



2011 PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT ACT: SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP PLANS

JULY 2018

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
BOARD OF STATE AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
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STATE OF CALIFORNIA – EDMUND G. BROWN, GOVERNOR
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A chief of police appointed by the Governor and subject to Senate confirmation		
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The enactment of AB 109 (AB 109, Ch. 15, Statutes of 2011) and subsequent related legislation resulted in major changes to California's state and local correctional systems. Frequently referred to as Public Safety Realignment, or more commonly as Realignment or AB 109, illustrated the Legislature's commitment to reducing recidivism among offenders in California. With the assistance of Realignment dollars, counties have reinvested criminal justice resources into more cost effective, evidence-based, collaborative community programming that improves adult offender reintegration back into society as well as improving public safety outcomes.



Since Realignment was enacted, annual appropriations in the State Budget Acts have provided funds for counties to implement diverse approaches for supervision and rehabilitation that reduce recidivism. These local approaches and corresponding spending plans for Realignment activities are created by each county's Community Corrections Partnership (CCP), as established in Penal Code Section 1230.

This report presents the information and data submitted to the BSCC by all 58 jurisdictions by way of the Fiscal Year (FY) 2017-18 Community Corrections Partnership Survey (see Appendices). Surveys were emailed to each Chief Probation Officer (as CCP Chair) in October 2017. Each Chief was asked to share the survey with CCP members and submit responses that represent the CCP view.

The Budget Act of 2017 (AB 96, Chapter 23) appropriated \$7,900,000 to counties as follows:

Counties are eligible to receive funding if they submit a report to the Board of State and Community Corrections by December 15, 2017, that provides information about the actual implementation of the 2016-17 Community Corrections Partnership plan accepted by the County Board of Supervisors pursuant to Section 1230.1 of the Penal Code. The report shall include, but not be limited to, progress in achieving outcome measures as identified in the plan or otherwise available. Additionally, the report shall include plans for the 2017-18 allocation of funds, including future outcome measures, programs and services, and funding priorities as identified in the plan accepted by the County Board of Supervisors.

Funds were disbursed by January 31, 2018 to all counties that completed the survey. Annual allocations were determined based on the most recent county population data published by the Department of Finance. Distribution of funds were as follows:

- \$100,000 to each county with a population of 0 to 200,000
- \$150,000 to each county with a population of 200,001 to 749,999
- \$200,000 to each county with a population of 750,000 and above

CCPs have continued to develop and implement various approaches to address local justice needs. Counties are investing in whole person care type approaches – methods premised on the idea that the best way to care for people with complex needs is to not focus exclusively on their criminogenic factors but to consider their full spectrum of needs (e.g., behavioral, medical, socioeconomic) in a coordinated way. CCPs are also investing in evidence-based strategies that provide for evaluation of programs for better outcomes in reducing recidivism, which increases public safety in their jurisdictions.

Examples of the diverse strategies implemented across the state, as described by the counties, include:

Alameda County: Alameda County Probation Department (ACPD) is implementing a new case management system, including a referral portal to improve communication between ACPD and its partner agencies. Additionally, ACPD is implementing a validated risk and needs tool that will help to better identify the needs of clients and provide more appropriate referrals. Other enhancements in the area of field supervision include the use of a mobile application that can be used by Deputy Probation Officers in the field to input case notes, etc. Additionally, ACPD is partnering with the District Attorney's Office to identify clients for early termination of probation after two years of successful supervision. As research indicates, higher rates of recidivism occur between 0-2 years of supervision and is dramatically reduced thereafter. In addition, ACPD has moved from recommending 5-year probation terms to just 3 years.

Contra Costa County: The Public Defender's Early Representation Program (EarlyRep) is designed to address issues related to unnecessary warrants and arrests that result when misdemeanor defendants fail to appear (FTA) for their initial arraignment. Through this program, the Public Defender works directly with the Antioch Police Department to be made aware of individuals to whom misdemeanor citations have been issued, and then make early contact with these people to make sure they are able to make arrangements to appear for their first court date. This unlikely law enforcement-defense attorney partnership has brought about impressive results and systemic findings. Data from 2015 suggested that the FTA rate was about 57%. Working with around 1,000 individuals since the program's inception in July of 2016, the FTA rate for program now stands at 27.4% (almost a 50% reduction).

Humboldt County: All probation officers are trained in the 1:1 cognitive behavioral intervention Effective Practices In Community Supervision (EPICS), which is improving engagement with the AB 109 offender population in particular. This population has generally not responded well to community-based group cognitive behavioral interventions but seems to engage more effectively in this 1:1 intervention.

Kern County: With the intent to provide information to policymakers to assist with programmatic decisions, in 2014 Kern County began participating in the Pew-MacArthur Results First Initiative (Results First). Through the Initiative, a comprehensive program inventory was developed, a cumulative Kern County recidivism rate was calculated, criminal justice costs specific to the County were generated, and this information populated the Kern County Results First Model. Based on the results from the Kern County Results First Model, the average return on investment for Kern County evidence-based programs is \$7.43 per \$1.00.

Los Angeles County: The Department of Health Services (DHS) launched "Breaking Barriers", a rapid re-housing program to connect homeless probationers to case management, employment services, and an apartment and/or time-limited rental subsidy. The Probation Department piloted an evidence-based, voluntary gender-specific program to target the special risks and needs of female AB 109 clients and to provide the clients with the skills needed to help them live productive lives after experiencing trauma, the results of which led to their incarceration.



Inmates participate in the fourth annual "Re-Entry Fair" hosted by the Population Management Section. Community partners from all over set up tables and deliver information about available resources for inmates preparing for their upcoming release.

- Kern County

Orange County: Through the Health Care Agency (HCA) mental health treatment program, AB 109 offenders spent fewer days in psychiatric hospitals and were less likely to be incarcerated or homeless at discharge. These clients also saw improvements in employment and school enrollment activities. AB 109 offenders who participated in substance use disorder (SUD) treatment showed a large reduction in all criminal justice indicators, as well as reductions in the number of visits to the emergency room for mental health issues and/or serious family conflict. There were also improvements in outcomes for employment and abstinence from alcohol/drug use, as well as an increase in the use of recovery networks. Roughly one-third of the AB 109 offenders who participated in SUD treatment and who were initially homeless gained housing (independent or dependent) by discharge.

San Diego County: With the implementation of the Community Transition Center (CTC), probation officers are able to immediately assess and engage the clients, and connect them with services needed to successfully reintegrate into society. Upon arrival at the CTC, clients are assessed for

criminogenic needs and meet with the Behavioral Health Screening Team staff that screen each individual for substance abuse and mental health needs. While at the CTC, a preliminary case plan is developed, and clients are referred to treatment and intervention services. Upon leaving the CTC and reporting to the assigned supervision probation officer, clients may be referred to additional services based on their specialized case plan.



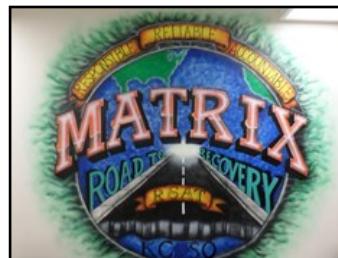
San Mateo County: Service Connect, a multi-departmental partnership, provides a collaborative service delivery model. This separate office houses both the Human Services Agency and Behavioral Health and Recovery Services to provide a range of services aimed at supporting AB 109 clients as they re-enter the community. Services include: temporary emergency shelter and food; transportation and clothing vouchers; employment services – job training and placement; mentorship; case management; and health services including screening and treatment for mental health and substance abuse, wellness checks, and dental care.

Shasta County: The Probation Department contracts with the community-based organization, Northern Valley Catholic Social Service (NVCSS) to provide a housing program for offenders on supervision. The goal of the program is for each offender to obtain safe, stable, and suitable permanent housing, learn to budget their income, develop communication skills with landlords/property management, and gain the tools to properly deal with other tenants and/or issues involved with living in a community complex. Since the program started, NVCSS has successfully housed 178 offenders (for 30 days or longer).

Yolo County: The Proposition 47 Diversion Program was developed in concert with Health and Human Services, the District Attorney, the Public Defender, and community-based organizations (CBOs) to provide treatment and support for misdemeanor clients with addiction and/or mental illness. Clients are assessed within a week of first contact with law enforcement and are given an accurate treatment plan based upon early assessment for both recidivism and treatment need/stability. The program provides treatment in either an outpatient or inpatient setting and provides both civil legal services and housing support for clients. Upon completion of treatment and/or demonstration of stability, their case is dismissed by the District Attorney.

As part of the CCP Survey, counties were invited to provide photos, quotes, and/or success stories pertaining to the programs they have implemented using Realignment funding. The following pages represent just some of the responses received.

Congratulations to the first graduating class of the Adult Programs Center. A majority of the graduates spoke during the ceremony, thanking staff for their dedication and patience. - Kern County



People on probation don't normally want to have their photo posted up on a wall. But it's different with Marin County Probation Department and its Wall of Change display. The department's third annual Wall of Change celebration took place at the Marin County Civic Center on December 13, 2017 to recognize individuals who made above-and-beyond progress through accountability, treatment and opportunity.

The event in the Board of Supervisors chamber featured motivational speaker and comic Michael Pritchard, who has worked many years with probationers and young people who have experienced extreme personal challenges. The ceremony also marked the debut of a short film about the Wall of Change by Oakland-based filmmaker Vincent Cortez of Mitchell Street Studios.

View at: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1ugP3AILdRvtbJJVZqrTOuBbgW4XhoOX>

"It was so nice to see the families show up to support and celebrate the hard work of their loved ones," Probation Chief Mike Daly said. "It was especially nice for me to hear how grateful they all are for the role our probation officers played in assisting their recovery. Our entire criminal justice team was there: our Marin County Superior Court judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, and probation officers celebrated their success."

- Marin County



Spotlight on the SFPUC Apprenticeship

Participants Taylor G., Alesha N., Lisa V., Constance K., and Stephanie F. are all currently in an apprenticeship with the San Francisco Public Utilities Commissions (SFPUC). Through SFPUC, the San Joaquin County Office of Education offers Tuolumne County clients this valuable job training, which involves a six-week course to teach basic construction skills, safety, traffic control, and storm water pollution and prevention.

"It's a great way for women to reintegrate into society," Taylor said. The SFPUC hopes to hire the women at the end of their training. Stephanie said that the opportunity "allowed me to see my accomplishments and potential. It's good for the community and my life."

- Tuolumne County



Sacramento County operates 13 collaborative specialty court programs that utilize multi-disciplinary teams to provide valuable services and programming for offenders who can benefit from community-based supervision and treatment. A few of those courts are highlighted below:

- Mental Health Treatment Court -

Outpatient services including case management, benefits acquisition, crisis response, intervention and stabilization, medication evaluation and support, and ongoing specialized mental health services. Full Service Partnership supports housing, employment, education, and transportation. Random drug/alcohol testing occurs. Upon completion, suspended jail time is lifted, probation may be terminated, and the case may be dismissed.

- Co-Occurring Mental Health Court -

Residential and outpatient services including case management, benefits acquisition, crisis response, intervention and stabilization, medication evaluation and support, and ongoing specialized mental health and substance use treatment. Full Service Partnership supports housing, employment, education and transportation. Random drug/alcohol testing occurs. Upon completion, suspended jail time is lifted, probation may be terminated, and the case may be dismissed.

- Proposition 36 Court -

Clients report to Probation for drug/alcohol/mental health screening and treatment referral. Four "fee for service" multi-disciplinary sites are available for detoxification, residential, outpatient, methadone, sober living, vocation, family counseling, literacy, and communication skills services. 12 weeks intensive outpatient services, 12 weeks aftercare, and proof of completion required. Upon completion, plea is withdrawn, and case dismissed, terminating probation.

- Veterans Treatment Court -

Services include any combination of residential and/or outpatient treatment including case management, Veteran mentoring, VA substance abuse and mental health services, and random drug and alcohol testing by the VA and Probation. Upon completion, resulting plea agreement terms could include term reduction or termination of probation, suspension of incarceration, or case dismissal.

- Reducing Sexual Exploitation & Trafficking Court -

Prostitution diversion program services include health and wellness education, HIV testing, group and individual counseling, trauma-based therapy, wraparound, life skills and peer mentoring services. Upon completion, the initial plea is withdrawn and the case is dismissed.

- Loaves and Fishes Court (for the Homeless) -

Services include on-site consultation at Loaves and Fishes homeless shelter and monthly court calendar for assessing fees as part of an offense resolution with options such as community service, credit for time in clean and sober living facilities and/or mental health treatment in lieu of fees. Completion of the community service hours does not result in the dismissal of the case, and the participant may have other sentence requirements to fulfill before the case is closed.



Members of the Jail Inmate Work Crew (JIWC) assisted the Forest Service with trail clearing projects. In addition, the JIWC assisted with the Rim Fire Forest Reforestation project. The JIWC normally spends 10 to 14 weeks per year working on these projects.
- Tuolumne County



The Santa Barbara County Master Name Index, or MNI, is a progressive approach to criminal justice data integration. The MNI is an innovation that resolves a core issue of cross-agency data sharing through its creation of a virtual 'handshake', or index allowing disparate systems to identify common clients. With this index in place, partner agencies are now able to connect data - allowing the entire justice system to better utilize comprehensive information for decision and policy making. In addition, this exciting innovation has allowed contributing agencies to explore workload efficiencies and applications to improve customer service as well as leverage business intelligence and mobile technology to display dynamic, up-to-date, visualizations of the data.

With the MNI in place, contributing agencies can immediately join data and perform data analysis and reporting across agency systems regardless of where client data exists. Time savings are achieved and a dynamic and more usable document is created. A QR code is also available for stakeholders to scan and display the latest Realignment Impact Report.



"The positivity and hope in my life is empowering. I am happy in the woman I have become." - San Diego County Mandatory Supervision client

The County of San Diego justice partners, including Probation, the District Attorney's Office, the Sheriff's Department and the Health and Human Services Agency, have implemented a multi-agency data warehouse known as the "Hub." The San Diego Association of Governments was selected as a research partner to utilize this data to fully measure and report on outcomes. Process and outcome data from the Hub was shared with partners for feedback including how often post-release community supervision and mandatory supervision clients have been arrested while under community supervision (compared to traditional probationers) and analyzing the effects of public safety realignment on the jail/local prison and Probation Department populations.

"I love my group, we have fun while learning how to become productive in our lives."

"My group is amazing and the instructors are awesome too!"

"DRC (Day Reporting Center) is my main support system. It helps keep me clean and sober."

"It is a great place to get on your feet again, they have been helpful and understanding"

- Sonoma County Day Reporting Center Participants



As previously stated, this report provides information and data compiled from the FY 2017-18 CCP Surveys. Prior reports on the implementation of local CCP plans can be accessed via the BSCC website at: <http://www.bscc.ca.gov/index.php>.

However, the most in-depth information and materials on county-specific realignment implementation are contained within the original county CCP plans available at: <http://www.bscc.ca.gov/communitycorrectionspartnershipplans.php>.

INTRODUCTION

Background

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

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



SB 92 (Chapter 36, Statutes of 2011) required the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) to collect county CCP implementation plans adopted by its county Board of Supervisors. In addition, SB 92 authorized the BSCC to publish and disseminate information within those CCP plans through an annual report to the Governor and the Legislature. This became effective July 1, 2013 and has been submitted annually thereafter. This report is the sixth annual report on the implementation of county CCP plans.

Community Corrections Partnership

AB 109 tasked each CCP with developing and recommending a strategic local plan to the county Board of Supervisors for the implementation of Realignment. This plan could provide recommendations that would maximize the effective investment of criminal justice resources in evidence-based correctional sanctions and programs. Plans could propose types of programs such as day reporting centers, drug courts, residential multiservice centers, mental health treatment programs, electronic and GPS monitoring programs, victim restitution programs, counseling programs, community service programs, educational programs, and work training programs. Plans had to be developed consistent with local needs and resources.

Local CCP membership is defined in statute (Penal Code section 1230) to include the chief probation officer (presiding as Chair), the sheriff, a county supervisor or the chief administrative officer for the county or a designee of the board of supervisors, the presiding judge of the superior court or his or her designee, the district attorney, the public defender, a chief of police, the head of the county department of social services, the head of the county department of mental health, the head of the county department of employment, the head of the county alcohol and substance abuse programs, the head of the county office of education, a representative from a community-based organization with experience in successfully providing rehabilitative services to persons who have been convicted of a criminal offense and an individual who represents the interests of victims.

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**Community Corrections
Partnership Membership**
As of October 1, 2017

Wendy Still
Chief Probation Officer

Judge Morris Jacobson
Presiding judge or
designee

Susan Muranishi
County Supervisor or
Chief Administrative
Officer or Designee

Nancy O'Malley
District Attorney

Brendon Woods
Public Defender

Rich Lucia
Sheriff

Dave Spiller
Chief of Police

Lori Cox
Department of Social
Services, and
Department of
Employment

Rebecca Gebhart
Department of Mental
Health and Alcohol and
Substance Abuse
Programs

Karen Monroe
Office of Education

Steven Medeiros
Claudia Del Rio
Community-based
Organization and Victims'
interests

The CCP has not yet
scheduled meetings

Alameda County

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress FY 2017-18

Goal: Reduce Recidivism

- Measure:**
- Percent of clients with a new felony conviction within three years of placement on supervision (BSCC definition).
 - Percent of clients with a violation of probation within three years of placement on supervision. (Note: Violations include those filed by the Probation Department and/or District Attorney, or PRCS violations.)
 - Percent of active clients with a new offense in the FY 16/17.
 - Percent of clients who were terminated from probation in FY 15/16 and obtained a new offense in FY 16/17 (one year after termination of probation).

- Progress:**
- 32% obtained a new felony conviction (BSCC definition).
 - 18% obtained a violation of probation.
 - 4.7% of active clients received a new offense in FY 16/17.

Goal: Develop innovative and therapeutic support for clients focused on health, housing, and improving access to family sustaining employment.

Objective: Connect clients to housing and employment.

- Measure:**
- Employment - Percent change from FY 15/16 to FY 16/17 in the following: referrals, enrollments, subsidized employment, unsubsidized employment, 30-day job retention, 90-day job retention, and 180-day job retention.
 - Housing - Percent change from FY 15/16 to FY 16/17 in the following: referrals, enrollments; and total served.

Progress: Employment

- July to December 2016: Enrolled/assessed: 58%; Subsidized Employment: 60%; Unsubsidized Employment: 48%; 30-Day Job Retention: 39%; 90-Day Job Retention: 29%; 180-Day Job Retention: 17%.
- January to June 2017: Subsidized Employment: 78%; Unsubsidized Employment: 48%; 30-Day Job Retention: 39%; 90-Day Job Retention: 29%; 180-Day Job Retention: 17%.
- Housing Referrals: 38%; Enrollments: 50%; Total Served: 1%.

Goal: Ensure effective and supportive transitions from detention to the community.

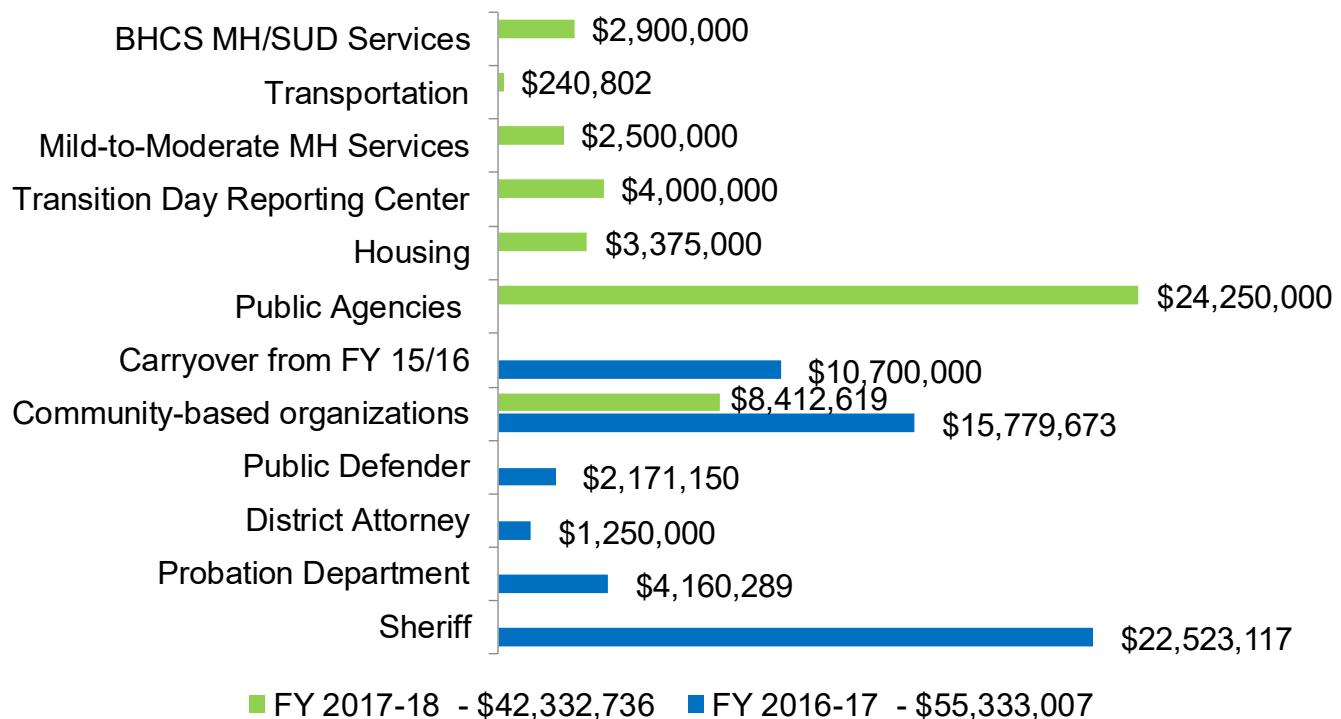
Objectives: Connect clients to services, pre- and post-release.

- Measure:**
- Percent of clients enrolled in services through the Transition Day Reporting Center.
 - Percent of clients connected to one or more services within 30 days of enrollment in the Transition Day Reporting Center.

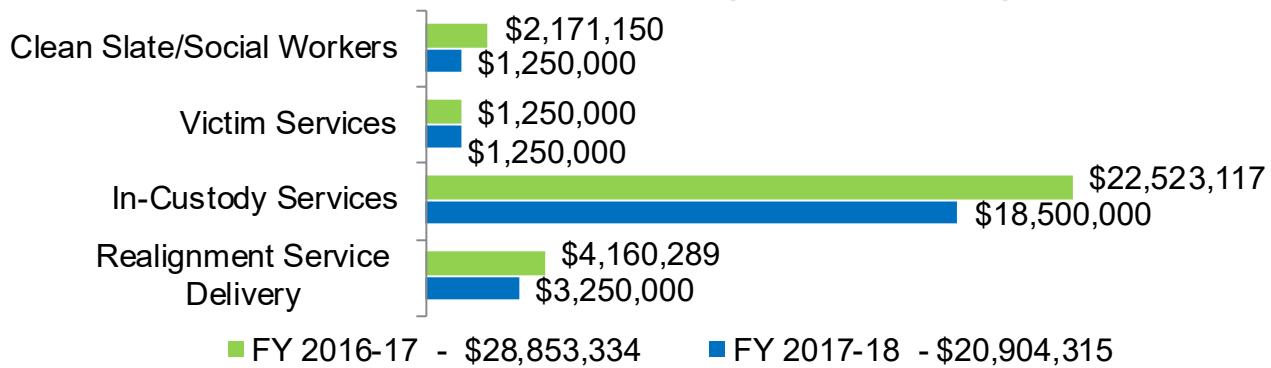
Progress: 69% of referred clients enrolled in the Transition Day Reporting Center; 36% were connected to one or more services within 30 days. Services include, but are not limited to: enrollment into CBT workshops; barrier identification and removal (California ID card issuance and Social Services benefit assessments/ enrollments); and, connecting clients to education and housing providers when needed. Note: The Transition Day Reporting Center is operated by a local community-based organization and was designed to provide coordinated services that assist realigned clients with reintegration by connecting clients to a broad spectrum of co-located services. Additionally, the Probation Department has allocated one full-time Deputy Probation Officer to the Transition Center located within Santa Rita Jail for the purpose of connecting clients pre-release to a plethora of services

The CCP reports it will use the same goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2017-18. (Note: Alameda County intends to modify the goals established in the County's Realignment Plan to be aligned with the goals established in the County's Adult Re-entry Strategic Plan).

FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 Budget Allocations

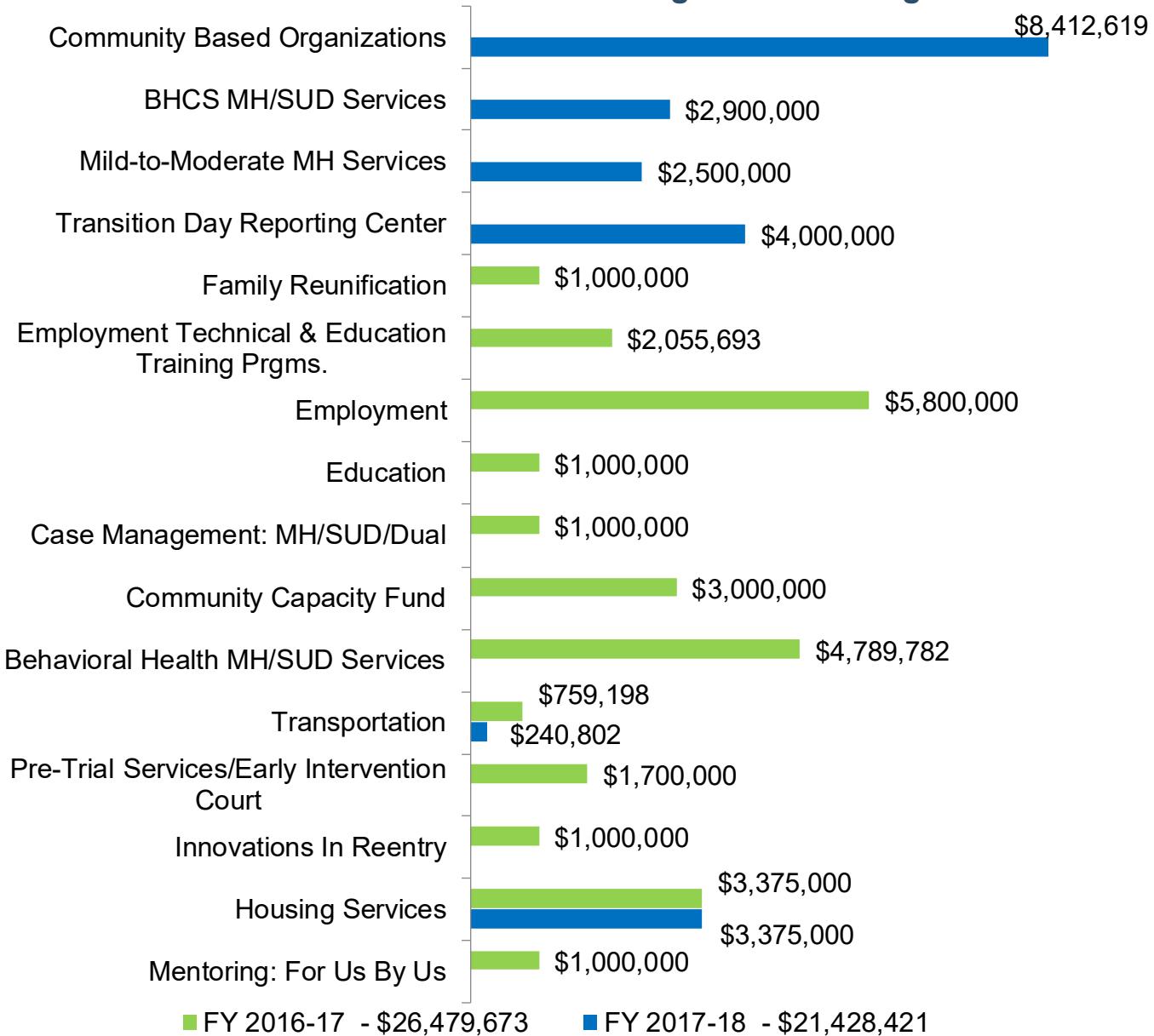


FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Note: The allocation listed for FY 17/18 Allocation to Public Agencies for Programs and Services represents 50% of a projected amount total amount of \$42,332,736.

FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Note: The amounts listed FY 17/18 Allocation to Non-public Agencies are in an approval process and represent 50% of the FY 16/17 base allocation, per Board approval.

Responses to Optional Survey Questions

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

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

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

Yes. Alameda County contracted with an outside evaluator who is in the process of evaluating the county's realignment efforts.

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

Yes. The outside evaluation is in process; therefore, we have relied on program outcomes when funding programs and services.

Does the county use BSCC definitions when collecting data? If so, which?

Yes. Average daily population, Conviction, Length of stay, and Recidivism.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming?

81% or higher

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

Mental Health Services:

- In-Custody: medication evaluations and counseling; psychiatric hospitalization (5150 crisis); and pharmacy
- Out-of-Custody: psychiatric hospitalization and residential; crisis medication; counseling; and pharmacy

Substance Use Disorder Services:

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

Housing Services:

- In-custody: information, assessments, and housing identification post-release
- Short-term rental subsidies
- Housing case management
- Housing search and placement support
- Landlord relationship building
- Support with reducing barriers to obtaining housing

-
- Assistance with re-unification with support system and family members
 - Coordination with employment support providers
 - Transportation assistance
 - Emergency shelter

Employment Services:

- In-custody: employability assessments post-release
- Employability assessments
- Job readiness training
- Transitional work programs
- Subsidized/unsubsidized employment
- Job retention services

Education Services

- High School Diploma/GED/HiSet classes
- Apprenticeship programs
- Adult basic education
- Academic counseling
- College readiness and dual enrollment
- Literacy intervention services
- Career technical education training
- Educational navigation services

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

- Developing a robust data system that will collect and report services and outcomes for both public and community agency service providers has been a challenge, due to the number of agencies and resources available to clients in Alameda County; and
- Developing capacity within the Probation Department to administer and oversee contracts/outcomes.

What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

The Alameda County Probation Department (ACPD) is charged with the release of the majority of the community-based services and has partnered with the County's General Services Agency to reengineer contracts in an effort to pre-qualify providers, thereby reducing the time it takes to issue and release funding opportunities to community stakeholders.

ACPD is implementing a new case management system, including a referral portal to improve communication between ACPD and its partnering agencies. Additionally, ACPD is implementing a validated risk and needs tool that will help to better identify the needs of clients and therefore, provide more appropriate referrals. Other enhancements in the area of field supervision include the use of a mobile application that can be used by Deputy Probation Officers while in the field in order to input case notes, etc.

Lastly, ACPD is partnering with the District Attorney's Office to identify clients for early termination of probation, after two years of successful supervision. Research indicates that higher rates of recidivism occur between 0-2 years of supervision and is dramatically reduced thereafter. In addition, ACPD has moved from recommending 5-year probation terms to 3-years.

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

The county has achieved extremely positive outcomes with its substance use disorder service model. Through a contract between Health Care Services Agency and Centerpoint (a local community-based organization), Centerpoint assigns a staff person to several Probation Officers to receive referrals and meet with clients as they are meeting with Probation staff. Once a Probation Officer determines that a client has a need for substance use services, the referral is made and the client can meet with the Centerpoint staff and be immediately connected to services.

The Probation Department is in the process of expanding this successful model to our mental health delivery system. Clinicians will be on-site within the probation offices working collaboratively with the Probation staff as members of a multi-disciplinary team.

**Community Corrections
Partnership Membership**
As of October 1, 2017

Tami DiSalvo
Chief Probation Officer

Vacant
Presiding judge or
Designee

Gregg Leisse
County supervisor or
chief administrative
officer or designee

Michael Atwell
District Attorney

Eric Acevedo
Public Defender

Rick Stephens
Sheriff

Vacant
Chief of Police

Nichole Williamson
Department of Social
Services

Vacant
Department of
Employment

Alissa Nourse
Department of Mental
Health

Vacant
Alcohol and Substance
Abuse Programs

Vacant
Office of Education

Vacant
Community-based
organization

Vacant
Victims' interests

The CCP meets annually

Alpine County

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2016-17

Goal: Alternative sentencing options are difficult to find in or near Alpine County. In a county where there is limited opportunity for employment, no treatment centers, and no counseling centers other than the county's Behavioral Health Programs, it is difficult to provide successful alternative sentencing programs. Transportation becomes an issue because of Alpine County's remote location. Programs are available in neighboring counties or over the State line into Nevada. Local programs are greatly needed. Our goal is to seek out and provide successful alternative sentencing options.

Objectives: • To give Alpine more resources.

Measure: • To increase success rates of PRCS, parolees, and grants within probation.

Progress: Local monitoring became available through Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitoring (SCRAM) this year. That system has increased success rate in Alpine County. The ability to more closely monitor probationers has helped the Probation Department provide alternatives for promoting success.

Goal: With resources sparse at best, it is difficult for Alpine County to provide successful offender rehabilitation programs. When looking for inpatient treatment centers, probationers must be transported to out-of-county treatment centers. Alpine County's goal is to provide successful rehabilitation as close to home as possible.

Objectives: • Additional treatment programs.

Measure: • Increased success in the area of rehabilitation.

Progress: The Alpine County Probation Department has been working more closely with Alpine County Behavioral Health providing new programs, classes and group meetings which have impacted rehabilitation success in a positive manner.

Goal: The hiring of a full-time Chief Probation Officer. In the recent years, the Alpine County Probation Department has been staffed by a part-time Chief Probation Officer and full-time Administrative Assistant.

Objectives: In order to successfully implement new policies and procedures along with new processes, the department has begun looking for a full-time Chief Probation Officer. On the day the Chief is not on duty, authority in the Probation Department is limited to administrative duties only.

Measure: It is believed that a full-time Chief Probation Officer is needed to maintain accountability as well as successfully monitor rehabilitative probationers, PRCSSs, and Parolees in Alpine County.

Progress: Alpine County was successful in hiring a full-time Chief Probation Officer to a 80% position in July of 2017. The goal is to make this position 100% over the coming years.

The CCP reports it will use the same goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in addition to those listed for FY 2017-18.

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2017-18

Goal: Probation Department Case Management implementation. This was also a goal in 2015-16 and 2017-18 and has not been accomplished to date but is in the works.

Objectives: Expedite tracking and data collection for PRCSSs and Probationers.

Measure: To increase efficiency and time management in the Alpine County Probation Department.

Progress: A system was identified and researched in 2015-16 and scheduled for implementation in 2017, but further research showed it would not be a long-term fix. In 2017, the CCP met and partnered with the District Attorney's Office to find a program that would accommodate all Departments. It was decided it would be best for Alpine County to continue the search for a program for all Departments. That search is ongoing with hopes of resolution and implementation in 2018.

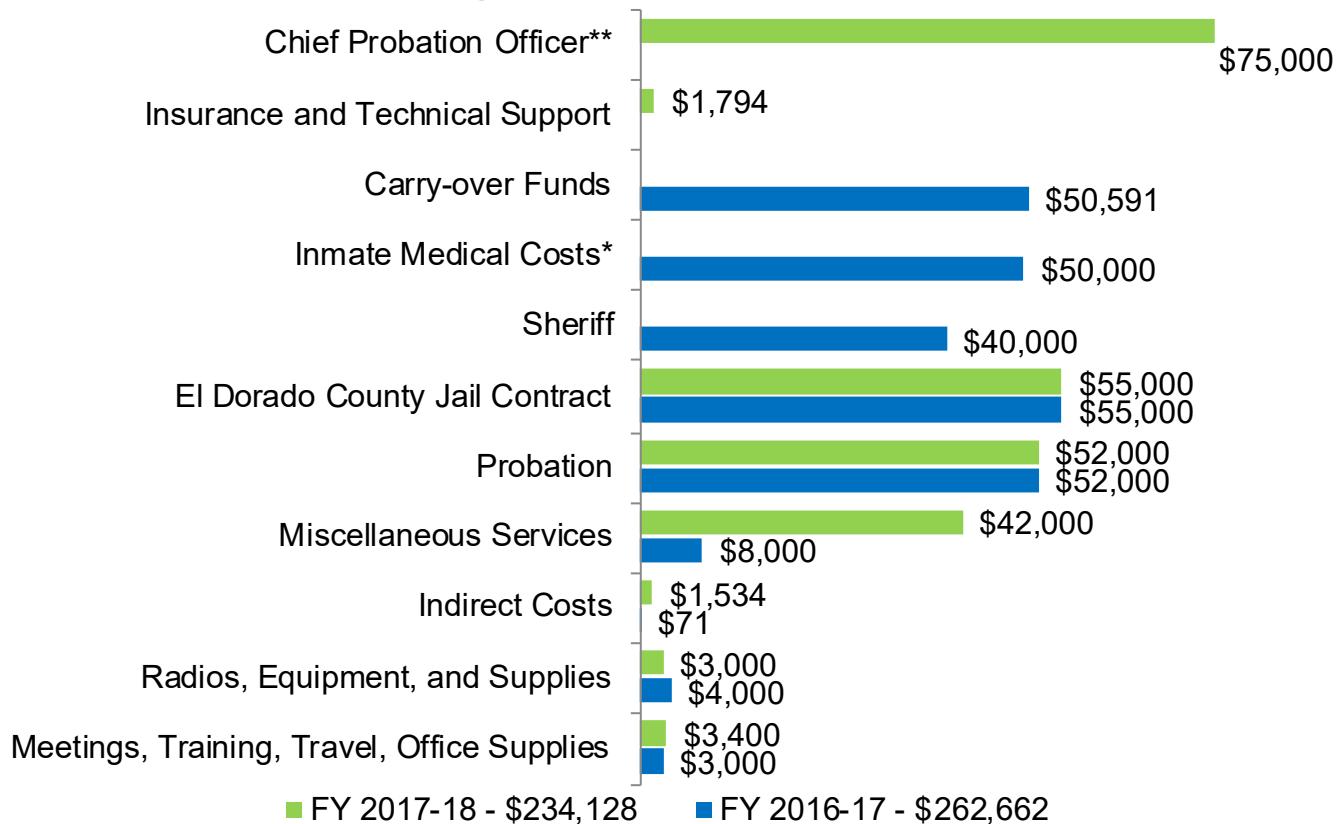
Goal: Increasing staff in the Probation Department.

Objectives: The increase in staff would enable the department to conduct field visits on a more consistent basis and provide back-up for the Chief Probation Officer in court as well as for county and community committees and activities.

Measure: To present a presence in the community as well as efficiently manage Federal, State, and County legislated policies, procedures, and mandates.

Progress: The addition of an 80% Chief Probation Officer was the first step towards this goal. Next will come another sworn Officer or a combination of an Officer/Admin. Position, then increase the Chiefs position to 100%. Once these goals are met, the department will reevaluate its needs for additional staff.

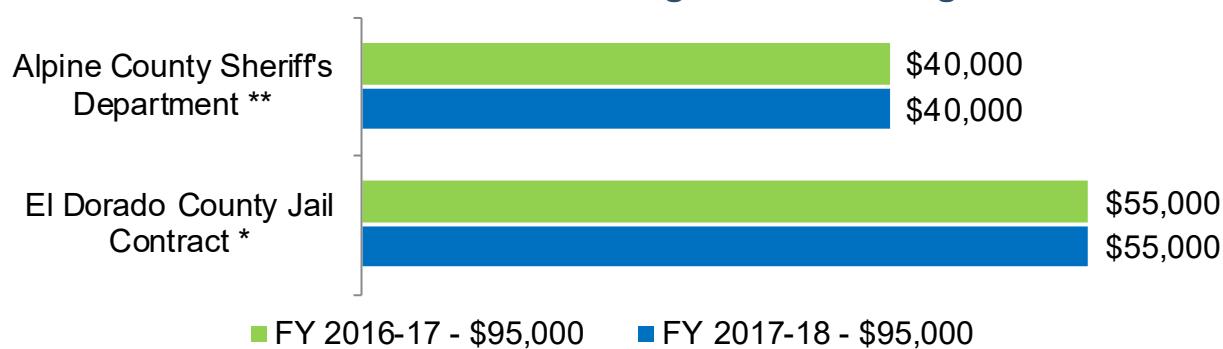
FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 Budget Allocations



**Salary and benefits, 50% of total

* Budgeted but not spent

FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



* Alpine County has no jail or detention center. El Dorado County Jail is contracted on a daily bed charge for inmates held there for incarceration of any kind.

** Alpine County Sheriff's Deputy position to increase enforcement activities and local control.

FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services

- The county reported no allocations to non-public agencies for programs and services.

Responses to Optional Survey Questions

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

The CCP has reached out to other counties in an attempt to define what these funds can be used for. Those possibilities were presented to the CCP in 2016. The CCP determined the funds were to be used to fill an urgent need in departments but it was determined the parameters were very vague except for the felony aspect.

Alpine County's CCP meets twice a year or on an as needed basis. The Administrative Assistant reaches out to other members of the committee for suggestions as to agenda items. The responses are added to the agenda, discussed, and voted on in the meetings. At the most recent meeting in August of 2017, the main goal of a Case Management System was discussed and voted on.

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

Yes. The effectiveness of the programs is evaluated within the county through local agencies.

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

Yes. When funding is requested through the CCP, program evaluations are discussed and considered in order to vote on spending for the program.

Does the county use BSCC definitions when collecting data? If so, which?

Yes, Average daily population, Conviction, Length of stay, Recidivism, and Treatment program completion rates.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming?

21% - 40%

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

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

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

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

What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

The county declined to respond to this question.

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

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**Community Corrections
Partnership Membership**
As of October 1, 2017

Mark Bonini
Chief Probation Officer

Rob Klotz
Presiding judge or
designee

Chuck Iley
County supervisor or
chief administrative
officer or designee

Todd Riebe
District Attorney

Rand Shroud
Public Defender

Martin Ryan
Sheriff

Tracy Busby
Chief of Police

Jim Foley
Department of Social
Services, Department of
Mental Health and
Alcohol and Substance
Abuse Programs

Vacant
Department of
Employment

Vacant
Office of Education

Vacant
Community-based
Organization

Vacant
Victims' interests

The CCP meets monthly

Amador County

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2016-17

Goal: Deal/continue to deal with impacts as a result of realignment and provide a fluid response to those impacts.

Objectives:

- Supervision of offenders.
- Ensure jail beds are used for those offenders presenting the highest risk.
- Ensure evidence-based programming (EBP) is available.

Measure:

- All offenders supervised by agency responsible for their supervision.
- Amador County Sheriff has access to use contract jail beds when needed/warranted.
- All offenders have access to EBP.

Progress: No offenders have gone unsupervised, been released from custody "early" and EBP is available.

Goal: Eliminate barriers to employment and build employment competencies utilizing the Workforce Assistance Placement Program (WAPP).

Objectives:

- Offer on-the-job training through the Amador County Public Works Department.
- Offer assistance with search activities.
- Eliminate barriers to employment, such as transportation, and purchasing work boots, outerwear, jeans, and shirts.

