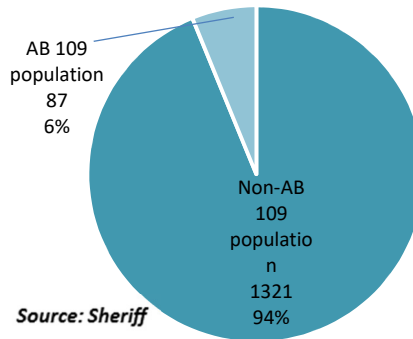


Figure 34 through Figure 36 show the average percentage of AB 109 individuals in each of the County’s detention facilities, as well as the number of AB 109 individuals in custody who are serving 1170(h) sentences versus parole holds or commitments.



Figure 34: Average daily AB 109 population – Martinez Detention Facility

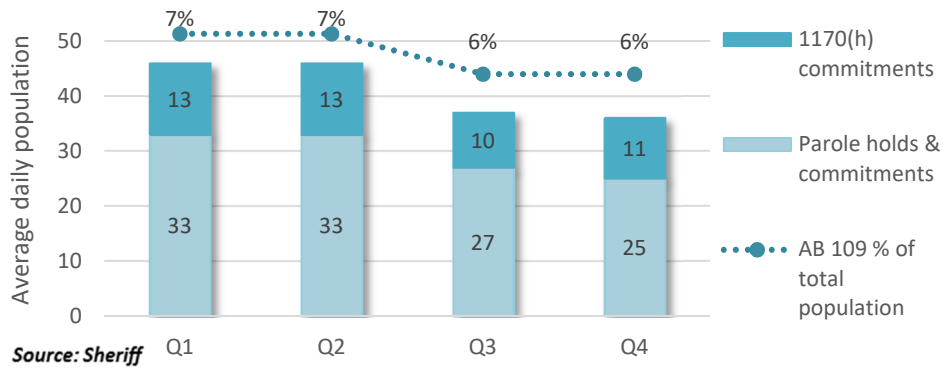


Figure 35: Average daily AB 109 population – West County Detention Facility

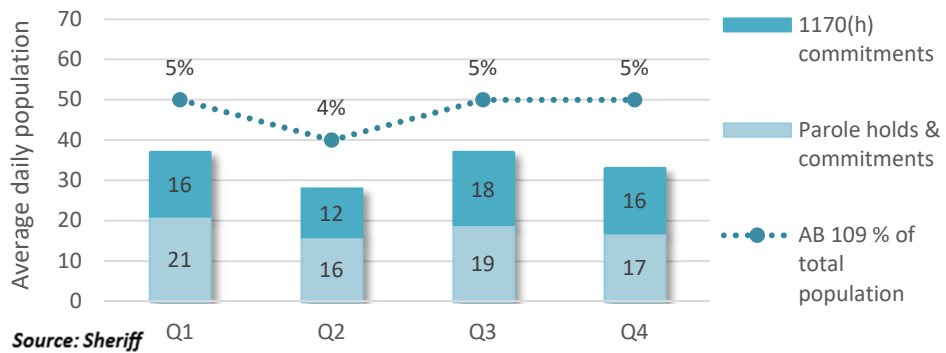
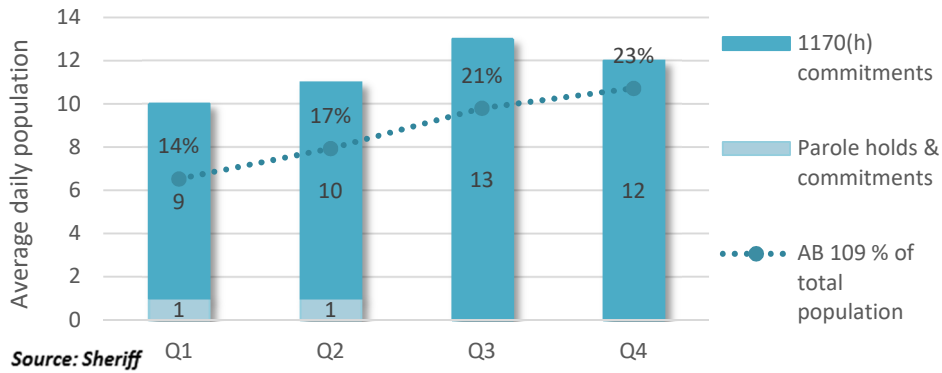