Measure

- Eligible offenders will receive on-the-job training, teaching the transferrable skills to become gainfully employed.
- Eligible offenders will learn and receive assistance to actively search for employment, create a resume, interviewing skills, and dress in appropriate attire for interviews.
- Eligible offenders also receive budget training to assist in learning to be financially responsible.

Progress: Offenders graduating from the program will have learned employment competencies, job searching and budgeting skills to not only become gainfully employed but to be responsible regarding their finances.

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2017-18

Goal: Deal/continue to deal with impacts as a result of realignment and provide a fluid response to those impacts.

Objectives:

- Supervision of offenders.
- Ensure jail beds are used for those offenders presenting the highest risk.
- Ensure evidence-based programming (EBP) is available.

Measure:

- All offenders supervised by agency responsible for their supervision.
- Amador County Sheriff has access to use contract jail beds when needed/warranted.
- All offenders have access to EBP.

Progress: No offenders have gone unsupervised, been released from custody “early,” and EBP is available.

Goal: Eliminate barriers to employment and build employment competencies utilizing the Workforce Assistance Placement Program (WAPP).

Objectives:

- Offer on-the-job training through Amador County Public Works Department.
- Offer assistance with job search activities.
- Eliminate barriers to employment, such as, transportation, and purchasing work boots, outerwear, jeans, and shirts.

Measure:

- Eligible offenders will receive on-the-job training teaching them transferrable skills to become gainfully employed.
- Eligible offenders will learn and receive assistance to actively search for employment, such as creating a resume, interviewing skills, and appropriate attire.

Progress: Offenders graduating from the program will learn employment competencies and job searching skills to become gainfully employed.

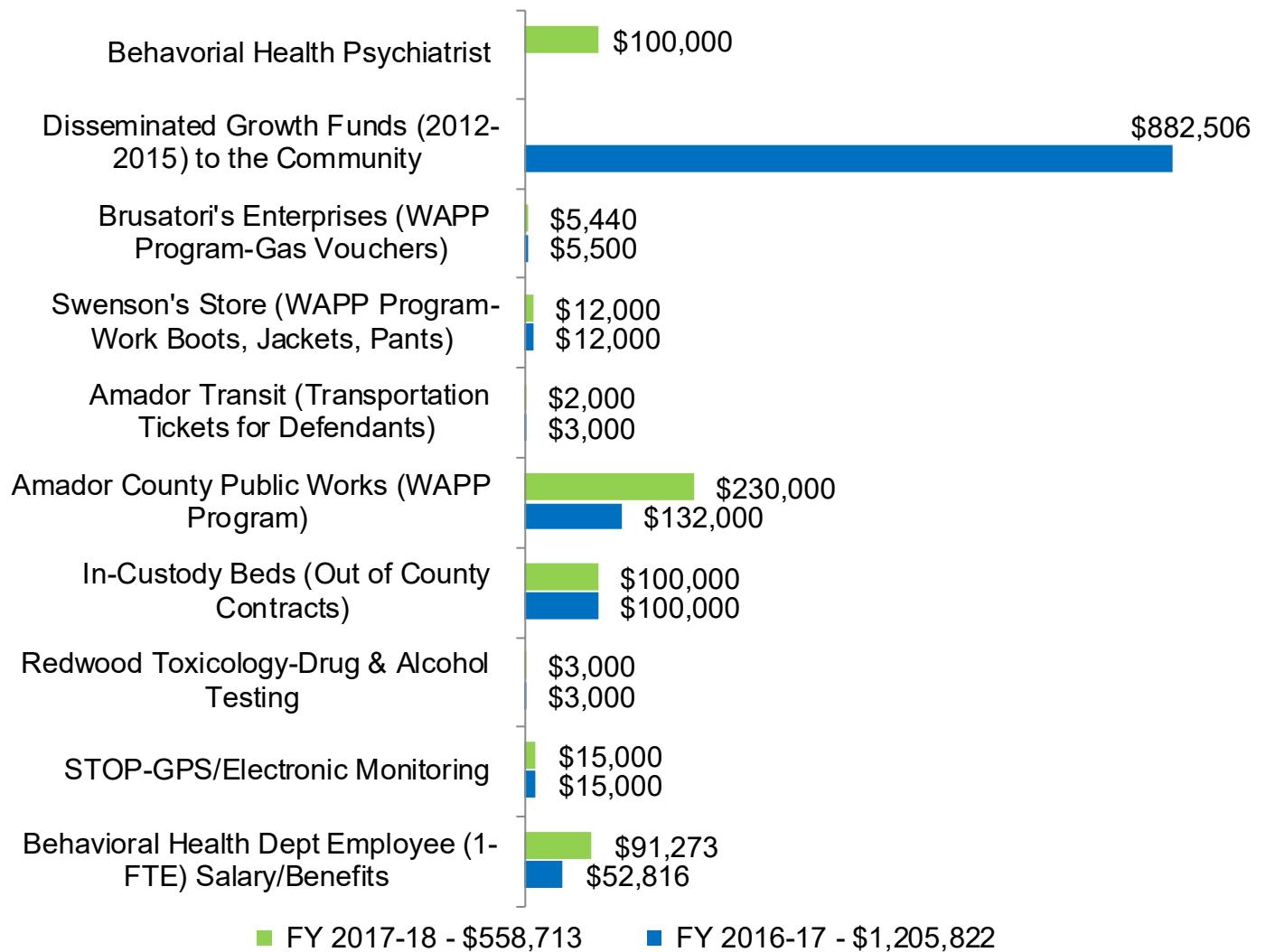
FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 Budget Allocations

FY 2016-17: Community Corrections Budget \$2,136,510; Utilized Carry-over Funds \$122,393

FY 2017-18: Community Corrections Budget \$1,730,678; Utilized Carry-over Funds \$109,974

Expenditures for the agencies are placed under one budget.

FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



- Correction partners to address departmental needs in providing programs, treatment, incarceration, and prosecution.

FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services

FY 2016-17: Sober Living Environment \$10,000

FY 2017-18: Sober Living Environment \$10,000

Responses to Optional Survey Questions

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

Does the county use BSAC definitions when collecting data? If so, which?

The county declined to respond to this question.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming?

The county declined to respond to this question.

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

The county declined to respond to this question.

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

**Community Corrections
Partnership Membership**
As of October 1, 2017

Steven K. Bordin
Chief Probation Officer

Judge Robert Glusman
Presiding judge or
designee

Paul Hahn
County supervisor or
chief administrative
officer or designee

Mike Ramsey
District Attorney

Ron Reed
Public Defender

Kory Honea
Sheriff

Michael O'Brien
Chief of Police

Shelby Boston
Department of Social
Services and Department
of Employment

Dorian Kittrell
Department of Mental
Health and Alcohol and
Substance Abuse
Programs

Tim Taylor
Office of Education

Erna Friedeberg
Community-based
organization

Monica O'Neill
Victims' interests

The CCP meets
bi-monthly

Butte County

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2016-17

Goal: Provide effective supervision and programming to Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) offenders that ensures public safety and uses evidence-based practices in reducing recidivism.

Objectives:

- 100% of the offenders will be assessed to determine their individual needs and follow-up with appropriate referrals.
- 100% of participants will be supervised according to their needs and risk.

Measure:

- Number of offenders released into the community.
- Number of offenders completing their period of supervision.
- Number of offenders sustaining subsequent arrests and/or convictions.

Progress: As of December 1, 2017, 339 PRCS offenders were on supervision in Butte County with 27% in warrant status. In FY 16/17, 203 PRCS offenders were released onto supervision. During that same period, 98 PRCS offenders were successfully discharged from supervision.

6-month Felony Recidivism Rate for the PRCS Population was 4.4% (based on 1,307 PRCS offenders who began supervision between 10/1/11 and 12/31/16 and who were convicted in Butte County of a felony within 6 months of beginning supervision). This rate decreased 0.5% over last year.

12-Month Felony Recidivism Rate for the PRCS population was 11.5% (based on 1,233 PRCS offenders who began supervision between 10/1/11 and 6/30/16, and who were convicted in Butte County of a felony within 12 months of beginning supervision). This rate decreased 0.6% over the last year.

Goal: Provide effective supervision and programming to Mandatory Supervision (MS) offenders that ensures public safety and uses evidence-based practices in reducing recidivism.

Objectives:

- 100% of the offenders will be assessed to determine their individual needs and follow-up with appropriate referrals.
- 100% of the participants will be supervised according to their needs and risk.

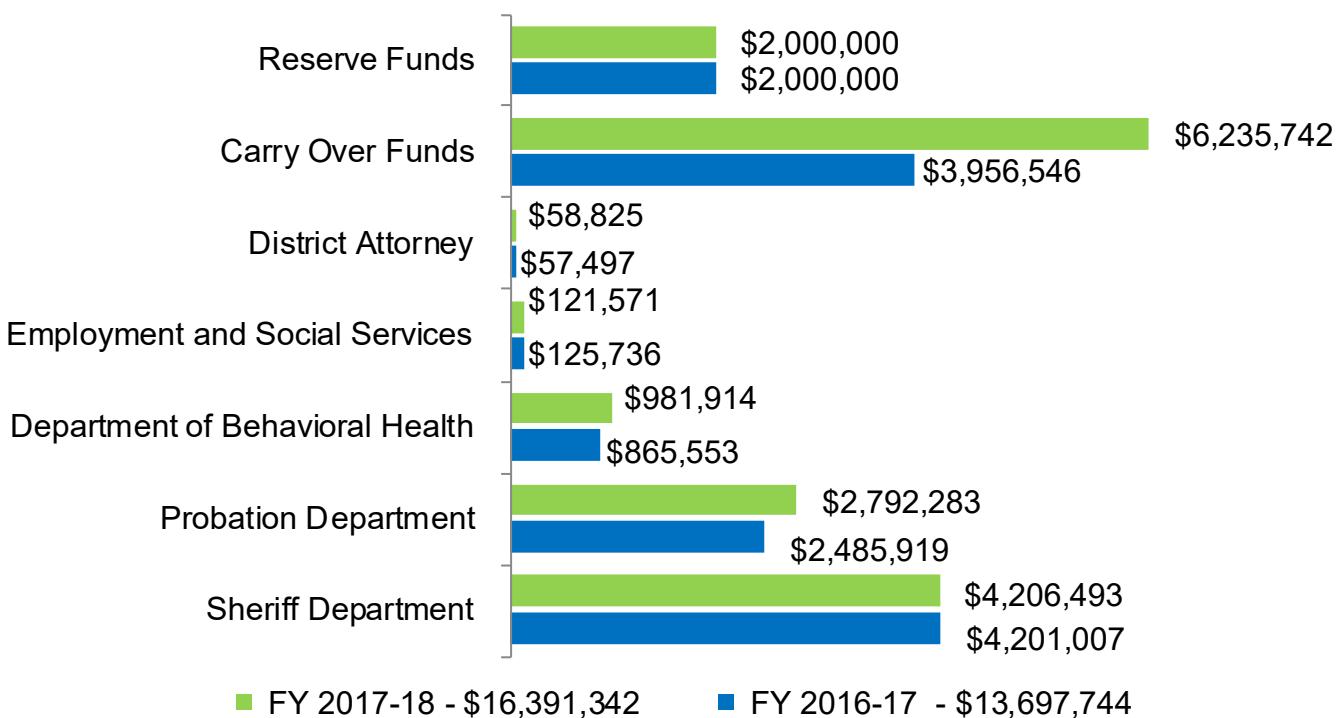
Measure:

- Number of offenders released into the community.
- Number of offenders completing their period of supervision.
- Number of offenders sustaining subsequent arrests and/or convictions.

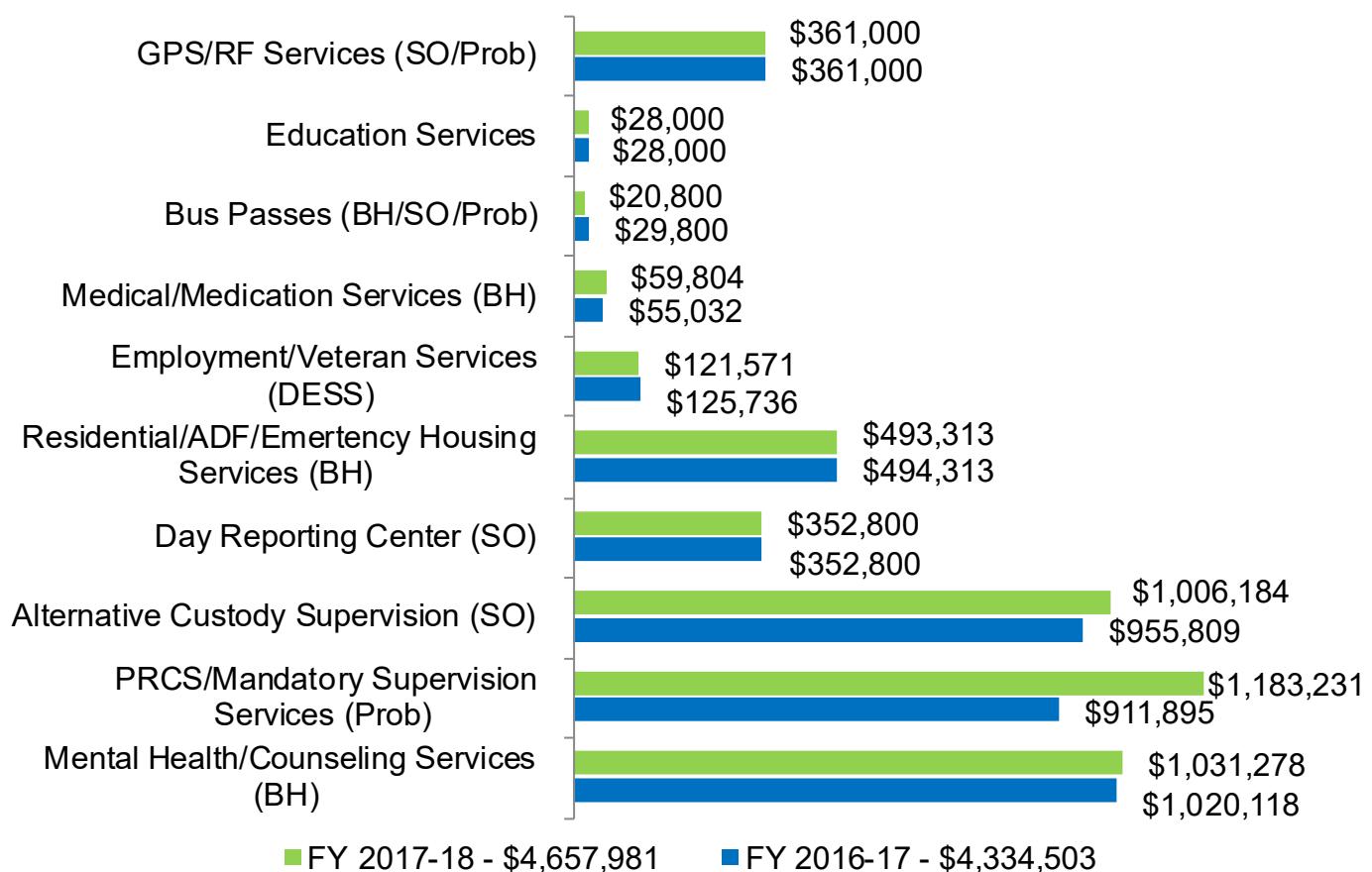
Progress: As of December 1, 2017, 69 Alternative Custody Supervision (ACS) offenders were on supervision in Butte County. In FY 16/17, 219 ACS offenders were released onto supervision. During that same period, 130 ACS offenders were successfully discharged from supervision. Between 10/1/11 and 11/2/17, 155 ACS offenders were rearrested (including escapes) while in the program.

The CCP reports it will use the same goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2017-18.

FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 Budget Allocations



FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services

- The county reported no allocation to non-public agencies for programs and services.

Responses to Optional Survey Questions

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

Yes. Members of the CCP Board and/or members of the public can bring forth potential program/service ideas to the CPP for possible implementation/funding consideration.

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

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

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

No.

Does the county use BSCC definitions when collecting data? If so, which?

No.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming?

61% - 80%

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

Assessment services, alternative supervision services, Post-Release Community and Mandatory Supervision services, GPS/EMP services, mental health/psychiatric assessment and counseling services, drug and alcohol assessment and counseling services, residential drug and alcohol services, wrap around services, Cognitive Behavioral Therapy services, employment/veteran and case management services, public assistance services, medical/medication services, housing services, education services, Day Reporting Center Services, Community Outreach Center services, drug testing services, transportation services, clothing and food services, victim witness services, and community clean-up services.

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

The Butte County CCP has continued offering outstanding service and program delivery with the funding provided in our allocation. However, additional funding is always needed to expand service delivery options (extending housing, treatment, etc.).

What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

The county declined to respond to this question.

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

Since January 2016, the Butte County Probation Department, in partnership with the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, has been running a reentry program where inmates are released from State Prison 4-6 months early and placed into the community to receive intensive services before their release on the Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) or Parole. During the first six months of PRCS supervision (following completion of the reentry program), participants have not sustained new convictions or been flash incarcerated. The supervision retention rate for this population was 89% and 10 out of the 14 released onto supervision have since been successfully discharged at 6 months. Probation has continued to be impressed with the performance of the program and hopes to maintain positive outcomes into the future.

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**Community Corrections
Partnership Membership**
As of October 1, 2017

Samuel Leach
Chief Probation Officer

Timothy S. Healy
Presiding judge or
designee

Timothy Lutz
County supervisor or
chief administrative
officer or designee

Barbara Yook
District Attorney

Anthony Salazar
Public Defender

Rick DiBasilio
Sheriff

Todd Fordahl
Chief of Police

Kristin Brinks
Department of Social
Services, Department of
Employment, Department
of Mental Health, and
Alcohol and Substance
Abuse Programs

Scott Nanik
Office of Education

Vacant
Community-based
organization

Kelli Coane
Victims' interests

The CCP meets
bi-monthly

Calaveras County

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2016-17

Goal: Develop Work Program

- Objective:**
- Increase participation of County Jail inmates in the Work Program
 - Increase participation of supervised individuals at the Day Reporting Center in the Work Program
 - Identify potential revenue sources

- Measure:**
- Number of inmates participating in the Work Program
 - Number of Day Reporting Center individuals participating in the Work Program
 - Maximum theoretical program revenue

Progress: Inmates are currently participating in the Work Program

Goal: Create Restitution Program

- Objective:**
- Create a program that increases offender restitution payments

- Measure:**
- Number of restitution programs in place
 - Amount of annual restitution payments

Progress: \$43,000 in restitution payments were made during the 2015-2016 fiscal year

Goal: Emergency Housing Program

- Objective:**
- Identify solution to lack of emergency housing and transitional housing options in Calaveras County

- Measure:**
- Number of emergency and transitional housing options in Calaveras County

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2017-18

Goal: Increase Day Reporting Center Program Enrollments

- Objective:**
- This fiscal year we will focus on better utilization of Day Reporting Center services by increasing the average number of program enrollments per offender

- Measure:**
- Average number of program enrollments per offender

Progress: The Day Reporting Center is currently averaging 1.4 program enrollments per offender

Goal: Focus on Prosocial Connections

Objective: • Case planning for Day Reporting Center offenders will focus on prosocial connections

Measure: • Offenders will increase the number of prosocial people in their lives during supervision and upon exit from the system

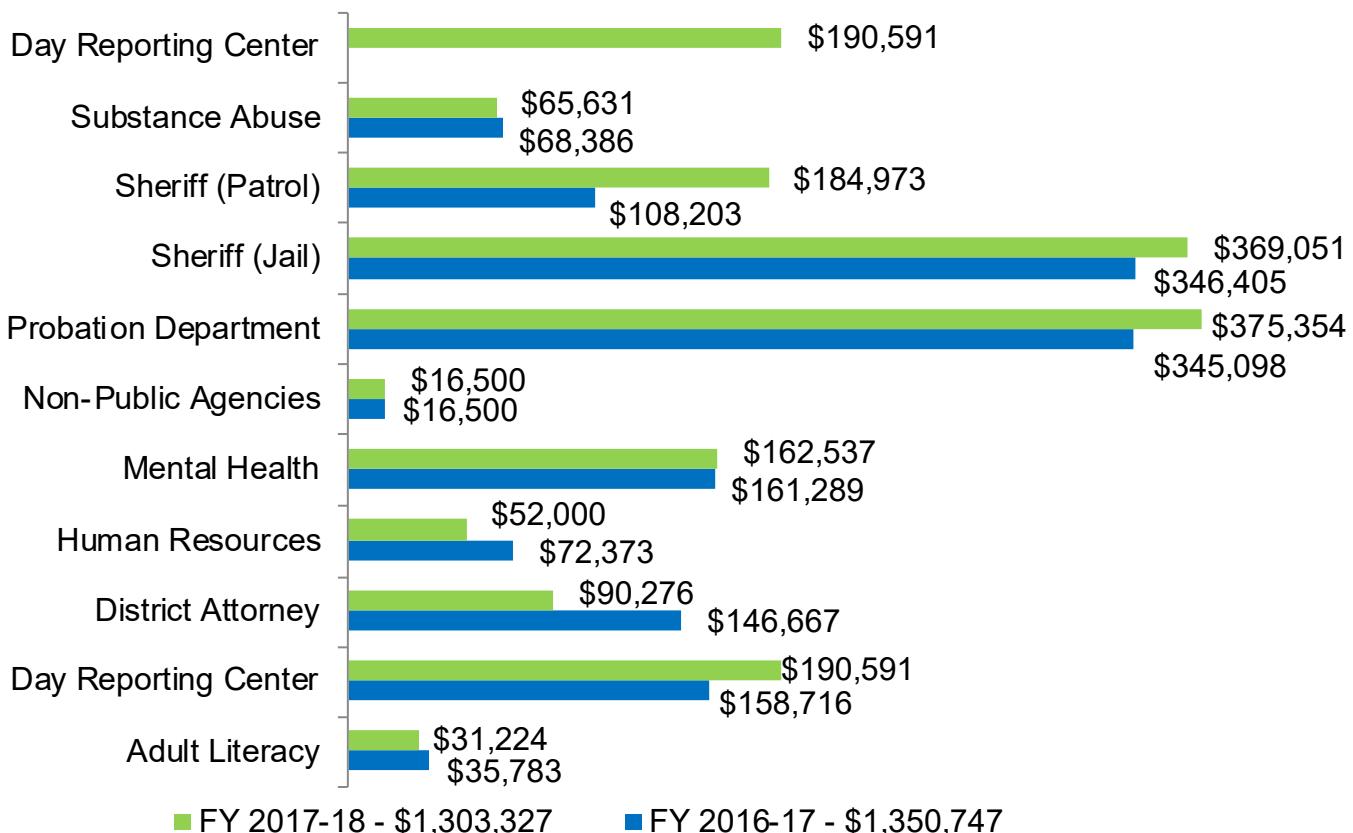
Goal: Address Short Term Housing

Objective: • The CCP will explore options to address short term housing for homeless offenders and mentally ill offenders

Measure: • Number of emergency and transitional housing options in Calaveras County

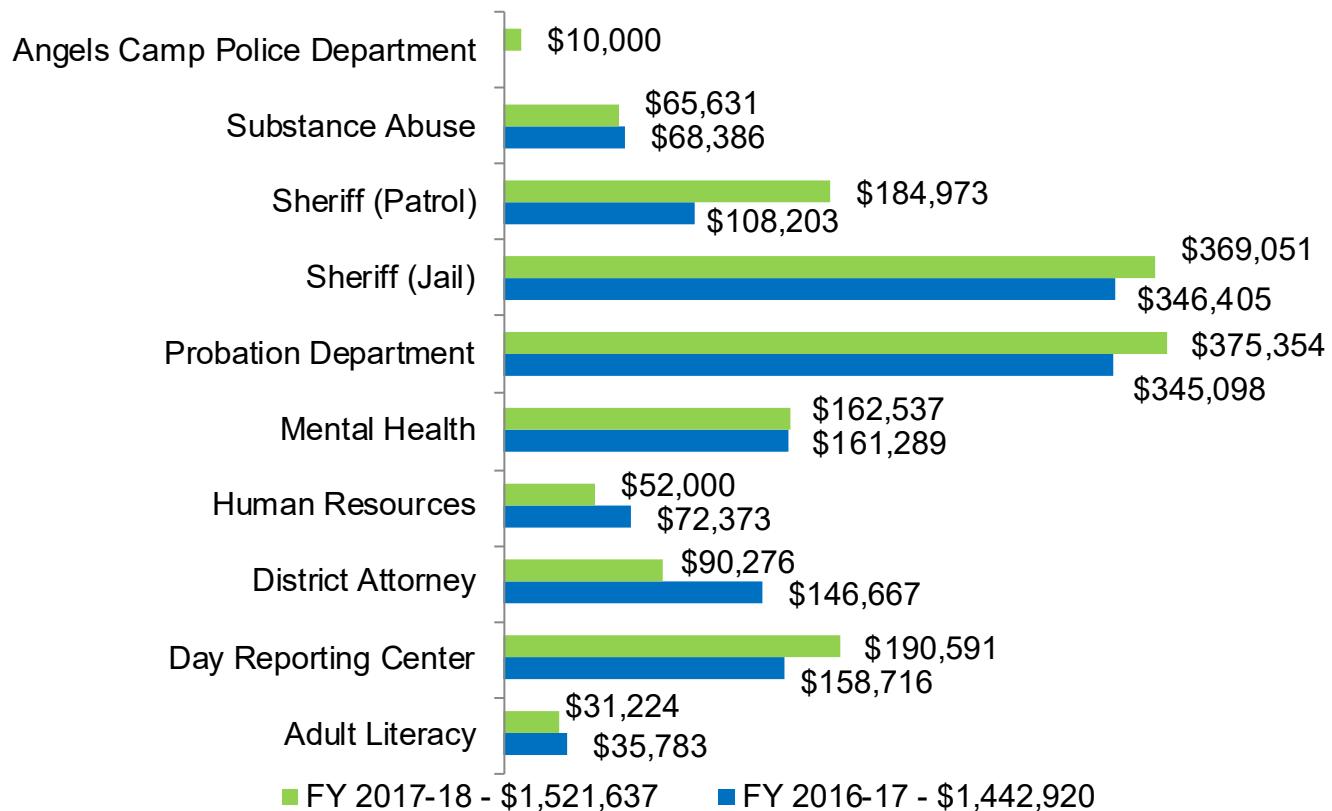
Progress: The CCP has contracted with a local Sober Living Home for offenders with substance use problems

FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 Budget Allocations

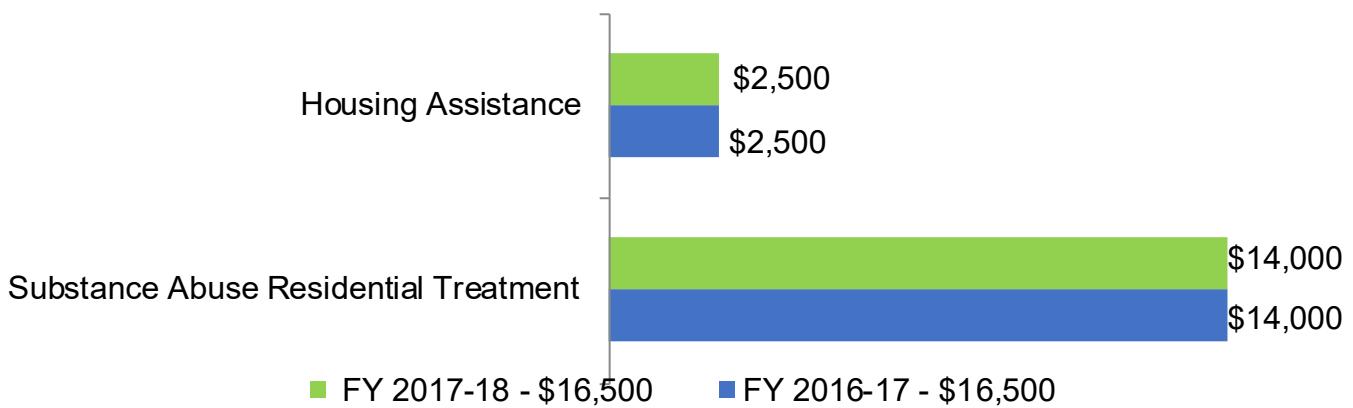


FY 2016-17: \$108,673 Fund Balance Used; FY 2017-18: \$244,810 Fund Balance Used

FY 16-17 & FY 17-18 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Responses to Optional Survey Questions

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

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

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

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

Yes.

Does the county use BSCC definitions when collecting data? If so, which?

Yes. Average daily population, Conviction, Length of stay, Recidivism, and Treatment program completion rates.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming?

81% or higher

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

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

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

The county declined to respond to this question.

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

**Community Corrections
Partnership Membership**
As of October 1, 2017

William E. Fenton
Chief Probation Officer

Jason Galkin
Presiding judge or
designee

Wendy G. Tyler
County supervisor or
chief administrative
officer or designee

Matthew R. Beauchamp
District Attorney

Albert Smith
Public Defender

Joe Garofalo
Sheriff

Josh Fitch
Chief of Police

Elizabeth A. Kelly
Department of Social
Services

Cindy Lovelace
Department of
Employment

Terence Rooney
Department of Mental
Health and Alcohol and
Substance Abuse
Programs

Michael P. West
Office of Education

Lora Ceccon
Community-based
organization

Mary Godinez-York
Victims' interests

The CCP meets quarterly

Colusa County

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2016-17

Goal: Continue utilization of Moral Reconation Treatment (MRT) (cognitive intervention around criminal thinking), and Thinking for Good (T4G) in-custody and Day Reporting Center (DRC).

Objective:

- Enroll all eligible AB 109 probationers into MRT within the first month they are out-of-custody, thereby reducing recidivism by 40%.
- Assist all AB 109 probationers who require assistance (e.g., bus passes) and offer a variety of classes scheduled on various days and times to achieve 100% attendance.
- Achieve 80% graduation rate for all enrolled MRT and T4G participants.

Measure:

- 100% of all eligible probationers (36) were enrolled in MRT in FY 2015-16; 9 graduated the program. 38% of the enrolled eligible probationers in MRT were enrolled in T4G in the same time period with 11 graduating. An additional 14 probationers were enrolled in Staying Quit (optional). 92% of the MRT and 100% of the T4G clients had no new convictions based on the BSCC definition of recidivism.
- An enhanced incentive program and varied class schedules, including evenings, resulted in an 85% probationer attendance rate for both MRT & T4G classes.
- Of the 36 probationers enrolled in MRT, 9 graduated and 24 continued attending MRT and/or T4G without a new conviction. 100% of the 56 eligible (some carry-overs from FY 2014-15) probationers enrolled in T4G and did not have a new conviction.

Goal: Provide in-custody (jail) and out of custody Day Reporting Center (DRC) Behavioral/Mental Health services to all of the AB 109 clients in Colusa County.

- Objective:**
- All AB 109 clients will be assessed by a Behavioral/Mental Health professional and provided with appropriate services.
 - Provide assessed and documented Behavioral/Mental Health services to those clients who require individual and/or group counseling, medication management, Substance Abuse Program, etc.

- Measure:**
- 36 new and 84 carry-over clients (or 100%) were seen and assessed by a Behavioral/Mental Health Therapist for appropriate needs and services at the jail and/or DRC.
 - The 120 clients assessed received 512 Behavioral/Mental Health follow-up contacts at the jail and/or DRC, and appropriate services provided based on each individuals assessment.
-

Goal: Refer and provide employment assistance and education programs to all AB 109 clients in-custody (jail) or at the Day Reporting Center (DRC).

- Objective:**
- Provide online GED/HiSET (High School Equivalency Test) courses to all eligible clients.
 - Assist all eligible clients in the completion of resumes, how to answer interview questions, and referrals to available jobs.

- Measure:**
- 103 probationers (10 new and 93 carry-over) were provided with educational programming at the jail and DRC through the Colusa County Office of Education. 31 of those clients received HiSET courses in FY 2015-16. No clients successfully completed their HiSET degree; however, 15 continue to work on receiving their HiSET degree.
 - 44 of the 83 clients receiving assistance in completing their job resumes and who were actively searching for employment found jobs. This represents a 108% increase over FY 2014-15 when 20 clients received assistance in finding and obtaining jobs.
-

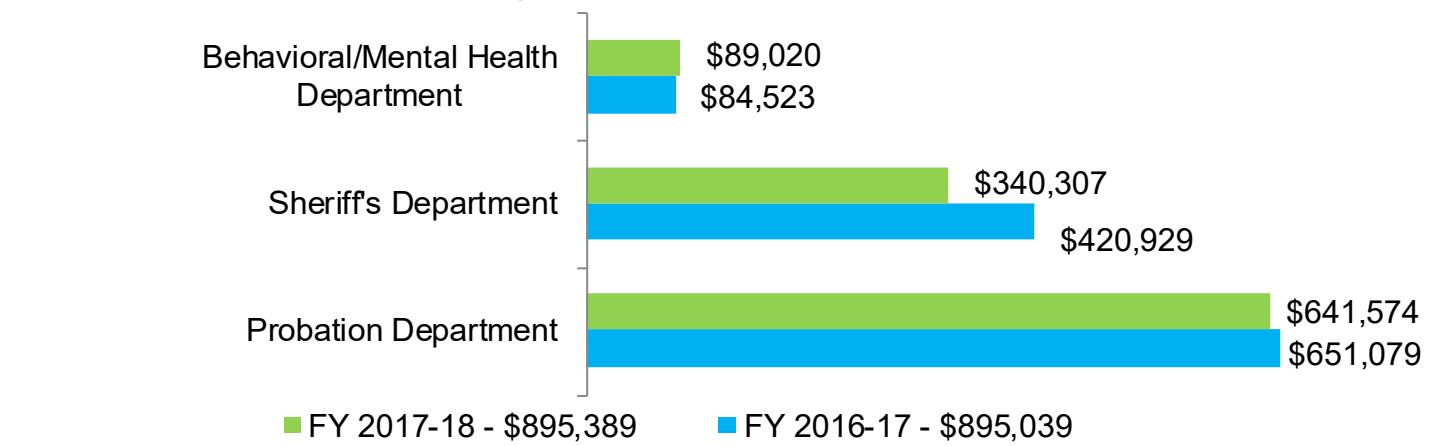
The CCP reports it will use the same goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2017-18 in addition to the following.

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

Goal: Develop, train staff, and implement a Batters' Treatment Program in compliance with 1203.097 Penal Code for all eligible clients (formal, summary probation, and AB 109) facilitated by the Probation Department.

- Objective:**
- 100% of all clients mandated by the Court will be referred, screened, and enrolled into the certified Batters' Treatment Program.
 - 75% of all eligible clients will successfully complete the 52-week program.
-

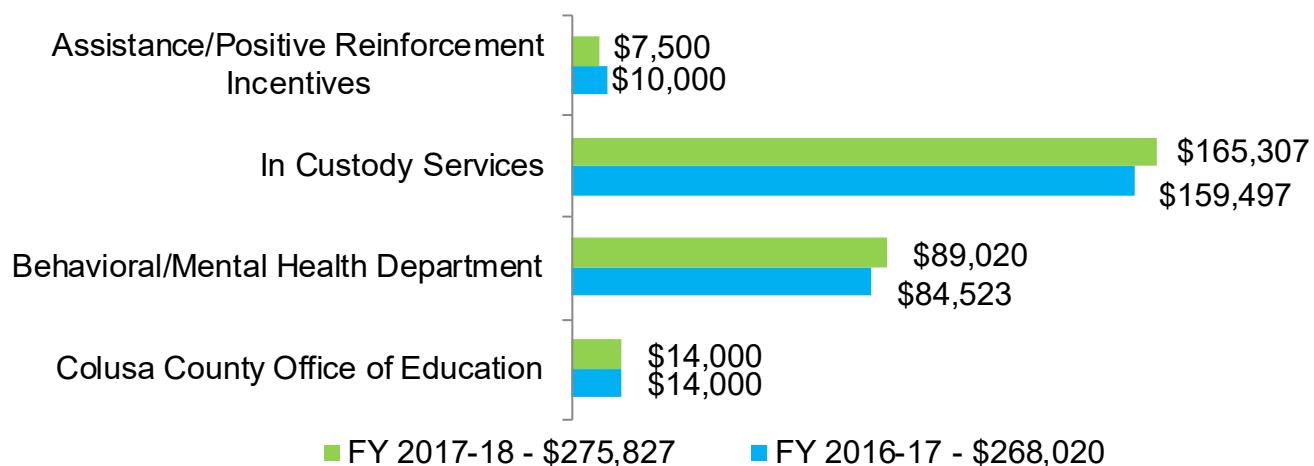
FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 Budget Allocations



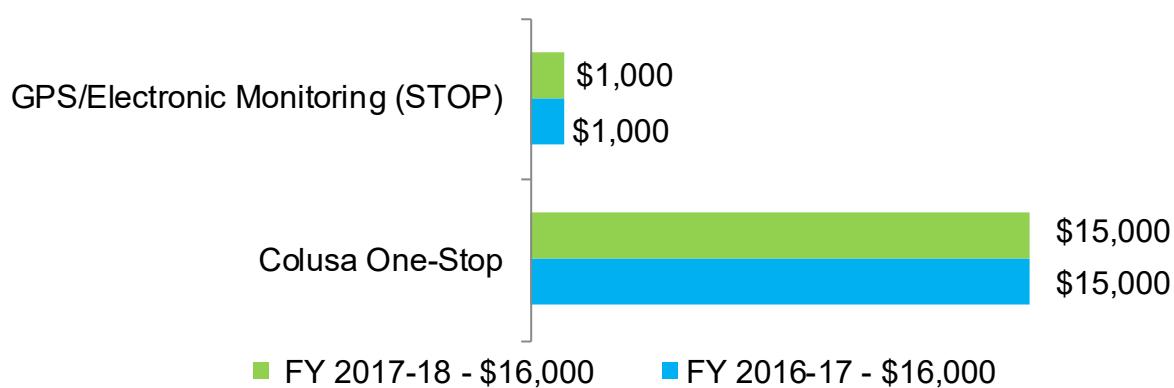
FY 2016-17: \$261,492 Reserve Funds

FY 2017-18: \$175,512 Reserve Funds

FY 16-17 & FY 17-18 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Responses to Optional Survey Questions

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

The CCP and Probation Department reviews the quarterly results of every program and service provided by Realignment funds, along with new literature and evidence-based programs, thereby determining what will best benefit our clientele and continues, eliminates, and/or adds programs and services based on a consensus of the CCP in conjunction with the Board of Supervisors approval.

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

Yes. The CCP and Probation Department internally evaluate the effectiveness of the programs and/or services provided and funded by the county's Public Safety Realignment allocation on a quarterly basis.

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

Yes. The Probation Department evaluates results of funded programs and/or services then the CCP and subsequently County Board of Supervisors approves or disapproves the recommended programs and services based on quarterly internal evaluation outcomes of every program offered based on the previous year's outcomes as to what works.

Does the county use BSCC definitions when collecting data? If so, which?

Yes. Average daily population, Conviction, Length of stay, Recidivism, and Treatment program completion rates.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming?

61% - 80%

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

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

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

Lack of appropriate and specific CBOs; lack of Behavioral/Mental Health services for clients who are not eligible for Medical; lack of phone accessibility and public transportation in various areas throughout the County for this clientele population.

What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

Implementation and expansion of the Day Reporting Center services in conjunction with HSS, Behavioral Health, Sheriff, DA, PD, Court, and Colusa County Office of Education partnerships, thereby providing appropriate offender services for these probationers (i.e., cognitive interventions, education, substance abuse, Mental/Behavioral Health, employment assistance, financial assistance, etc.). These collaborations have resulted in a 75% success rate for mandatory supervision clients and a 65% success rate for PRCS clients over the past three years based on the BSCC definition of recidivism. Assist all eligible clients in the completion of resumes, how to answer interview questions, and referrals to available jobs.

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

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**Community Corrections
Partnership Membership**
As of October 1, 2017

Todd Billeci
Chief Probation Officer

Stephen Nash
Presiding judge or
designee

David J. Twa
County supervisor or
chief administrative
officer or designee

Diana Becton
District Attorney

Robin Lipetzy
Public Defender

David O. Livingston
Sheriff

Allwyn Brown
Chief of Police

Kathy Gallagher
Department of Social
Services

Donna Van Wert
Department of
Employment

Cynthia Belon
Department of Mental
Health

Fatima Matal Sol
Alcohol and Substance
Abuse Programs

Karen Sakata
Office of Education

Roosevelt Terry
Community-based
organization

Devorah Levine
Victims' interests

The CCP meets quarterly

Contra Costa County

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2016-17

Goal: Pretrial Program: Following arrest, to better identify persons who can safely be released and those who should be held in physical custody pretrial.

Objectives: • Fund a comprehensive pretrial services program that uses an evidence-based assessment tool.

Progress: Implementation of the County's Pretrial Services (PTS) pilot program began in March 2014, with a County workgroup working with the Crime and Justice Institute of Community Resources for Justice (CRJ) for program technical assistance and training. The Virginia Pretrial Risk Assessment Instrument (VPRAI) was selected as the PTS risk assessment tool. CRJ was provided data to determine how well the VPRAI, and the information it considers, predicts both a person's failure to appear for court and their likelihood to be arrested for new criminal activity.

The Pretrial Program has been providing evidence based Pretrial evaluation and supervision services with a 62% success rate. The Program is a collaboration of the Probation Department, Public Defender's Office, District Attorney's Office, Sheriff's Office, the Contra Costa County Superior Court, and the Office of Reentry & Justice.

The Public Defender's two funded Paralegal staff conduct face-to-face interviews with defendants and provide the interviews to Probation for the development of the Pretrial reports submitted to the Court. The Deputy Probation Officers conduct the VRPAI on all defendants referred to Probation and complete the reports and recommendations to the Court. The DPOs supervise defendants placed on the program and provide Court reminders, monthly contacts, drug testing, transportation assistance, program service referrals, and home visits. The Sheriff's Custody Alternative Facility (CAF) is responsible for supervising defendants on GPS monitoring and Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitoring (SCRAM).

Goal: Reentry: Assist in providing access to a full continuum of reentry and reintegration services.

- Objectives:**
- Support planning and implementation of an integrated system of services that may include co-located, site-based resources and services.
 - Improve access to, and effectiveness of, services for the reentry population.

Progress: The County opened the Reentry Success Center in the west region of the County in Oct. 2015 to provide the formerly incarcerated and their families access to a set of co-located reentry services. By the fourth quarter of FY 16-17, the Reentry Success Center had graduated the third "Alpha" cohort of the year, serving 37 people by providing intensive services in a stipend-supported 8-week program that integrates cognitive-based change, restorative practices, mentorship, and life skills. By Quarter 4 of FY 16-17, the membership-based Center had 434 members.

The Reentry Network System of Services was made operational by a community-based organization in the Central and East regions of the County to provide access to a coordinated set of reentry services. A Network System Manual and Operations Plan for the Reentry Network was completed in August 2017.

The County leveraged the award of AB 2060 funds to the Workforce Development Board into a SOARS program that not only increased access to employment resources for the supervised populations of the County but also seeks to inform and educate potential employers to develop job placement opportunities for the reentry population. Two Fair Chance Employer Summits were held in 2017.