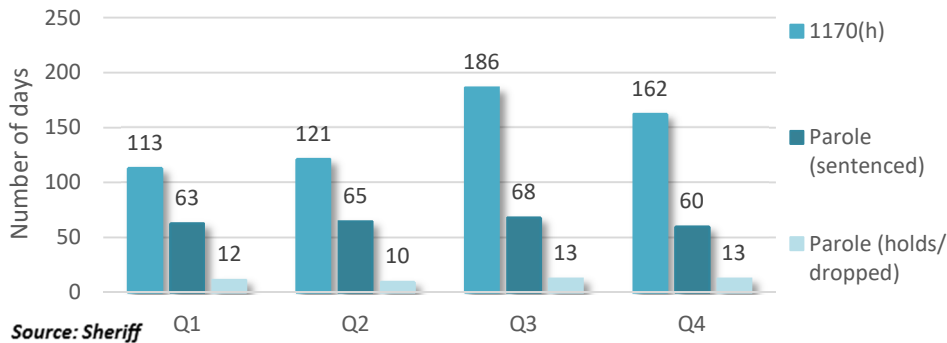


Figure 36: Average daily AB 109 population – Marsh Creek Detention Facility



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.

Figure 37: Average custodial time served by AB 109 clients, by population type





Workforce Development Board

Table 10: AB 109 Funding of the WDB

Program Expenditure	FY 14/15	FY 15/16
Salaries & Benefits	\$ 104,394	\$ 94,990
Operating Costs	\$ 95,606	\$ 105,010
Total	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000

The role of the Workforce Development Board (“WDB”) in Contra Costa County 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.

To date, the WDB’s primary roles in AB 109 implementation have been to broker employment opportunities for the AB 109 reentry population, and to coordinate with AB 109 partners to ensure they are aware of, and able to provide access to, the services and resources available for the AB 109 reentry population. To that end, the WDB has identified 133 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, have attended. Unfortunately, the WDB does not currently track the number of AB 109 clients who have utilized their services.



Community Based Service Providers

Shared values/approach

Contra Costa County's reentry approach is centered on developing an integrated and supportive system comprised of services provided by AB 109-contracted community-based organizations, public agencies and the broader community for the benefit of the County's reentry population. The system works together to help create a pathway for the successful reentry and reintegration of formerly incarcerated individuals, including AB 109 individuals, back into the community.

AB 109-contracted CBOs play a large role in the reentry system, 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. Included in the Sheriff's Office AB 109 Budget is \$200,000 in funding for "Jail-to-Community" service providers (Men and Women of Purpose and Reach Fellowship International) to provide reentry planning at the earliest stage.

In the County's adopted 2011 Reentry Plan, County and community stakeholders agreed to the following set of principles:

- ❖ The County seeks to provide increased awareness about the value of formerly incarcerated individuals and their loved ones to their communities.
- ❖ Individuals are more likely to experience success when they are part of a supportive, integrated system. Reentry and reintegration begin while the individual is incarcerated.
- ❖ While leaving room for innovation, evidence-based practices are utilized when developing programs and policies.
- ❖ Collaboration, coordination, information, and communication are critical to the success and sustainability of Contra Costa County's reentry infrastructure.
- ❖ The good of the community comes before one's self and/or organizational interests.

Because individuals sentenced under AB 109 are a subset of the County's larger reentry population, these are some of the founding principles upon which much of the County's AB 109 work has been built.



Overview of AB 109 Community Partnerships

Table 11: Community Advisory Board (CAB) Recommended Allocations

Service	FY 14/15	FY 15/16
Reentry Success Center	\$ 400,000	\$ 400,000
Central & East Network of Services	\$ 800,000	\$ 800,000
Employment Support and Placement	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,000,000
Short and Long-Term Housing Access	\$ 200,000	\$ 500,000
Peer and Mentoring	\$ 200,000	\$ 110,000
Family Reunification	\$ 0	\$ 90,000
Legal	\$ 80,000	\$ 80,000
Total	\$ 3,980,000	\$ 3,980,000

In FY 14/15, Contra Costa County launched the Central & East Reentry Network System of Services (Network) for Returning Citizens to help connect AB 109 clients to a diverse array of AB 109-contracted and County reentry support providers. In FY 15/16, the County also established the Reentry Success Center (Center) in West County, a “one-stop” center that helps link reentry clients to both County and community-based services. Both the Center and the Network link AB 109 individuals to organizations that provide services within the categories recommended by the Community Advisory Board (CAB): Employment Support and Placement Services, Short and Long-Term Housing Access, Peer and Mentoring Services, Legal Services, and Family Reunification Services.

While service provision was originally focused exclusively on the AB 109 population, the eligible population was expanded in FY 2015-16 to include all formerly incarcerated individuals in a tiered approach that continued to prioritize AB 109 classified individuals. Table 12 summarizes the referrals, enrollments, and successful program completions for the contracted service providers in FY 15/16.

Table 12: CBO Data Compiled from ServicePoint

Category	Organization	Total Referrals		Total Enrollments		Total Completions	
		AB 109	Other	AB 109	Other	AB 109	Other
Reentry Success Center		-	-	4	144	-	-
Reentry Network	MWP – Cent/East	57	33	48	27	29	42
	Reach Fellowship	20	17	16	113	9	99
	Brighter Beginnings	-	-	12	7	-	-
	Fast Eddie's	26	17	5	4	3	-
Employment Support and Placement	Goodwill	93	142	73	76	18	53
	Rubicon	191	478	56	154	130	128
Housing	SHELTER Inc.	267	29	74	27	68	20
Peer Mentoring	MWP – West	119	41	81	21	64	62
Family Reunification	CHD	17	11	17	8	-	1
Legal Services	Bay Legal	54	6	54	21	9	-



Reentry Success Center

Table 13: AB 109 Funding of Reentry Success Center

Program Expenditure	Previous FY	Current FY
Salaries & Benefits	\$ 145,089	\$ 183,709
Operations	\$ 587,547	\$ 173,429
Indirect	\$30,221	\$36,919
Total	\$ 762,857	\$ 394,057

The Reentry Success Center, located in West County, serves as a central hub that provides a place for learning, capacity building, and access to information and services for justice-involved individuals who are reentering the community. The mission of the Reentry Success Center is to gather effective resources into one accessible and welcoming hub of integrated services (e.g., family reunification, financial responsibility, education, employment, health and wellness, housing, legal aid, and pub benefits) in order to foster healing, justice, safety, and lifelong liberty for the people of Contra Costa County.² The Reentry Success Center opened doors to new members in November of 2015, and since then has developed partnerships with the Office of the Public Defender, Men and Women of Purpose, Bay Area Legal Aid, the African American Health Conductors, and Rubicon in an effort to connect the reentry population to experts who can help provide them with critical reentry services that act as the hallmark of the Center’s work.

The Reentry Success Center dedicated significant time and resources in FY 15/16 implementing a Salesforce database and training partners to successfully utilize the software. The database tracks all referrals, including those made by Probation, as well as program specific outcomes measures (e.g., retrieving identification card, completing homeless court, successfully entering employment services), to allow partners to easily discover how to best assist each client at any point in their reentry process. This has helped to reduce referrals to redundant services and also reduced opportunities for members to fall through the cracks before they received the support necessary for their successful reentry.

Table 14: RSC: Referrals, Enrollments, and Completions

MWP East County	AB 109 Clients	Other Clients	Total Clients
Referrals	-	-	-
Enrollments	4	144	148
Completions			
Total participants who successfully completed program	-	-	-
Total participants no longer in program due to failure to meet program requirements	-	-	-
Total participants no longer in program due to court or	1	6	7

² Further The Work: Strengthening Nonprofits and their Partners. (2014). *A Design and Implementation Plan for a West County Reentry Resource Center*. Retrieved January 4, 2017 from <http://www.co.contra-costa.ca.us/DocumentCenter/View/30064>



criminal involvement			
Total participants no longer in program due to lack of engagement	-	-	-
Total participants no longer in program due to absconding	-	-	-
Total participants no longer in program due to relocation or case transfer	-	-	-

Central & East Reentry Network System of Services

Table 15: AB 109 Funding of “Network”

Program Expenditure	Previous FY	Current FY
Salaries & Benefits	\$ 354,158	\$ 308,101
Operations	\$ 380,832	\$ 413,040
Total	\$ 734,990	\$ 721,141

Similar to the Reentry Resource Center, the Central & East Reentry Network System of Services (“the Network”) functions to connect AB 109 clients in the Central and East regions of the County to a diverse array of AB 109-contracted reentry service providers. Dubbed the “No Wrong Door” (NWD) Network, the foundational element of the Network is that there are multiple entry points and varied opportunities for engagement made available to returning citizens seeking reentry services. Twenty seven (27) No Wrong Door sites have been established via Memorandums of Understanding to participate in the Network. In addition to the AB 109-funded agencies that provide services in the Central and East regions of the County, during FY 15/16 the Network used a significant portion of its budget (\$413,040) to contract for additional services for services related to rapid housing (\$220,000 to SHELTER, Inc.), employment and education liaison services (\$100,000; \$50k each to Men and Women of Purpose and Reach), leadership training (\$60,542 to Brighter Beginnings) and specialized automotive employment training (\$32,499 to Fast Eddie’s). Mentoring services under the Network are supposed to be provided by volunteer Mentor-Navigators, supervised by the Field Operations Coordinators.