The County also leveraged AB 109 funding to develop a Prop. 47 program, securing a three-year \$5,984,000 state grant to implement "CoCo LEAD Plus," an innovative program intended to break the cycle of repeated incarceration for people with mental illness or substance use disorders in Antioch, CA. In collaboration with the Antioch Police Department, the program will implement new arrest-diversion protocols and intensive, coordinated services for people with behavioral health issues who have been repeatedly arrested for a broad array of low-level, non-violent charges.

The County teamed with the Superior Court on additional Clean Slate days to hold a weekend court session where local residents were not only able to achieve dismissals of past convictions but also have a variety of traffic issues addressed for the purpose of lifting existing holds on driver's licenses.

In January 2017, the County established the Office of Reentry & Justice (ORJ) as a pilot program of the County Administrator's Office. The mission of the ORJ is to align and advance the County's public safety realignment, reentry, and justice programs and initiatives. It is primarily funded by AB 109 Public Safety Realignment revenues. It has oversight of the Youth Justice Initiative, the development of the countywide Ceasefire Program, the Racial Justice Task Force, and the AB 109 Community Programs.

Goal: Pre-Release Pilot Program: establish and maintain an entry point to an Integrated Reentry System of Care pre-release from incarceration.

- Objectives:**
- Establish a formal pre-release assessment and planning process to ensure more successful reentry.
 - Prior to release, establish a plan to connect the individual with transitional services that foster social networks and attitudes.
 - Develop a set of outcome measures to track program progress during implementation.

Progress: The County initiated the development of a Pre-Release Planning Pilot program, approved by the CCP in May 2016. AB 109 funds have been used since 2014 to support all-to-community services, including documentation/ID retrieval. We have completed the project intake form and have drafted a Memorandum of Agreement that is currently in the process of being signed by all project partners.

In 2017, the County Office of Education hired a Reentry Transition Specialist to work in the custody facilities to expand pre-release planning services. The Pre-Release Planning Pilot project will leverage this resource and bring additional resources to the pre-release efforts, including greater coordination with Detention Health Services, and specifically the Reentry Health Conductors Program, and community-based providers to access the jails to develop reentry plans for individuals prior to their release from custody.

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2017-18.

Goal: Adopt the County's Reentry Strategic Plan update

- Objectives:**
- Adopt a multi-disciplinary, jurisdiction-wide reentry strategy to improve outcomes for individuals coming home from incarceration that incorporates the federally established "Fundamental Principles of Evidence-Based Correctional Practice."
 - Develop process for annual Action Plans to advance and improve upon the objectives identified in the AB 109 Reentry Plan.
 - Adopt a detailed implementation schedule and project sustainability plan.

- Measure:**
- Extensive evidence of collaboration with state and local government agencies overseeing health, mental health, housing (including partnerships with public housing authorities), homeless services, child welfare, education, substance abuse, victims' services, employment services, and local law enforcement.
 - Extensive evidence of collaboration with community-based agencies providing employment, housing/homeless, mentoring, family reunification, civil legal, and victims' services.
 - Developing strategies that support the County goal of reducing recidivism by 50% in five years.

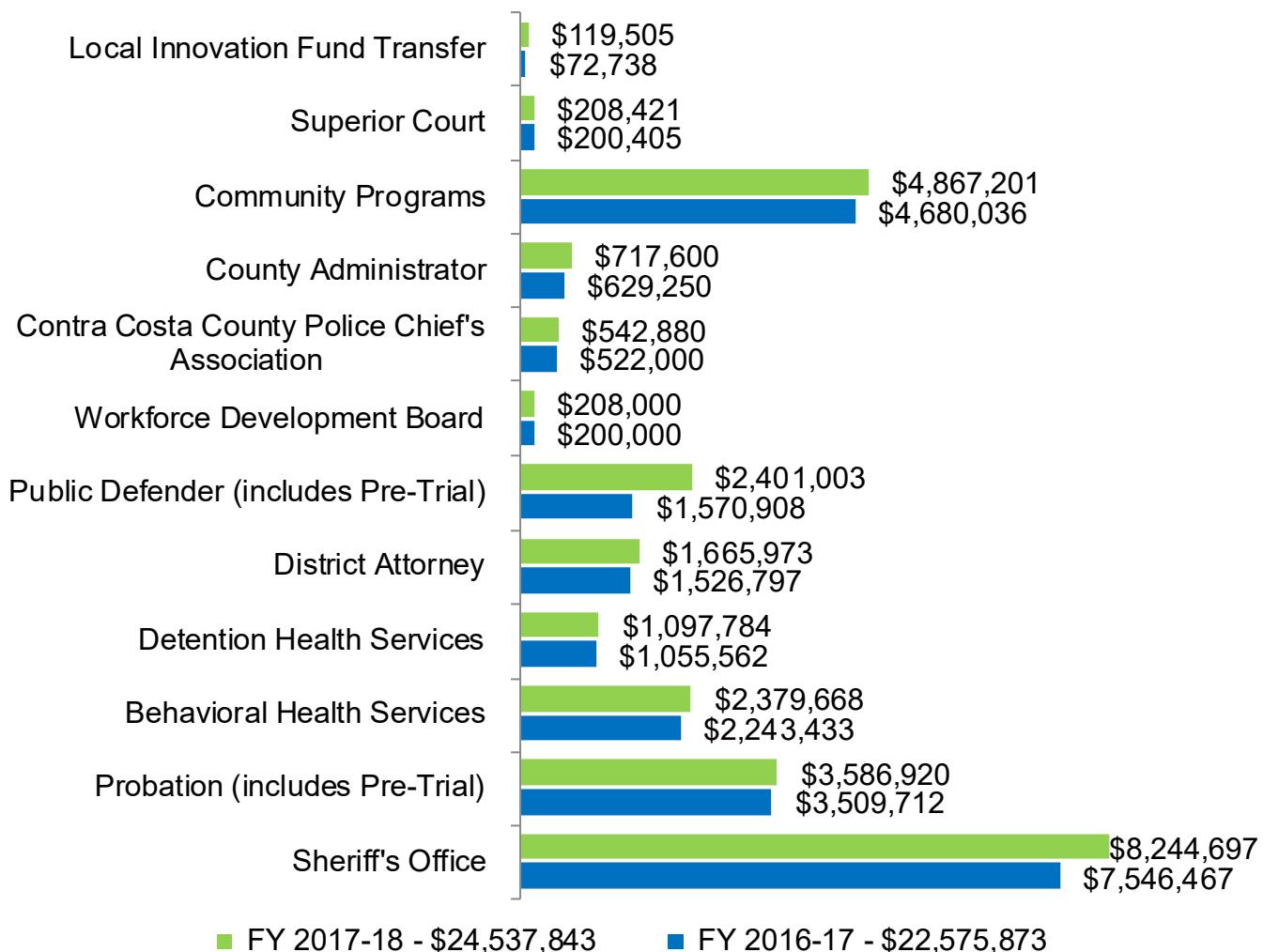
Progress: A Steering Committee has been formed; community forums have been conducted; stakeholders have been surveyed and interviewed. Four workshops are planned for January 2018 for the Steering Committee. Data collection and analysis of the current reentry system is underway, with the expectation of having the plan completed by March 2018 and ready for Board adoption in April 2018.

Goal: Adopt and implement recommendations of the Racial Justice Task Force.

- Objectives:**
- Research and identify consensus measures within the County to reduce racial disparities in the criminal justice system.
 - Plan and oversee implementation of the measures once identified.
 - Report back to the Board of Supervisors on progress made toward reducing racial disparities within the criminal justice system in Contra Costa County.

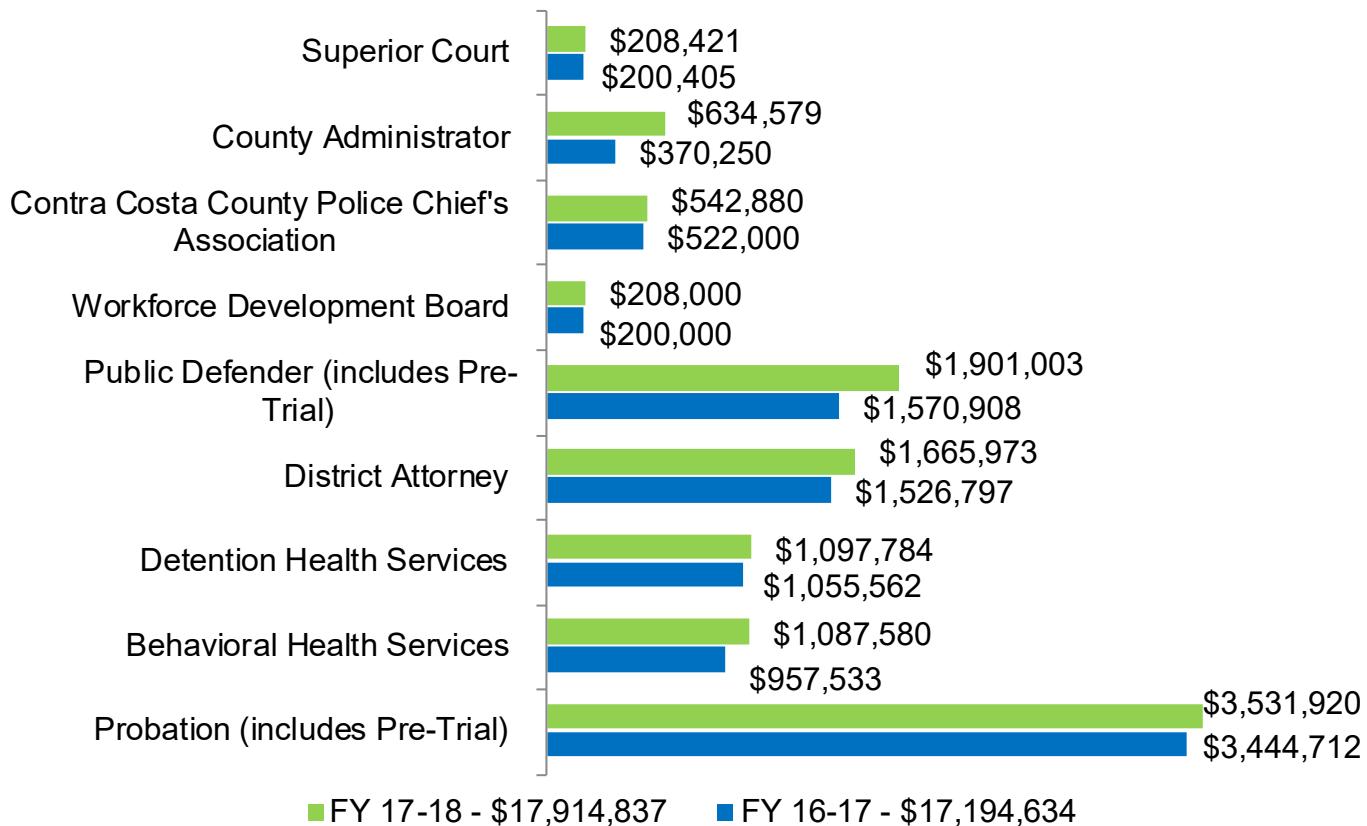
Progress: The Racial Justice Task Force commenced its work in April 2017. Data collection and analysis is underway. Five community forums were conducted in the fall of 2017.

FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 Budget Allocations

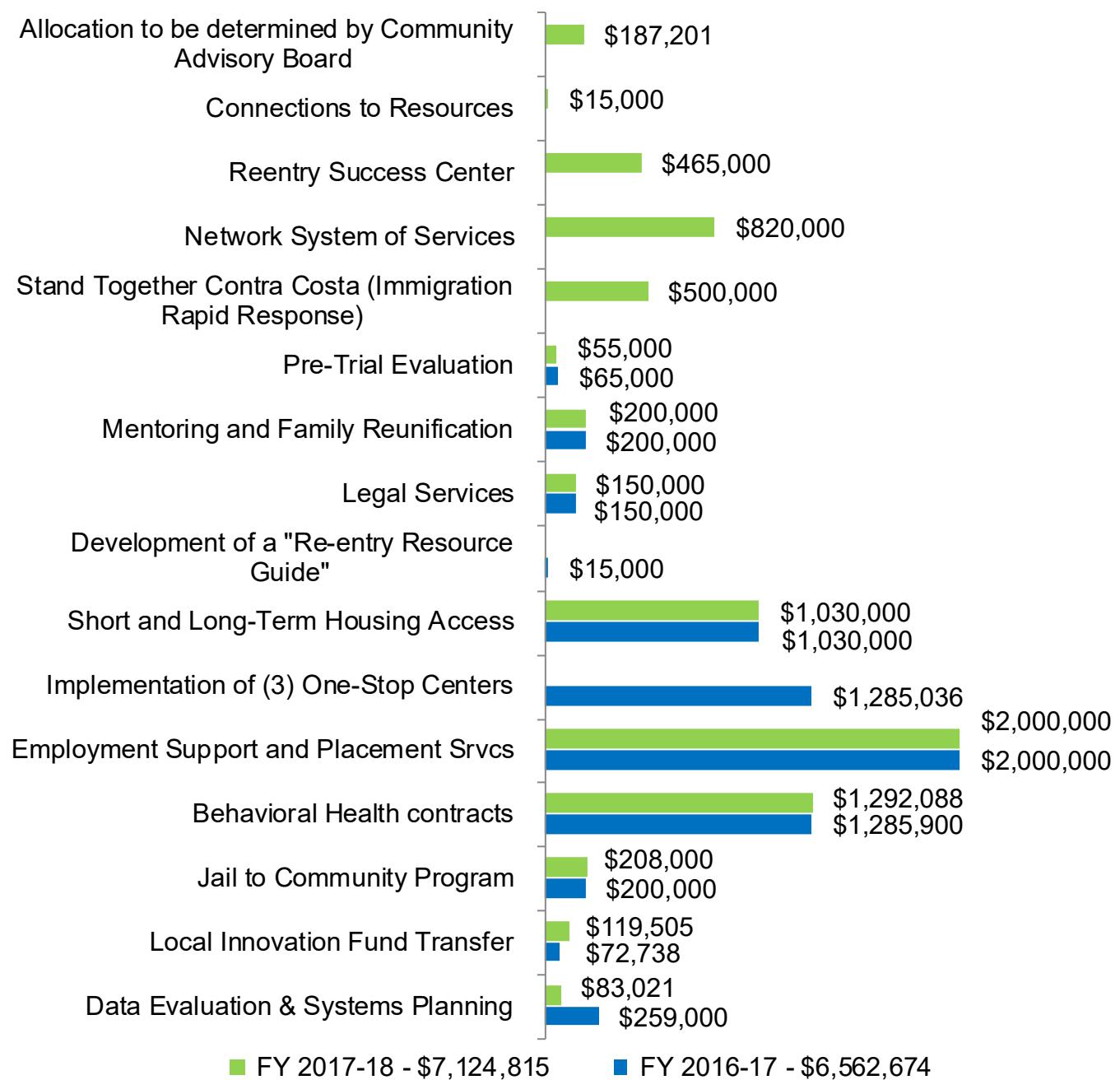


FY 2016-17 : Reserve Fund Draw \$1,181,435
FY 2017-18: Reserve Fund Draw \$1,501,809

FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Responses to Optional Survey Questions

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

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

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

Yes. The County requires and receives regular monthly and quarterly data and narrative reports from all funded agencies receiving AB 109 Realignment revenue. The County retained the assistance of a community-based organization to provide data collection and program evaluation services from December 2013 through June 2016. A Research and Program Evaluation Manager is intended to be hired in July 2018. The County has funded the establishment of a Salesforce-based platform for the collection and coordination of reentry service provision data called "SAFE."

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

Yes. The CCP has been provided an annual report of its AB 109 expenditures and activities for its consideration.

Does the county use BSCC definitions when collecting data? If so, which?

Yes. Average daily population, Conviction, Length of stay, Recidivism, and Treatment program completion rates.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming?

21% - 40%

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

For individuals with SUDs, the County currently offers individual counseling by a treatment specialist, along with outpatient and inpatient treatment services. For those leaving inpatient programs, there is also access to a short term transitional recovery residence. Presently, we offer medication assisted treatment services with individual and group counseling to individuals with psychiatric conditions. This team also works to connect individuals to a primary care provider. Other services we offer to this population include homeless services and housing placement assistance, vocational development and placement programs, civil legal services, peer mentoring, resource navigation, and family reunification.

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

We need to add intensive outpatient support for substance use treatment services with connections to Sober Living Environments (SLE). We are still only able to get about half of our AB 109 population to volunteer for the provided services. Many assert they do not need help, even when the evidence suggest otherwise. The geographic layout of the County also poses a challenge for many to find adequate and reliable transportation to needed services.

What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

We have moved from funding master-leased transitional housing to recovery-centered housing with supervision. We have also expanded the eligible population for the AB 109 funded reentry services utilizing a prioritization process. We have consolidated our administrative functions into a new Office of Reentry & Justice, a pilot program of the County Administrator. We have moved to a consolidated database for our reentry service providers utilizing the Salesforce platform.

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

The Public Defender's Early Representation Program ("EarlyRep") is designed to address issues related to unnecessary warrants and arrests that result when misdemeanor defendants fail to appear (FTA) for their initial arraignment. Through this program, the Public Defender works directly with the Antioch Police Department to be made aware of the individuals in which misdemeanor citations have been issued, and then make early contact with these people to make sure they are able to make arrangements to make their first court date. This unlikely law enforcement-defense attorney partnership has brought about impressive results and systemic findings.

Data from 2015 suggested that the FTA rate was about 57%. Working with around 1,000 individuals since the program's inception in July of 2016, the FTA rate for program now stands at 27.4% (almost a 50% reduction). The existence of this program has also helped identify systemic issues that were driving the rather high FTA rate. These included incorrect addresses obtained by the police when only addresses from identification documents or court records were used, and also the fact that essentially none of the arraignments were actually occurring on the date that was provided on the citation. This meant that a number of individuals would show up to court only to find out that charges had not yet been filed by the District Attorney. Many people would then simply not be informed about their true arraignment date when the case was finally filed with the Court some months later.

The next step is to determine if there are actually systems savings from the program due to reduced number of warrants issued, days in custody, and other costs associated with an inefficient arraignment notification system.

**Community Corrections
Partnership Membership**
As of October 1, 2017

Lonnie Reyman
Chief Probation Officer

Sandra Linderman
Presiding judge or
designee

Jay Sarina
County supervisor or
chief administrative
officer or designee

Katherine Micks
District Attorney

Karen Olson
Public Defender

Erik Apperson
Sheriff

Ivan Minsal
Chief of Police

Heather Snow
Department of Social
Services, Department of
Mental Health, and
Alcohol and Substance
Abuse Programs

Vacant
Department of
Employment

Jeff Harris
Office of Education

Vacant
Community-based
organization

Vacant
Victims' interests

The CCP meets quarterly

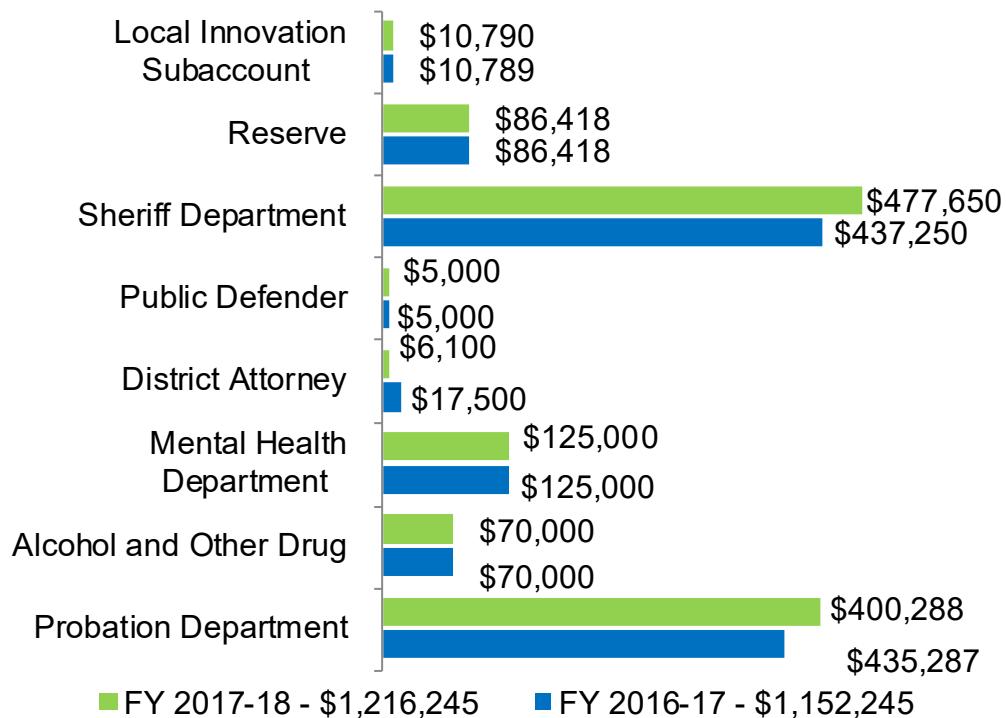
Del Norte County

The CCP did not provide goals for FY 2016-17.

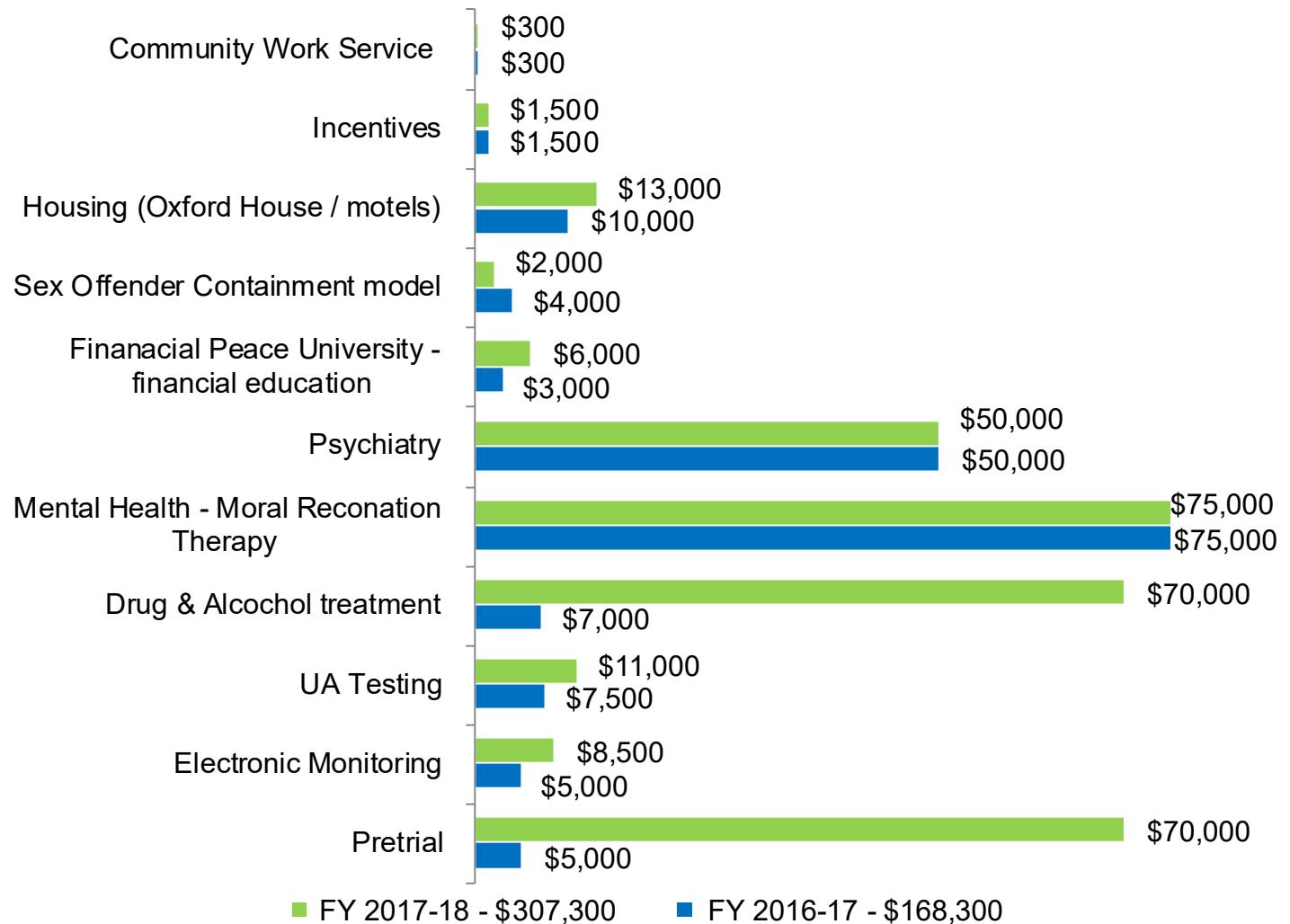
Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress FY 2017-18

Goal: Attempt to identify and adopt articulable goals by July 2018

FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 Budget Allocations



FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services

- The county reported no allocation to non-public agencies for programs and services.

Responses to Optional Survey Questions

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

Partners typically bring potential programs and services to the CCP to discuss identifiable needs and the possibility of implementation.

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

Yes. The bulk of programs are previously established programs offered by county agencies with existing measures for effective application. For other programs, data is being collected to determine effective outcomes. Additionally agencies are collecting and reporting state-mandated data. A number of these reports, specifically Probation's reports, deal directly with the impacts of SB 678 and AB 109.

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

Yes. Del Norte County is now entering a period where programs have been running for more than a year. Some data has been collected and it is becoming feasible to examine the results that we have achieved.

Does the county use BSCC definitions when collecting data? If so, which?

Yes. Average daily population, Conviction, Length of stay, Recidivism, and Treatment program completion rates.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming?

21% - 40%.

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

Currently Del Norte County DHHS AOD Programs provide the following services to local offenders:

1. Perinatal Intensified Outpatient Treatment for mothers and women with substance use disorders.
2. Dual Diagnosis Services for co-occurring disorders.
3. Drug Court Programs in collaboration with Del Norte County Superior Court and Probation.
4. Collaboration with Del Norte Community Health for Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT).
5. Referrals for Medical Detox, Social Model Detox, and Residential Treatment.
6. Aftercare and Continued Care Services for ongoing maintenance of substance use disorder programs.

Current challenges for AOD include finding qualified board certified professionals in the local area for AOD Programs. Also, with the increase in opioid abuse, AOD Programs may have to collaborate for additional support for MAT.

The biggest challenge for Mental Health would be staffing. Current staffing levels of qualified therapists and psychiatrists, at times, can cause delay of services. Mostly though, staff is busy and these offenders tend to require monitoring and reporting back to Probation in a timely manner. Sometimes they fall through the cracks when they do not show or maintain treatment compliance. There is some limited resource for clean & sober housing through a local CBO operating one male-only house and one female-only house. There continues to be limited infrastructure for housing of any kind.

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

Del Norte has a very limited CBO presence, particularly in relation to those that offer services to adult offenders. Those that do (e.g. Workforce Center) do not offer offender-specific services.

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

What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

The county declined to respond to this question.

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

The continuation of a financial education course for lower risk offenders has contributed to the basic life-skills needed for many of these offenders to maintain pro-social engagement with our community. The addition of a parenting program to develop interpersonal skills in the family structure and the establishment of a pre-trial program will also positively impact offender populations in the next year as these programs begin to have effect.

**Community Corrections
Partnership Membership**
As of October 1, 2017

Brian J. Richart
Chief Probation Officer

Jackie Davenport
Presiding judge or
designee

Don Aston
County supervisor or
chief administrative
officer or designee

Vern Pierson
District Attorney

Teri Monterosso
Public Defender

John D'Agostini
Sheriff

Jim Ortega
Chief of Police

**Patricia Charles-
Heathers**
Department of Social
Services, Department of
Employment, Department
of Mental Health, and
Alcohol and Substance
Abuse Programs

Dr. Ed Manansala
Office of Education

Vacant
Community-based
organization

Vacant
Victims' interests

The CCP meets quarterly

El Dorado County

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2016-17

Goal: 100% of offenders will be assessed to determine their individual need and reassessed at the start of each phase of the Community Corrections Center (CCC).

Objectives:

- 100% of offenders will be supervised according to their needs and risk level.

Measure:

- Number of offenders accepted into the CCC.
- Number of offenders completing their period of supervision.
- Number of offenders convicted of a subsequent felony.

Progress: At this time, 100% of offenders are assessed through the referral process to identify risk and need. During the program phases, the reassessment of risk and need is done at the six-month interval at 100% of CCC offenders. The reassessment practice is being evaluated in conjunction with the phase levels of the CCC. The goal will be updated in accordance with any modifications to the phases.

In addition, the comprehensive case management upgrades triggered additional modifications in business practices and are being refined to capture the data elements in combination with a new analytical software being deployed in 2018.

Goal: Use Moral Recognition Treatment (MRT) at the CCC

Objective:

- Enroll all CCC accepted referrals into MRT within the first month they are accepted.
- Achieve an 80% graduation rate for MRT at the CCC.

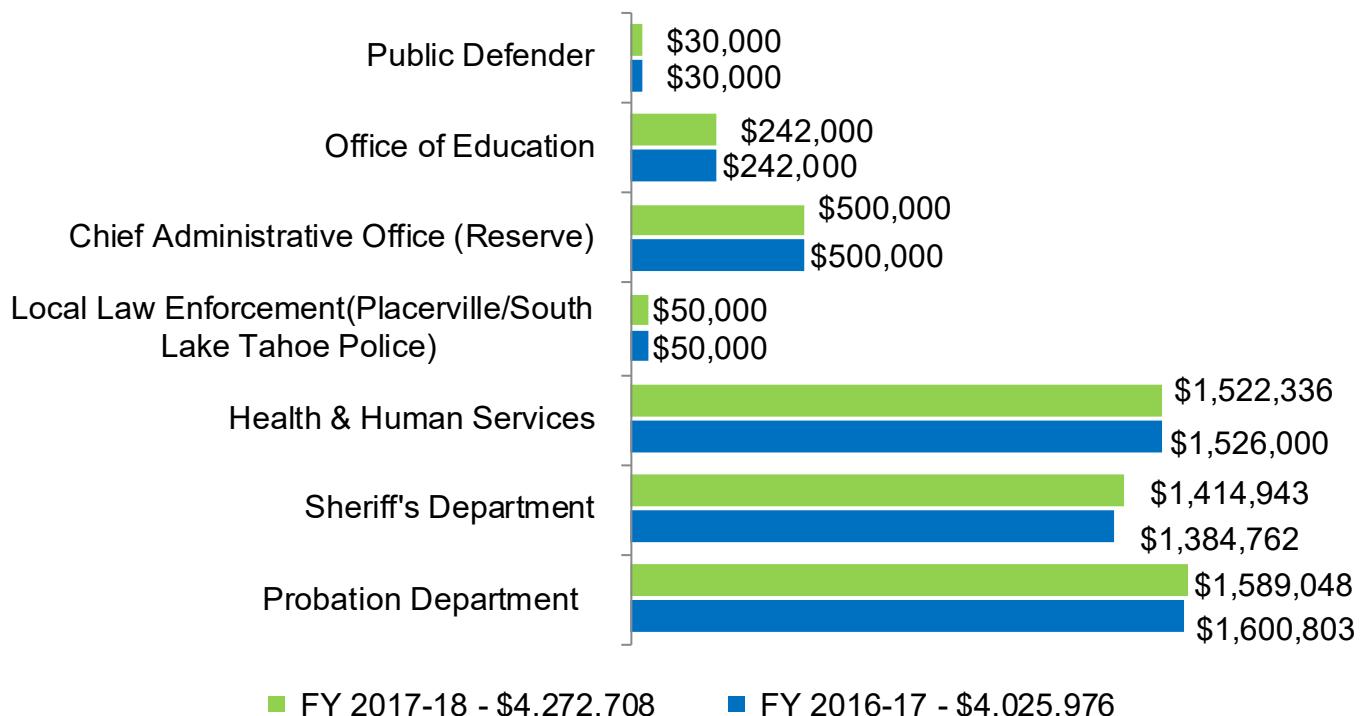
Measure:

- Number of all accepted referrals into MRT, and the days in between the accepted date and the start date of MRT.
- Number of graduates from MRT.

Progress: At this time the goal is being reviewed to align with the Risk-Need-Responsivity principle. After some additional evidence based training, the goal is being reviewed and will be revised to consider the need for stabilization services needed in the first month prior to MRT.

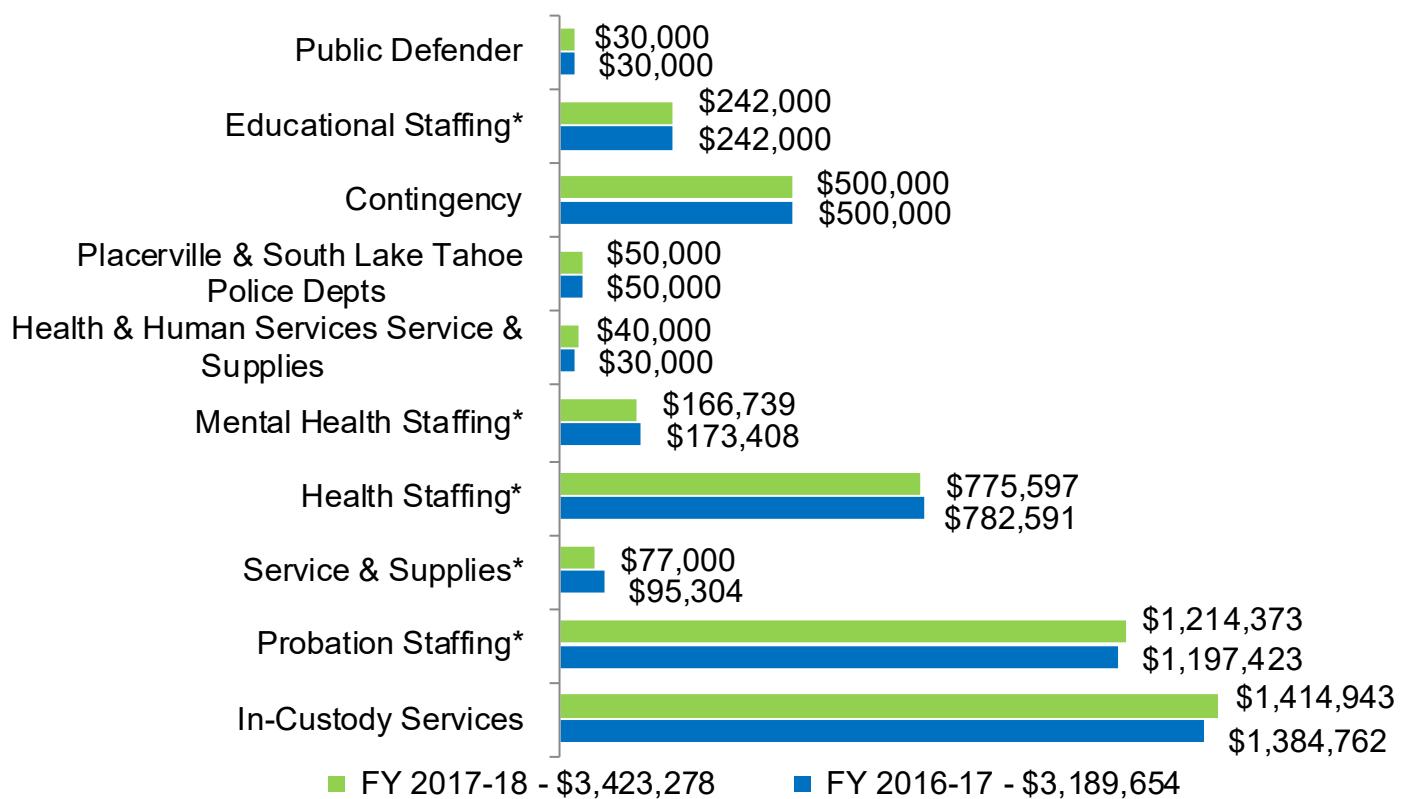
The CCP did not provide goals for FY 2017-18.

FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 Budget Allocations



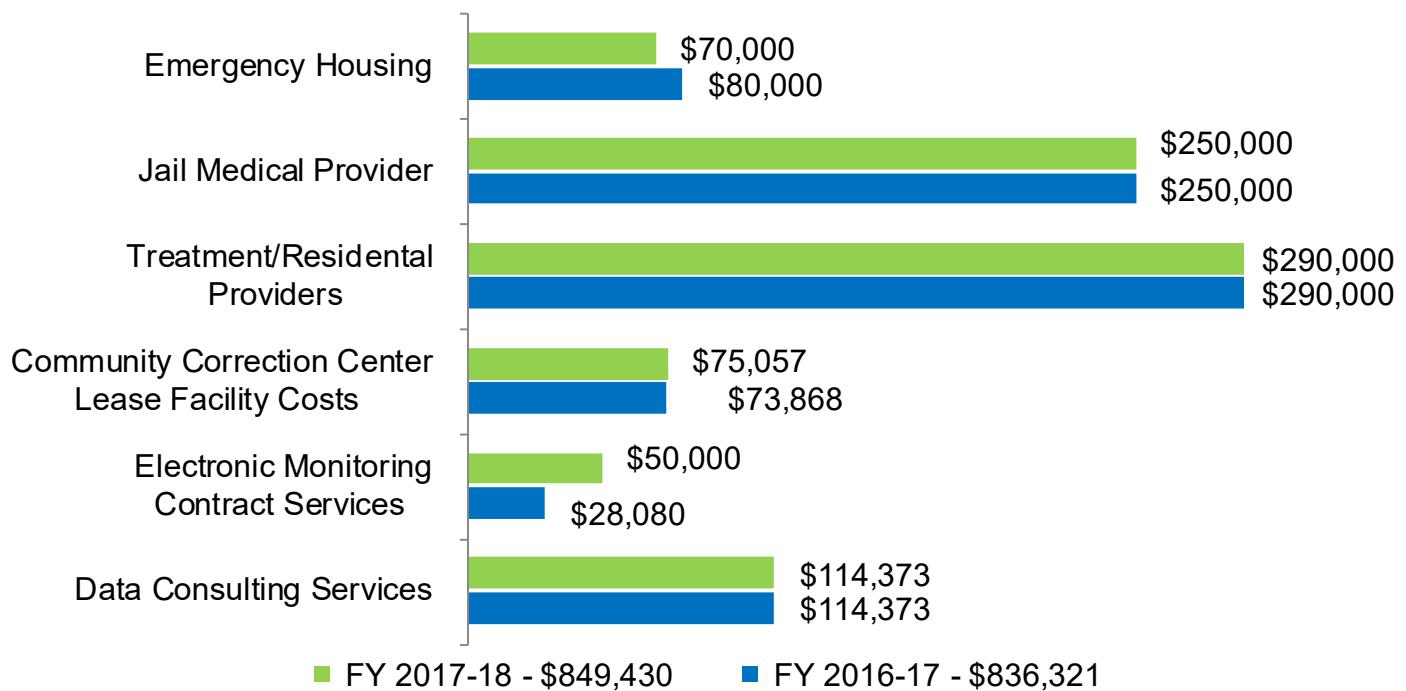
FY 2016-17: Allocation of Fund Balance \$1,295,834
 FY 2017-18: Allocation of Fund Balance \$1,087,374

FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



*Community Corrections Center
 FY 2016-17: Allocation of Fund Balance \$1,295,834
 FY 2017-18: Allocation of Fund Balance \$1,087,374

FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Responses to Optional Survey Questions

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

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

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

No.

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

No.

Does the county use BSCC definitions when collecting data? If so, which?

Yes. Average daily population, Conviction, Length of stay, and Treatment program completion rates.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming?

41% - 60%

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

El Dorado County offers a limited array of in-patient and outpatient options as it relates to mental health and substance use disorder treatment programs/services. Inpatient mental health is served through a small capacity Psychiatric Health Facility (PHF), serving acute/emergency mental health needs. Other mental health needs are served through several outpatient groups overseen by El Dorado County Mental Health, including multi-disciplinary Behavioral Health Court for an offender population identified with mental health needs. With regard to substance use disorder, there exists one treatment provider within the county. This provider offers inpatient residential drug treatment, and intensive outpatient services/management. County substance use disorder workers will assess clients' for outpatient treatment through three treatment levels (level I, level II, and level III). These levels imply various intensities and durations of substance use disorder counseling/education services. El Dorado County offers various other services as well.

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

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

Education: High school diploma, GED, basic reading, writing, vocational/enrichment.

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

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

The primary challenge within El Dorado County is the limited number of program and/or service options available to clients. Equally as much, a lack of housing resources within the county is often a barrier to the effectiveness and fidelity of the available services.

What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

We have not made any significant changes to the previous plans approved by the CCP at this point. Data collection systems are continuing to be established to evaluate the effectiveness and impacts of realignment on the local justice systems; however, this continues to be a work in process.

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

The El Dorado County CCP approved a Community Corrections Center, a program which employees probation, mental health, public health, substance use disorder, and adult education professionals. This multi-disciplinary team provides services/curricula within a model meant to target multiple criminogenic needs and treatment needs (mental health, and drug/alcohol). Global practices of the program are aligned with the Risk-Need-Responsivity principles, in coordination with the body of knowledge related to stages of change, and behavior change as it relates to best practices surrounding incentives/sanctions.

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**Community Corrections
Partnership Membership**
As of October 1, 2017

Philip Kader
Chief Probation Officer

Sheran Morton
Presiding judge or
designee

Jean Rousseau
County supervisor or
chief administrative
officer or designee

Lisa Smittcamp
District Attorney

Elizabeth Diaz
Public Defender

Margaret Mims
Sheriff

Jerry Dyer
Chief of Police

Delfino Neira
Department of Social
Services and Department
of Employment

Dawan Utecht
Department of Mental
Health

Susan Holt
Alcohol and Substance
Abuse Programs

Jim Yovino
Office of Education

Vacant
Community-based
organization

Karen Roach
Victims' interests

The CCP meets quarterly

Fresno County

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2016-17

Goal: Continue hiring practices and training of staff to meet the adopted ratios in the 2011 CCP Implementation Plan.

- Objective:**
- Maintain a Supervision ratio of one DPO per 50 offenders in the AB 109 general supervision caseloads.
 - The Fresno County Probation Department will continue to recruit through the Fresno County Human Resources Department, utilizing standard recruiting methods, which includes Careers in Government, as needed until the positions are filled. Further, the Probation Department will continue to attend multiple job and career fairs at local educational institutions for purposes of recruiting.
 - Upon request and approval, the Department accepts applications for specific classifications from undergraduates with a condition that a copy of their Bachelor's degree and transcripts are provided prior to a formal job offer and as part of the background process.

Progress: As of December 2017, the Fresno County Probation Department has no DPO vacancies in the AB 109 general supervision units.

Goal: Increase services in the areas of re-entry employment readiness and transitional housing.

- Objective:**
- Present a proposal to the CCP and the Board of Supervisors requesting additional funding to increase contract services for employment readiness services.
 - Present a proposal to the CCP and Board of Supervisors to increase the number of contracted transitional housing beds in order to meet the current need.

Measure:

- Increase services in employment readiness and transitional housing by a minimum of 10%.