During FY 15/16 the Network staffing costs paid for four independent contractor positions: a Manager and three Field Operation Coordinators who served to connect members of the AB 109 reentry population to AB 109-contracted CBOs. The County experienced some challenges with this model, and looks forward to working with a single contracted organization to oversee the Network management functions in the upcoming year; this is discussed in greater detail in the “Looking Ahead” section below.

Brighter Beginnings

Brighter Beginnings provided leadership and life-skills coaching services to returning citizens for the AB 109 Central and East County Network Reentry System of Services utilizing Brighter Beginnings’ Re-Entry Academy of Leaders curriculum (“the REAL Curriculum”), augmented by individual life-coaching sessions which include career readiness exploration. There were also issues obtaining service data from Brighter Beginnings, a CBO that contracted with the County in FY 15/16 but not during FY 16/17 when this report was written.



Table 16: Brighter Beginnings: Referrals, Enrollments, and Completions

MWP East County	AB 109 Clients	Other Clients	Total Clients
Referrals	-	-	-
Enrollments	12	4	16
Completions			
Total participants who successfully completed program	-	-	-
Total participants no longer in program due to failure to meet program requirements	-	-	-
Total participants no longer in program due to court or criminal involvement	-	-	-
Total participants no longer in program due to lack of engagement	-	-	-
Total participants no longer in program due to absconding	-	-	-
Total participants no longer in program due to relocation or case transfer	-	-	-
Other reasons:			
i. Probation revoked	-	-	-
ii. Needs could not be met	-	-	-
iii. Disagreement with rules/persons	-	-	-
iv. Death	-	-	-
v. Other	-	2	2

Men and Women of Purpose—Employment and Education Liaison Program

Men and Women of Purpose (“MWP”) provides education and employment liaison services for men accessing the Central and East Network Reentry System of Services. MWP’s liaisons help AB 109 individuals obtain the documentation required to apply for employment, education, and other post-release activities.

Table 17: MWP—Network: Referrals, Enrollments, and Completions

MWP East County	AB 109 Clients	Other Clients	Total Clients
Referrals	119	41	160
Enrollments	81	19	100
Completions			
Total participants who successfully completed program	64	7	71
Total participants no longer in program due to failure to meet program requirements	25	7	32
Total participants no longer in program due to court or criminal involvement	8	2	10
Total participants no longer in program due to lack of engagement	7	4	11
Total participants no longer in program due to absconding	4	2	6
Total participants no longer in program due to relocation or case transfer	3	2	5



Other reasons:			
vi. Probation revoked	-	-	-
vii. Needs could not be met	5	3	8
viii. Disagreement with rules/persons	2	1	3
ix. Death	-	-	-
x. Other	-	-	-

Reach Fellowship International—Employment and Education Liaison Program

Reach Fellowship International (“Reach”) provides gender-responsive services such as job-training services, community café services, housing referral/placement, Sistah-to-Sistah support groups, family reunification & stabilization services, court advocacy and life-coaching. They specifically contract with the County to provide the Central & East Network with employment and education liaison services. In this role Reach helps women (accessing the Network’s services) obtain documents needed for future employment or continued educational efforts (i.e. social security card, picture identification, transcripts, etc.). Reach also provides these women with a mailing address to have these documents sent to, and temporary safekeeping of sensitive documentation while the women complete periods of incarceration or in-patient programs for substance use disorders.