Progress: Contracted with America Works of California for an employment readiness program. The contract was approved by the Board of Supervisors in January 2016 and the program became operational in April 2016. Since the program's inception, a total of 242 participants have successfully completed the program of which 124 have attained employment. CCP approved the addition of a Construction Apprenticeship Program and a Parenting Program, which are currently going through the county purchasing process.

Goal: Maintain specialized caseloads for domestic violence, sex offender and mental health populations.

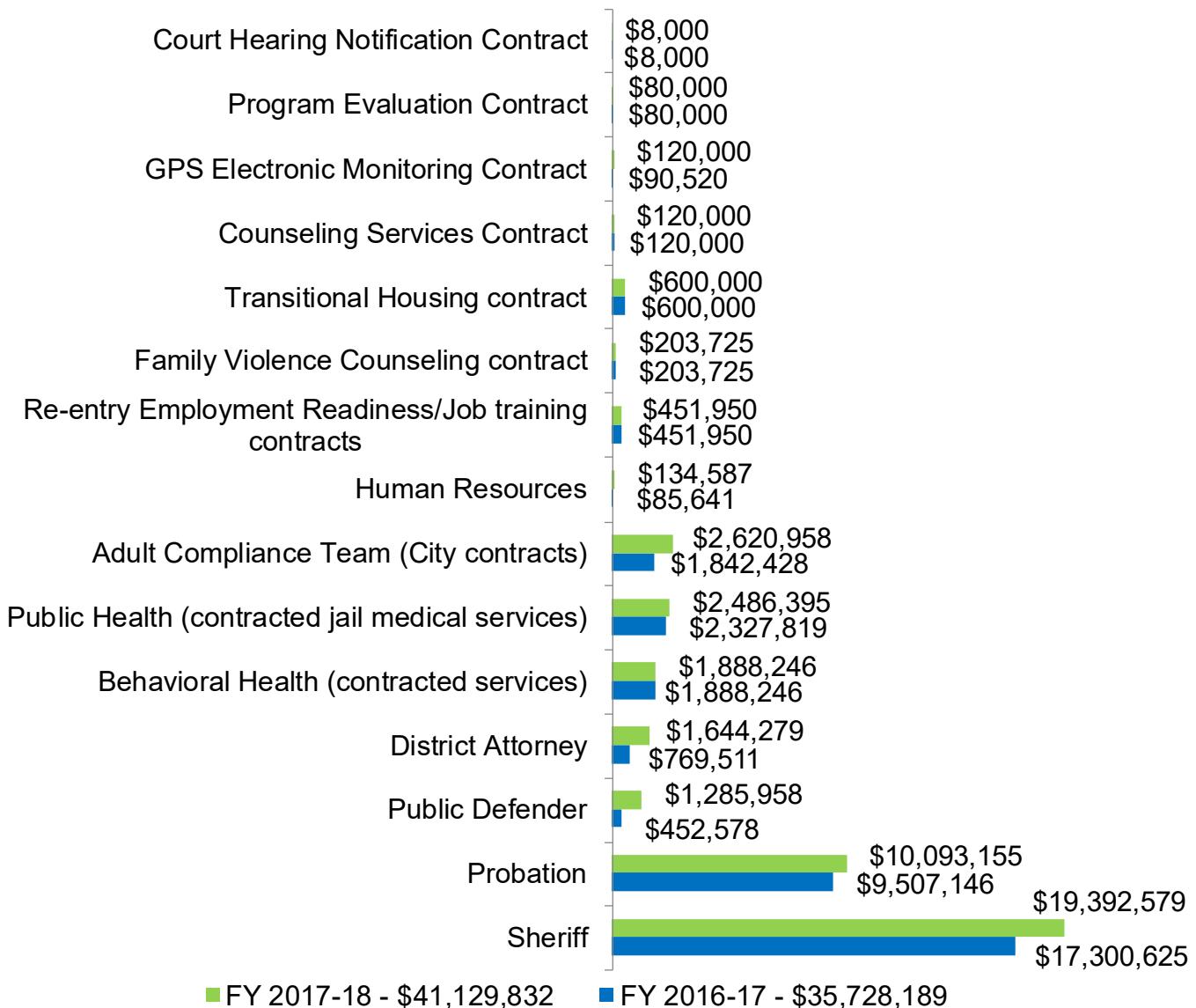
- Objective:**
- Maintain a Supervision ratio of one DPO per 35 offenders in the AB 109 specialized supervision caseloads.
 - Move away from strictly caseload standard to caseloads that are based on the number of offenders an officer can effectively supervise.
 - Updated CCP Plan.

- Measure:**
- A 35:1 ratio for specialized caseloads will allow for more enhanced supervision of these caseloads.

Progress: The Probation Department continues to maintain specialized caseloads at a ratio of approximately 35:1.

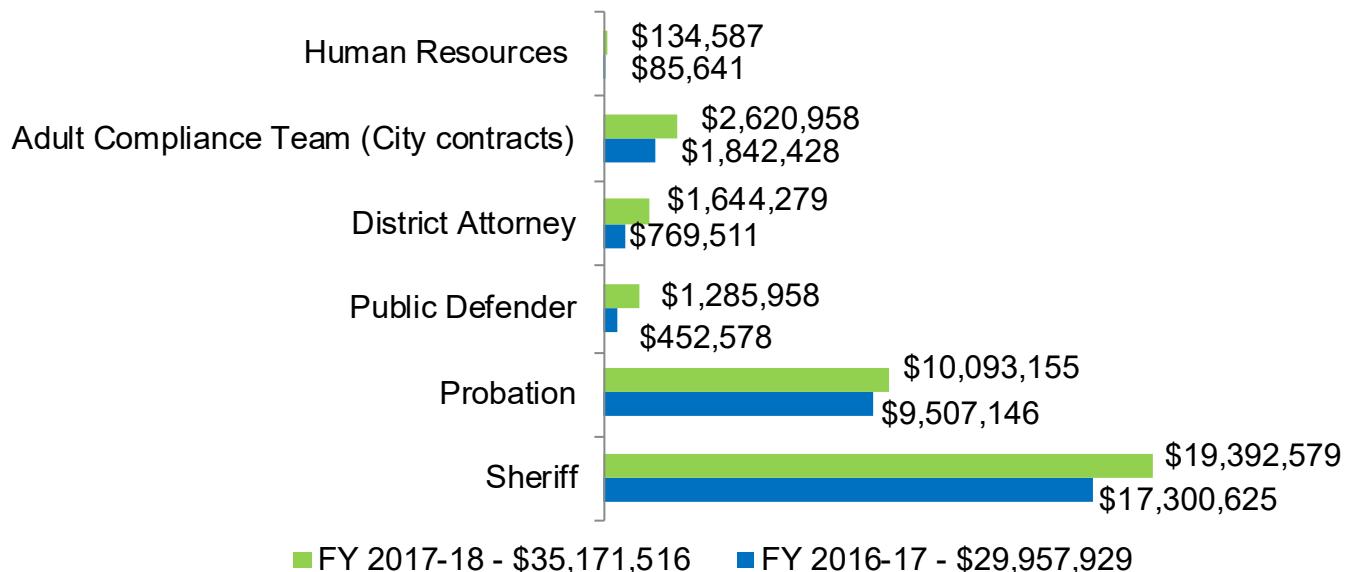
The CCP reports it will use the same goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2017-18.

FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 Budget Allocations

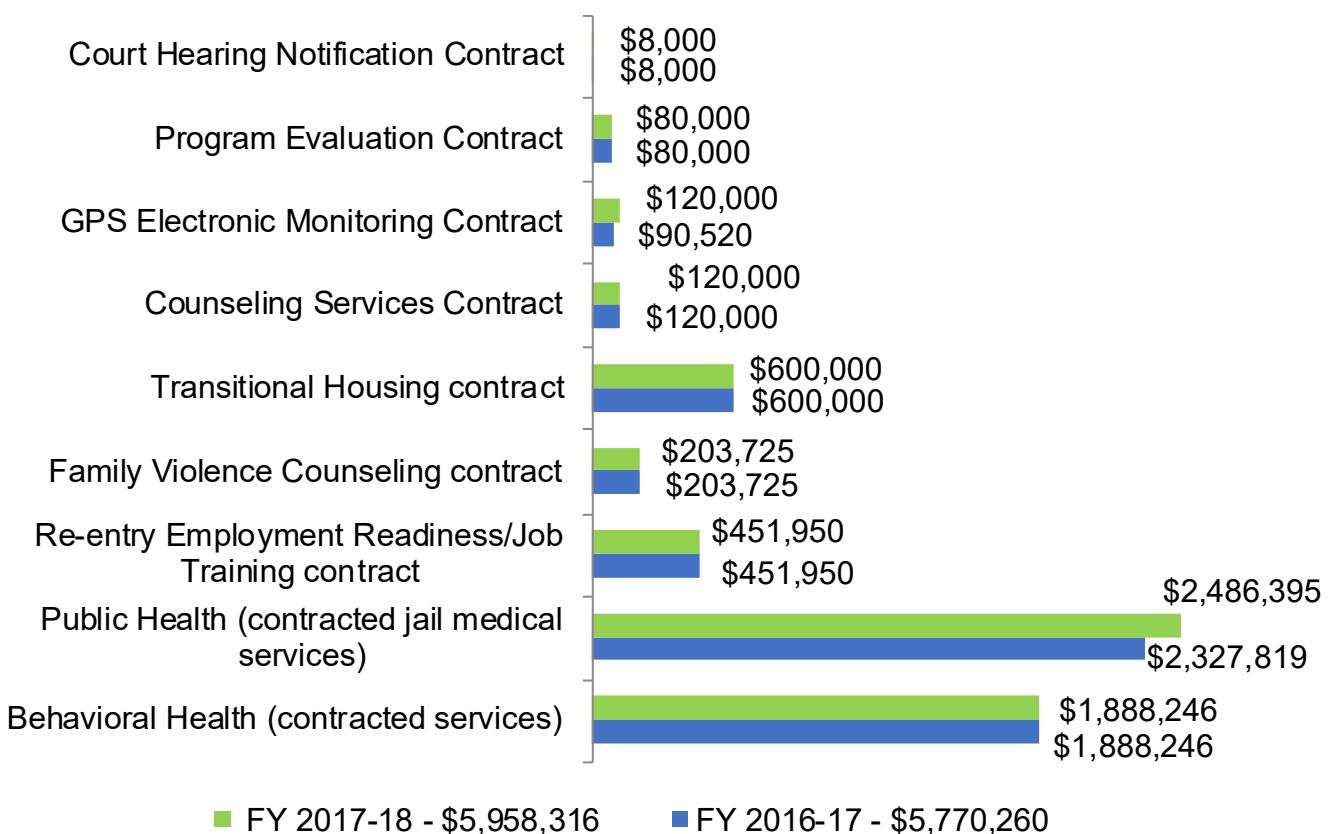


FY 2016-17: Carryover Funds \$477,536
FY 2017-18: Carryover Funds \$1,498,199

FY 16-17 & FY 17-18 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Responses to Optional Survey Questions

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

Needs are identified by the CCP's Sub Committees, along with the input of the community, and proposals are presented to the CCP. The CCP then determines which identified need to pursue and at that point the County Purchasing process is put into place.

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

Yes. The Fresno County Probation Department has created a Quality Control and Research Unit that will be responsible for reviewing AB 109 programming, services, and outcomes. The objective of this unit will be to ensure that the most current "evidence-based practices" are utilized. This unit will conduct internal reviews of probation assessments, investigate programming, and supervision strategies that lead to improved correctional outcomes such as the rehabilitation of offenders and increased public safety.

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

Yes. The CCP continues to identify needed services for AB 109 offenders that are based on evidence based practices. The County is currently working with the PEW Research Center on the Results First Initiative to further help the County identify programs that are most likely to reduce recidivism and generate cost savings, in part, by creating the ability to report and track outcomes and to submit data for evaluation purposes.

Does the county use BSCC definitions when collecting data? If so, which?

Yes. Average daily population, Conviction, Length of stay, Recidivism, Treatment program completion rates.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming?

21% - 40%

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

The county, in conjunction with public and private provider networks, is attempting to provide services that in the past have not been available to the offender populations in Fresno County. The Fresno County Superior Court, in conjunction with several County Departments, operates a Behavioral Health Court and Drug Court. This enables specialized services and caseload supervision to offenders that are mentally ill or have substance abuse issues.

Counseling services are available through a contract with Sierra Educational Regional Institute (SERI) which provides services for both the Fresno County Jail Transition Pod and supervision caseloads. Cognitive Behavioral Therapy is also available at the jail. The Probation Department utilizes the STRONG assessment tool in order to provide services based on each offender's identified needs.

Fresno County has established a Full Service Partnership (FSP) for the critically mentally ill with public and private providers which provide offenders with services, case management, and housing. In addition, the county offers homeless beds and transitional services as well as a Day Reporting Center for increased services to the population. The CCP continues to look to the Resources Subcommittee to identify and recommend additional services needed to serve this population.

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

The hiring of staff has been a challenge in Fresno County. Although this has been an ongoing issue, the significant increase in required staffing to address the AB 109 population has made it more difficult to hire and retain the required number of staff.

What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

Fresno County has updated our post release supervision model. The initial Implementation Plan set a supervision ratio of one deputy probation officer per 50 offenders. The updated plan increased the supervision ratio of one deputy probation officer to 35 offenders for designated specialized caseloads including domestic violence, sex offender, and mental health. Based on experience with these three designated caseloads, they require enhanced supervision levels above the general AB 109 caseloads. The general caseloads remain at a supervision ratio of one deputy probation officer to 50 offenders.

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

The Fresno County CCP and the Board of Supervisors approved a contract with America Works of California (AWCA) in January of 2016 with the program becoming operational in April of 2016. AWCA provides both in-custody and post-custody re-entry employment readiness services. In-custody services include, in part, completing a variety of assessments that consider problems that frequently effect ex-offenders such as histories of substance abuse, trouble finding housing, lack of adequate food, limited access to essential documentation (i.e., valid identification, birth certificates), limited numeracy and literacy skills, and educational levels. Case plans are developed almost completely through client input and from assessments that identify individual needs. Job Readiness Training (JRT) includes 9 modules: 1) Removing Barriers; 2) Job Research and Real Interviews; 3) Self-assessment; 4) Diagnostic Testing; 5) Time Management; 6) The Work Environment; 7) Self-presentation; 8) Basic Computer Skills; and, 9) Resume Preparation and Mock Interviews. Since the start of this program, a total of 242 individuals have completed the program of which 124 have obtained employment.

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**Community Corrections
Partnership Membership**
As of October 1, 2017

Brandon Thompson
Chief Probation Officer

Kevin Harrigan
Presiding judge or
designee

John Viegas
County supervisor or
chief administrative
officer or designee

Dwayne Stewart
District Attorney

Vacant
Public Defender

Rich Warren
Sheriff

JC Tolle
Chief of Police

Christine Zoppi
Department of Social
Services, Department of
Employment, Department
of Mental Health, and
Alcohol and Substance
Abuse Programs

Tracey Quarne
Office of Education

Vacant
Community-based
organization

Teresa Pinedo
Victims' interests

The CCP meets quarterly

Glenn County

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2016-17

Goal: Provide effective supervision and programming to Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) Offenders that ensures public safety and uses evidence-based practices in reducing recidivism.

Objective:

- 100% of Offenders will be assessed to determine their individual needs and appropriate referrals will be made.
- 100% of Offenders will be supervised based on their risk level and needs.

Measure:

- Number of Offenders (PRCS) released into the community during the calendar year July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017.
- Number of Offenders completing their period of supervision for the same time period.
- Number of Offenders on warrant status as of June 30, 2017.

Progress: Nineteen Offenders were released back into the community. One failed to report. As of June 30, 2017, we did not have any PRCS Offenders on active warrant status. We had 15 Offenders complete their term of supervision. Offenders must be violation free for one year before being released from supervision, rather than the minimum time of six months. Six Offenders (or 40%) were deemed unsuccessful. Three Offenders (or 20%) sustained a new felony conviction while four (or 27%) had their maximum term expire. Nine Offenders (or 60%) were deemed successful.

Goal: Provide effective supervision and programming to Alternative Custody Supervision (ACS) Offenders that ensures public safety and uses evidence-based practices in reducing recidivism.

Objective: • 100% of participants in the ACS program will be supervised based on their risk level.

Measure: • Number of Offenders released into the community on ACS.
• Number of Offenders completing their period of supervision.
• Number of Offenders having a subsequent arrest and placed back into custody due to violating the ACS program.
• Number of Offenders having a subsequent arrest for a new law violation.

Progress: The Sheriff's Department released 17 Offenders on the ACS program. Twelve Offenders were released on the Home Electronic Monitoring (HEM) Program, while five Offenders were released to complete a residential treatment program. Of the 12 Offenders released on HEM, eight (or 67%) were deemed successful and four (or 33%) were unsuccessful. One (or .08%) was charged with a new law violation and three (or 25%) returned to custody for violations.

Goal: Provide in-custody and out-patient mental health services to AB 109 Offenders.

Objective: • Provide AB109 Offenders who meet the criteria, a mental health diagnosis assessment.
• Provide AB109 Offenders individual treatment, medication management, out-patient mental health, and substances abuse services.
• Provide mental health and substance abuse support services while Offender is in custody.

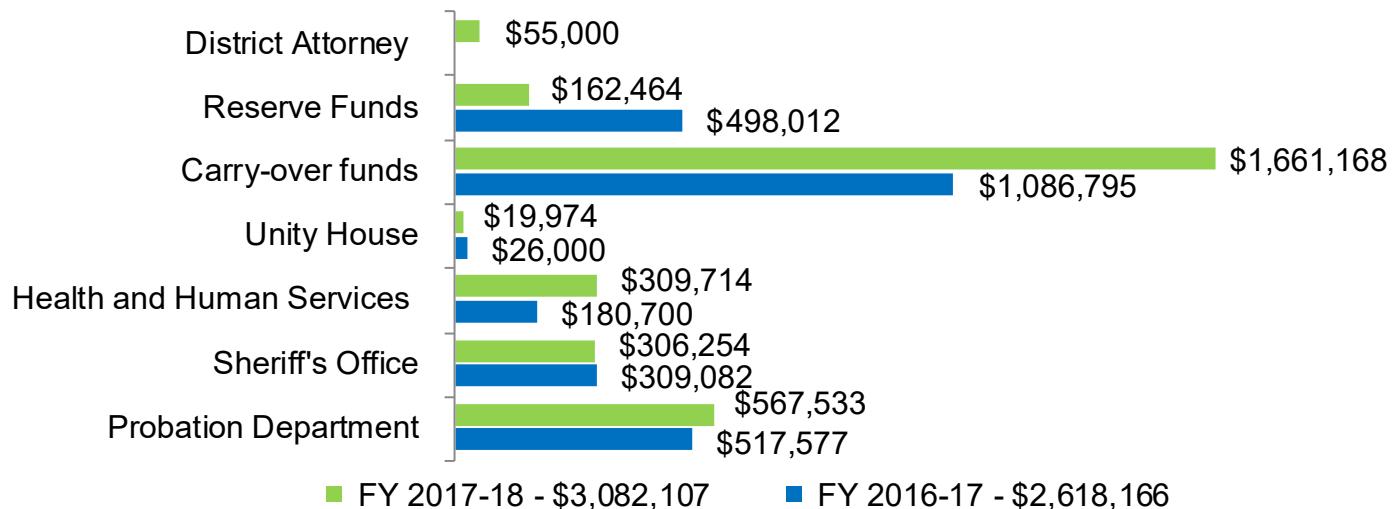
Measure: • Number of Offenders seen at the jail.
• Number of Offenders assessed for mental health needs.
• Number of Offenders receiving mental health and substance abuse services.

Progress: Being a small facility, the jail only has one room for all of the programming that takes place within the facility. AB109 Offenders are being contacted in the jail. They are being introduced to Mental Health staff and are being provided groups in the areas of Anger Management, Courage for Change, and Life Skills.

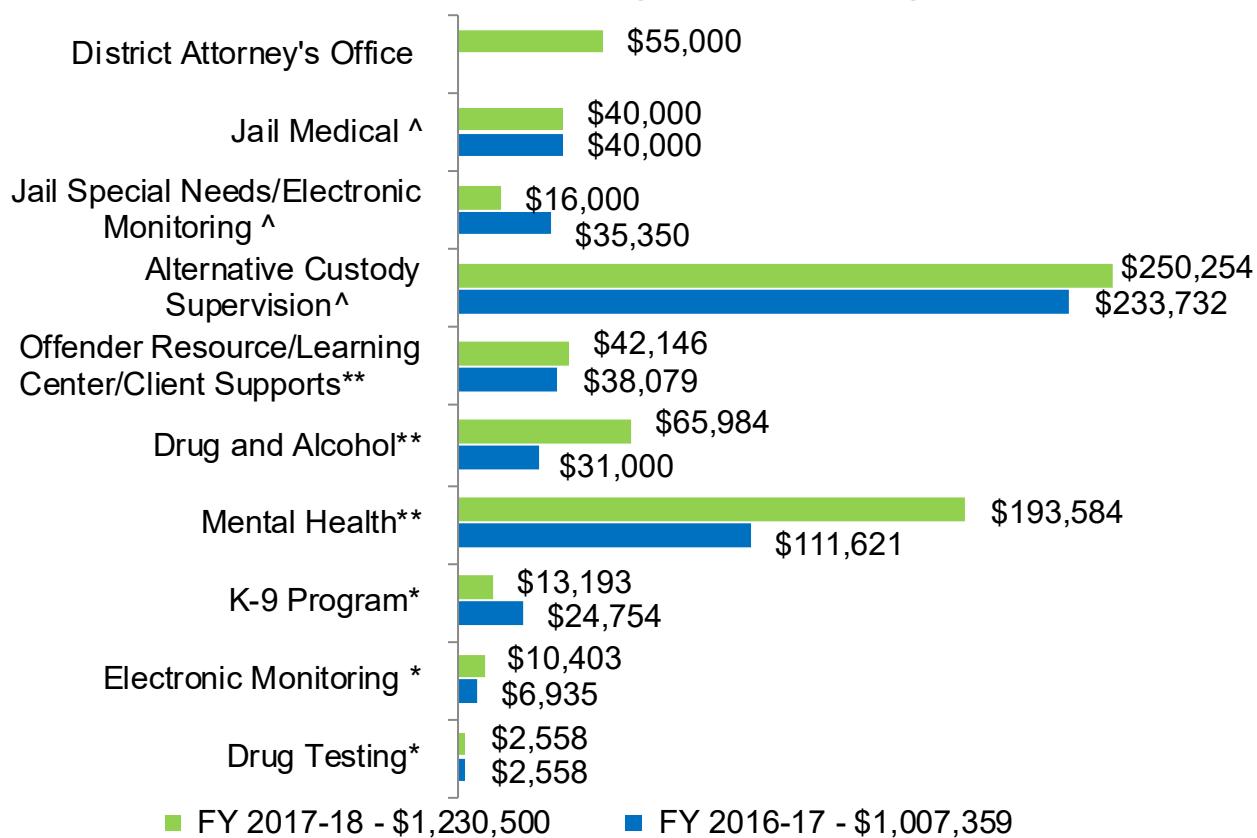
During this reporting period, 665 Mental Health services and 550 Substance Use Disorder services were provided. Twenty-six individuals participated in the Transitional Learning Center, 20 individuals participated in mental health services while 22 individuals were engaged in substance use disorders services. Twenty individuals completed the Courage to Change workbooks on a variety of topics.

The CCP reports it will use the same goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2017-18.

FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 Budget Allocations

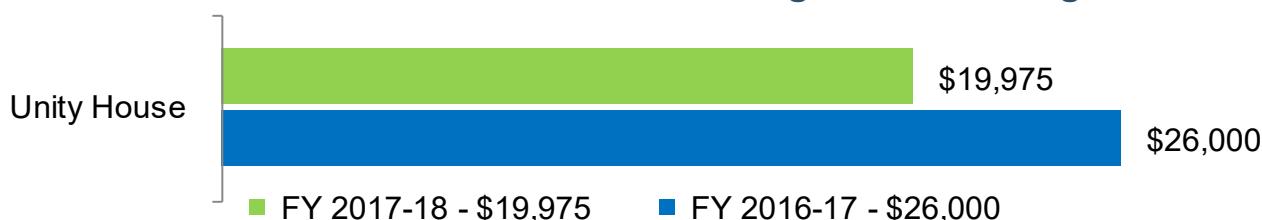


FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



*Probation, **Heath and Human Services, ^Sheriff's Department

FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Responses to Optional Survey Questions

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

Agencies submit budget proposals annually to the CCP Board requesting funds for their programs. The CCP Board will discuss the requests and any data provided. The CCP Board will then vote to approve funding or request more information.

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

Yes. Discussions are made with county partners in tracking the successes of offenders that participate in the programs.

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

Yes. Providers providing outcome data are preferred when funding programs.

Does the county use BSCC definitions when collecting data? If so, which?

Yes. Average daily population, Conviction, Length of stay, Recidivism, and Treatment program completion rates.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming?

41% - 60%

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

Sheriff – Alternative Custody Supervision (ACS), Pretrial Services

Health and Human Services – Drug and Alcohol, Mental Health Eligibility, Assessments, Cognitive Interventions, Life Skills, Anger Management, and Out-Patient Recovery (Discovery House). We utilize programs such as Salvation Army, Jordan's Crossing, and Jericho Project for Residential Treatment Programs.

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

Probation – Assessments, Electronic Monitoring, Cognitive Interventions, Supervision based on Risk Levels.

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

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

Lack of community-based organizations that are able to provide services. Lack of sober and transitional living environments, vocational training, and employment placements.

What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

The county declined to respond to this question.

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

Glenn County Office of Education developed an Adult Charter School that emphasizes attaining a high school diploma, both in- and out-of-custody. At the same time, the charter allows for GED studies. For the 2016-2017 school year, they had 26 students (15 females and 11 males), and six graduates (three female and three male). In total, 206.5 high school credits were earned by the participants.

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**Community Corrections
Partnership Membership**
As of October 1, 2017

William Damiano
Chief Probation Officer

Kim Bartleson
Presiding judge or
designee

Amy Nilsen
County supervisor or
chief administrative
officer or designee

Maggie Fleming
District Attorney

Kaleb Cockrum
Public Defender

William Honsal
Sheriff

Thomas Chapman
Chief of Police

Connie Beck
Department of Social
Services, Department of
Employment, Department
of Mental Health, and
Alcohol and Substance
Abuse Programs

Chris Hartley
Office of Education

Arlette Large
Community-based
organization

Joyce Moser
Victims' interests

The CCP meets monthly

Humboldt County

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2016-17

Goal: Expand in-custody services to inmates within the jail to improve re-entry outcomes.

- Objective:**
- Train behavioral health and jail program staff in Motivational Enhancement Therapy (MET).
 - Train jail corrections staff in Motivational Interviewing (MI).
 - Train deputy probation officers in MI.

- Measure:**
- Number of behavioral health and jail program staff trained in MET.
 - Number of correctional staff trained in MI.

Progress: Eighteen behavioral health staff were trained in MET and 20 mixed corrections staff were trained in MI this fiscal year.

Goal: Develop and implement an interagency data management platform.

- Objectives:**
- Complete Phase 3 of data project – build and generate report for analysis of data.

- Measure:**
- Data warehouse completion and operational (Phase 2).

Progress: Data from criminal justice agencies has been mapped and programmed. Human services data is still in process of being linked to criminal justice data to be extracted to the data warehouse. Weekly meetings are now taking place to finalize this linkage. No reports from this data warehouse have been developed yet for decision-making review.

Goal: Equine Assisted Therapy (Horses Help Program) implementation with AB 109 offenders.

- Objectives:**
- Provide multiple cycles of Horses Help Program during course of the year.

- Measure:**
- Number of completed cycles of Horses Help provided.

Progress: Two cycles of Horses Help were attempted this fiscal year. Both offerings were terminated after fewer than 4 sessions due to lack of offender engagement and participation.

The CCP reports it will use the same goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2016-17 in addition to the following goal.

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2017-18

Goal: Pilot case management program to improve residential alcohol and drug program retention, completion, and continuing sobriety rates for AB 109 offenders.

Objectives:

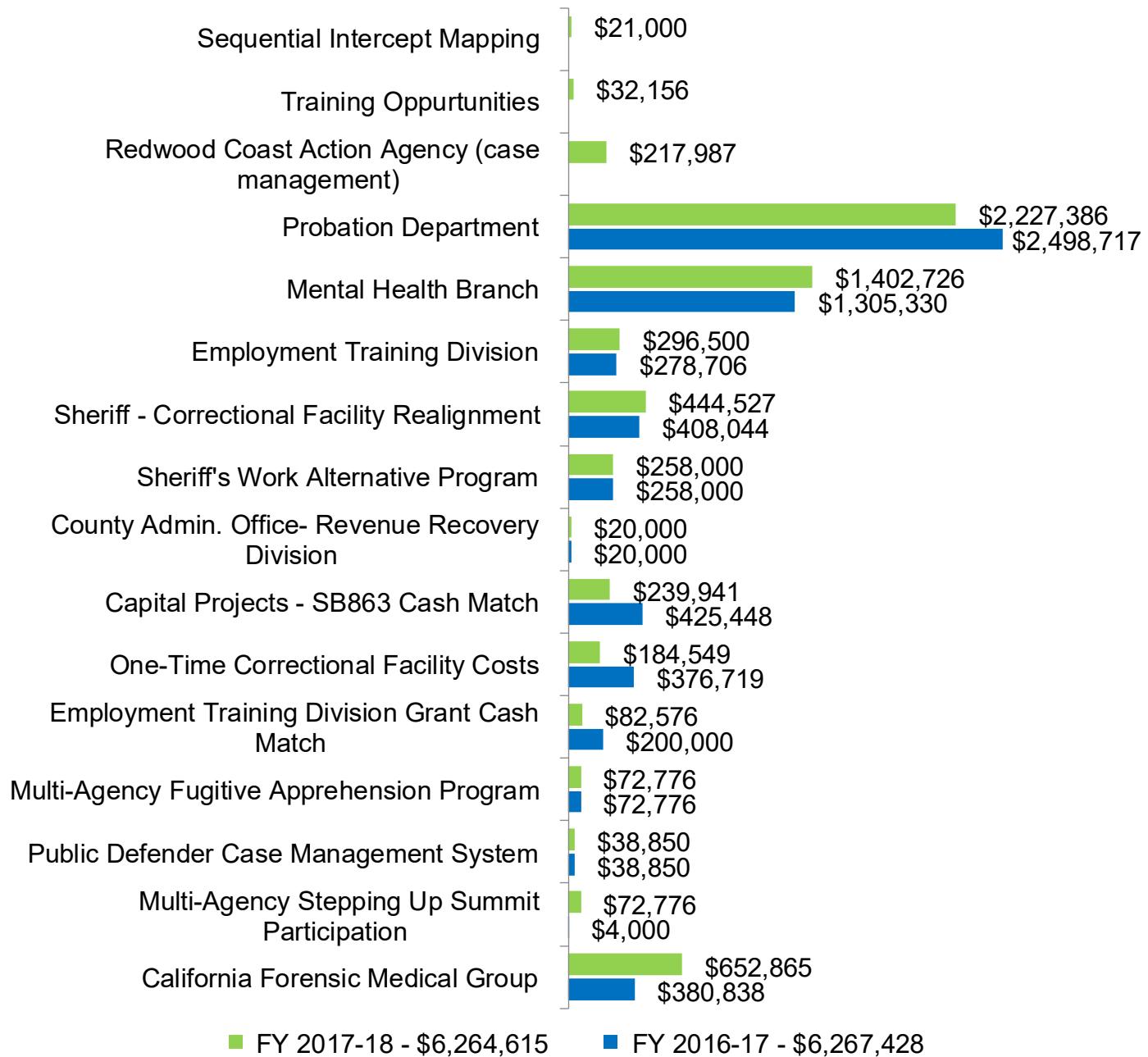
- Contract with community-based organization to hire five case managers to work within local residential alcohol and drug treatment programs.
- Assist clients in transition planning and linkage to supportive community services prior to program completion.
- Provide continuing case management support post-transition back to community after treatment completion.

Measure:

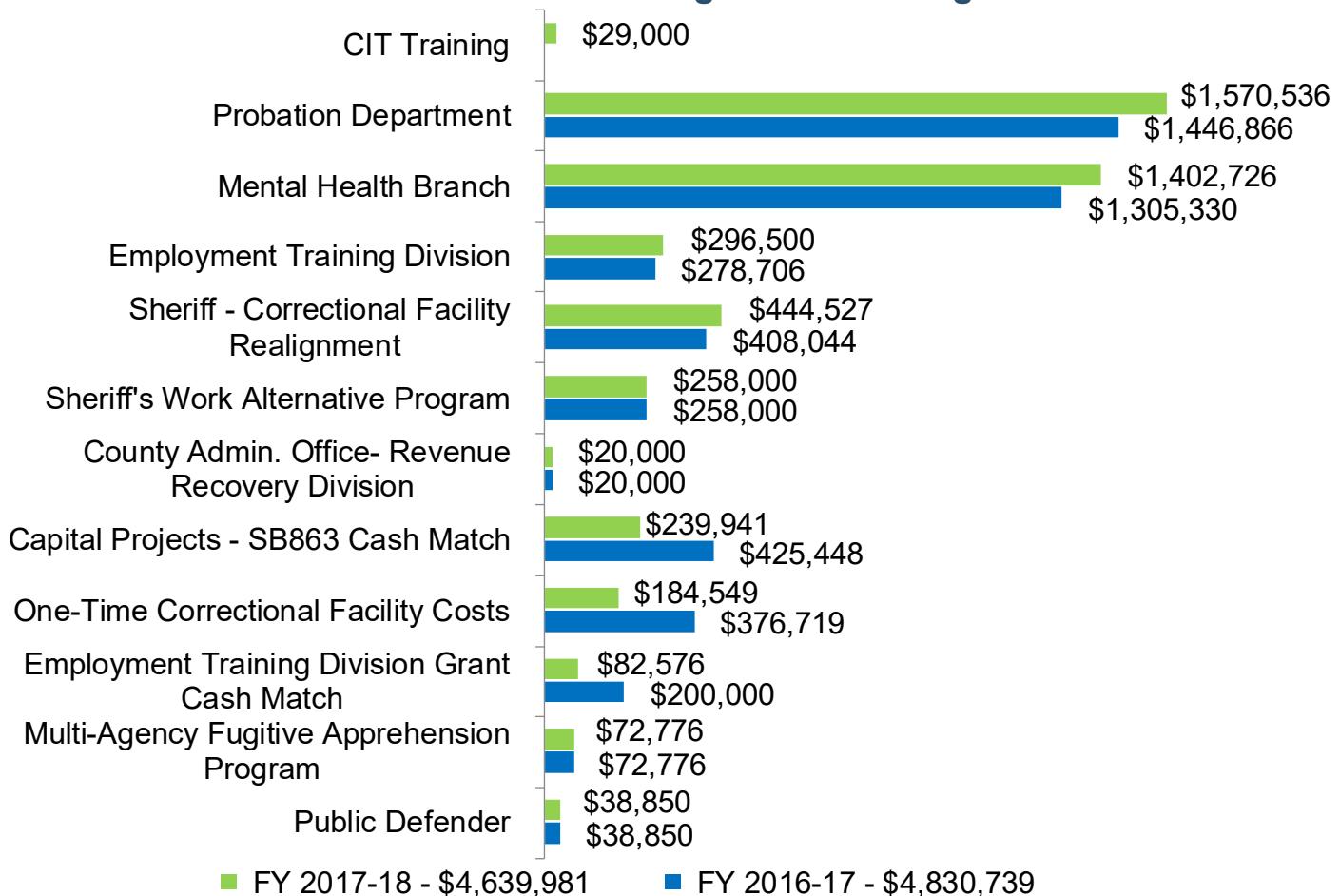
- Complete contract with community-based organization. Organization to hire five case managers and place in local residential treatment programs.
- Increase number of AB 109 clients retained in treatment to program completion.
- Increase number of AB 109 clients maintaining sobriety once transitioned back to community post-treatment program completion.

Progress: Pending Board of Supervisors approval of contract with community based agency and supplemental budget. Hiring of case managers and placement within programs to follow.

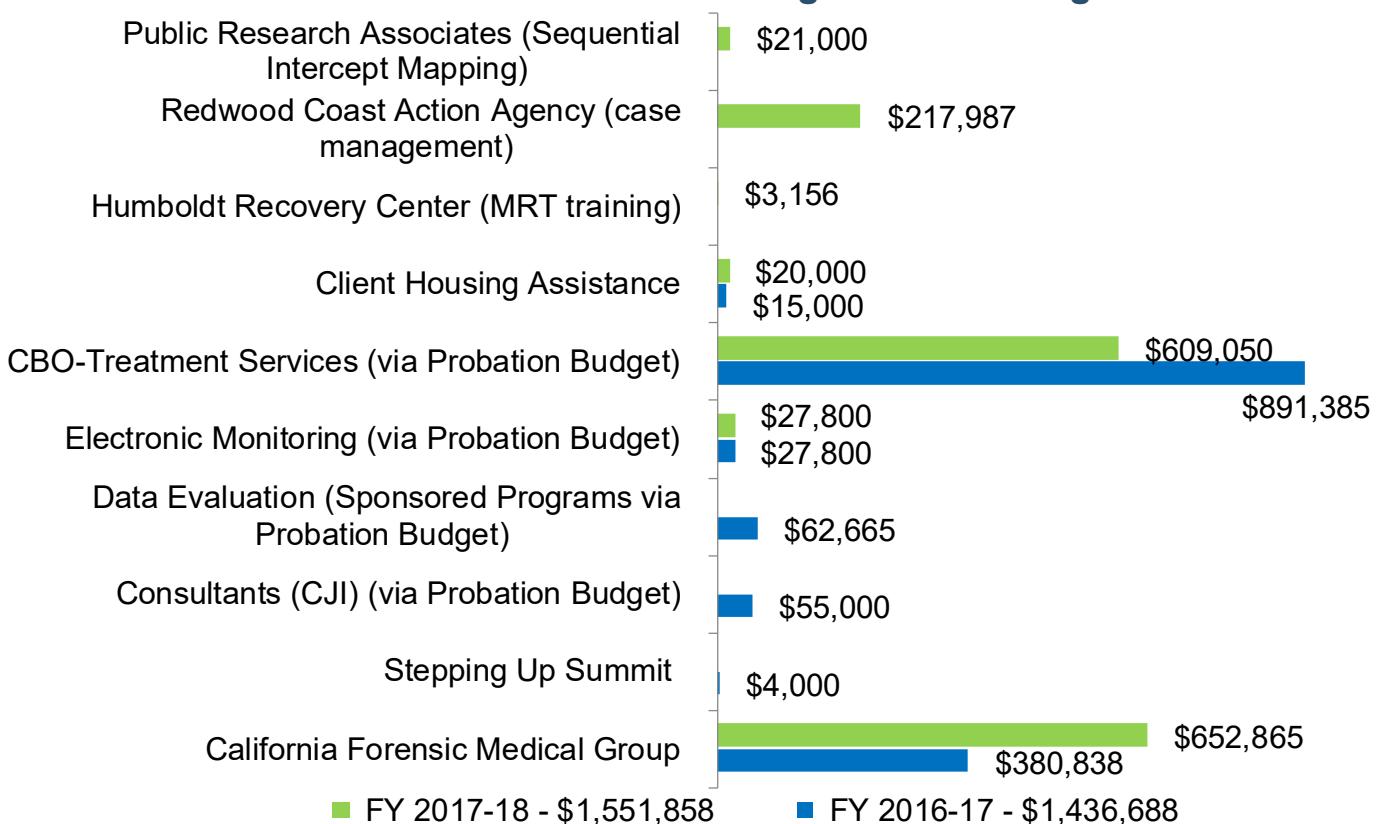
FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 Budget Allocations



FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Responses to Optional Survey Questions

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

The CCP holds regular discussions on what services are being offered to the AB 109 population, outcomes that are being observed, and potential solutions to improve service coordination and quality, or suggestion of programs to address particular needs. When agreement is reached, a proposal is put before the CCP Executive Committee for discussion, review of the present budget condition and impacts of the proposal, and a vote. Priority is given to proven-effective programs and strategies, though some requests have been for the purchase of equipment to solve a particular problem being experienced (e.g., mail and body scanners for the jail to intercept contraband, improve jail safety, and increase likelihood of persons being released to programs who are not actively using controlled substances).

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

Yes. Offender participation in services and outcomes of said services are tracked and shared each month with the CCP and CCP Executive Committee for discussion. Once the data warehouse project is completed, more thorough analysis of data will be possible.

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

Yes. Outcomes for programs paid for with AB 109 funds are tracked and ongoing. If a new program or service is suggested and approved, it is typically run as a short-term pilot and data is collected to evaluate effectiveness or value to the overall objectives of the CCP plan (i.e., reduced recidivism, improved management/utilization of limited criminal justice resources, increased offender engagement, etc.).

Does the county use BSAC definitions when collecting data? If so, which?

Yes. Average daily population, Conviction, Length of stay, Recidivism, and Treatment program completion rates.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming?

41% - 60%.

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

AB 109 funding presently funds a fairly comprehensive array of forensic behavioral health services, both within the jail and in our Community Corrections Resource Center. Funding supports a portion of a Psychiatrist, Nurse Family Practitioner, Psychiatric Med Nurse, Supervising Mental Health Clinician, Mental Health Clinicians, Substance Abuse Counselors, and Mental Health Case Managers. Jail services are basic mental health services, med support, and limited case management. "Crosswalk" services are offered to any offender released from the jail who has received mental health services within the jail to ensure linkage to continuing community-based care, if desired. Pretrial and AB 109 offenders are offered mental health and substance abuse assessments; relapse prevention, co-occurring disorder, and Moral Recognition Therapy (MRT) groups; mental health case management; individual mental health counseling or psychiatrist visits; and medication support.

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

The principal challenge our county faces presently is hiring and retaining staff for funded behavioral health positions.

What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

Provision of training in various evidence-based practices (MRT, MET, MI, Contingency Management/Case Management, and Crisis Intervention Training) to staff of community-based organizations, correctional and probation officers, and law enforcement personnel has been beneficial. The future addition of case management services within treatment programs is looked forward to.

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

All probation officers are trained in the 1:1 cognitive behavioral intervention Effective Practices In Community Supervision (EPICS), which is improving engagement with the AB109 offender population, in particular. This population has generally not responded well to community-based group cognitive behavioral interventions but seems to engage more effectively in this 1:1 intervention. Our data pool is relatively small, so determining whether there is a statistically significant difference in outcomes is not yet possible, but anecdotal evidence is positive.

**Community Corrections
Partnership Membership**
As of October 1, 2017

Dan Prince
Chief Probation Officer

Maria Rhinehart
Presiding judge or
designee

Robin Hodgkin
County supervisor or
chief administrative
officer or designee

Gilbert G. Otero
District Attorney

Ben Salorio
Public Defender

Raymond Loero
Sheriff

Eddie Madueno
Chief of Police

Peggy Price
Department of Social
Services

Pricilla Lopez
Department of
Employment

Andrea Kuhlen
Department of Mental
Health

Don Gorham
Alcohol and Substance
Abuse Programs

Todd Finnell
Office of Education

Carlos Contreras
Community-based
organization

Deborah Owen
Victims' interests

The CCP meets monthly

Imperial County

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2016-17

Goal: Develop a Charter School for clients to attend and obtain their High School Diploma or GED .