Table 18: Reach: Referrals, Enrollments, and Completions

Reach	AB 109 Clients	Other Clients	Total Clients
Referrals	20	17	37
Enrollments	16	113	129
Completions			
Total participants who successfully completed program	9	99	118
Total participants no longer in program due to failure to meet program requirements	6	15	21
Total participants no longer in program due to court or criminal involvement	8	22	30
Total participants no longer in program due to lack of engagement	11	29	40
Total participants no longer in program due to absconding	-	-	-
Total participants no longer in program due to relocation or case transfer	3	2	5
Other reasons:			
i. Probation revoked	2	12	14
ii. Needs could not be met	6	33	39
iii. Disagreement with rules/persons	3	18	21
iv. Death	-	-	-
v. Other	-	-	-



Fast Eddie's—Automotive Training Program

Fast Eddie's provides workforce development skills and automotive technical training for AB 109 individuals referred to the program. They have contracted with the Network to provide employment support and employment placement opportunities for AB 109 clients.

Table 19: Fast Eddies: Referrals, Enrollments, and Completions

Fast Eddie's	AB 109 Clients	Other Clients	Total Clients
Referrals	26	17	43
Enrollments	5	4	9
Completions			
Total participants who successfully completed program	2	1	3
Total participants no longer in program due to failure to meet program requirements	3	2	5
Total participants no longer in program due to court or criminal involvement	-	-	-
Total participants no longer in program due to lack of engagement	-	-	-
Total participants no longer in program due to absconding	-	-	-
Total participants no longer in program due to relocation or case transfer	-	-	-
Other reasons:			
i. Probation revoked	-	-	-
ii. Needs could not be met	-	1	1
iii. Disagreement with rules/persons	-	-	-
iv. Death	-	-	-
v. Other	-	-	-

Employment Support and Placement Services

Table 20: AB 109 Funding of Employment Support and Placement Services

	Previous FY	Current FY
Goodwill Industries	\$ 552,818	\$ 600,000
Rubicon	\$ 1,311,049	\$ 1,332,694
Total	\$ 1,863,866	\$ 1,932,694

Goodwill Industries—Central County

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 workforce training, employment support and job 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.





Table 21: Goodwill Industries: Referrals, Enrollments, and Completions

Goodwill Industries	AB 109 Clients	Other Clients	Total Clients
Referrals	93	142	235
Enrollments	73	76	149
Completions			
Total participants who successfully completed program	18	53	71
Total participants no longer in program due to failure to meet program requirements	-	-	-
Total participants no longer in program due to court or criminal involvement	28	16	24
Total participants no longer in program due to lack of engagement	18	3	28
Total participants no longer in program due to absconding	-	-	-
Total participants no longer in program due to relocation or case transfer	-	-	-
Other reasons:			
i. Probation revoked	-	-	-
ii. Needs could not be met	9	4	19
iii. Disagreement with rules/persons	-	-	-
iv. Death	-	-	-
v. Other	-	-	-

Rubicon Programs, Inc.—West and East County

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, 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.

Table 22: Rubicon: Referrals, Enrollments, and Completions

Rubicon	AB 109 Clients	Other Clients	Total Clients
Referrals	191	478	669
Enrollments ³	56	154	210
Completions			
Total participants who successfully completed program	24	46	70
Total participants no longer in program due to failure to meet program requirements	6	2	8
Total participants no longer in program due to court or criminal	-	1	1

³ Rubicon members are defined as individuals who completed the two 90 minute orientation sessions.



involvement			
Total participants no longer in program due to lack of engagement	90	71	161
Total participants no longer in program due to absconding	-	-	-
Total participants no longer in program due to relocation or case transfer	2	2	4
Other reasons:			
i. Probation revoked	-	-	-
ii. Needs could not be met	5	4	9
iii. Disagreement with rules/persons	-	-	-
iv. Death	-	-	-
v. Other	3	2	5

Short and Long-Term Housing Access

Table 23: AB 109 Funding of Short and Long-Term Housing Access Services

	Previous FY	Current FY
SHELTER, Inc.	\$ 615,000	\$ 720,000
Total	\$ 615,000	\$ 720,000

SHELTER, Inc.

SHELTER, Inc. operates the County’s AB 109 Short and Long-term Housing Access Program. This program assists 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 is provided with access to the supports they need to better ensure their success in the program. Housing services then attempts to help the person identify housing that fits the needs of their specific situation (income, family size, location, etc.). The program places the majority of their participants into transitional housing situations (such as room or apartment shares) to allow them time to develop the resources needed to sustain stable housing long term. The baseline AB 109 funding of \$500,000 was augmented in FY 15-16 by \$220,000 from the Reentry Network budget to supply additional “rapid rehousing” beds.

Table 24: SHELTER, Inc.: Referrals, Enrollments, and Completions

Shelter, Inc.	AB 109 Clients	Other Clients	Total Clients
Referrals	267	29	296
Enrollments	74	27	101
Completions			
Total participants who successfully completed program	68	20	88
Total participants no longer in program due to failure to meet program requirements	-	-	-
Total participants no longer in program due to court or criminal involvement	-	-	-



Total participants no longer in program due to lack of engagement	-	-	-
Total participants no longer in program due to absconding	-	-	-
Total participants no longer in program due to relocation or case transfer	-	-	-
Other reasons:			
i. Probation revoked	-	-	-
ii. Needs could not be met	-	-	-
iii. Disagreement with rules/persons	-	-	-
iv. Death	-	-	-
v. Other	-	-	-

Peer Mentoring

Table 25: AB 109 Funding of Peer and Mentoring Services

	Previous FY	Current FY
Men and Women of Purpose	\$ 63,251	\$ 110,000
Brighter Beginnings	\$ 66,666	\$ 66,000
Center for Human Development ⁴	\$ 64,947	-
Total	\$ 194,864	\$ 176,000

Men and Women of Purpose—West County Mentoring Program

Men and Women of Purpose (“MWP”) provides peer mentoring services for AB 109 individuals in West County, by training groups of Mentor/Navigators that are tasked with ensuring program participants are able to access the things needed for successful reintegration, secure and benefit from prosocial relationships, and enjoy ongoing prosocial activities. These services include one-on-one mentoring, as well as weekly mentoring groups that focus on employment and recovery.

MWP is also contracted to provide pre- and post-release services for incarcerated individuals using the organization’s Jail to Community framework that begins with weekly in custody reentry related workshops. Utilizing JTC principles, MWP supports individuals incarcerated in Contra Costa’s jails (men in West County Detention Facility) as they transition back into local communities. For the Central-East Reentry Network, 13 volunteer Mentor-Navigators were recruited and trained to provide mentor/navigator services for returning citizens. The Mentor-Navigators were supervised by the Field Operations Coordinators.

Table 21: MWP West County: Referrals, Enrollments, and Completions

MWP West County Mentoring	AB 109 Clients	Other Clients	Total Clients
Referrals	57	33	92
Enrollments	48	27	75
Completions			

⁴ Moved to Family Reunification service category in FY 15/16



Total participants who successfully completed program	29	20	49
Total participants no longer in program due to failure to meet program requirements	24	4	28
Total participants no longer in program due to court or criminal involvement	7	3	10
Total participants no longer in program due to lack of engagement	11	7	18
Total participants no longer in program due to absconding	8	5	13
Total participants no longer in program due to relocation or case transfer	3	1	4
Other reasons:			
i. Probation revoked	-	-	-
ii. Needs could not be met	5	-	5
iii. Disagreement with rules/persons	3	-	3
iv. Death	-	-	-
v. Other	2	-	2

Family Reunification

Table 26: AB 109 Funding of Family Reunification Services

	Previous FY	Current FY
Center for Human Development	\$64,947	\$90,000
Total	\$64,947	\$90,000

Center for Human Development

The Center for Human Development (“CHD”) operates the Community and Family Reunification Program (“CFRP”) for the County, 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.

Table 21: CHD: Referrals, Enrollments, and Completions.

MWP West County Mentoring	AB 109 Clients	Other Clients	Total Clients
Referrals	17	11	28
Enrollments	17	8	25
Completions			
Total participants who successfully completed program	-	1	1
Total participants no longer in program due to failure to meet program requirements	-	-	-
Total participants no longer in program due to court or criminal involvement	1	-	1
Total participants no longer in program due to lack of	1	-	1



engagement			
Total participants no longer in program due to absconding	1	1	2
Total participants no longer in program due to relocation or case transfer	-	-	-
Other reasons:			
i. Probation revoked	-	-	-
ii. Needs could not be met	2	-	2
iii. Disagreement with rules/persons	-	-	-
iv. Death	-	-	-
v. Other	4	-	4

Legal Services

Table 27: AB 109 Funding of Legal Services

	Previous FY	Current FY
Bay Area Legal Aid	\$ 80,000	\$ 79,619
Total	\$ 80,000	\$ 79,619

Bay Area Legal Aid

Bay Area Legal Aid (“BayLegal”) provides legal services for AB 109 clients and educates them about their rights and responsibilities. The legal services BayLegal provides include: obtaining or retaining housing, public benefits, and health care, financial and debt assistance, family law, and obtaining driver’s licenses. The program provides attorneys to provide clients with post-release or in custody civil legal check-ups to identify legal barriers that typically hinder reentry and are able to be remediated, educate clients about opportunities for early termination of Probation or other forms of supervision, and provide information about possible relief from outstanding fines and other forms of debt. In many situations an attorneys is able to represent a client in the pursuit of a remedy to an identified legal issue.