Objectives: • The program will help probationers, parolees, and jail inmates obtain their High School Diploma and/or GED.

Measure: • With assistance from the Imperial County Office of Education, a full time teacher will prepare an academic case plan to help clients complete 135 required educational units to meet the requirements set by the State of California to obtain a High School Diploma.

Progress: In August 2017, the Imperial County Day Reporting Center Charter School began enrollment and on September 11, 2017 classes began. Current students work on various academic assignments towards obtaining their High School Diploma. The Charter School is looking to host their first graduation in January 2018.

Goal: Continue to offer services to the Veteran population.

Objectives: • Develop a partnership with the Imperial County Office of Veteran Affairs.

Measure: • This partnership will enhance the level of services offered to the Veteran population involved in the criminal justice system.

Progress: Various collaborative agencies (Probation, Sheriff's Office, Veteran Affairs) hold monthly meetings to discuss the number of Veterans currently incarcerated and on probation, and develop ways to provide services to this population.

Goal: Offer additional Vocational Training to clients.

Objective: • Partner with the Workforce Development agency to provide vocational training assessments and courses to participants at the Day Reporting Center.
• Create allocations for vocational training, job readiness, and employment referral for population served at the Day Reporting Center .

Progress: Various collaborative agencies (Probation, Sheriff's Office, Veteran Affairs) hold monthly meetings to discuss the number of unemployed Veterans currently incarcerated and on probation and develop ways to provide services to this population.

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2017-18

Goal: Offer Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) programming to clients.

- Objective:**
- The programs will help probationers and incarcerated individuals modify their behaviors and encourage rehabilitation.
 - The tailored programs to specific areas such as substance abuse or employment will help probationers and incarcerated individuals gain knowledge and tools to making proactive changes in their lives.

- Measure:**
- These programs will be evaluated by the number of clients who successfully complete the various CBT programs.
 - These programs will be evaluated by the number of clients who continue to attend CBT programs once they are released from jail so they can further their rehabilitation.
-

Goal: Develop and implement a Mental Health Court Calendar for clients diagnosed with a mental illness.

- Objective:**
- Partner with the Superior Court, Sheriff's Office, Probation, and Behavioral Health to develop a specialized court to serve clients living with a mental illness.
 - This partnership will hopefully alleviate court delays for the Mental Health population involved in the criminal justice system.

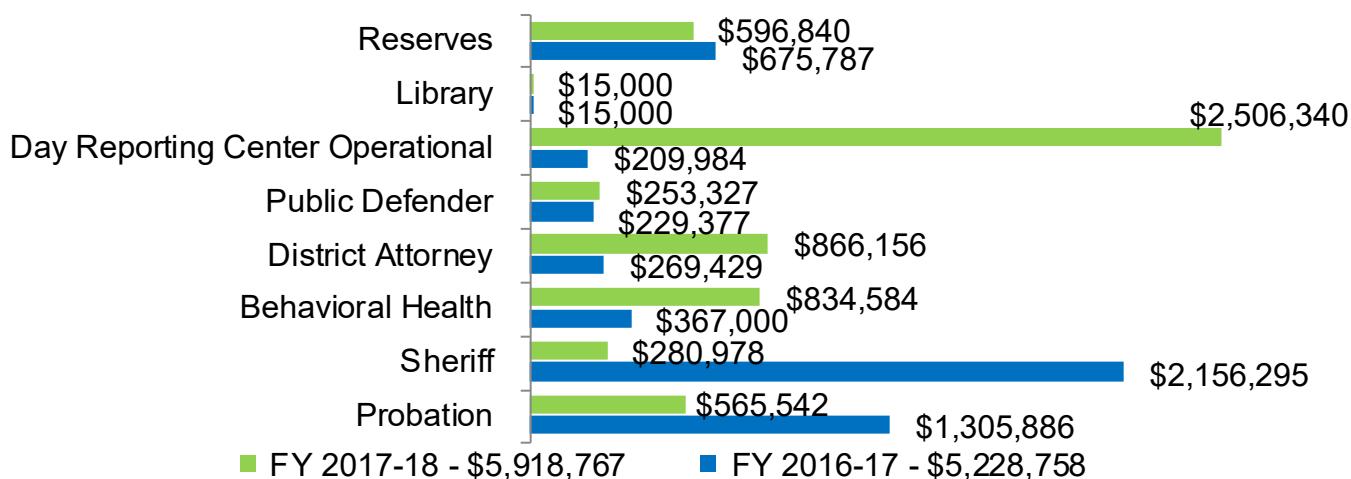
- Measure:**
- This partnership will assist with addressing issues and decrease the amount of time clients are at the county jail until the judge orders competency evaluations and are able to transfer incarcerated individuals to an inpatient hospital.
 - Having follow-up court hearings will allow for the partnering agencies to keep track of clients and their rehabilitation process along with working out issues that may arise within the case.
 - Reduce the amount of time an incarcerated individual waits for treatment at an inpatient hospital.
-

Goal: Hire a Psychiatric Social Worker for the Imperial County Sheriff's Office Correctional Facility.

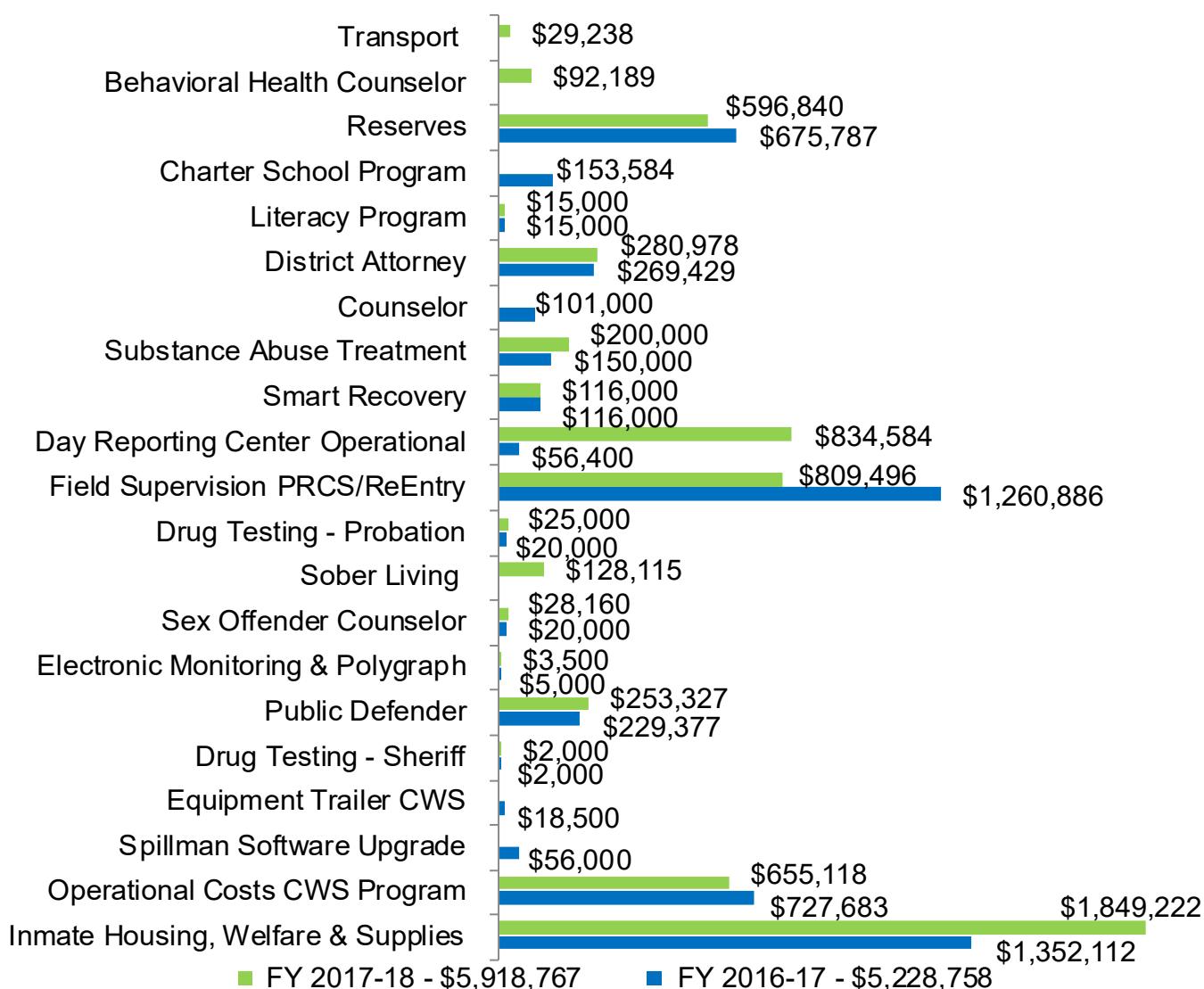
- Objective:**
- Partnership between Imperial County Sheriff's Office and Behavioral Health to hire a Psychiatric Social Worker to be assigned to assist clients within the jail facilities.
 - Psychiatric Social Worker will correctly identify the issues a client is experiencing along with providing counseling assistance to deescalate the situation.
 - Psychiatric Social Worker will work collaboratively with jail staff and behavioral health staff to provide the correct education, intervention, and treatment needed for clients living with a mental illness.

- Measure:**
- These programs will be evaluated by the number of clients who successfully complete the various CBT programs.
 - These programs will be evaluated by the number of clients who continue to attend CBT programs once they are released from jail so they can further their rehabilitation.
-

FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 Budget Allocations



FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services

- The county reported no allocation to non-public agencies for programs and services.

Responses to Optional Survey Questions

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

Through the CCP Program & Development subcommittee the collaborative agencies work together to determine the needs of clients and brainstorm on innovative programs and services that would be beneficial to offer. Once the new program is presented to the subcommittee, they will vote in approval or disapproval. The approved programs are presented to the CCP Budget and Fiscal Committee to determine if funding is available to implement the programs and services. Lastly, the CCP Executive Committee reviews the program narrative and budgetary portion, and votes to approve and move forward with the implementation of the program or service.

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

Yes. GEO Reentry Services provides a bi-annual report pertaining to the outcomes of their services.

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

Yes. All previous evaluations of services are reviewed for effectiveness before any funding is approved.

Does the county use BSCC definitions when collecting data? If so, which?

Yes. Average daily population, Conviction, Length of stay, Recidivism, and Treatment program completion rates.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming?

21% - 40%

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

Substance Abuse outpatient treatment and education
SMART Recovery
TESS jail program
Sober living and emotional wellness homes
McAllister Residential Treatment facility (San Diego)
Freedom Ranch Treatment facility (Campo)

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

As program and services have been added, additional funding is needed to continue to develop, implement, and increase services and classroom space to host the various programs and services. With the implementation of the DRC Charter School, Literacy Program, Batterer's Program, and sex offender counseling, classroom space has been a challenge. Working towards renovating an additional classroom will provide ample space to host the various programs offered and allow for additional programs to be identified that will enhance the ability for participants to rehabilitate and reduce their criminogenic needs.

What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

The development of innovative services and programs has been made to improve the programmatic needs in promoting public safety. In the area of the sex offender population, specialized counseling and polygraphing is offered along with cognitive behavioral therapy to provide therapeutic services to individuals who are required to participate in a recovery program that meets their specific needs.

For participants serving county prison time who have criminogenic and mental health needs, the Inmate Mental Health Subcommittee has been created to identify programs and services that are responsive to the needs of clients living with a mental illness. A licensed clinician was hired for the Imperial County Jail to offer individual counseling sessions for those living with a mental illness and provide assistance when a mental illness crisis takes place.

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

The GEO Group Inc. has been successful in facilitating five program graduations during the last three years in which they average 18 participants completing each module. The enrollment of probationers in the GEO 2017 CSAC received a Merit Award for its impactful workshops, informational booths, and encouraging guest speakers.

From the first Adult Re-entry Summit in 2016 to the second in 2017, the number of clients in attendance increased by 60%, demonstrating that participants are motivated in obtaining information and attending workshops to better their future. The third Adult Re-entry Summit is scheduled for March, 2018.

Also in 2017, the CCP, with assistance from the Imperial County Office of Education, developed and implemented the Day Reporting Center Charter School. The DRC Charter School is a drop-out recovery program assisting probationers, parolees, and inmate clients in obtaining their High School Diploma or GED. Enrollment for the Charter School began in August 2017 and the first class session was conducted on September 11, 2017. A full time instructor assesses clients and prepares an academic case plan to help them complete the 135 required educational units required to obtain their High School Diploma.

The instructor also works with Probation Officers to determine the best option for a client whether it be obtaining a High School Diploma or GED. There are currently 17 students enrolled. The goal of the Charter School is to focus on the long term success of students, including post-secondary education, vocational education, and career-oriented job paths.



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**Community Corrections
Partnership Membership**

As of October 1, 2017

Jeffrey L. Thomson
Chief Probation Officer

Judge Dean T. Stout
Presiding judge or
designee

Kevin Carunchio
County supervisor or
chief administrative
officer or designee

Thomas Hardy
District Attorney and
Victims' interests

Kristine Eisler
Public Defender

William Lutze
Sheriff

Ted Stec
Chief of Police

Marilyn Mann
Department of Social
Services, Department of
Employment, and Alcohol
and Substance Abuse
Programs

Gail Zwier
Department of Mental
Health

Lisa Fontana
Office of Education

Misti Clark
Community-based
organization

The CCP meets
bi-monthly

Inyo County

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2016-17

Goal: Implement a re-entry court

- Objective:**
- Work with Superior court and other stakeholders to implement a re-entry court designed similar to the existing Drug Court.
 - Develop a re-entry team consisting of Probation, HHS, Re-entry Coordinator, District Attorney, and other key stakeholders.
 - Direct appropriate offenders who will be released from custody on supervision to the re-entry court in order to help offenders find housing and employment in an effort to reduce recidivism.

- Measure:**
- Number of offenders ordered to re-entry court.
 - Number of new crimes committed while in the re-entry program.
 - Number of re-entry participants who become employed.

Progress: The first phase of Re-entry Court was implemented in September 2016.

Goal: Integration of stakeholder case management systems

- Objective:**
- Integrate case management systems (CMS) between the DA and Probation.
 - Integrate CMS between DA and Court.
 - Integrate CMS between Probation and Court.

- Measure:**
- Timely information flow between the stakeholders.
 - Fewer court delays from initial referral to sentencing for the adult and juvenile populations.

Progress: Probation, DA, and Court continue to work with the individual vendors. The Probation Department is in the design stage. The District Attorney has made considerable progress.

Goal: Employment Program

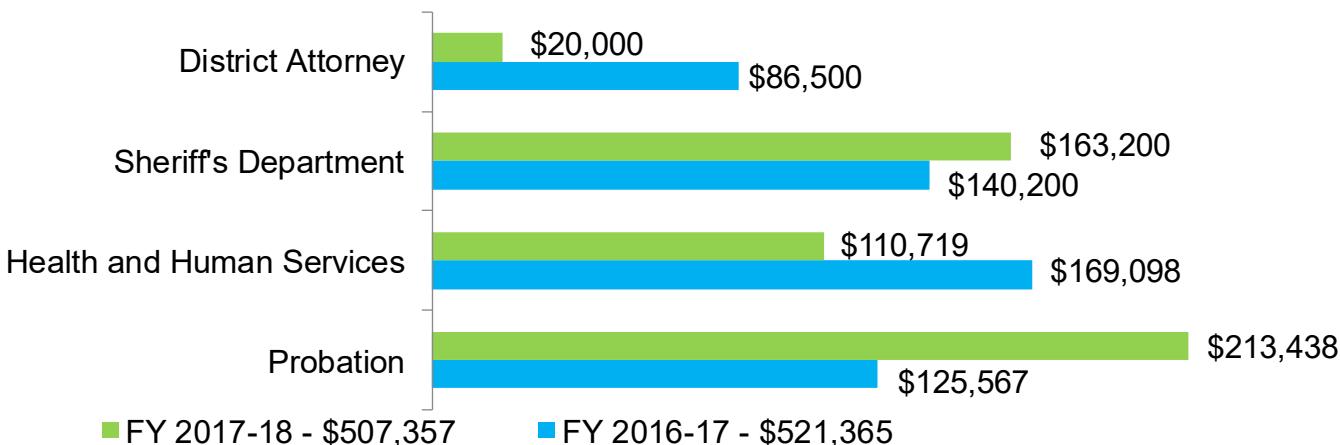
- Objective:**
- Work with local employers to provide jobs to the realigned population.

- Measure:**
- Number of jobs provided to realigned population.
 - Number of realigned population with a job for less than 6 months.
 - Number of realigned population with a job for more than 6 months.

Progress: We lost our re-entry coordinator half-way through the year so progress on this goal has been minimal.

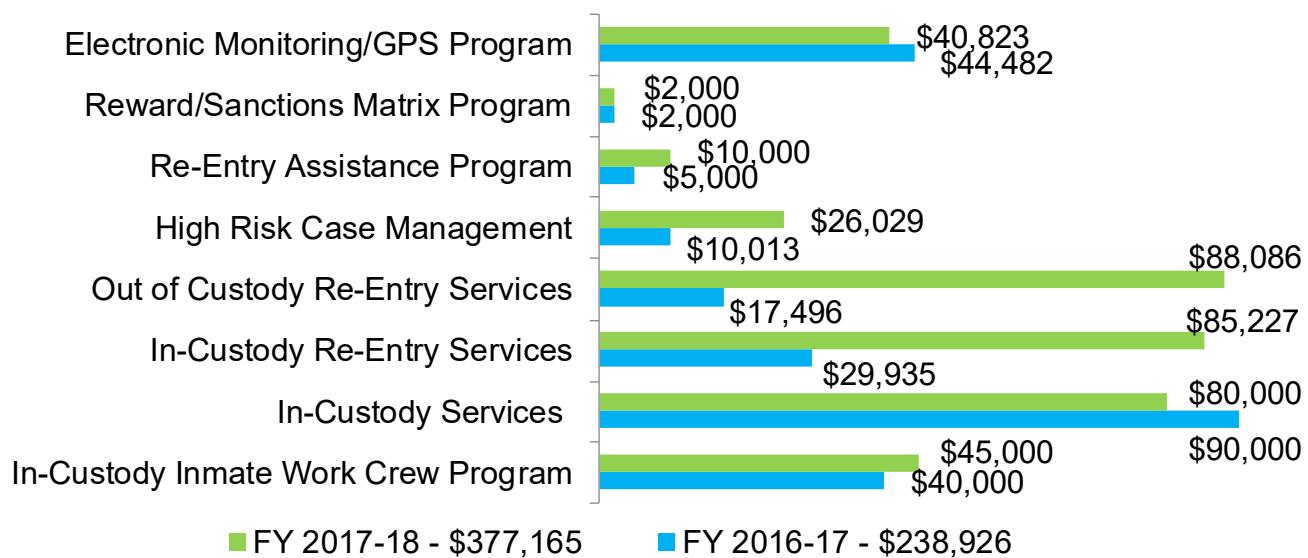
The CCP reports it will use the same goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2017-18.

FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 Budget Allocations



Inyo County does not allocate a specific amount of funds to any one Department. Instead, each Department develops a budget that is approved by the Board of Supervisors each year. Funds are distributed to each Department as expenditures are made. These expenditures are approved by the CCP Executive Committee Chair prior to disbursement.

FY 16-17 & FY 17-18 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Inyo County does not allocate a specific amount of funds to any one Department. Instead, each Department develops a budget that is approved by the Board of Supervisors each year. Funds are distributed to each Department as expenditures are made. These expenditures are approved by the CCP Executive Committee Chair prior to disbursement.

FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services

- The county reported no allocation to non-public agencies for programs and services.

Responses to Optional Survey Questions

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

The needs of the community are discussed during our general CCP meetings. The Executive CCP members vote to approve different programs and services. The programs and services are added to the annual budget where the Board of Supervisors has the ability to approve the programs and services.

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

Yes. The CCP has developed outcome measures that will be tracked for our re-entry program. The outcome tracking has required fine tuning since inception and we won't be able to truly assess the success of programming until we have a period of time pass to see what the short and long term impacts are.

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

Yes. The CCP plan outlines certain benchmark goals to reach in order to continue with certain programs and/or services.

Does the county use BSCC definitions when collecting data? If so, which?

Yes. Conviction, Length of stay, and Recidivism

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming?

61% - 80%

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

The County's Health and Human Services (HHS) Behavioral Health Division is able to provide limited weekly service to inmates, which includes mental health/substance use screening and assessment, as well as medication and treatment. HHS also provides parenting education classes to inmates through its Public Health and Prevention programs. Additionally, HHS program staff work hand-in-hand with the re-entry staff to ensure a smooth transition to community based services upon release, including Medi-Cal eligibility. During FY17-18, HHS will have fully operationalized the telemedicine equipment, which will hopefully enhance the services available to inmates.

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

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

- Recruitment and retention of licensed professionals, including those willing and able to work in a custody setting.

-
- Recruitment and retention of certified substance use disorder treatment providers.
 - Limited number of community-based organizations available to provide additional support with in-custody services, as well as out-of-custody programming.
 - Limited number of private providers who accept Medi-Cal for the mild to moderate mental health issues.

What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

Inyo County has begun to implement a re-entry court program for all mandatory supervision offenders as well as appropriate probation supervision offenders. It is modeled after our drug court and includes monthly judicial oversight. The use of a skilled Re-entry Coordinator has been extremely beneficial. However, the CCP has found that having the Coordinator work closely with the in-custody population to complete the assessment and re-entry plan and then transition the client to a re-entry field-based team (comprised of a dedicated Deputy Probation Officer, a Rehabilitation Specialist, and a county substance abuse counselor) allows for a smoother transition to the community with less likelihood of someone falling through the cracks. In addition, the court received a grant for re-entry services and provides a dedicated psychologist to the program.

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

Inyo County has a re-entry coordinator who is located in the jail. Local best practice programs and services are provided to in-custody offenders such as MRT, Thinking for a Change, journaling, life skills, and parenting classes. Parenting education classes for both men and women while incarcerated helps foster a sense of connectivity to family, which can play an important part in an individual feeling vested in following through with a re-entry plan. All re-entry participants have case plans, the opportunity to enroll in Medi-Cal, and appointments set up with social services when needed. Every re-entry participant has a behavior needs assessment completed prior to their release.

**Community Corrections
Partnership Membership**
As of October 1, 2017

TR Merickel
Chief Probation Officer

Terry McNally
Presiding judge or
designee

Leticia Perez
County supervisor or
chief administrative
officer or designee

Lisa S. Green
District Attorney

Pam Singh
Public Defender

Danny Youngblood
Sheriff

Lyle Martin
Chief of Police

Dena Murphy
Department of Social
Services

Teresa Hitchcock
Department of
Employment

Bill Walker
Department of Mental
Health

Ana Olvera
Alcohol and Substance
Abuse Programs

Mary C. Barlow
Office of Education

Tom Corson
Community-based
organization

Linda Finnerty
Victims' interests

The CCP meets quarterly

Kern County

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2016-17

Goal: Continue to provide funding opportunities for community-based organizations (CBOs) to provide re-entry services to the criminal justice population in Kern County.

Objective:

- Provide an open, fair, and competitive process for offender re-entry services.
- Continue utilizing CBOs to help offenders gain access to the services and tools they need to become productive citizens of the community.
- Develop a system for tracking CBO participant demographics, services, outcomes, cost per participant, and program quality.

Measure:

- Approve selected CBOs to provide services.
- Review and update current Request for Proposals (RFP) for CBOs to provide re-entry services to the criminal justice population in Kern County.
- Acquire a system for tracking CBO participant outcomes.

Progress: Due to closure of a contracted Sober Living Environment (SLE), the RFP specifically for SLEs was approved on May 3, 2016 by the CCP. On October 26, 2016, the CCP awarded contracts to five organizations (Bakersfield Recovery Services, Bethany Ministries Christian Men's Homes, Freedom House Transitional Housing, Links to Change Recovery House, and Minnie Marvels Sober Living for Women and Children) providing services to male and female offenders reentering the community through SLEs that offer at least one additional supportive service.

In June 2016, the CCP released a competitive RFP in the amount of \$1,422,784 seeking qualified organizations to provide community-based workforce development services for male and female AB 109 individuals in Kern County.

On October 26, 2016, the CCP awarded contracts to Community Action Partnership of Kern, Dress for Success, Garden Pathways, Mexican American Opportunity Foundation, and New Life Recovery and Training Center. These organizations provide services to male and female offenders reentering the community through educational and occupational training. All contracts awarded on October 26, 2016 will conclude on December 31, 2018.

County staff are in the process of completing modifications to a Case Management System for CBOs.

Goal: Incorporate evidence and research into program development and policymaking.

- Objective:**
- Develop a framework for using the Kern County Results First model and national research when developing and/or expanding programs.
 - Monitor investments and program outcomes.
 - Evaluate currently funded programs and practices.

- Measure:**
- The number of evidence-based programs available to in-custody and out-of-custody participants. Inclusion of evidence-based practices and/or best practices as required in RFPs for contracts with CBOs.
 - Establishment of a tracking and reporting process for program participant numbers, success rates, and costs for active programs.
 - Development of a process and schedule for the evaluation of active programs.

Progress: There are currently seven evidence-based programs offered to in-custody participants and five offered to out-of-custody participants. Data on participation and outcomes are collected and compiled in an annual report and in quarterly data trackers, both of which are presented to the CCP. Evaluations have been conducted on the Day Reporting Center and the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program. SLEs are also regularly monitored. Development of a process and schedule for future evaluations is underway.

Goal: Improve/increase the successful integration of the offender into the community by addressing lack of stable housing.

- Objective:**
- Identify program participants who lack safe/stable housing.
 - Increase housing capacity for participants by 10%.
 - 100% of participants will have a comprehensive case plan upon discharge.

- Measure:**
- Number of participants identified as homeless and/or lacking safe/stable housing.
 - Number of housing providers.
 - Coordinating agencies, service providers, and/or reentry programs will have shared information for tracking and reporting outcomes.

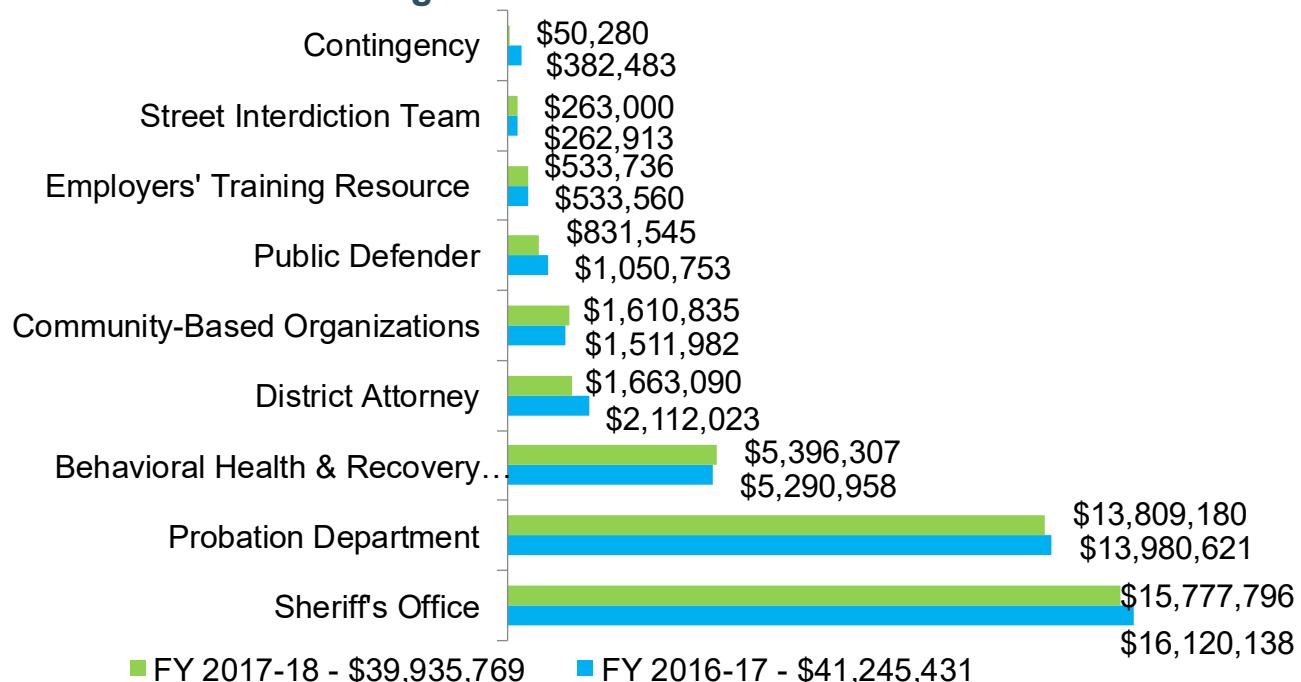
Progress: Through the addition of new staff, CCP agencies can further work towards the goals of program evaluation, accurate data collection, and effectively monitoring CBOs.

On November 30, 2016, the CCP created an Ad-Hoc Planning Committee charged with conducting gap analysis on the Strategic Plan adopted in 2015, and performed a secondary literature review of source documents and county reports to identify barriers.

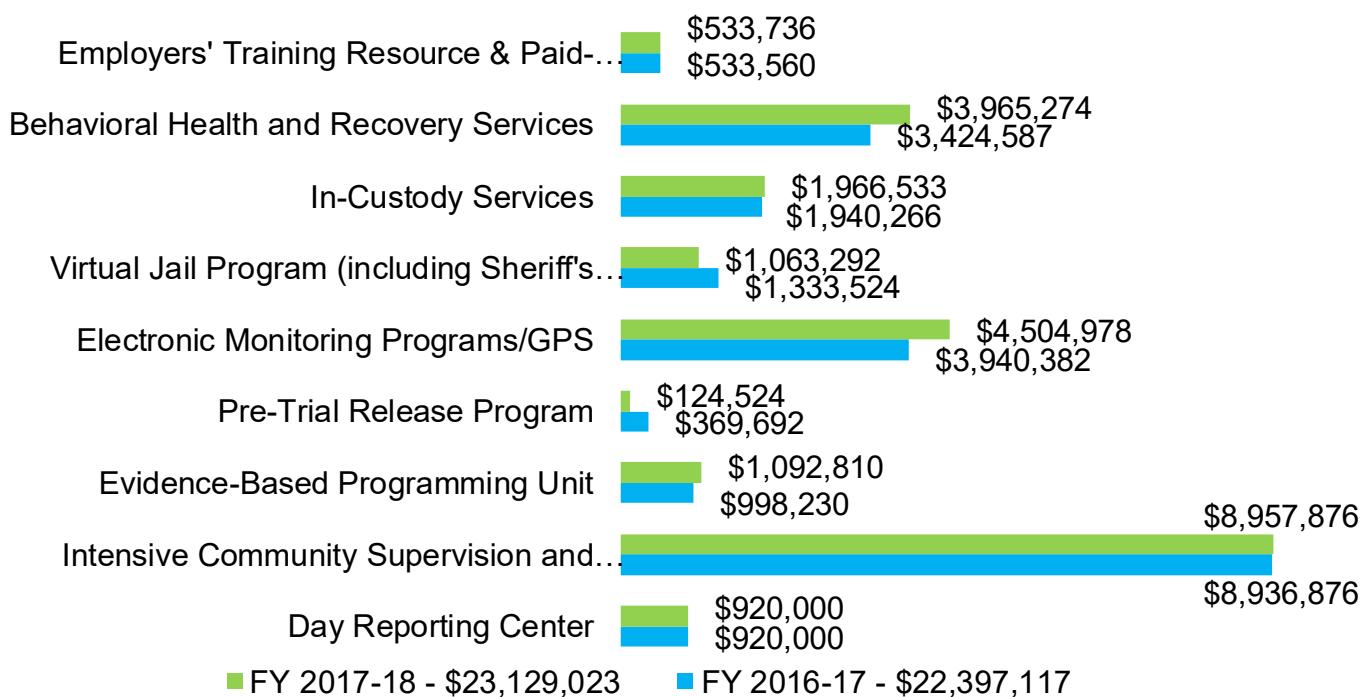
Staff reached out to other agencies, reviewed grants, and conducted research to address stable housing options. Coordinating agencies will continue to find solutions to this particular need.

The CCP reports it will use the same goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2017-18.

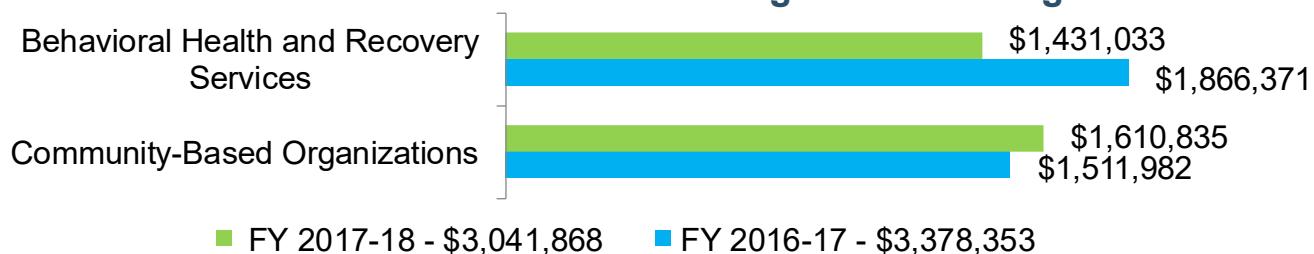
FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 Budget Allocations



FY 16-17 & FY 17-18 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Responses to Optional Survey Questions

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

Each year, the CCP Public Safety Realignment Act Plan includes funds for the Community-Based Organization (CBO) Program to provide services to AB 109 individuals, with the goals of decreasing recidivism, enabling persons to reconnect with their family members, and contribute to their communities. In FY 2015/2016, the CCP released a competitive RFP totaling \$5,102,115 for a contract period of three years. Of that amount, approximately \$1.5 million was expended for CBO programs during FY 2016/2017. In February 2016, the CCP allocated an additional \$1,422,784 to the workforce development program. In June 2016, the CCP released a competitive RFP seeking qualified organizations to provide community-based workforce development services for male and female AB 109 individuals in Kern County.

To provide an open, fair, and competitive process, professional service contracts over \$100,000 are established by means of a Request for Proposal (RFP) utilizing the CCP's Strategic Plan. Once the RFP has been reviewed and approved for legal form and insurance requirements, the Certified RFP Facilitator selected an evaluation committee comprised of individuals with working knowledge of the service being provided. RFP notifications include posting on the county website (<https://countynet.co.kern.ca.us/>) and reasonable efforts to ensure that all known vendors (local and non-local) are aware and have the opportunity to respond to the RFP. Such efforts include personal contacts, email notifications, or mailing the RFP to the vendors.

On March 9, 2016, the CCP approved the committee's recommendations to allocate 50% of available funding to Job Training/Job Preparation Skills, 25% to Education and Literacy Levels, and 25% to Engagement/Mentoring/Transitional Services, and allow the evaluation committee flexibility to adjust percentages should an insufficient number of proposals meet the minimum requirements within each target area.

On October 26, 2016, the CCP accepted the committee's recommendation and awarded contracts to the following organizations to provide community-based workforce development services for male and female AB 109 individuals in Kern County:

Community Action Partnership of Kern
Dress for Success, Bakersfield
Garden Pathways, Inc.
Mexican American Opportunity Foundation
New Life Recovery and Training Center

The above contracts will conclude on December 31, 2018.

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

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

Results First Project – With the intent to provide information to policymakers to assist with programmatic decisions, in 2014 Kern County began participating in the Pew-MacArthur Results First Initiative (Results First). Through the Initiative, a comprehensive program inventory was developed, a cumulative Kern County recidivism rate was calculated, criminal justice costs specific to the County were generated, and this information populated the Kern County Results First Model. Based on the results from the Kern County Results First Model, the average return on investment for Kern County evidence based programs is \$7.43 per \$1.00.

Community-Based Organization (CBO) Monitoring – The CBOs that are contracted through the CCP provide several reentry services. These services include residential/transitional housing, transportation, substance abuse, vocational/educational, and case management services. The Sheriff's Office, Probation Department, and Behavioral Health and Recovery Services coordinate to conduct CBO monitorings which involve on-site visits, monthly meetings, and CBO reviews. The development of a case management system for CBO's is currently underway. This case management system will assist with tracking participant demographics, services, outcomes, participant costs, and program quality.

RSAT Statistical Evaluation and Evidence-Based Correctional Program Checklist – As part of its grant funded Residential Substance Abuse Treatment program (RSAT), the Sheriff's Office contracted with California State University, Bakersfield (CSUB) to statistically evaluate the effectiveness of that program. Additionally, the program was evaluated in 2014 by the Board of State and Community Corrections using their Evidence-Based Correctional Program Checklist. The Sheriff's Office applied the lessons learned from these evaluations to the ongoing improvement of all of its in-custody programs.

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

Yes. The results from the Day Reporting Center (DRC) Evaluation were utilized to increase services and were crucial in justifying a contract extension for an additional two years along with doubling participant capacity from 200 to 400 per year. These results were also used to inform Probation's decision to open a Drug Day Reporting Center with a specific focus on substance use. (The Drug Day Reporting Center is not funded through AB 109 funding.)

Results First Benefit-Cost Analysis will be used to evaluate current and proposed programs. The purpose of the model is to determine if programs are cost beneficial and successful in increasing community safety.

Does the county use BSCC definitions when collecting data? If so, which?

Yes. Average daily population, Conviction, Recidivism, and Treatment program completion rates.

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

Kern County Behavioral Health and Recovery Services provides numerous services to AB 109 participants such as chronic and persistent mental illness and/or co-occurring substance use disorders, anger management, peer support systems, transitional housing needs, psychological trauma, and errors in reasoning or criminal thinking. Services also include linkages to physical health care providers, community support systems, and education/employment resources. The AB 109 programs that provide these services include both in-custody and outpatient post-release mental health and substance use disorder services. Additionally, the AB 109 Co-Response Teams, with KCSO and Bakersfield PD respectively, consists of a Law Enforcement Officer and a senior-level, experienced member of MET. Both AB 109 Co-Response Teams spend most of their time in the field proactively visiting a prioritized list of AB109 individuals with mental health and/or substance use disorder issues.

This joint response approach places the Law Enforcement Officer and the member of MET in the same vehicle for the first time in Kern County, increasing the level of collaborative crisis care services. Below are some prudent services provided to this population:

In-Custody Services:

- Stages of Change and Motivational Interviewing
- Seeking Safety
- Moral Reconation Therapy (MRT)
- Matrix

Outpatient Services:

- Adult Transition Team (ATT)
- Aggression Replacement Training (ART)
- In-custody services listed above are continued in outpatient settings, maintaining a continuum of care.

Crisis Services:

- Mobile Evaluation Team (MET)
- Psychiatric Evaluation Center/Crisis Stabilization Unit (PEC/CSU)
- Co-Response Teams

Substance Use Disorder (SUD) Outpatient Services:

- SUD services are organized into five levels of care. Each level is defined by eligibility criteria, treatment goal, and expected service package for each individual enrolled.

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

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

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming?

41% - 60%

What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

Increased communication, collaboration and rapport with partner agencies, CBOs, and various groups.

Gathering and disseminating information, assessments, data, and resources.

Development of a County-wide criminal justice Cost/Benefit Analysis.

The following is news article highlighting Kern County's commitment to CBOs:

"Programs for Transitional Offenders Get Big Boost", November 2, 2016

http://www.bakersfield.com/news/breaking/programs-for-transitional-offenders-get-big-boost/article_2edd7640-85a9-53a1-b652-c0b5c6ddc101.html

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

Day Reporting Center – The DRC provides various services for high risk offenders which include but are not limited to: cognitive behavioral therapy, counseling, drug testing, drug education, educational service, and employment services. The DRC has shown to reduce recidivism by 23% in DRC graduates compared to a control group of similar characteristics. The results of this local study are supported by the results from the Kern County Results First Model, which projects a 24% recidivism reduction for this program. Please see the Kern County DRC Study and Results First Brief for more information. <http://www.kernprobation.com/ab109ccp-realignment/plans-and-reports/>

Adult Programs Center (APC) – APC is a newly structured unit within the Probation Department. It was created based on the success of the DRC and outcomes of the Results First project. Probation Department hired and trained nine Program Specialists and a Supervisor to facilitate evidence-based programs. APC offers Thinking for a Change (T4C), Aggression Replacement Training (ART), Moral Reconation Therapy (MRT), and utilizes Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS). In October 2017, 12 participants successfully completed the required curriculum. APC held their 1st Graduation on October 20, 2017.

Matrix – The Matrix Model provides treatment for individuals with substance use disorders. The Model utilizes interventions such as cognitive behavioral therapy and motivational interviewing for treatment engagement and assisting in maintaining a substance-free lifestyle. The course teaches participants regarding issues surrounding addiction and relapse, receiving direction and assistance from a certified counselor, and familiarizing oneself with self-help programs. In addition, participants are drug tested to ensure sobriety. In Kern County, substance use disorder treatment requires outpatient, intensive, and residential services. Over the 10-month period (July 2016 – April 2017), Behavioral Health and Recovery Services (BHRS) screened and admitted 218 participants into the in-custody treatment program at Lerdo Correctional Facility. The Matrix program enrolled 69 total participants and obtained a 53% successful completion rate. The Seeking Safety Program enrolled 35 total participants and obtained a 64% successful completion rate.

The Access and Assessment Center serves as the centralized access system for adults entering mental health treatment outside of the criminal justice setting. From July 2016 through April 2017, the center served 155 AB 109 assigned individuals; 76 were provided mental health screenings, 73 mental health assessments, and six “other” face-to-face services. Of the AB 109 individuals who received mental health assessments, 53 were linked to services within the Kern BHRS system of care, including contracted rural providers.

The Adult Transition Team (ATT) serves individuals with serious and persistent mental illness who have been released from jail or are on post-release community supervision. The team screens individuals in the in-custody setting and provides a direct linkage to outpatient services upon release. These services aim to reduce days of hospitalization, incarceration, and homelessness for individuals served. From July 2016 through April 2017, ATT served 143 unduplicated individuals with severe mental illness, all of whom had a secondary diagnosis of a substance use disorder and were homeless.

Intensive Outpatient (IOP) mental health services are provided to AB 109 assigned individuals by Mental Health Systems, a contracted provider with Kern BHRS. These services are an enhanced level of outpatient service employed when an individual cannot sustain psychiatric stability. Mental Health Systems employ the Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) model through their ACTION program with services available 24-hours per day, 365 days per year. The ACTION program offers community-based treatment for individuals with severe and persistent mental illness, and/or a criminal justice background who have been diagnosed with a significant mental health disorder. Between July 2016 and April 2017, ACTION program served 69 AB 109 assigned individuals, with a total of 3,023 service contacts.