Table 28: BayLegal: Referrals, Enrollments, and Completions

BayLegal	AB 109 Clients	Other Clients	Total Clients
Referrals	54	6	60
Enrollments	54	21	75
Completions			
Total participants who successfully completed program	7	-	7
Total participants no longer in program due to failure to meet program requirements	-	-	-
Total participants no longer in program due to court or criminal involvement	-	-	-
Total participants no longer in program due to lack of engagement	-	-	-
Total participants no longer in program due to absconding	-	-	-
Total participants no longer in program due to relocation or case transfer	-	-	-



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Other reasons:			
i. Probation revoked	-	-	-
ii. Needs could not be met	-	-	-
iii. Disagreement with rules/persons	-	-	-
iv. Death	-	-	-
v. Other	2	-	2



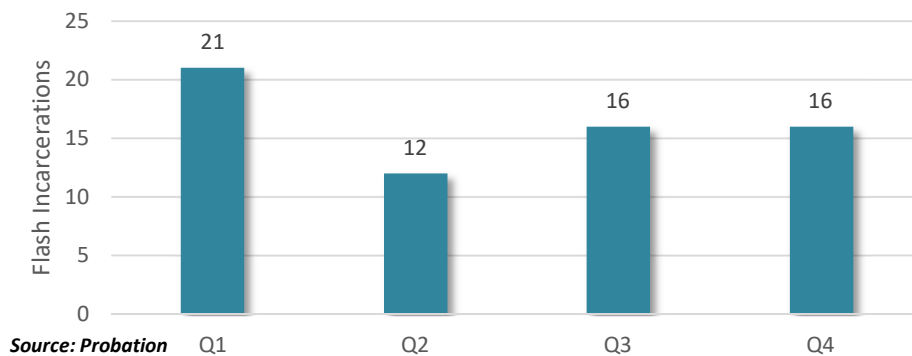
AB 109 Population Outcomes

Over the course of FY 2015/16 there were a total of 1,135 AB 109 clients under supervision at some point in time. Of these 1,135 AB 109 clients, 137 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 an AODS specialist to determine an appropriate treatment plan (inpatient vs. outpatient) rather than having their supervision term immediately revoked, returning them to custody. This allows the person 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 or their supervision revoked, either of which could result in a much longer period of incarceration. Figure 38 shows that the number of flash incarcerations imposed on PRCS clients ranged from 12 to 21 flash incarcerations per quarter.

Figure 38: PRCS flash incarcerations, by FY 2015/16 quarter



Of the 611 1170(h) Probation clients under supervision over the course of FY 2015/16, approximately 15% of clients (94) had revocations filed during the fiscal year, although Probation does not have records of the status of the revocation filings. If we include the individuals that already had their Probation revoked prior to FY 15/16, the number of clients included in the count is 183, which is close to one third of PC 1170(h) clients. Among the 1,061 PRCS Probation clients the percentage was slightly higher, as Probation filed revocations for 22% (238) of the PRCS population. Similarly, if this value includes the clients for whom their revocation was initiated prior to FY 15/16, that number increases to 340, also close to one third.





Figure 39: Percentage and number of 1170(h) clients that had their revocation initiated in FY 2015/16

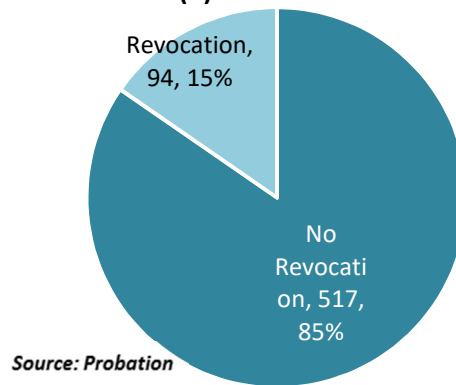
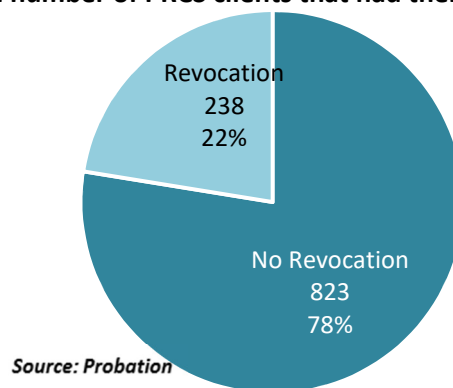