Outpatient substance use disorder services for AB 109 assigned individuals are primarily provided through Kern BHRS contracted service providers. Individuals are linked to service providers through the Gateway Team. The Gateway Team is the central screening and referral service for SUD treatment in metropolitan Bakersfield and has several locations throughout the community. Screenings are also conducted in the in-custody and psychiatric inpatient setting, and at local hospitals. A total of 1,452 criminal justice involved individuals were referred to outpatient SUD services between July 2016 and April 2017.

In-Custody Programs – In-custody programs like those provided by the Sheriff's Office have been demonstrated to have a positive impact on recidivism. The Results First model has projected that in-custody educational programs can reduce recidivism by 19%, in-custody vocational programs by 18%, and intensive, in-custody drug treatment by 14%. The in-custody programs that the Sheriff's Office provides include GED preparation, Life Skills, Parenting, Anger Management, Domestic Violence, Substance Abuse, Health, Art, Auto-body, Cafeteria and Food Services, Computer classes, and a Veterans' program. The Sheriff's Office also provides evidence-based programs such as the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) program, Matrix, Seeking Safety, Aggression Replacement Training (ART), Thinking for a Change (T4C), and Moral Recognition Therapy (MRT). In FY 16/17, 650 inmates attended rehabilitative and evidence-based classes. Validated assessment tools are used to place inmates into programs that directly address their criminogenic needs.

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

In FY 16/17, 1,841 inmates attended vocational courses during their incarceration. These programs assist participants in overcoming barriers to self-sufficiency and help them in the achievement of their reentry plan goals. The Sheriff's Office/Bakersfield Adult School program at Lerdo maintains its status as a certified GED testing site. In FY 16/17, 3,414 inmates attended educational classes and 49 earned their GED while in custody. The Sheriff's Office is also in partnership with California State University, Bakersfield as part of the University's Project Rebound. This program provides outreach services to the inmate population and seeks to recruit eligible inmates to attend the University upon release.

Two inmate community work crews respond to various locations in the community to clean trash from freeways, highways, abandoned homeless camp sites, and local streets. In FY 16/17, 355 job sites were completed, and 702 miles of highway and streets were cleaned, amounting to over 581 tons of litter removed by inmate work crews.

Community-Based Sober Living Environments (SLEs) – The 13 community-based Sober Living Environments that are contracted with Kern County provide drug testing, require counseling, and aid participants in educational and employment attainment, all while providing a drug and alcohol-free living environment. In FY 15/16, these organizations saved 48,274 jail bed days and had 359 Program Completions while maintaining an 87% success rate.

Inter-department collaboration within the County is a valuable asset that is greatly utilized, particularly regarding CBO monitoring. The Sheriff's Office, Probation Department, and Behavioral Health and Recovery Services work in conjunction to execute monthly CBO meetings, monthly on-site visits, as well as individual meetings between the three departments and CBOs to examine program successes and areas where greater support and services are needed.

**Community Corrections
Partnership Membership**

As of October 1, 2017

Kelly Zuniga
Chief Probation Officer

Steven D. Barnes
Presiding judge or
designee

Craig Pedersen
County supervisor or
chief administrative
officer or designee

Keith Fagundes
District Attorney

Marianne Gilbert
Public Defender

David Robinson
Sheriff

Darryl Smith
Chief of Police

Sanja Bugay
Department of Social
Services

John Lehn
Department of
Employment

Dr. Lisa Lewis
Department of Mental
Health and Alcohol and
Substance Abuse
Programs

Tim Bowers
Office of Education

Jeff Garner
Community-based
organization

Julia Patino
Victims' interests

The CCP meets annually

Kings County

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2016-17

Goal: Continue to implement a system of alternative to incarceration for pre- and post-convictions.

Objective:

- Increase alternatives to incarceration programs for both pre- and post-convictions.
- Research and develop additional pre-trial options for offenders.

Measure:

- Recidivism rates for non-sex offenders, the non-violent offenders, and non-serious offenders.
- Continue to track the data to measure the success of the alternative programs.

Progress: Expansion of live-in rehabilitation beds from 18 to 49 was completed and the Day Reporting Center (DRC) is allowing Kings County to explore viable options to incarceration.

Goal: Collaborate with local agencies to provide local resources to Post-Release Community Supervised offenders.

Objective:

- Identify and establish increased collaboration with local agencies.
- Increase the local resources for Post-Release Community Supervised offenders.

Measure:

- Number of offenders sentenced to alternative and probation programs.
- Number of offenders sent to state prison and local custody.

Progress: 583 offenders were on electronic monitoring.

The CCP reports it will use the same goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2017-18 in addition to the following goals.

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2017-18

Goal: Data Analysis

Objective:

- Probation is in the process of hiring a Probation Data Analyst to evaluate/measure data.

Goal: Results First Program

Objective:

- Work with CSAC to evaluate existing programs and to implement evidence-based practices.

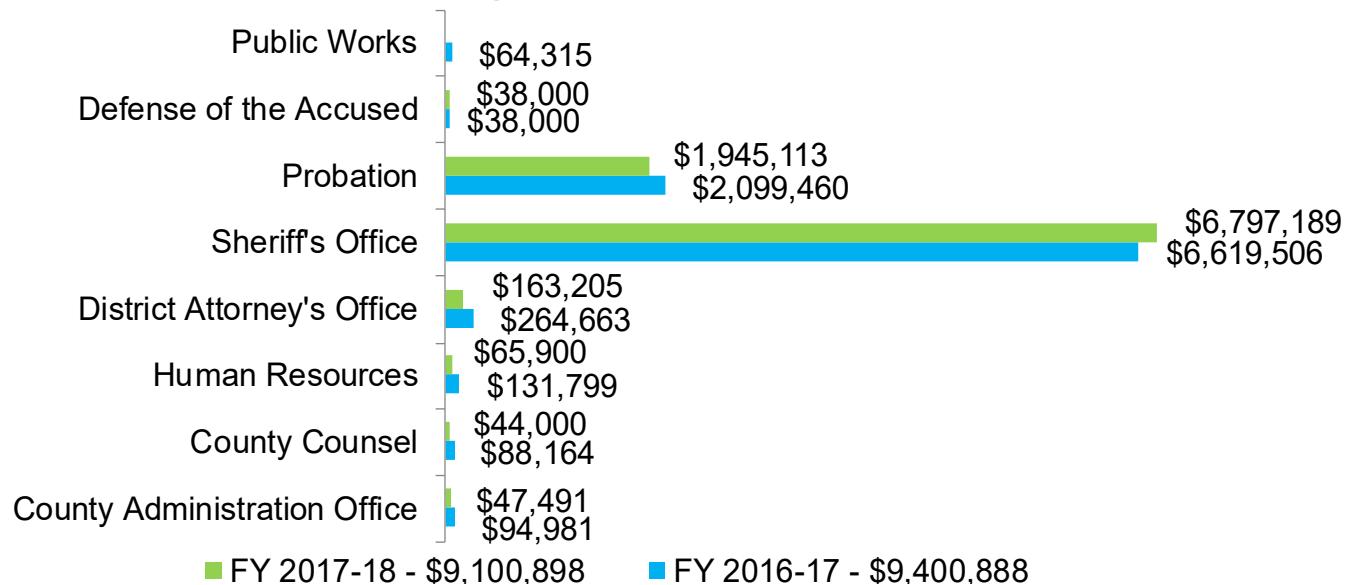
Progress:

- In discussion/consideration phase.

Goal: Work towards seeking funding for additional programs.

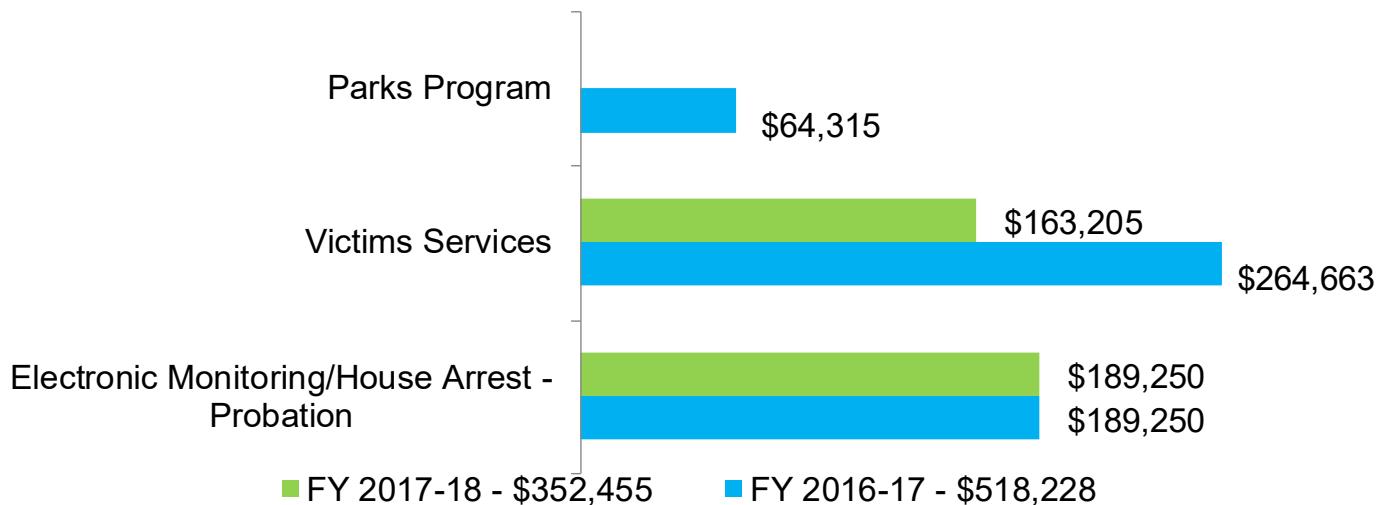
Progress: Continuous.

FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 Budget Allocations



FY 2016-17 Carryover Funds: \$2,112,816; FY 2017-18 Carryover Funds: \$1,314,365

FY 16-17 & FY 17-18 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services

- The county reported no allocation to non-public agencies for programs and services.

Responses to Optional Survey Questions

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

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

No.

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

No.

Does the county use BSAC definitions when collecting data? If so, which?

Yes. Average daily population, Conviction, Length of stay, Recidivism, and Treatment program completion rates.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming?

Less than 20%

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

Behavioral Health services are provided by Kings View, Kings County Behavioral Health, and through KARElink. New linkages and a referral system program were funded through Whole Person Care. These consist of Crisis Residential, Residential Treatment, Transitional Housing, and Home Care.

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

A challenge is ensuring the services are available, and we're continuing to work with our community partners to provide timely mental health treatment and psychiatric intervention when required.

What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

The county declined to respond to this question.

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

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**Community Corrections
Partnership Membership**
As of October 1, 2017

Rob Howe
Chief Probation Officer

Stephen O. Hedstrom
Presiding judge or
designee

Carol Hutchingson
County supervisor or
chief administrative
officer or designee

Don Anderson
District Attorney

David Markham
Public Defender

Brian Martin
Sheriff

Brad Rasmussen
Chief of Police

Crystal Markytan
Department of Social
Services

Vacant
Department of
Employment

Todd Metcalf
Department of Mental
Health and Alcohol and
Substance Abuse
Programs

Brock Falkenberg
Office of Education

Dr. Robert Gardner
Community-based
organization

Debbie Wallace
Victims' interests

The CCP meets
semi-annually

Lake County

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2016-17

Goal: Improve the continuum of services from in-custody, to supervised, to discharge.

Objectives: Continue to add and improve in-custody services.

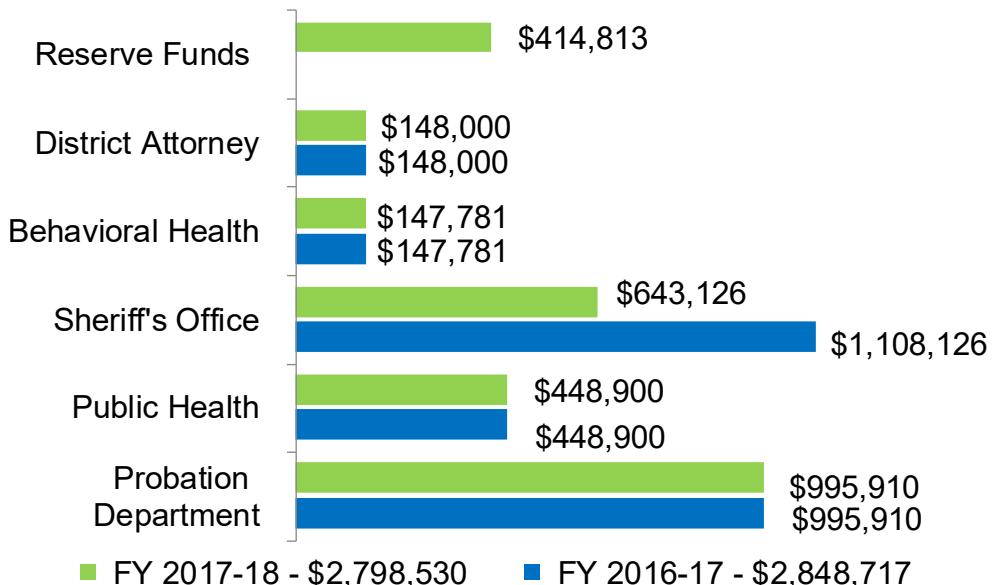
Measure: Success and recidivism rates of clients receiving services throughout custody and supervision versus those whose services were interrupted at any point.

Goal: Improve supervision through the use of electronic monitoring.

Objectives: Increase the use of electronic monitoring in the Alternative Work Program.

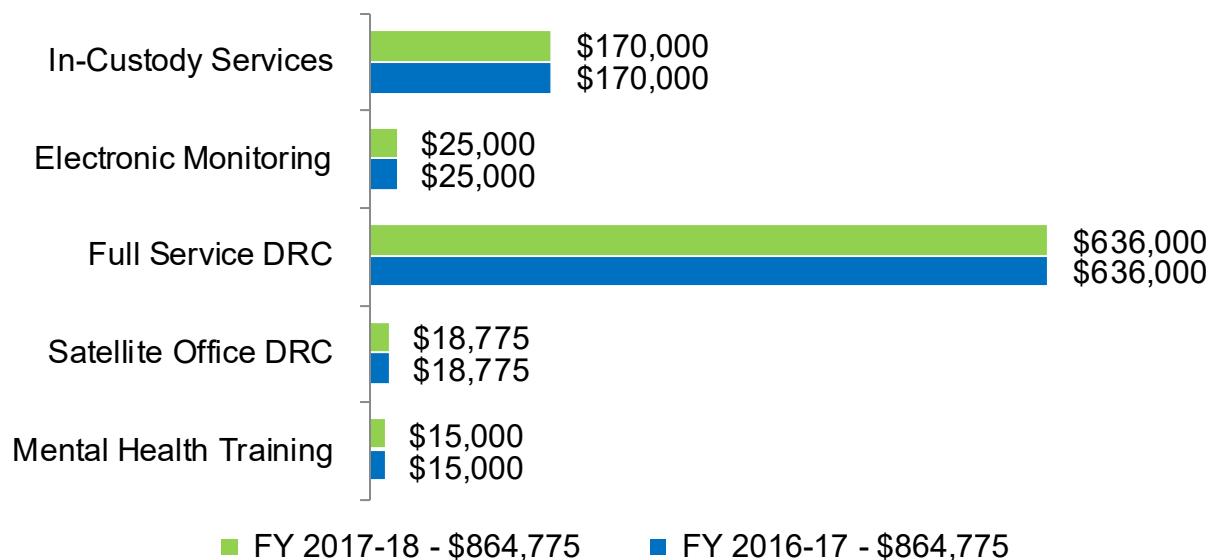
The CCP reports it will use the same goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2017-18.

FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 Budget Allocations

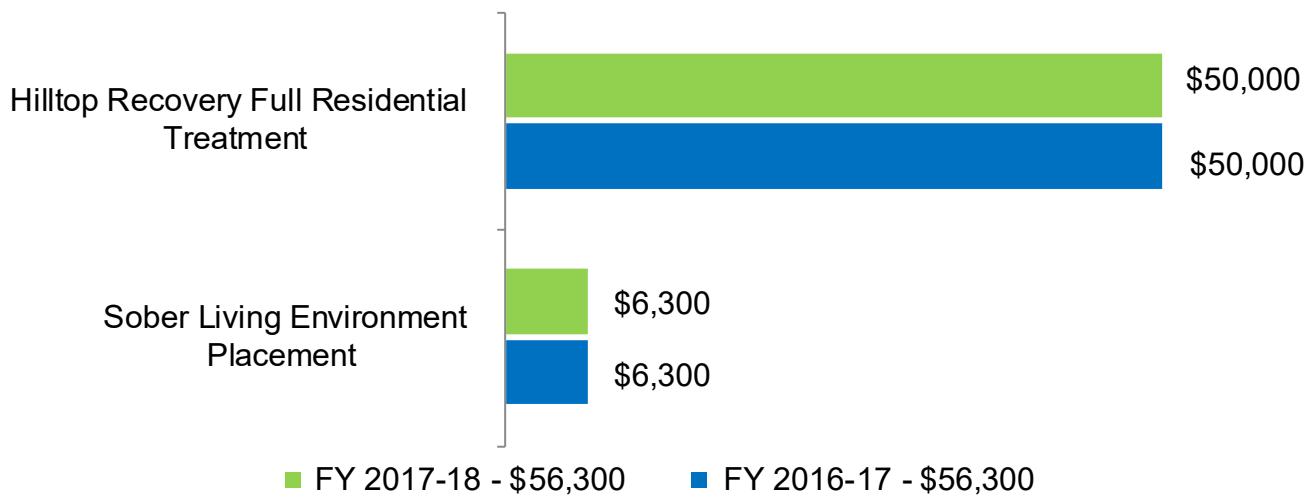


FY 2016-17: Used carryover funds \$431,244

FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Responses to Optional Survey Questions

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

Recommendations and offers for services are heard by the CCP. The CCP decides if those services should be implemented and/or funded. The CCP Executive Committee votes to approve use of Realignment funds.

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

Yes. The county statistically tracks the successes of these clients that participate versus those that do not.

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

Yes. Proposed services are evaluated by the CCP Executive Committee prior to approval of funding.

Does the county use BSCC definitions when collecting data? If so, which?

Yes. Average daily population and Recidivism.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming?

41% - 60%

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

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

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

Our challenge continues to be getting our clients to participate and take full advantage of the programs we offer. We also experience difficulties maintaining Behavioral Health Staff to provide all services.

What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

We established our own DRC and the process of adding and improving programming is ongoing.

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

We believe our Probation-managed Day Reporting Center is our most promising program. Our targeted growth plan is to have 30 consistent participants within the first five years. We offer Moral Reconation Therapy (MRT), Alcohol and Other Drug Services (AOADS) counseling, Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT), Mental Health counseling, Anger Management, job readiness, and Behavioral Health Trauma groups.

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<p>Community Corrections Partnership Membership As of October 1, 2017</p> <p>Jennifer Branning Chief Probation Officer</p> <p>Honorable Tony Mallory Presiding judge or designee</p> <p>Richard Egan County supervisor or chief administrative officer or designee</p> <p>Stacey Montgomery District Attorney, Community-based Organization, and Victims' interests</p> <p>Rhea Giannotti Public Defender</p> <p>Dean Growdon Sheriff</p> <p>John King Chief of Police</p> <p>Barbara Longo Department of Social Services and Department of Employment</p> <p>Tiffany Armstrong Department of Mental Health and Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs</p> <p>Patti Gunderson Office of Education</p> <hr/> <p>The CCP meets monthly</p>	<h2>Lassen County</h2> <h3>Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress</h3> <h4>FY 2016-17</h4> <hr/> <p>Goal: Maintain and improve the Lassen County Day Reporting Center (DRC) and the provided services for those referred by Lassen County Probation and the Sheriff's Office.</p> <p>Objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide efficient and adequate services for offenders at the DRC. • To establish a multiagency database and collect data within the data workgroup. • To increase the number of offenders from Probation and the Sheriff's Office who are referred to the DRC. <p>Measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of offenders referred to the DRC. • To have clearly defined data definitions. • The number of successful participants discharged from the DRC (i.e., have a job, successfully released from Alternative Custody Supervision, successfully terminated from Probation, etc.). <p>Progress: The Lassen County DRC has improved the services offered and expanded classes and services offered. In the past year we have formed and fostered partnerships and increased the number of EBP interventions offered.</p> <hr/> <p>Goal: To implement evidence-based practices and supervise the PRCS caseload using those methods.</p> <p>Objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To maintain current ORAS assessments on the PRCS caseload and develop case plans for lower risk to recidivate offenders and achieve desired outcomes. • To implement the Behavioral Matrix and utilize the different levels of sanctions and incentives. • Increase successful completion of PRCS supervision with minimal violations. <p>Measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of current assessments for the PRCS caseload. • The number of incentives versus the number of sanctions. • The number of formal violations, new charges, and successful completions versus unsuccessful terminations for the PRCS caseload. <p>Progress: The Lassen County Probation Department continues to utilize ORAS assessments and case planning. The PRCS officer utilizes the Behavioral Matrix to ensure best practice in supervision. Both the PRCS officer and DRC Coordinator are now MRT trained.</p>
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Goal: To reduce recidivism rates of offenders sentenced to serve time in the Lassen County Jail.

- Objective:**
- Continued expansion of alternative to incarceration programs to include electronic monitoring, residential treatment, and agreements with agencies in other jurisdictions.
 - The addition of a full-time Program Coordinator in the jail will expand the program and treatment opportunities for the incarcerated, and improve the transition from custody to the DRC to the community.
 - Improve the employment rates of the incarcerated upon release.

- Measure:**
- Number of alternative to incarceration days versus jail bed days.
 - The number of program and treatment hours completed by the jail population.
 - The number of vocational and job training hours completed by in-custody offenders.

Progress: Alternative to incarceration programs: We continue to expand alternatives to incarceration program, including electronic monitoring and SWAP (sheriff work alternative program). 651 actual alternative days served versus jail bed days.

Program and treatment hours: We do not currently have a means of collecting all program and treatment hours but we have continued to expand program and treatment options. During 2016-2017, an average of 92 inmates (Average Daily Population) completed a total of 3,100 course hours and finished 345 classes in the tablet-based education program. The Sheriff's Office recently added a full-time program coordinator and a part-time educator. These personnel are responsible for the creation and implementation of the Lassen County Jail Adult School program to assist incarcerated inmates with completion of their High School Diploma/GED to provide for better opportunities for employment.

Vocational Training: The Sheriff's Office implemented a milestone credit program that allows inmates to earn specified time off their sentence for work-related education completed while incarcerated. 32 inmates were granted milestone credits since the program was implemented in January of 2017. Inmates in alternative to incarceration programs also have the opportunity to work in the County Motorpool program, in which offenders learn basic vehicle maintenance.

Employment: Prior to release from Lassen County Jail, the Program Coordinator ensures appointments are made with local service providers that include alcohol and drug, mental health, and Alliance for Workforce Development (employment workshops, job assistance). The Program Coordinator also provides life skills and job skills training as part of the education program.

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2017-18

Goal: Maintain and improve the Lassen County Day Reporting Center and the provided services for those referred by Lassen County Probation Department and the Sheriff's Office.

Objective:

- To provide efficient and adequate services for offenders being released from jail and prison to the Probation Department.
- To increase the number of participants in the DRC.
- To develop and implement the MRT program within the Probation Department.

Measure:

- The number of successful participants discharged from the DRC (i.e., have a job, successful release from Alternative Custody Supervision, successful terminated from Probation, etc.).
- Number of referrals to the DRC.
- To have an MRT group successfully completed by next year.

Goal: To improve our data collection and reporting to ensure accurate data and statistics.

Objective:

- To hire a Criminal Justice Analyst.
- To have a trained employee who monitors, collects and cleans data to ensure proper collection and reporting for the purposes of quality assurance.
- To have comprehensive data management between the Sheriff's Office and Probation Department utilizing the Criminal Justice Analyst and Caseload Pro.

Measure:

- To have a qualified individual employed to work with both departments.
- To have clearly defined data definitions and a data cleansing process.
- To have the criminal justice analyst work between the various systems in Probation and the Sheriff's Office to merge data, streamline information, and produce accurate statistics and data reports.

Goal: Expansion of the jail based education program

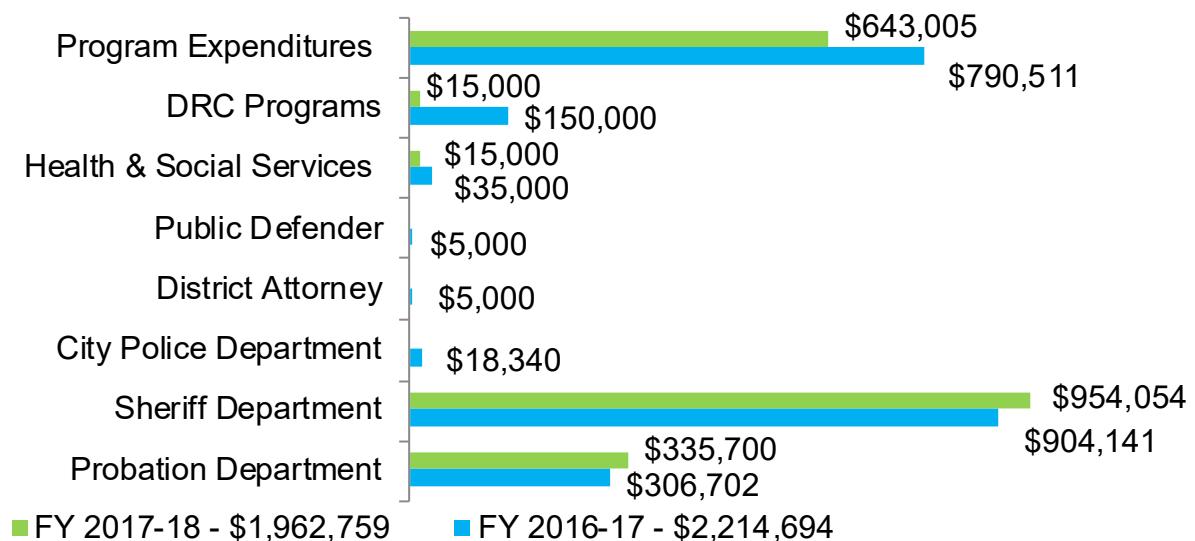
Objective:

- To expand education and training opportunities for inmates of all classifications.
- Expand relationship with Lassen Community College to include additional degrees and certification programs.
- Expansion of the High School Diploma/High School Equivalency program.

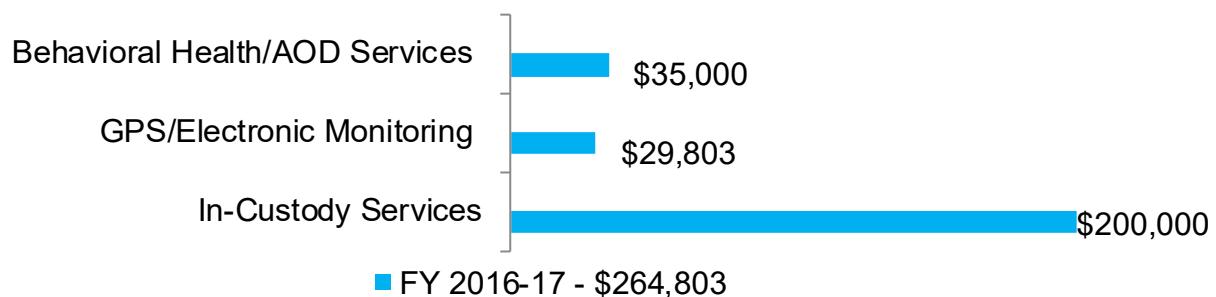
Measure:

- The number of program and training hours made available to all classifications through in person, tablet, computer, and/or correspondence programs.
- Number of instructional hours completed in partnership with Lassen College and the number of courses completed by the incarcerated individual.
- Number of inmates receiving their High School Diploma or High School Equivalency.

FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 Budget Allocations



FY 16-17 & FY 17-18 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



The CCP did not provide data for FY 2017-18.

FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services

- The county reported no allocation to non-public agencies for programs and services.

Responses to Optional Survey Questions

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

The CCP receives regular reports from the Day Reporting Center Coordinator, and the Jail Program Coordinator. These personnel conduct assessments of their clients and have identified program and treatment needs among our justice system involved adults. They work with community and agency partners in an attempt to meet those needs— to identify needs that are best met either in the jail or DRC. Personnel recommend appropriate programs to the CCP and the CCP makes funding decisions.

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

Yes. Evidence-based programs come with evaluations to measure the effectiveness of the program. Data is collected to evaluate the effectiveness of the other programs that are not evidenced-based.

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

Yes. Data is assessed and effectiveness is evaluated. Ineffective programs are improved or removed and replaced by effective programs that meet the same needs.

Does the county use BSCC definitions when collecting data? If so, which?

Yes. Average daily population, Conviction, Length of stay, Recidivism, and Treatment program completion rates.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming?

Less than 20%

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

Lassen County Behavioral Health (LCBH) has integrated our mental health and substance use disorder services in a whole person approach to meet the multiple needs of individuals and families in the community. Our “no wrong door” philosophy is meant to create more access to services and offer appropriate levels of care. Walk-in registration and screening helps eliminate waiting lists. Our Crisis and Care Team is available to assist clients, social services, and community law enforcement agencies with urgent mental health needs. Medical staff, therapists, and case management staff respond to crisis calls including assessments for voluntary and involuntary (5150) hospitalizations for severe symptoms of mental illness.

LCBH has contracted with 4 telepsychiatrists providing services to adult, children, and substance use disorder clients diagnosed with moderate to severe mental illness and addictive disorders. Individual psychotherapy is provided by licensed and licensed-eligible professionals. Outpatient co-occurring (mental health, physical health, and substance use diagnosis) services are available as well as referrals to higher levels of care, including detox and residential substance use recovery services. Psych medications are monitored and clients are assigned case managers for increasing stabilization and engagement. A 24/7 crisis access and language line is maintained as well as the availability of after-hour crisis contracted providers.

LCBH services are provided within multidisciplinary teams in order to address complex mental health needs with evidence-based practices that are trauma-informed, gender specific, and culturally competent. Individual and group sessions are designed for specialty services.

Children and Families, Adults, Senior Adults, Women, Veterans, Substance Use Disorders, Adolescent, and Perinatal/Postpartum Women service teams are developed to offer strength based and individualized approaches based on multi-dimensional assessments. Services can be covered by some insurances, however most clients are Medi-Cal eligible beneficiaries.

Substance Use Assessments used are comprehensive. Recovery services provided include outpatient, intensive outpatient Medication Assisted Therapy, and Withdrawal Management (based on ASAM levels of care). Court-Related Services (Drug Court, Prop 36, PC 1000), Health and Parenting services, Prevention and Early Intervention services are also integral to our effective Substance Use Disorder Programs.

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

Lassen County is a large geographic rural area and it is a challenge to provide mental health services county-wide. Transportation, poverty, and cultural barriers exist as in many frontier-type communities and counties. Complex needs are met by referring or placement of clients and transporting them to larger distant cities or counties, sometimes several hours away. Generational issues continue to be a challenge with a need for more prevention programs. Prisons located in the county bring into focus the social needs of families who have relocated here to be near loved ones or relatives. As in many rural communities, disparate healthcare, lack of employment, and stable housing complicate and impact the mental wellness of the families who live here.

What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

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

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

There are a number of programs being implemented that are showing positive results in Lassen County. The Change Company journaling series is being utilized with a number of different populations with positive results. Lassen Family Services, a non-profit community-based agency, provides an effective parenting program to our population. The Batterers' Intervention and Child Abuse Prevention program that we have used for much of the year met our requirements and provided positive results. The Day Reporting Center and Alternative Custody Supervision programs are also showing positive results. The Day Reporting Center has a 57% success rate.

**Community Corrections
Partnership Membership**
As of October 1, 2017

Terri McDonald
Chief Probation Officer

Scott Gordon
Presiding judge or
designee

Sachi Hamai
County supervisor or
chief administrative
officer or designee

Jackie Lacey
District Attorney

Kenneth I. Clayman
Public Defender

Jim McDonnell
Sheriff

Charlie Beck
Chief of Police

Sheryl Spiller
Department of Social
Services

Cynthia D. Banks
Department of
Employment

Jonathan E. Sherin
Department of Mental
Health and Alcohol and
Substance Abuse
Programs

Barbara Ferrer
Substance Abuse
Programs

Debra Duardo
Office of Education

Troy Vaughn
Community-based
organization

Jackie Lacey
Victims' interests

The CCP meets quarterly

Los Angeles County

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2016-17

Goal: Expand Substance Use Disorder (SUD) education and treatment within the Sheriff Department's Education-Based Incarceration (EBI) programming for 1170(h)-sentenced (Public Safety Realignment) inmates.

- Objective:**
- Conduct/Execute Master Agreement Work Order Solicitation (MAWOS) to provide/expand education and in-custody SUD services to 500 inmates on any given day within the Los Angeles County jail system during Fiscal Year (FY) 2016-2017.
 - Expand drug education and SUD treatment services to both female and male inmates by FY 2016-17.

- Measure:**
- Execution of MAWOS and selection of contracted provider(s) to deliver education and SUD treatment services at Los Angeles County jails.
 - Development of an implementation plan to deliver services to 500 adult inmates in Los Angeles County jails in FY 2016-17.

Progress: In January 2017, the Department of Public Health (DPH) executed three MAWOS to provide SUD education, assessment, treatment, and re-entry services to 500 inmates on any given day at four County jail facilities.

In May 2017, SUD treatment services began at three of the county jails: Century Regional Detention Facility for 120 women; Pitchess Detention Center for 200 men; and Men's Central Jail services 90 gay male and transgender individuals.

In January 2018, SUD treatment services will be implemented at Twin Towers Correctional Facility for 90 male inmates with co-occurring disorders.

Goal: Maintain the same level of absconder arrests in FY 2016-2017 as FY 2015-2016.

- Objectives:**
- Coordinate with other County Departments and law enforcement agencies to identify and apprehend absconders with active arrest warrants.
 - Utilize innovative investigative methods to locate the longest offending absconders.

- Measure:**
- The number of absconders who are arrested in comparison to that of the previous year.

Progress: The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department Parole Compliance Unit (PCU) uses all available investigative tools to locate absconders who have Los Angeles County warrants. When absconders are found to be out of state, PCU contacts and works with local law enforcement in that state to apprehend them. Once an absconder is apprehended, PCU works with the Los Angeles County District Attorneys to extradite him or her. The PCU is also working with the Probation Department to locate absconders who have been identified as "Most Wanted".

There were 350 Post-release Supervised Person (PSP) Parolee-AT-Large (PAL) arrests by the PCU during FY 2016-2017. This is consistent with the trend of the past few years of having over 300 apprehensions.

Goal: Implement a Cognitive Based Intervention (CBI) program in order to address criminogenic needs (e.g., anti-social thinking, anti-social personality pattern, etc.) and reduce recidivism.

- Objectives:**
- By March 30, 2017, purchase and install electronic CBI program at Probation staff workstations.
 - By March 30, 2017, the Probation Department will issue a policy/directive to guide the use of the CBI.
 - By June 30, 2017, at least 85% of supervision Deputy Probation Officers (DPOs)/Supervising Deputy Probation Officers (SDPOs) will be trained in the use of the CBI curriculum.

- Measure:**
- By June 30, 2017, the CBI program will be implemented with AB 109 participants.

Progress: The Probation Department purchased and received the electronic licenses for 'The Carey Guides' CBI curriculum on February 3, 2017. On July 11, 2017, the Board of Supervisors approved a contract for training staff in the use of the curriculum.

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2017-18.

Goal: Manage County Jail population by identifying inmates for alternative to custody programs.

- Objectives:**
- Obtain a valid risk assessment score for 95% of the sentenced inmate population within seven days of their sentencing date. The intent is to use these scores to quickly triage inmates, identifying those who would be the most likely to qualify for alternative to custody programs.

- Measure:**
- Monthly point-in-time reports containing a census of the sentenced population and their associated risk score.

Progress: The Sheriff's Department has contracted with the University of California at Irvine to develop the Los Angeles Static Risk Assessment (LASRA) tool. The tool has been produced and is currently being tested and modified. The tool is anticipated to be in use by the end of the third quarter of FY 2017-2018.

Goal: The Probation Department will implement a Cognitive Based Intervention (CBI) program in order to address criminogenic needs (e.g., anti-social thinking, anti-social personality pattern, etc.) and reduce recidivism. (*Continuation and completion of goal from FY 2016-2017.*)

Objectives:

- By November 2017, the Probation Department will begin providing the EBP and Carey Guide training to staff.
- By March 30, 2018, at least 85% of supervision DPOs/SDPOs will successfully complete the EBP and CBI training.

Measure:

- By June 30, 2018, the CBI program will be implemented with AB 109 participants, and at least 25% of case plans created/revised after March 30, 2018 will include the use of at least two Guides as strategies to address criminogenic or case management needs.

Progress: On July 11, 2017, the Board of Supervisors approved a contract for training staff in the use of the curriculum. The training began November 2017 and will continue until March 2018. On November 8, 2017, the Probation Department issued a policy/directive to guide the use of the CBI.

Goal: Expand Substance Use Disorder (SUD) access and services for the AB 109 population, creating a fuller, more complete continuum of care.

Objectives:

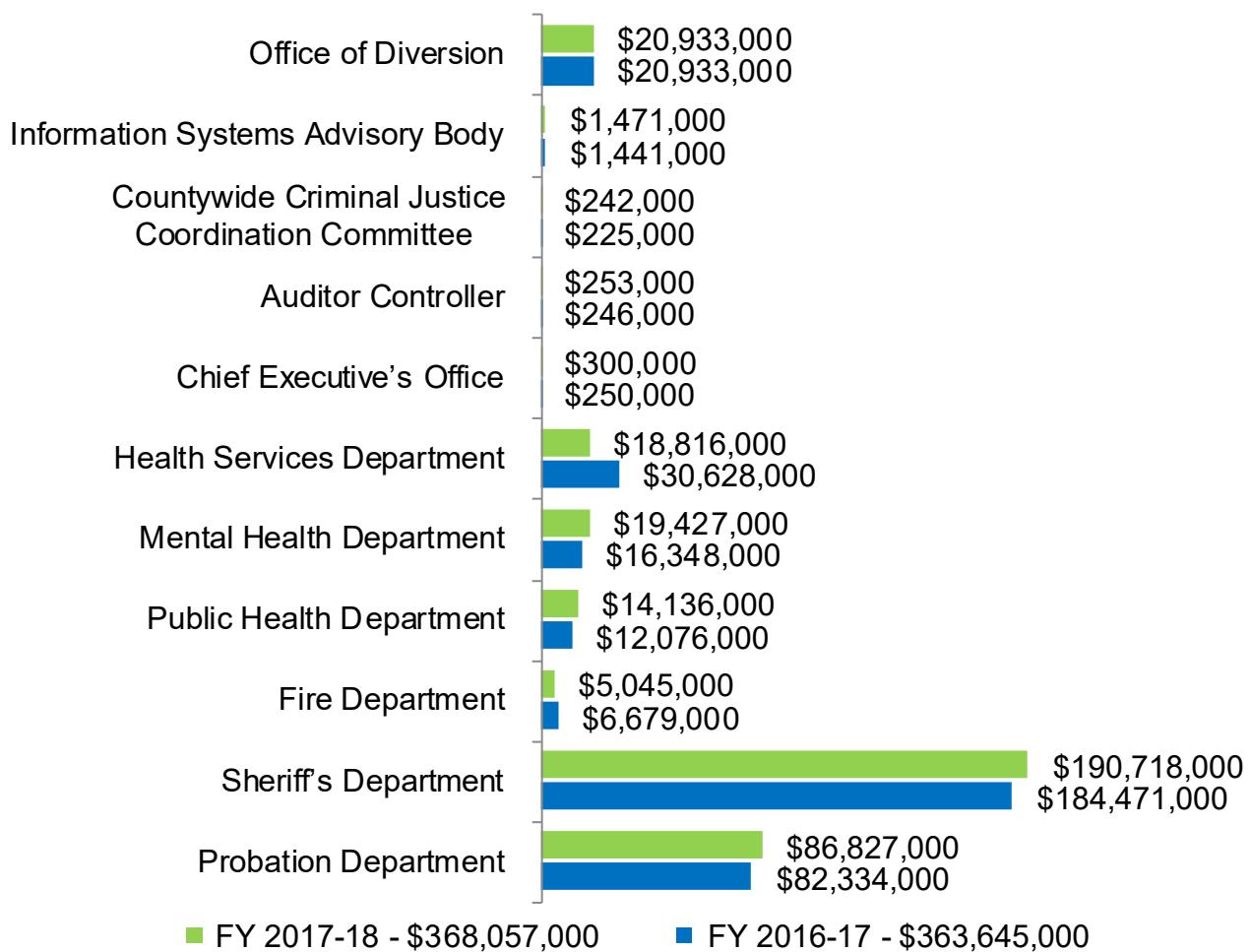
- Increase the number of Probation Department sites where Client Engagement and Navigation Services (CENS) are co-located.
- Engage AB 109 clients in Recovery Support Services (RSS).

Measure:

- Number of new CENS co-located at Probation Department sites.
- Number of AB 109 clients engaged in RSS for more than 30 days.

Progress: Thus far in FY 2017-2018, DPH-SAPC has added two CENS co-locations at Probation Offices in the county, bringing the total number to nine co-locations county-wide. RSS has been implemented, but treatment providers are still adjusting to utilizing this new service that was not offered prior to July 1, 2017. As of September 2017, one AB 109 client has utilized this service.

FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 Budget Allocations



FY 16-17 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services

Probation Department: **\$82,334,000** - 1) Community Supervision of PSP and N3s* \$70,034,000: 1a) Direct Supervision \$53,795,594; 1b) HUB/Custody Liaison \$6,817,199; 1c) Pre-Release Center \$4,631,711; 1d) Local Law Enforcement Partnership \$4,789,496; 2) CBO Services and Fixed Assets \$12,300,000.

Sheriff's Department: **\$184,471,000** - 1) Custody Operations \$163,412,000; 2) In-Custody Programs \$7,601,000; 3) Valdivia \$1,494,000; 4) Parole Compliance Unit \$11,164,000; 5) Fire Camps \$800,000.

Fire Department: **\$6,679,000** - 1) Fire Camp Training \$630,000; 2) Fire Camp Operations \$6,049,000.

Public Health Department: **\$12,076,000** - 1) Community-Based Services \$9,155,150: 1a) Community Assessment Services Center \$1,955,720; 1b) Treatment Activity \$7,199,430; 2) Administrative Oversight \$2,920,850.

Mental Health Department: **\$16,348,000** - 1) Direct Services \$9,432,424; 2) Services \$18,442,777: 2a) \$1,290,000; 2b) General Contractor Services \$15,500,777; 2c) Medications \$1,652,000; 3) Other Revenue <\$11,527,201>.

Health Services Department: **\$30,628,000** - 1) Inmate \$11,306,000; 2) PRCS Medical Care Coordination \$372,000; 3) Jail-in-Custody \$5,212,000; 4) Registry/Contract Clinicians \$1,738,000; 5) Nursing Positions \$12,000,000.

Chief Executive's Office: **\$250,000** - 1) Program Oversight \$250,000.

Auditor Controller: **\$246,000** - 1) Claims Processing \$246,000.

County-wide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee: **\$225,000** - 1) Public Safety Realignment Team \$225,000.

Information Systems Advisory Body: **\$1,441,000** - 1) Justice Automatic Information Management Statistics \$1,441,000.

Office of Diversion & Re-Entry: **\$20,933,000** - 1) Community-based Treatment and Housing Programs \$20,933,000.

District Attorney's Office: **\$4,1374,000** - 1) Restitution Enhancement Program \$439,000; 2) Prosecution \$3,698,000.

Public Defender's Office: **\$2,958,000**

Alternate Public Defender's Office: **\$869,000** - 1) Legal Representation \$869,000.

Conflict Panel: **\$50,000**

*N3s - non-serious, non-violent, non-sex crimes

FY 17-18 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services

Probation Department: **\$86,827,000** - 1) Community Supervision of PSPs and N3s \$73,377,000; 1a) \$55,538,623; 1b) HUB/custody Liaison \$7,486,113; 1c) Pre-Release Center \$5,086,163; d) Local Law Enforcement Partnership \$5,266,101; 2) CBO Services and Fixed Assets \$13,450,000.

Sheriff's Department: **\$190,718,000** - 1) Custody Operations \$164,588,000; 2) In-Custody Programs \$7,601,000; 3) Valdivia \$1,494,000; 4) Parole Compliance Unit \$11,164,000; 5) Fire Camps \$800,000; 6) Mental Health Evaluation Teams \$5,071,000.

Fire Department: **\$5,045,000** - 1) Fire Camp Training \$537,000; 2) Fire Camp Operations \$4,508,000.

Public Health Department: **\$14,136,000** - 1) Community-based Services: \$11,215,000; 1a) Community Assessment Services Center \$1,764,000; 1b) Treatment Activity \$9,451,000; 2) Administrative Oversight \$2,921,000.

Mental Health Department: **\$19,427,000** - 1) Direct Services \$9,458,903; 2) Services \$21,750,866; 2a) State Hospital \$525,000; 2b) IMD Contracts \$1,290,000; 2c) General Contract Services \$18,283,866; 2d) Medications \$1,652,000; 3) Other Revenue <\$11,82,769>.

Health Services Department: **\$18,816,000** - 1) Inmate Medical Services at LAC & USC \$11,41,000; 2) PRCS Medical Care Coordination \$616,000; 3) Community Health Worker Program \$234,000; 4) Integrated Correctional Health Services \$785,000; 5) Jail-in-Custody \$5,382,000; 6) Registry/Contract Clinicians \$348,000; 7) Training and Clinical Skills Refresher \$10,000.

Chief Executive's Officer: **\$300,000** - 1) Program Oversight \$300,000.

Auditor Controller: **\$253,000** - 1) Claims Processing \$253,000.

County-wide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee: **\$242,000** - 1) Public Safety Realignment team \$242,000.

Information Systems Advisory Body: **\$1,471,000** - 1) Justice Automatic Information Management Statistics \$1,471,000.

Office of Diversion & Re-Entry: **\$20,933,000** - 1) Community-based Treatment and Housing Programs \$20,933,000.

District Attorney's Office - **\$5,313,000** - 1) Restitution Enhancement Program \$607,000; Prosecution \$4,706,000.

Public Defender's Office: **\$3,737,000** - 1) Legal Representation \$3,373,000.

Alternate Public Defender's Office: **\$1,153,000** - 1) Legal Representation \$1,153,000.

Conflict Panel: **\$50,000.**

FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services

NOTE: Several departments receiving funding subsequently contract with a non-public agency or agencies for services.

Responses to Optional Survey Questions

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

The Realignment funds are allocated to departments, which may then contract with community-based organizations (CBOs) to provide programs and/or services. The CCP helps inform this process by identifying programmatic needs and/or service gaps within existing implementation efforts.

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

Yes. Los Angeles County assesses the effectiveness of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation through county departments. Reports on Public Safety Realignment are submitted to the County Board of Supervisors on a semi-annual basis. These reports discuss programs and services that are being offered and provide updates on Public Safety Realignment objectives and whether they are being met.

Included with the semi-annual reports on Public Safety Realignment is a Monthly Data Report that provides information on relevant numbers concerning Public Safety Realignment and their trends over time.

In addition, the County of Los Angeles is currently participating in a multi-county study by the Public Policy Institute of California (PPIC). This study is examining the implementation of Public Safety Realignment in participating counties and the effectiveness of various programs and services.

Finally, the County of Los Angeles is in the process of contracting with a researcher to conduct an AB 109 Evaluation. This evaluation will cover the entire extent of Public Safety Realignment in Los Angeles County. Among other tasks, this project will evaluate the effectiveness of programs and services that are funded with the Public Safety Realignment allocation.

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

Yes. The effectiveness and results of programs and/or services – in addition to programmatic needs identified by departments – are considered when funds are allocated. The County Board of Supervisors is kept informed about the programs and services related to Public Safety Realignment through reports submitted on a semi-annual basis. In addition, individual departments may separately report on specific programs and services.

Does the county use BSCC definitions when collecting data? If so, which?

No. Data is collected in a manner that can support measurements as defined in many different ways. While Los Angeles County definitions may not be identical to those established by BSCC, data collection efforts are intentionally flexible to support multiple definitions, including the BSCC's.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming?

81% or higher.

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

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

Mental Health Treatment Services

Through the Department of Mental Health (DMH), the following levels of mental health treatment are available and funded with AB 109:

State Hospital, Institution for Mental Disease (IMD), Enriched Residential, and Intensive Outpatient Services. The Intensive Outpatient services include Full Service Partnership-like (FSP-like), Field Capable Clinical Services-like (FCCS-like), Wellness-like, and traditional outpatient services.

In collaboration with the Department of Public Health Substance Abuse Prevention and Control (DPH-SAPC), DMH also provides Co-Occurring Disorder (COD) treatment services. Given the ever-growing need for residential COD services, DMH continues to increase the partnerships with DPH-SAPC to provide COD services in residential settings.

Substance Use Disorder Treatment Services

DPH-SAPC oversees the provision of substance use disorder (SUD) services for the AB 109 population. On July 1, 2017, DPH-SAPC launched the System Transformation to Advance Recovery and Treatment Los Angeles County's Drug Medi-Cal Organized Delivery System (START-ODS), creating a fuller, more complete continuum of care.

More specifically, California's Drug Medi-Cal 2020 1115(a) Waiver Demonstration Project paved the way for Los Angeles County, under START-ODS, to increase access to SUD treatment services for adolescents and adults who are eligible for Medi-Cal. Los Angeles County provides these benefits to the AB 109 population, regardless if they are eligible for Medi-Cal or not.

Based on the American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) criteria and medical necessity, the following types of SUD services are provided:

Outpatient Treatment: Outpatient treatment services are those alcohol and drug treatment services which are provided to individuals with alcohol and drug problems, and does not require residency at an agency's facility as part of the treatment and recovery process.

Intensive Outpatient Treatment: Treatment services are appropriate for patients with minimal risk regarding acute intoxication/withdrawal potential, biomedical, and mental health conditions, and generally close monitoring and support several times a week in a clinic (non-residential and non-inpatient) setting.

Low Intensity Residential: 24-hour non-medical, short-term rehabilitation services for patients with a SUD diagnosis. It is appropriate for patients who need time and structure to practice and integrate their recovery and coping skills in a residential, supportive environment. At least 20 hours of treatment services are provided per week.

High Intensity Residential – Population Specific: 24-hour non-medical short-term rehabilitation services for patients with functional limitations that are primarily cognitive and who are unable to fully participate in the social and therapeutic environment. These functional limitations may be either temporary or permanent and may result in problems in interpersonal relationships, emotional coping skills, or comprehension.

Ambulatory Withdrawal Management Without Extended Monitoring: Ambulatory services are provided in outpatient settings for patients with mild to moderate withdrawal symptoms.

Residential Withdrawal Management: Short-term rehabilitation services provided in residential settings for patients with moderate withdrawal and who need 24-hour support to successfully complete withdrawal management.

Opioid Treatment Programs (OTP)/Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT): OTPs are treatment settings that provide MAT, including methadone, buprenorphine, naloxone (for opioid overdose prevention), and disulfiram for individuals with opioid and alcohol use disorders. OTPs may also offer other types of MAT to address co-morbid SUD in addition to opioid use disorder. OTPs also offer a broad range of other services including medical, perinatal, and/or other psychosocial services.

In addition to these ASAM-based services, DPH-SAPC included the following two non ASAM-based services to further assist in the SUD recovery of the AB 109 population:

Recovery Support Services (RSS): RSS are aftercare support services designed to help individuals become and stay engaged in the recovery process and reduce the likelihood of relapse. RSS emphasizes the patients' central role in managing their health and recovery and promotes the use of effective self-management and coping strategies, as well as internal and community resources, to support ongoing self-management.

Recovery Bridge Housing: Housing, and residing in a safe and stable living environment, is often critical to achieve and maintain recovery from SUDs. Recovery Bridge Housing (RBH) is defined as a type of abstinence-based, peer-supported housing that provides a safe interim living environment for patients who are homeless or unstably housed who are concurrently in treatment in outpatient (OP), intensive outpatient (IOP), Opioid Treatment Program (OTP), or Outpatient Withdrawal Management (OP-WM) settings (aka: Ambulatory).

Custody and Reentry Services

In June 2015, the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD) and DPH-SAPC collaboratively launched the in-custody Substance Treatment and Re-entry Transition Community program (START-Community; not to be confused with START-ODS). The START-Community program provides SUD treatment to female inmates housed at the Century Regional Detention Facility (CRDF) who have been convicted of non-violent, non-serious, non-sexual crimes and who are determined to be at high risk for recidivism. Effective February 2016, START-Community expanded this service for both females and males.

In addition to START, the LASD Education Based Incarceration (EBI) Bureau continues to provide academic, career technical education, and life skills programs throughout custody.

These programs include, but are not limited to: high school and college courses, General Education Development (GED), Maximizing Effort Reaching Individual Transformation (MERIT), Parenting, Anger Management, Domestic Violence Counseling, Moral Reconation Therapy (MRT), Back on Track, Fire Camp, Cement and Concrete Block Masonry, Commercial Welding, Residential Construction, Computer Operations and Pet Grooming, among many others.

Housing, Employment, and Navigation/Coordination Services

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

Generally, housing services are available for up to 360 days and includes case planning and management to transition the client to permanent housing.

The employment services include employment eligibility support, case management, job readiness workshops, job placement, job retention, and aftercare services.

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

In addition, the Office of Diversion and Reentry (ODR) is working with both DMH and DPH-SAPC to increase access to needed services for justice involved populations through the provision of care coordination services (service navigation and case management) for the justice population, and in particular to those on adult felony probation.

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

Some of the challenges to meeting program and service needs are:

Challenges placing and working with high-risk offenders: Treatment systems continue to experience challenges with meeting the treatment and long-term care needs for certain supervised persons. This includes individuals who have chronic medical issues, who are registered sex offenses, who have arson convictions, and/or who are high-risk individuals.

Staffing and office space needs: Identifying sufficient office space is a challenge for many departments. For example, given that DMH staff are co-located in Probation offices (HUBs), work space is a daily challenge that presents itself in the delivery of HIPAA-compliant mental health services.

Sharing of information: Given applicable confidentiality protections, there are limitations as to what can be shared among multiple agencies serving a client.

Jail overcrowding: The Los Angeles County jail system is severely overcrowded, partially due to the almost 4,500 AB 109 inmates in custody. These crowding levels necessitate the use of a percentage release system wherein inmates sentenced to traditional County Jail time serve only a fraction of their sentences. The crowding levels and short custody stays for the traditional County sentenced population also hampers the ability to provide much needed programming to inmates.

Housing services for medically/mentally fragile population: There are a number of challenges in relation to securing housing services for the medically/mentally fragile population. Although a housing provider contract includes medical housing (board & care and skilled nursing facilities), there are still challenges with securing housing for medically fragile supervised persons because it has proved difficult to find facilities that would accept clients, either due to their behavior or due to the clients not satisfying the facilities' criteria for acceptance.

While the number of clients requiring these services is only a few, the housing issues that arise in these cases require significant resources to ensure that mentally/medically fragile clients have their needs met.

Socio-cultural factors: Los Angeles County is home to more than 10 million people of diverse ethnic, economic, and social backgrounds. These socio-cultural factors often play an important role in influencing perceptions about addiction and can serve as both incentives and barriers to prevention and treatment services.

In response, the DPH-SAPC Cultural Competence Committee (CCC) was established to develop and implement a Cultural Competency Strategic Plan (Plan) to enhance the cultural competency of SAPC and its service delivery system.

What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

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

Los Angeles County has invested significantly in expanding services to the homeless population through county voter-approved Measure H and also in serving those exiting county jails through Whole Person Care, a new initiative to ensure that high-risk populations, including the reentry population, receive the resources and support they need to thrive through an integrated system of health, public health, and mental health care tied to social and other services.

Beginning in January 2014 and continuing through this current fiscal year, there have been on-going evidence-based forensic trainings offered to treatment providers and DMH staff geared towards increasing staff's expertise on various topics. These include the following: Risk, Need, and Responsivity (RNR); Creating Occupational Resiliency: Implementing Self Care Strategies to Prevent Secondary Traumatization in Behavioral Health; Risk Assessment For Violence; Mental Health Care and Malingering Assessments in a Correctional Setting; Moral Reconation Therapy; Assessment and Treatment of Antisocial Disorders; Seeking Safety; Treatment of Sexual Offenders; Controlling Anger and Learning to Manage It (CALM); and Forensic DBT.

An AB 109 manual has been created by DMH. This has been fully streamlined and implemented into the program detailing all job duties and roles for DMH within the AB 109 program. Furthermore, all forms that are utilized either internally within the AB 109 program or in conjunction with other county departments have been streamlined and have been made available to all DMH program staff.

As previously noted, the Sheriff's Department (LASD) and DPH-SAPC partnered to implement the Substance Treatment And Re-entry Transition - Community (START-Community) program. The program, launched at the end of June 2015, places sentenced inmates into community substance use disorder treatment beds as an alternative to custody.

START-Community initially offered female inmates who meet certain criteria the opportunity to serve the remainder of their sentences in a SUD residential treatment facility in the community. Effective February 2016, START-Community expanded this service for both females and males.

For the Probation Department, the focus over the past year continues to be the implementation of evidence-based practices.

The Probation Department has selected a Cognitive Behavioral Intervention (CBI) and is in the process of coordinating the required training to implement it within its supervision model.

The Probation Department recently trained select Probation Officers to initiate emergency applications for 72-hour mental health evaluation and treatment of AB 109 clients to designated county facilities under the provisions of Welfare and Institutions Code (WIC) § 5150. Probation discovered that there were clients that because of a mental disorder, posed a danger to themselves or others or who are gravely disabled. However, trained mental health evaluators or law enforcement were not always readily available. The establishment of an AB 109 5150 Team enables the Department to quickly and efficiently respond to emergent issues that are presented in the office or field.

The Probation Department's Skid Row Project was developed in 2015 and continues to successfully facilitate mobile office visits with supervised persons that reside in the skid row area. This program co-locates two Deputy Probation Officers (DPOs) and local law enforcement in the "skid row" area of downtown Los Angeles. Twice a month, the teams set up the mobile resource center to enable homeless persons residing in the area with the opportunity to report for supervision and be connected with services such as housing, employment, substance abuse treatment, and mental health treatment. The Probation Department is working on expanding our capacity to conduct mobile office visits by securing an additional mobile resource center vehicle. The outcome of this project was a reduction in no-shows and desertion reports for this population.

The Probation Department has been working to enhance the current data management system in place to correctly capture information necessary to continuously improve operational and administrative functions. On the operational level, the case management screen was developed into the department's case management system, Adult Probation System (APS). The availability of the case plan to be built into APS allows for a more automated process and allows for a more comprehensive analysis of client risks, needs and services to target them. At the administrative level, enhancements to the systems are in progress to improve the quality of the information to empower data-driven decision making.

The Probation Department DPOs continue to be co-located with local law enforcement to conduct compliance checks on Post-release Supervised Persons (PSPs) in order to hold offenders accountable and provide support to local law enforcement.

The Co-Occurring Integrated Care Network (COIN) Program was designed to address the needs of AB 109 clients who have a co-occurring chronic SUD, and severe and persistent mental illness. COIN provides integrated SUD treatment and mental health and follows the traditional Drug Court model. Treatment is for clients who are at high risk for relapse and are referred through the AB 109 Revocation (Division 83) Court. Services under this project include up to 90 days of residential treatment services and integrated mental health services by the DMH contracted provider.

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

The County has implemented a number of best practices and promising programs. These include the following:

The Department of Health Services (DHS) launched "Breaking Barriers," a rapid re-housing program to connect homeless probationers to case management, employment services, and an apartment and time limited rental subsidy.

Various best practices utilized by DMH include: Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) and Common Ground. All staff in Common Ground have lived experience.

Telecare TABS has been using Common Ground and has four Peer Support Specialists. They also recently trained/certified one of their staff to be able to provide Domestic Violence classes. They offer 7 groups per week following curriculums from "Just Us": 16 week curriculums and their own Co-Occurring educational groups (COEG). The groups include topics such as Anger Management, Healthy Relationships, Mindfulness, Vocational, Independent Living, etc. They also present on AB 109 and visit probation area offices so that DMH and Probation are always working as one team.

The Probation Department piloted an evidence-based, voluntary gender-specific program to target the special risks and needs of female AB 109 clients and to provide the clients with the skills they need to help them live productive lives after experiencing trauma, the results of which led them to incarceration.

The program used the Healing Trauma curriculum, which covered topics such as Power and Abuse, Trauma and Self-Care, Healthy Relationships, and Love. As a part of the group, participants were taught coping strategies and self-soothing techniques such as deep breathing, medication, and yoga. The meetings are facilitated by DPOs trained in the curriculum. The initial pilot was received well by the participants and, as a result, the Probation Department is taking steps to expand the program throughout the County.

Effective July 1, 2017, under START-ODS, DPH-SAPC increased access and minimized the time between the initial verification of eligibility, clinical need determination, referral, and the first clinical encounter. Further, DPH-SAPC has a no “wrong door” to enter the specialty SUD system, with three main portals of entry for the AB 109 population.

1. Client Engagement and Navigation Service (CENS): The CENS is a co-located network of contracted staff in Superior Courts, Probation Offices, and Sheriff's Department in-custody settings. Clients at CENS will receive face-to-face screenings, referral linkages, case management, and navigation services.
2. Direct-to-Provider Self-Referrals: Any individual seeking specialty SUD services in Los Angeles County can go directly to or contact a SUD treatment agency to initiate services. Clients can find these agencies using the Service and Bed Availability Tool (SBAT), a publicly accessible, web-based service to search for various SUD treatment services offered by DPH-SAPC's contracted SUD treatment providers. Link can be accessed at: <http://sapccis.ph.lacounty.gov/sbat/>.
3. Substance Abuse Service Helpline (SASH) – A 24-hours a day, seven days a week, and 365 days a year access line (Phone Number: 1-844-804-7500) that clients can call to initiate a self-referral for treatment. The SASH will conduct services for clients, conduct the ASAM triage screening tool, and inquire about Drug Medi-Cal eligibility status.

Based on screening results, the client will be referred and linked to the agency that provides the most appropriate level of care.

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**Community Corrections
Partnership Membership**
As of October 1, 2017

Rick Dupree
Chief Probation Officer

Kristina Wyatt
Presiding judge or
Designee

Joel Bugay
County supervisor or
chief administrative
officer or designee

David Linn
District Attorney

Mike Fitzgerald
Public Defender

Jay Varney
Sheriff

Steve Frasier
Chief of Police

Deborah Martinez
Department of Social
Services

Vacant
Department of
Employment

Dennis Koch
Department of Mental
Health and Alcohol and
Substance Abuse
Programs

Cecilia Massetti
Office of Education

Mike Unger
Community-based
organization

Mattie Mendez
Victims' interests

The CCP meets quarterly

Madera County

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2016-17

Goal: To have better efficiency and consistency in case management while targeting behaviors.

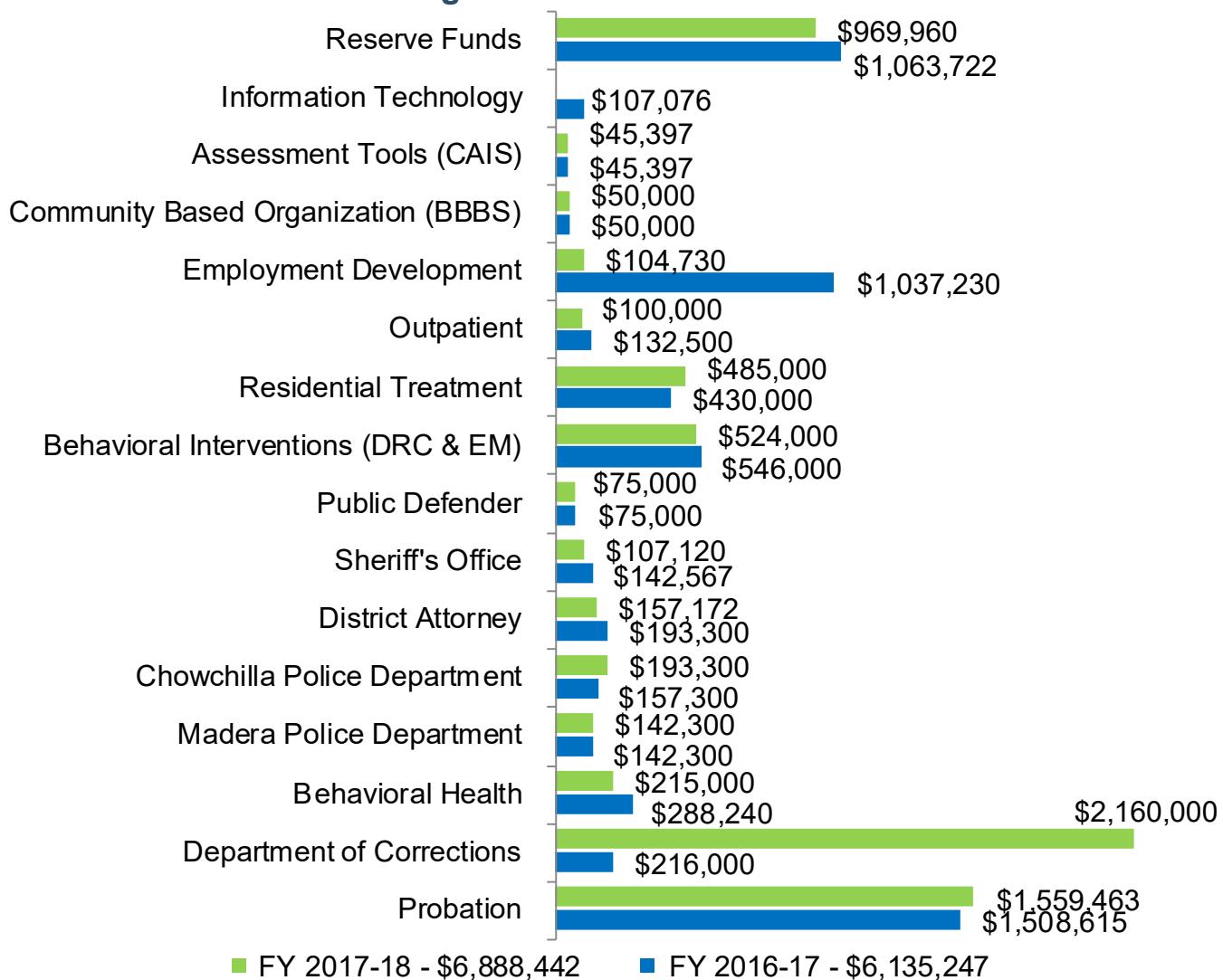
Objectives: • Reduce impact on the Jail

Measure: • Reduce number of violations
• Reduce jail time for violators

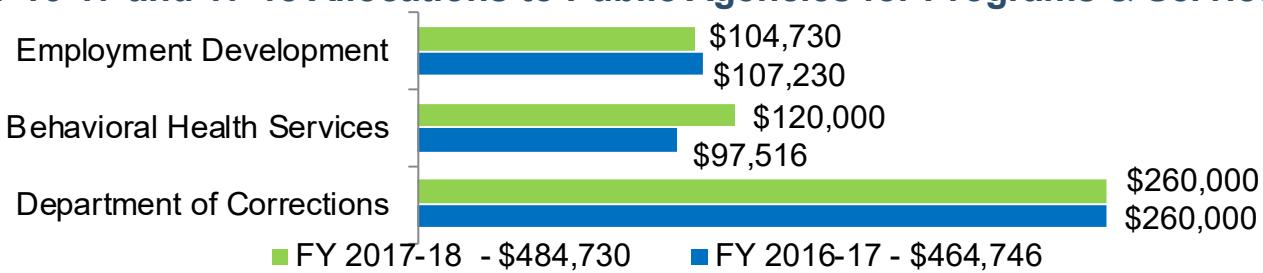
Progress: Our supervision caseload increased by 13% during 2017 resulting in an increase in violations of 22%. However, we were successful in reducing the impact on the jails as the average length of stay was reduced 15%.

The CCP reports it will use the same goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2017-18.

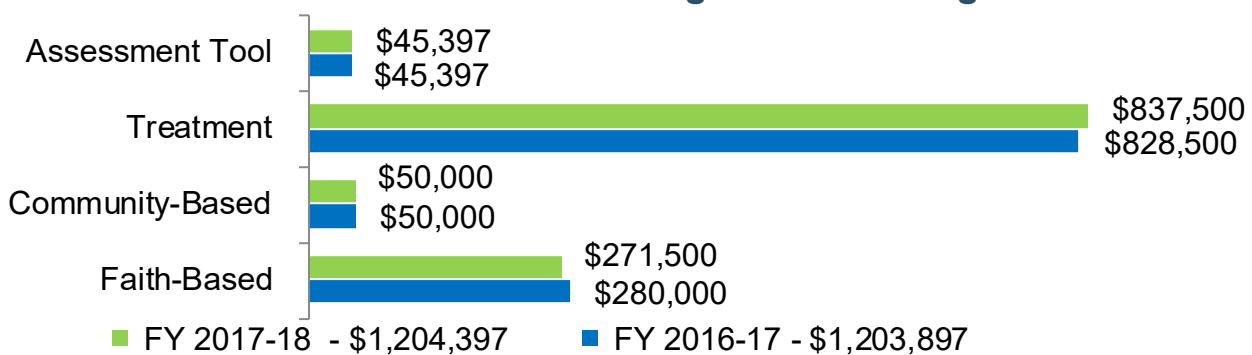
FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 Budget Allocations



FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Responses to Optional Survey Questions

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

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

No.

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

Yes. Utilization of evidence-based results from previous implementations.

Does the county use BSCC definitions when collecting data? If so, which?

Yes. Average daily population, Conviction, Length of stay, Recidivism, and Treatment program completion rates.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming?

21% - 40%

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

Behavior Health Court
Veterans' Court
Sex-Offender Program (Containment Model)
Fire-setter programs
Day Reporting Program
Felony Drug Court
DV programs

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

Having enough clients to operate specialized programs as well as local transportation issues.

What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

The county declined to respond to this question.

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

Tablet program in adult and juvenile institutions. We believe it is a positive reward/incentive program.

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**Community Corrections
Partnership Membership**
As of October 1, 2017

Michael Daly
Chief Probation Officer

James Kim
Presiding judge or
designee

Charlotte Jourdain
County supervisor or
chief administrative
officer or designee

Edward Berberian
District Attorney

Jose Varela
Public Defender

Robert T. Doyle
Sheriff

Diana Bishop
Chief of Police

Grant Colfax
Department of Social
Services, Department of
Employment, Department
of Mental Health, and
Alcohol and Substance
Abuse Programs

Mary Jane Burke
Office of Education

Vacant
Community-based
organization

Vacant
Victims' interests

The CCP meets
semi-monthly

Marin County

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2016-17

Goal: Increase the number of clients successfully completing Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) and Mandatory Supervision (MS).

Objectives: • 90% of PRCS and MS cases will successfully complete their program with no new felony or misdemeanor citations.

Measure: • Number of clients completing their PRCS and MS with no new felony or misdemeanor convictions.

Progress: In FY 2016-17, the Marin County Probation Department had 28 PRCS and MS clients terminate from the program. 96% of those clients completed their term successfully.

Goal: Connect participants with appropriate services to aid in rehabilitation and reentry into the community.

Objectives: • Assess 100% of clients using a biopsychosocial assessment tool.

Measure: • Number of Clients Assessed.

Progress: 100% of clients released to Marin County Probation on PRCS or MS status were assessed and referred to appropriate services.

Goal: Maximize funding and services for clients newly eligible for Medi-Cal benefits under the Affordable Care Act.

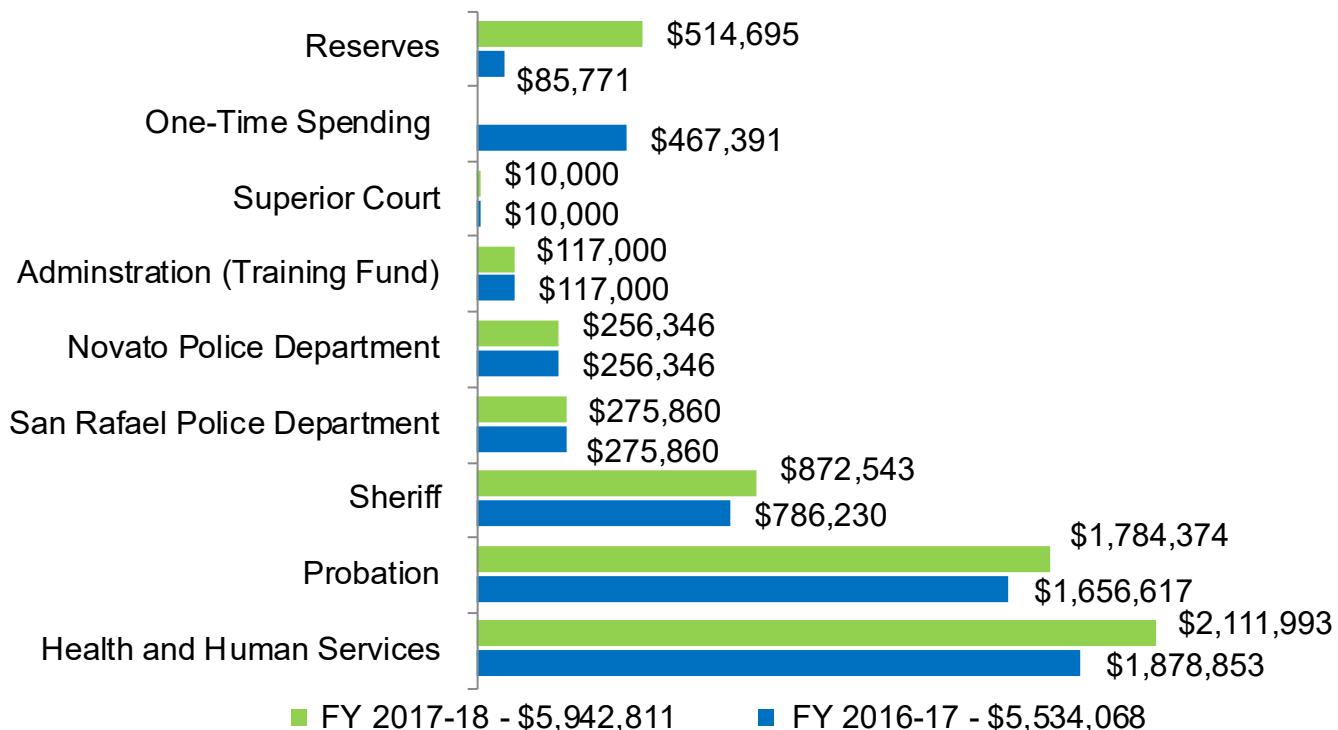
Objectives: • Assist all clients in enrolling in Medi-Cal.

Measure: • Percent of eligible clients enrolled in Medi-Cal.

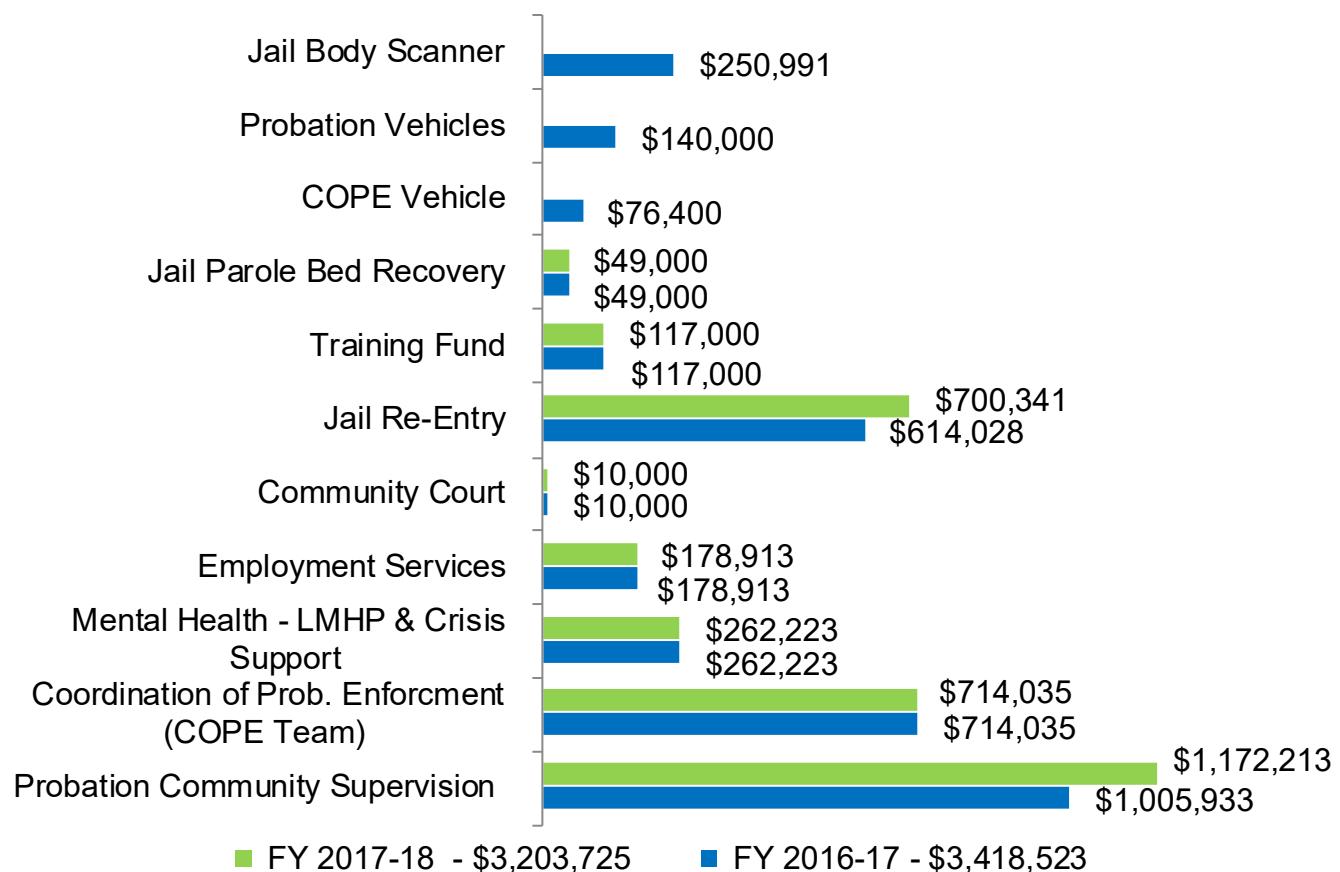
Progress: A Certified Enrollment Counselor has been added to our Jail Re-Entry team to help review and expedite Medi-Cal and relayed benefit applications for persons on the 60-day release list from the jail.

The CCP reports it will use the same goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2017-18

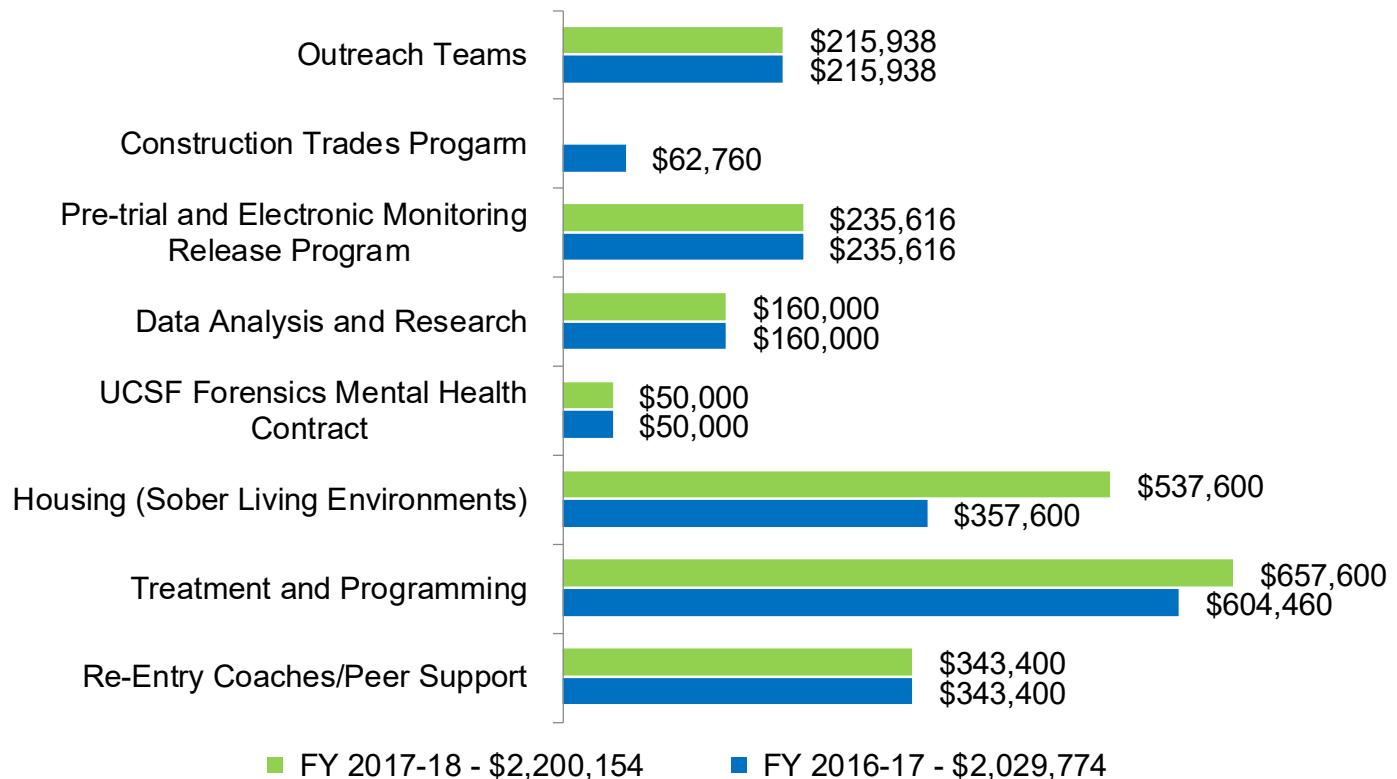
FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 Budget Allocations



FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Responses to Optional Survey Questions

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

Marin County has created an application request form for agencies to propose new initiatives, programs, and funding requests. Applications must have the support of one of the CCP Executive Board members before being accepted for submission. Applications are presented first to a funding sub-committee, comprised of the Chief Probation Officer, Sheriff and the Police Chief member to determine if they fall within the guidelines principles of the Marin County realignment plan which are:

- Emphasize and ensure public safety
- Utilize evidence-based practices
- Assist in behavior change
- Be collaborative
- Be data-driven

If a request meets those guidelines, the proposal is scheduled for hearing at the next CCP Meeting for consideration of the full Board.

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

Yes. Lead agencies provide annual review of programs under their watch and program progress, statistics, and emerging issues are discussed at every CCP meeting.

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

Yes. Newly funded programs and initiatives are typically approved for a single year of funding and are required to return with a request for ongoing funds with outcome data in-hand.

Does the county use BSCC definitions when collecting data? If so, which?

Yes. Average daily population, Conviction, Length of stay, Recidivism, and Treatment program completion rates.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming?

61% - 80%

Marin County provides a continuum of care and support services which all embody the philosophy of evidence-based practices. All Probation staff are trained in Motivational Interviewing and use risk assessment tools in case planning. We offer in-custody and community-based Cognitive Behavioral Therapy programming to all offenders, focusing on cognitive behavioral programming, which includes courses such as Thinking for a Change.

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

Marin County provides a high level of services to the AB 109 population. While in custody, clients are able to access substance abuse treatment, cognitive behavioral programming, and Mental Health assessment and counseling. The Jail Re-entry team works with all clients prior to release to ensure enrollment in Medi-Cal and county support programs such as General Assistance benefits.

Upon release, we ensure all clients have a roof over their heads. For some, this may be with family; for others, we place based on their current situation and engagement in a shelter, Supportive Living Environment (SLE), or Inpatient Treatment Program. All clients living in the community with a substance abuse issue are placed into Intensive Outpatient Treatment and additional counseling, mental health services, and treatment modalities are offered based on client needs. Probation Officers and staff of the Marin Employment Connection work closely with the clients to assist them in pursuing education training and gainful employment.

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

Although located in the progressive Bay Area, the high cost of housing and real estate in Marin limits the number of treatment providers who can afford to set-up shop in Marin and retain qualified staff. Housing of offenders is a growing problem with a limited number of shelter beds, transitional living facilities, and affordable housing options.

What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

The county declined to respond to this question.

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

Marin embraces a stabilization model that provides housing as a basic requirement.

Primarily using a network of Sober Living Environments (SLEs), all PRCS and MS who lack stable and safe housing are placed in an SLE bed at county cost. With offenders housed in a structured environment, we are better able to support their transition back into the community as they can focus on their continued sobriety and job/educational goals in a supportive environment that holds them accountable. As clients become employed, they enter into a graduated co-pay plan on their rent allowing, them to save money while taking on increasing responsibility for their future independence.

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**Community Corrections
Partnership Membership**
As of October 1, 2017

Pete Judy
Chief Probation Officer

Dana Walton
Presiding judge or
designee

Dallin Gimble
County supervisor or
chief administrative
officer or designee

Thomas Cooke
District Attorney

Neal Douglas
Public Defender

Doug Binnewies
Sheriff

Vacant
Chief of Police

Chevon Kothari
Department of Social
Services, Department of
Mental Health, and
Alcohol and Substance
Abuse Programs

Vacant
Department of
Employment

Robbin Hoper
Office of Education

Allison Tudor
Community-based
organization

Jessica Memnaugh
Victims' interests

The CCP meets quarterly

Mariposa County

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2016-17

Goal: Assign Mental Health Worker to Probation Caseload.