Figure 40: Percentage and number of PRCS clients that had their revocation initiated in FY 2015/16



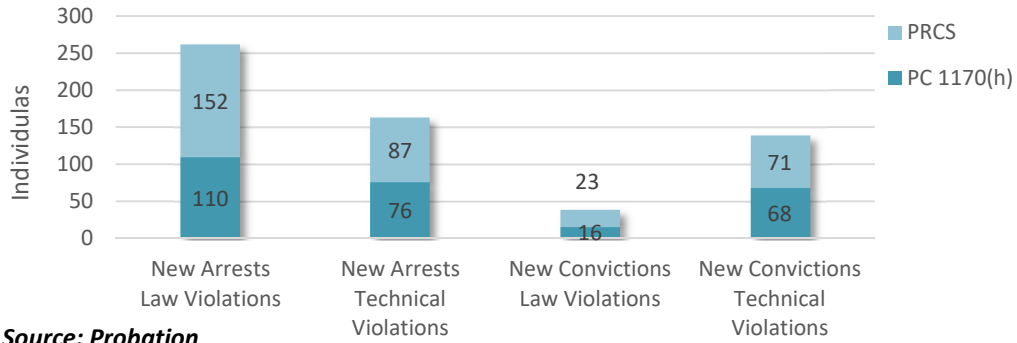
New Charges and Convictions

Figure 41 below shows the number of AB 109 individuals with new arrests during FY 2015/16, as well as the number of AB 109 individuals who were convicted of a new criminal offense during FY 2015/16. Figure 41 includes all individuals who were under supervision during the fiscal year. Many of the individuals who were convicted of crimes in FY 2015/16 were charged with those offenses in prior years, but the court process did not conclude until FY 2015/16. Similarly, many of the individuals who were arrested on new offenses in FY 2015/16 have not yet completed the court process.

Probation Officers enter new law arrests and new technical arrests into the database, and also manually record if and when the case goes to court. At the end of each quarter, Probation staff go through the court data to learn whether these individuals were convicted and the disposition. Data rely on the POs manually entering arrests, and the Probation staff clerks to confirm dispositions with court data.



Figure 41: AB 109 clients with new arrests and/or new criminal convictions during FY 2015/16, by AB 109 classification type



Source: Probation



Looking Ahead

Contra Costa County has responded to Public Safety Realignment in a manner that has allowed the County to successfully detain and supervise the AB 109 population, while providing a collaborative reentry infrastructure to support the AB 109 reentry population's successful reintegration once released back into the community.

In FY 16/17 Contra Costa County looks to continue the work being done at the Reentry Success Center in West County; a one-stop center where the reentry population can connect with a diverse array of reentry support providers. In addition to operating the Reentry Success Center, the County has further developed the Reentry Network System in FY 16/17 and contracting with HealthRIGHT 360 to manage the Network, they hope to provide better supported, coordinated and integrated services to the AB 109 population in East and Central County. Under this new contract, the County expects to gain a better understanding of how the Reentry Network System and the Reentry Success Center contribute to the County's reentry infrastructure and help improve access and utilization of the supports needed by the AB 109 reentry population to successfully reintegrate into the community.

Contra Costa County boosted funding for housing in FY 16/17 as well, more than doubling the amount allocated for housing from \$500,000 in FY 15/16 to \$1,030,000 in FY 16/17. The County shifted from a "master leasing" housing model to a recovery model, leveraging sober living environments and joint housing to provide housing support for individuals with histories of substance use disorders and/or a desire to live a sober lifestyle. The County looks forward to monitoring the extent to which this shift in its approach to housing better supports the reentry efforts of the AB 109 population.

Finally, three other large-scale AB 109-related efforts are taking place during FY 16/17. These include implementation planning for the County's pre-release planning pilot program, the facilitation of a process to update the Reentry Strategic Plan and AB 109 Operational Plan, and the establishment of the Office of Reentry and Justice which will be housed in the County Administrator's Office and began operations in January of 2017. The County will shed further light on the successes and challenges of these endeavors in next year's annual update.