Objectives:

- 100% of level 1 (high) and 2 (medium) probation caseloads will be screened for services.
- Reduced caseload size for mental health caseload.

Measure:

- A mental health worker will be identified and housed with probation.
- A specialized mental health caseload of no more than 30 probationers to be established.
- MOU will be in place between Probation and Human Services.

Progress: The probation department and human services entered into a formal agreement in which human services would assign a Mental Health Worker III to the probation complex. The specialized caseload has no more than 30 probationers on it, comprised of high- and medium-risk probationers identified through screening tools who need mental health services in conjunction with probation supervision. The hiring process for the Mental Health Worker III took longer than planned due to a shortage of qualified applicants and a high vacancy rate in skilled positions within the county. The worker has been identified and will report to probation on July 1, 2017.

Goal: Expand the jail to create program and bed space for low-level offenders in the jail.

Objectives:

- Seek alternative grant funding for jail expansion.
- Apply for SB 863 funding for the project.

Measure:

- Complete SB 863 application process with BSCC.
- Get final determination from State Fire Marshall that original plan to use modular jail construction is not acceptable.

Progress: State Fire Marshall gave final non-approval for original expansion plans using modular jail construction. Mariposa County was not successful in its attempt to secure SB 863 grant funding for jail expansion that would have added mental health jail beds to the facility.

Goal: Increase services to offenders with mental health conditions.

Objectives:

- Design a mental health court model appropriate for our rural community.
- 100% of participants will be screened for mental health services within a drug court model.

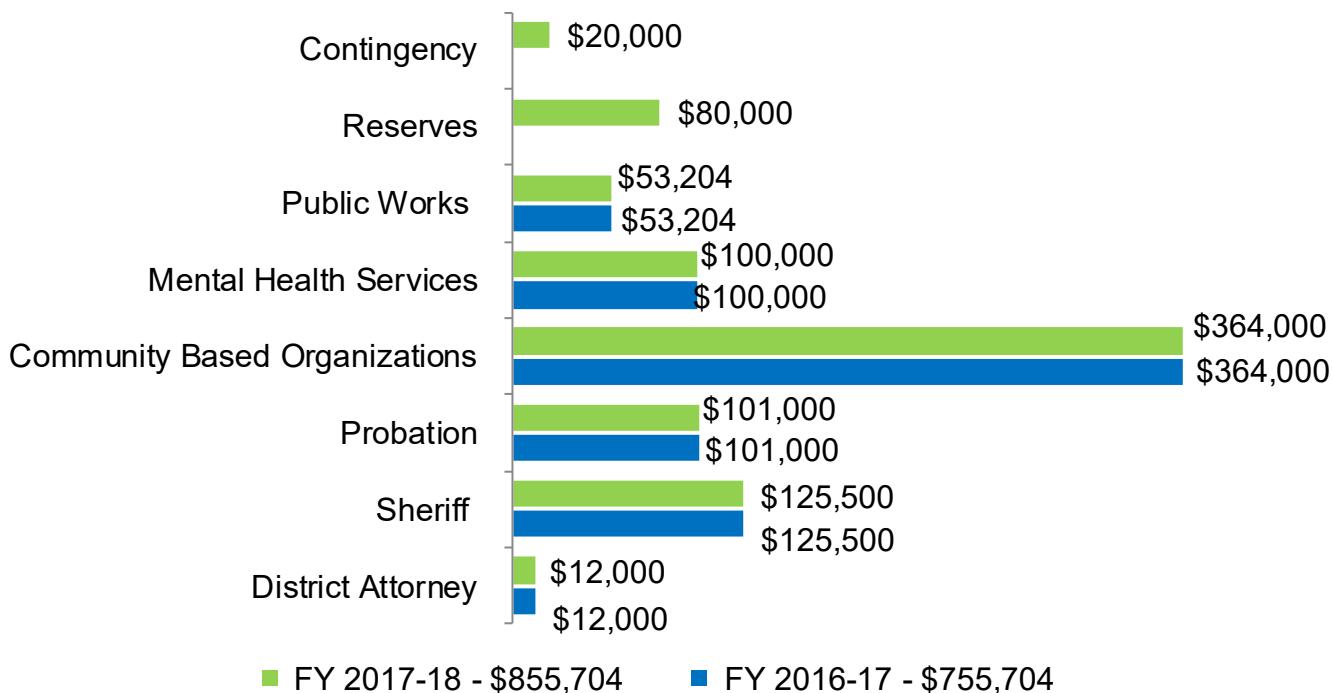
Measure:

- Mental health court model and program is established.
- Program descriptions and processes developed.

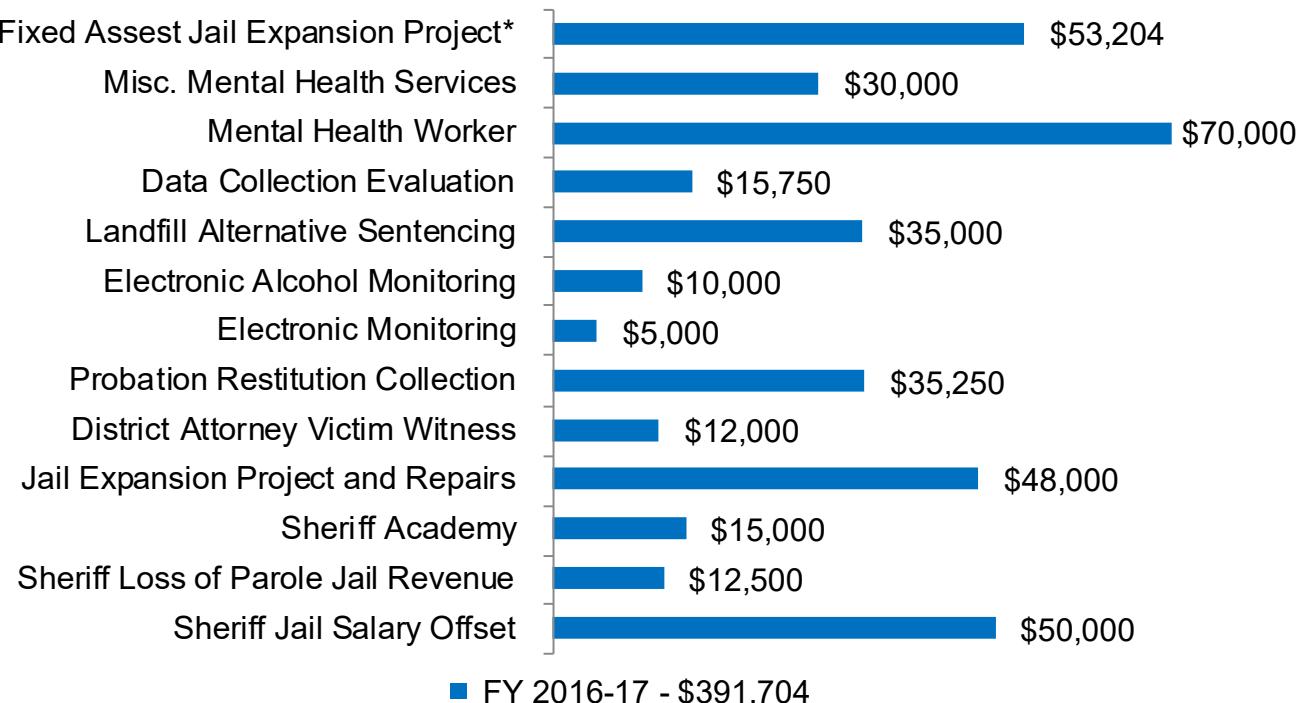
Progress: Mariposa Behavioral Court was established in FY 2016-17. Operational documents and processes completed. Received first cohort of participants and they continue to be monitored by the Behavioral Court Team which includes specialize probation supervision officers teamed with mental health worker(s).

The CCP reports it will use the same goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2017-18 with the exception of the last goal.

FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 Budget Allocations



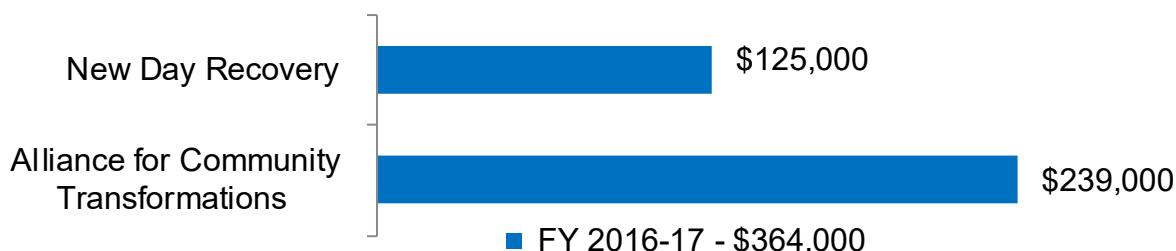
FY 16-17 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



*Public Works

The county reported no allocation to public agencies for programs and services in FY 2017-18.

FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



The county reported no allocation to public agencies for programs and services in FY 2017-18.

Responses to Optional Survey Questions

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

The CCP and its Executive Committee discuss gaps in services at our quarterly meetings. Possible solutions and/or program funding, if presented, are evaluated and voted on by the CCP and its Executive body.

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

Yes. We have funded outside studies to see where we have been effective in our programs and services. We have also hired a part time PhD candidate to collect data and evaluate programs. We continue to exam and compare new crime arrest data.

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

Does the county use BSCC definitions when collecting data? If so, which?

Yes. Average daily population, Conviction, Length of stay, Recidivism, and Treatment program completion rates.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming?

The county declined to respond to this question.

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

We have a drug court program that used to be grant-funded. That funding has since been lost but we still continue with the program utilizing county general fund as well as other funding sources including AB 109 funding. We have no in-county drug treatment or residential programs requiring us to utilize programs outside of the county. We have no in-county psychiatric or psychologist practitioners so access is limited. Most psychiatric services are met through video conference visits or out of county visits.

This past year the Human Services Director received authorization from the Board of Supervisors to hire a Psychiatric Mental Health Nurse Practitioner and that position was recently filled. The Human Services Director also recently implemented an emergency crisis team to assist Law Enforcement responding to mental health-based calls for service.

We have a community-based organization that offers drug and alcohol recovery services as well as emergency housing for at-risk populations. This past year our local churches ceased to offer homeless overnight sleeping and meal assistance to our homeless population, which had within it mental health and substance abuse clients. Our human services director, with assistance of AB 109 funding, entered into contract with a local community-based organization to help fill the void created when the faith-based services ceased.

We have one hospital in county that continues to struggle financially. The emergency room continues to provide services to those with mental health and substance abuse emergencies. That hospital is also the emergency medical provider for those in the jail.

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

Being a small rural community, it is difficult to hire and retain qualified people whether they are public sector or community-based providers. Public transportation is limited in the county and many of our residents live in remote areas. Programs and services can be hundreds of miles away from an individual.

What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

The county declined to respond to this question.

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

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**Community Corrections
Partnership Membership**
As of October 1, 2017

Kevin E. Kelley
Chief Probation Officer

Kim Turner
Presiding judge or
designee

Jill Martin
County supervisor or
chief administrative
officer or designee

David Eyster
District Attorney

Linda Thompson
Public Defender

Thomas Allman
Sheriff

Chris Dewey
Chief of Police

Bekkie Emery
Department of Social
Services, Department of
Mental Health, and
Alcohol and Substance
Abuse Program

Vacant
Department of
Employment

Vacant
Office of Education

Jacqueline Williams
Community-based
organization

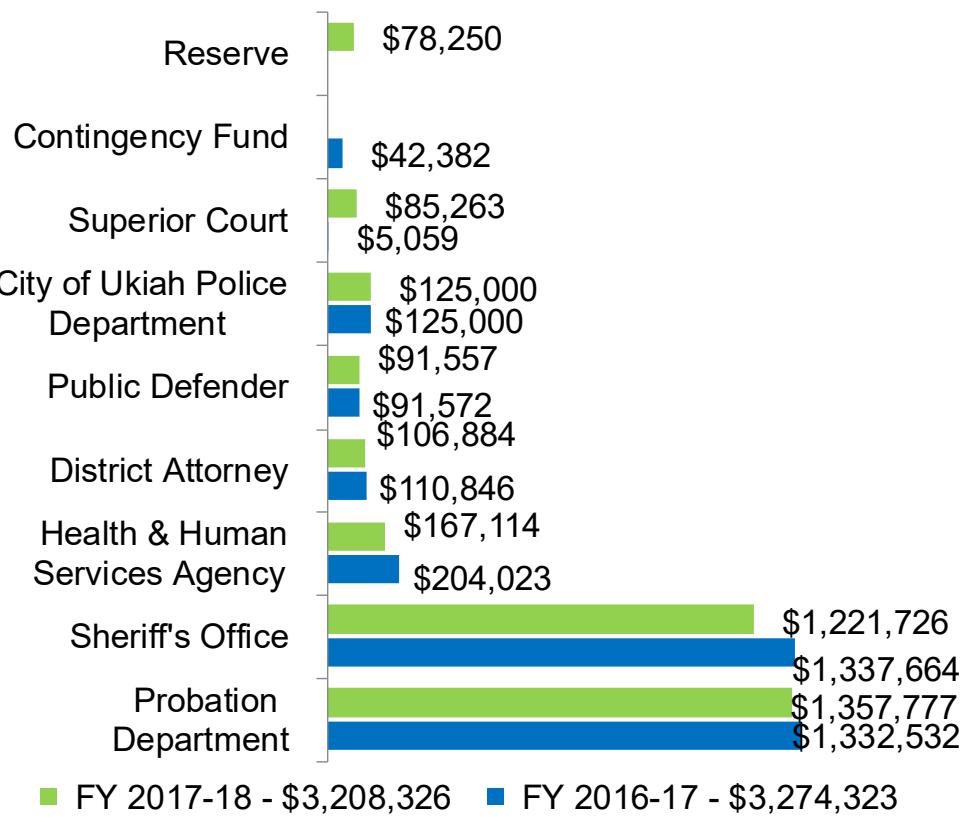
Vacant
Victims' interests

The CCP meets quarterly

Mendocino County

The CCP did not provide goals for FY 2016-17 or FY 2017-18.

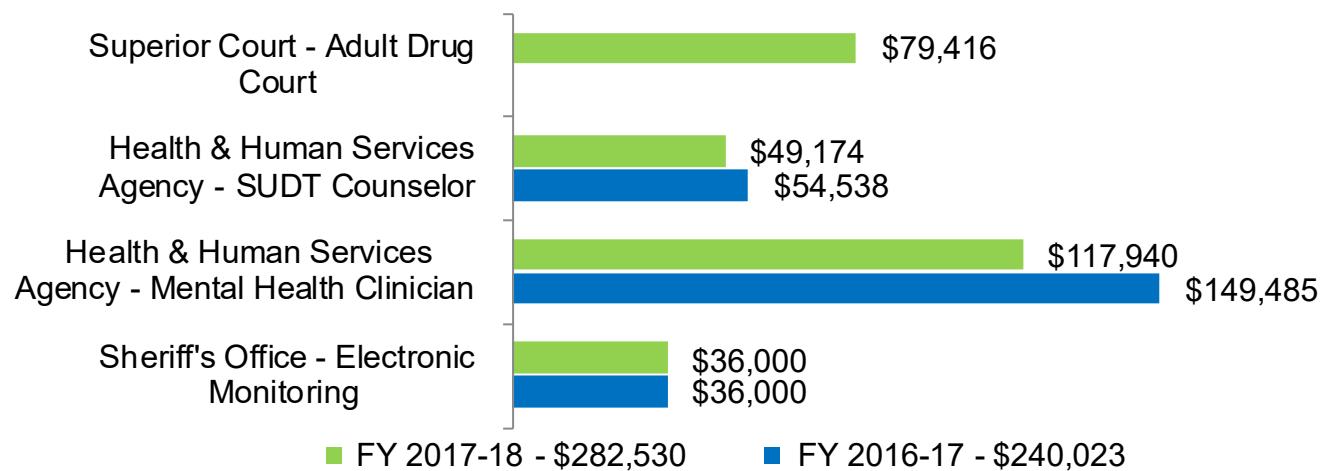
FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 Budget Allocations



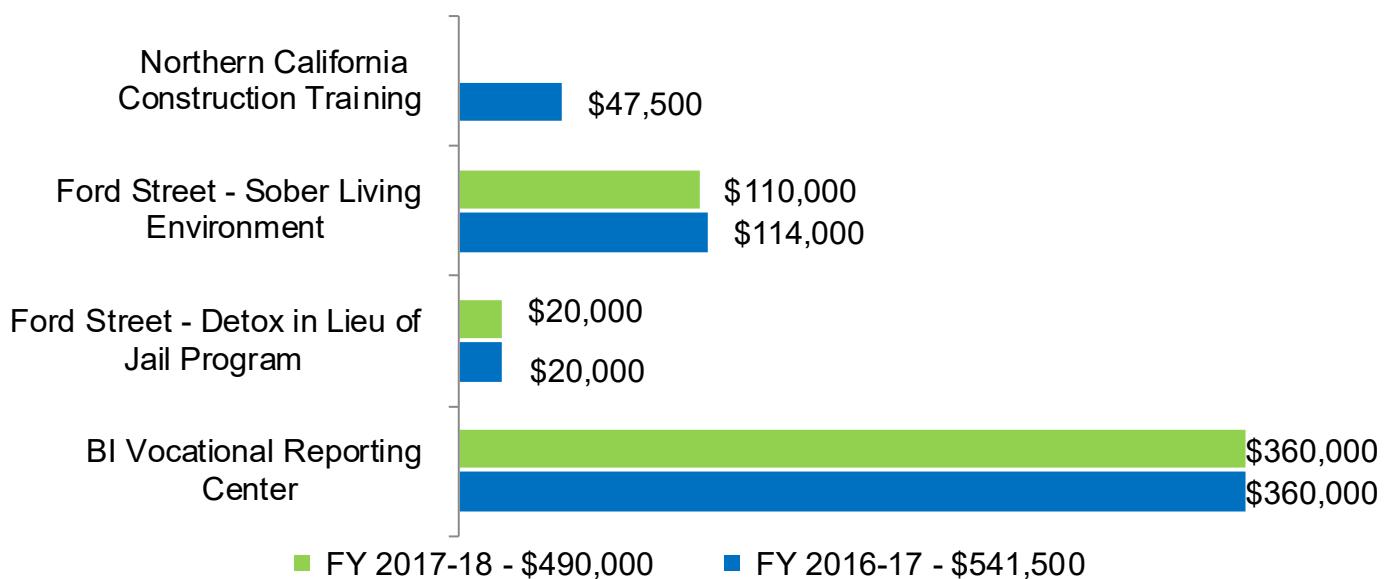
FY 2016-17: Carry-over Funds \$596,835

FY 2017-18: Carry-over funds \$343,129

FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Responses to Optional Survey Questions

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

Proposed programs and/or services are presented to the CCP for detailed assessment. The CCP discusses the benefits of the program/service towards reducing recidivism and determines whether there is an availability of funds. The CCP then votes on programs/services to be implemented during the budget year.

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

No.

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

No.

Does the county use BSCC definitions when collecting data? If so, which?

Yes. Average daily population, Conviction, Length of stay, Recidivism, and Treatment program completion rates.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming?

Less than 20%

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

Sober Living Environment, Substance Use Disorder Treatment, Mental Health Clinician, Adult Drug Court, Behavioral Health Court.

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

Housing and employment needs of offenders, expanding jail programs and services to meet inmate needs, expanding services to reach offenders residing in more remote areas of the county, enhancing data collection and program evaluation, lack of resources (staff and funding)

What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

The county declined to respond to this question.

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

Day Reporting Center (GEO Group) – The DRC provides various services for high risk offenders which include, but are not limited to: cognitive behavioral therapy, counseling, drug testing, drug education, educational services, and employment services. The GEO Group has been providing these services to Mendocino County for over 5 years.

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**Community Corrections
Partnership Membership**
As of October 1, 2017

Jeff Kettering
Chief Probation Officer

Donald Proietti
Presiding judge or
designee

James Brown
County supervisor or
chief administrative
officer or designee

Larry Morse
District Attorney

Dave Elgin
Public Defender

Vernon Warnke
Sheriff

Norman Andrade
Chief of Police

Scott Pettygrove
Department of Social
Services

Robert Morris
Department of
Employment

Yvonna Brown
Department of Mental
Health and Alcohol and
Substance Abuse
Programs

Steve Tietjen
Office of Education

Lamar Henderson
Community-based
organization

Lisa DeSantis
Victims' interests

The CCP meets
semi-annually

Merced County

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2016-17

Goal: Provide transitional housing for up to six clients.

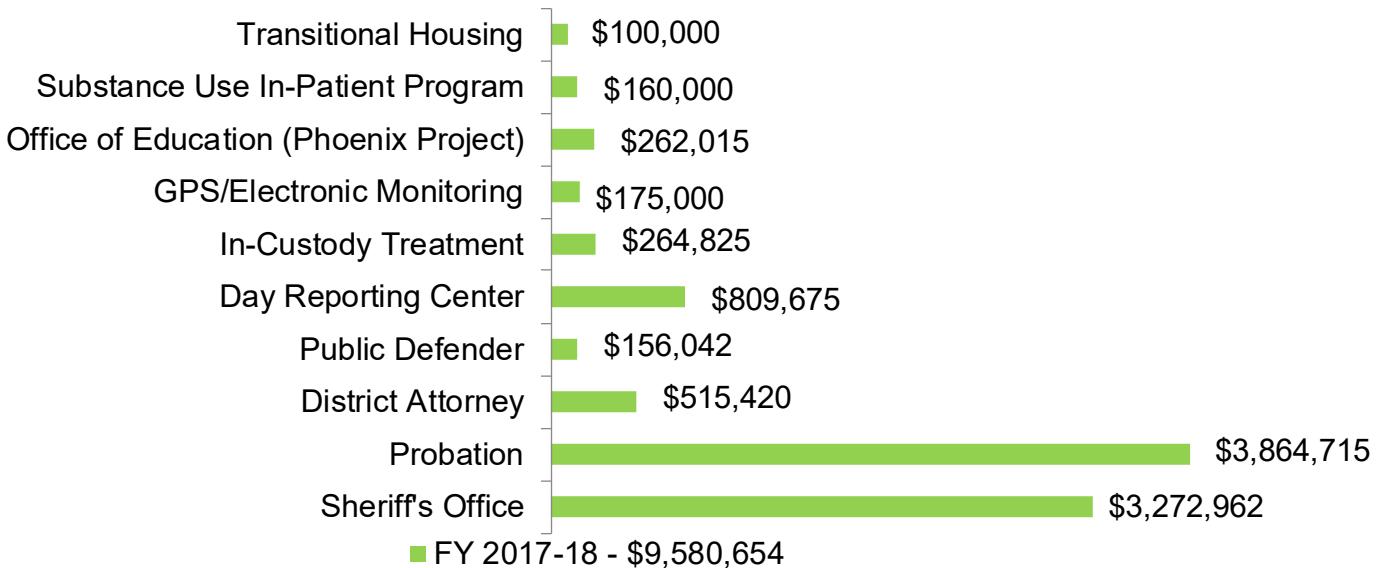
- Objective:**
- Reduce recidivism by having a safe place for a client transitioning from county jail or treatment facility in order to succeed.
 - 100% of clients assigned will receive screening for substance use disorder treatment.

- Measure:**
- Number of clients screened in need of substance use treatment.
 - Number of participants completing program successfully.

Progress: The transitional housing contract was signed in October 2017, even though it was a FY 2016/17 strategy. It is in its infancy.

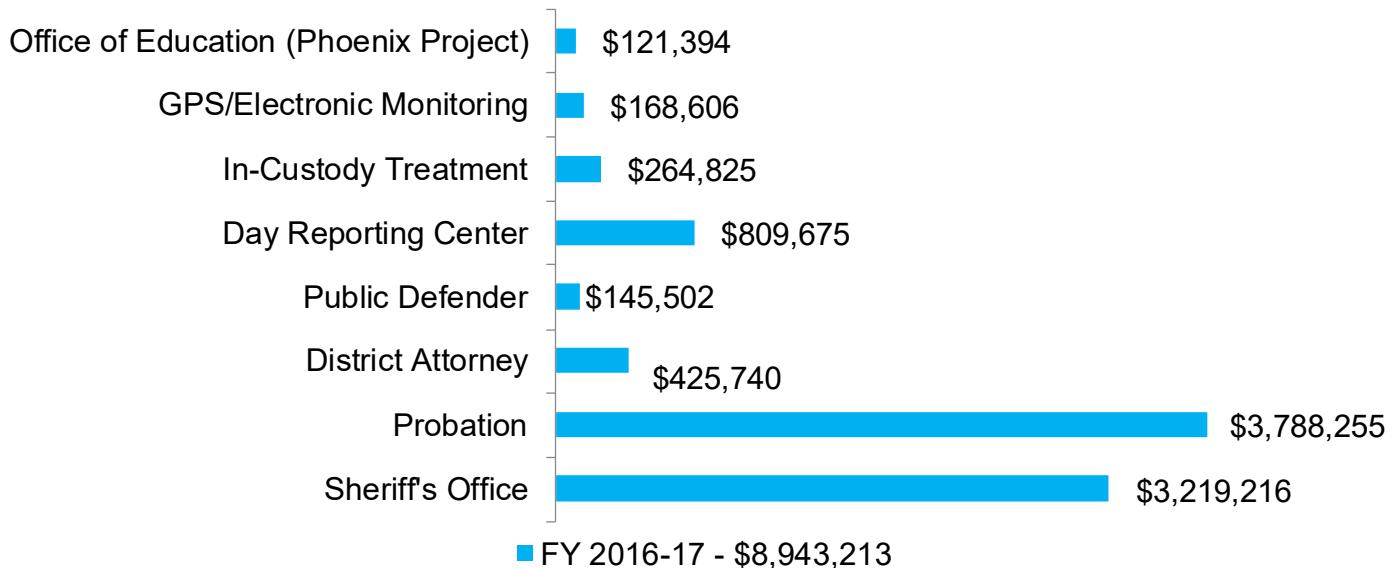
The CCP did not provide goals, objectives, or outcome measures for FY 2017-18.

FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 Budget Allocations



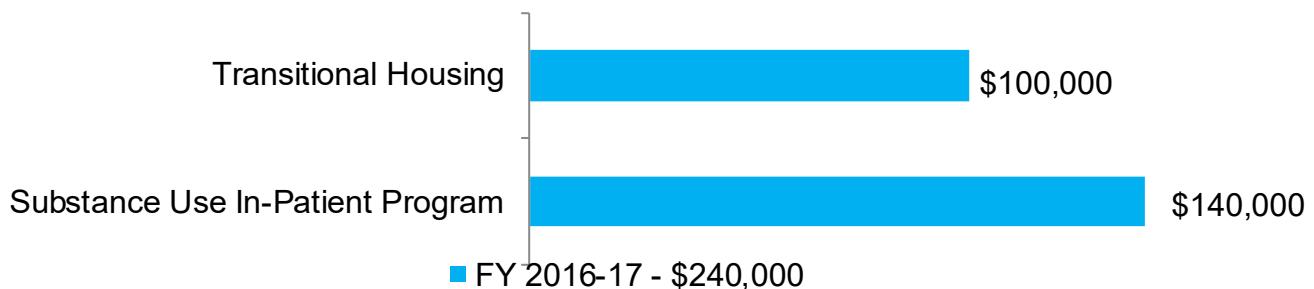
The CCP did not provide data for FY 2016-17

FY 16-17 & FY 17-18 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



The CCP did not provide data for FY 2017-18

FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



The CCP did not provide data for FY 2017-18

Responses to Optional Survey Questions

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

The CCP utilizes stakeholders and community members to determine need. The feedback provided, along with input from the CCP itself, assists in determining if new and/or existing programs/services are needed.

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

Yes. Program providers give monthly statistical and data reports (or on an as needed basis) for specific information. The data is evaluated to identify program efficacy.

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

Yes. Data provided by vendors and/or community based organizations (CBO) is a major component related to contracting with vendors. One program in particular, Warrant Reduction Advocacy Program (WRAP), was evaluated after statistics showed that there was not a significant reduction in the amount of warrants issued. The program was terminated as it was deemed not effective.

Does the county use BSCC definitions when collecting data? If so, which?

Yes. Average daily population, Conviction, Length of stay, Recidivism, and Treatment program completion rates.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming?

41% - 60%

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

Clients are referred to programs and services based on assessments performed by their Deputy Probation Officer (DPO). For alcohol and other drug issues, services range from lower level outpatient counseling to high level inpatient treatment with a variety of vendors. County Behavioral Health and Recovery Services (BHRS) are on an outpatient basis.

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

Capacity is an issue with various vendors, CBOs, and BHRS. Waiting lists are common; however, officers work with various agencies throughout the county to ensure that clients' needs are met.

What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

In Fiscal Year 2016/17, probation and the Merced County Office of Education (MCOE) established a vocational program for adults. The Phoenix Project addresses educational and vocational needs for clients. Each client receives a needs assessment to identify his/her educational need, vocational interest and aptitude, and a recommended plan. GED testing and career technical services are included. The project is still in its infancy; however, it has been providing positive outcomes.

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

Please see above.

**Community Corrections
Partnership Membership**
As of October 1, 2017

Kimberly R. Wills
Chief Probation Officer

**Honorable Francis W.
Barclay**
Presiding judge or
designee

Chester Robertson
County supervisor or
chief administrative
officer or designee

Jordan Funk
District Attorney

Sam Kylo
Public Defender

Mike Poindexter
Sheriff

Sid Collins
Chief of Police

Kelly Crosby
Department of Social
Services

Diane Rogle
Department of
Employment

Karen Stockton
Department of Mental
Health

Tara Shepard
Alcohol and Substance
Abuse Programs

Mike Martin
Office of Education

Carol Cullins
Community-based
organization

Robin Farnam
Victims' interests

The CCP meets monthly

Modoc County

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2016-17

Goal: Community Safety

- Objective:**
- Development of a jail facility that is safe for inmates and staff, and provides for the safe and effective delivery of services.
 - Accurate identification, assessment, and targeting of services to offenders using NOBLE Static Risk and Needs Assessment (SRNA).
 - Use evidence-based tools and approaches in treatment, supervision, and sentencing of offenders.

Progress: A new jail facility is in the process of being built to house more inmates safely and securely, and provide more space for delivery of services including treatment programs and providers.

NOBLE SRNA is being used for all offenders by probation officers. Treatment providers are being trained in Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT), Motivational Interviewing (MI), and trauma-informed treatment.

Goal: Reduce Recidivism

- Objective:**
- Use research and evidence-based tools to identify the criminogenic needs of offenders and develop targeted interventions.
 - Enhance community-based programming for low risk offenders and those at risk of criminal behavior.

Progress: Parenting classes, life skills classes, mental health counseling, and substance use groups are provided to inmates in the jail by Behavioral Health.

Eligible inmates are being enrolled in Medi-Cal 30-days prior to release date so services can be seamlessly continued post-release.

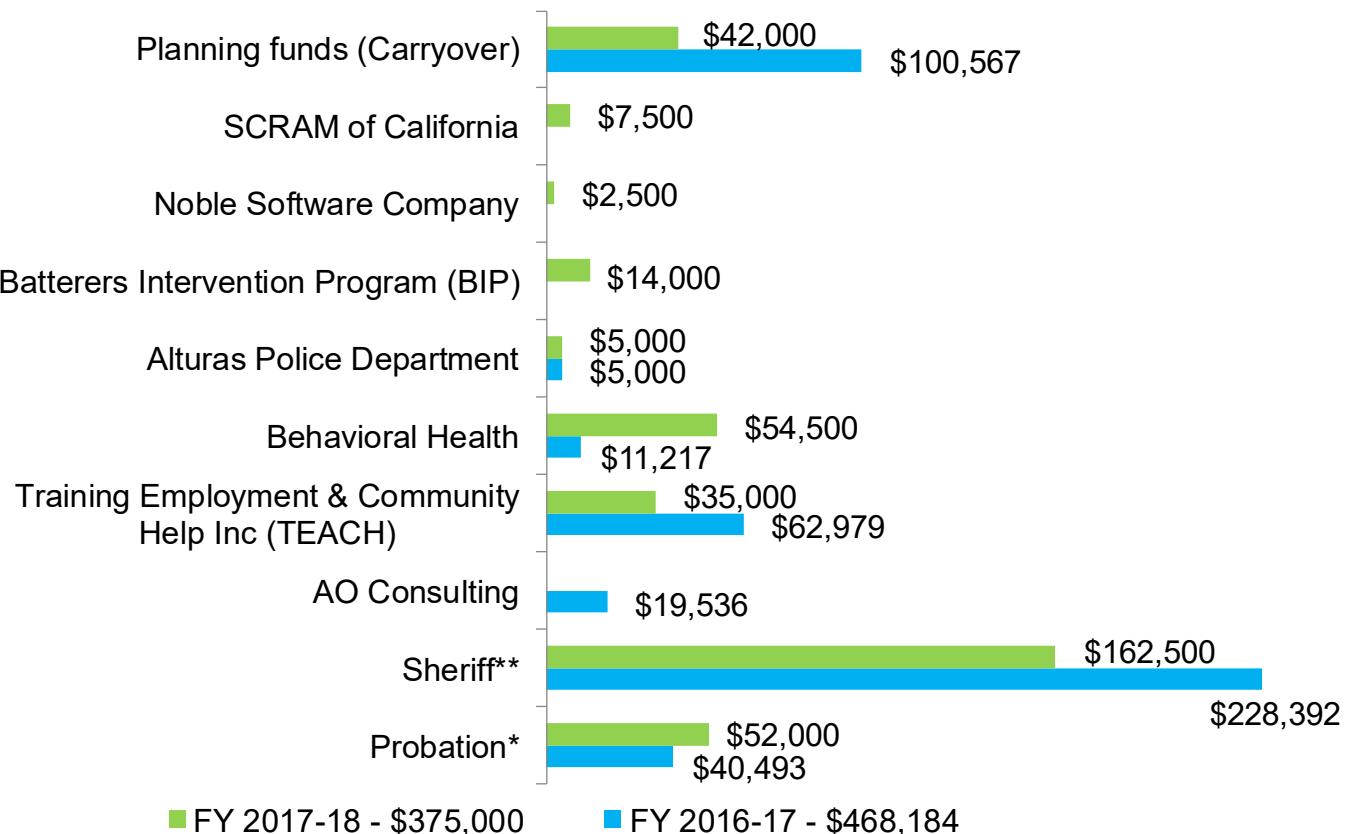
Goal: Enhance Collaboration

- Objective:**
- Reinvest in local programs.
 - Increase access to evidence-based services and supports by promoting evidence-based training opportunities for all CCP members.
 - Regularly measure and assess data and programs, and use the results for program improvement.

Progress: Services for inmates were moved from a private vendor to a local agency and instructors/clinicians now have ties to the local community. Services are available in the jail and in the community with the same instructors/service providers. Our CCP Treatment Team (clinicians, probation officer, and coordinator) meets once a month to review clients, plan for their treatment needs, and discuss progress.

The CCP reports it will use the same goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2017-18.

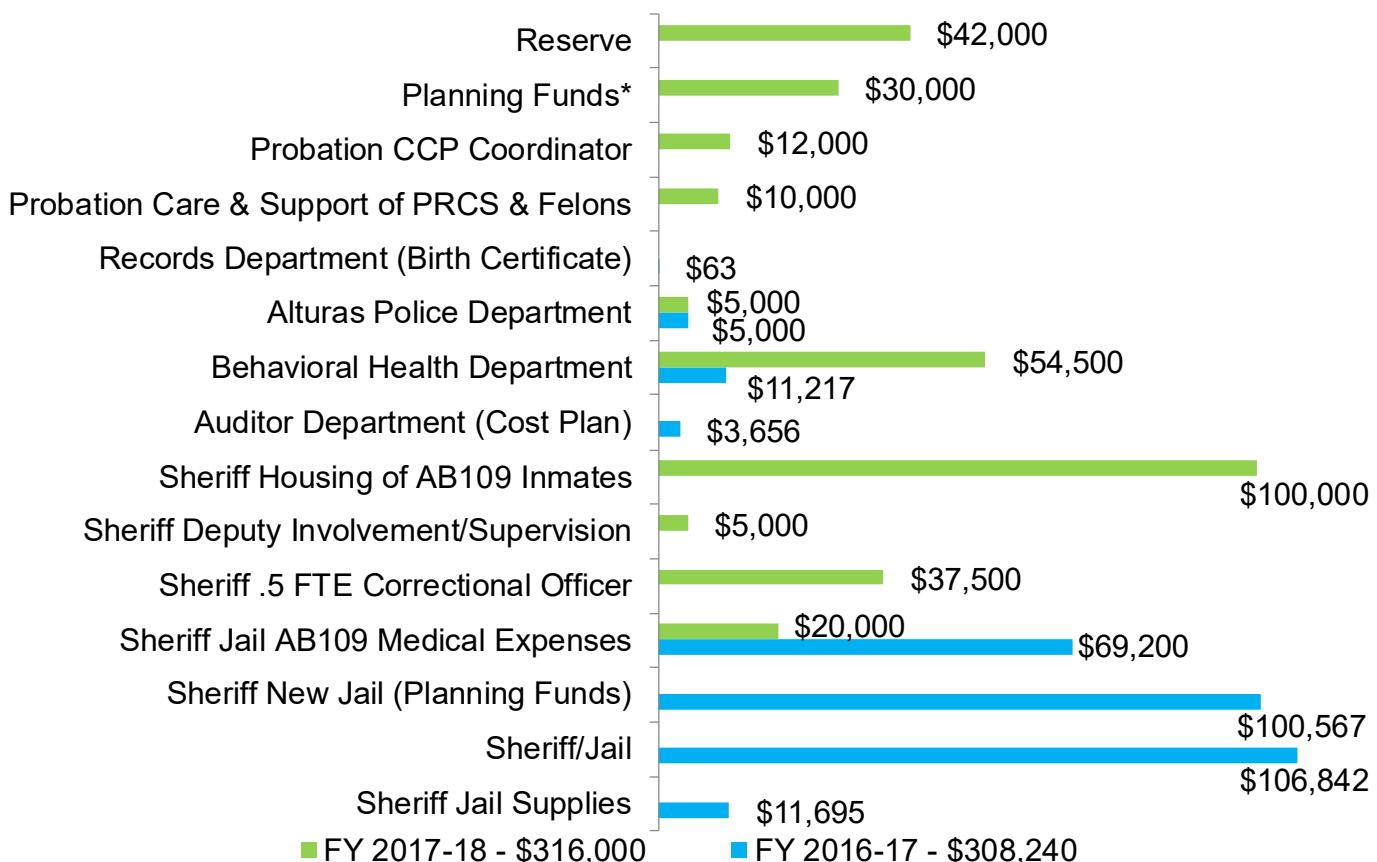
FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 Budget Allocations



*FY 2017-18: Care and Support of PRCS (\$5,000), Care and Support of Felons (\$5,000), Training, Safety Equipment, Programs (\$30,000), CCP Coordinator (\$12,000).

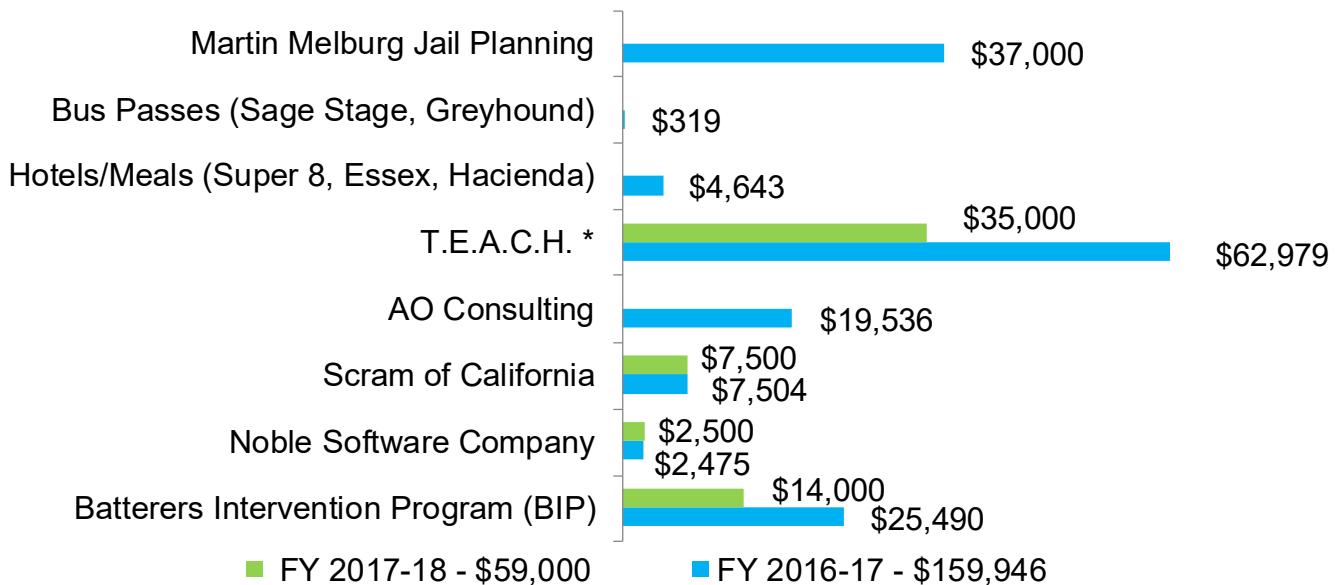
**FY 2017-18: .5 FTE Correctional Officer (\$37,000), Jail Housing of AB 109 Inmates (\$100,000), Deputy Involvement/Supervision (\$5,000), Jail AB 109 Inmate Medical Expenses (\$20,000)

FY 16-17 & FY 17-18 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



*includes Probation Safety, Training and Programs

FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



*FY 2017-18 includes Parenting in Jail (\$8,000) and Life Skills Program in Jail and Post-Release (\$27,000)

Responses to Optional Survey Questions

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

Modoc County CCP relies on the subject matter experts from the CCP Committee, the "CCP Treatment Team" subcommittee, and the Behavioral Health Department managers to use and adjust the evidence-based programming for in and out of custody as needed.

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

Yes. All parenting and life skills class participants are provided a pre-test and post-test. T.E.A.C.H. Inc. staff reports results back to the CCP Committee.

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

No.

Does the county use BSCC definitions when collecting data? If so, which?

No.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming?

61% - 80%

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

CCP contracts with the Behavioral Health Department which in turn offers in-custody and out of custody mental health, substance use disorder, and behavioral health treatment programs, including assessments and individual mental health counseling. They also are an integral part of the "CCP Treatment Team" case management process.

T.E.A.C.H Inc. offers Parenting Classes in the jail and in the community utilizing the Nurturing Parenting Program. Life Skills classes are also taught weekly. Hazelden's "Personal Growth and Practical Guidance for Everyday Life" is the curriculum for Life Skills. T.E.A.C.H Inc. can also provide emergency housing, heating, and food assistance as well as services and advocacy for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.

CCP also contracts with a local private provider for a Batterers' Intervention Program. This program provides group therapy and individual intervention as needed. Pre-tests and post-tests are given for evidenced-based tracking. The program also includes Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, polygraphs, and victim intervention/resolution.

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

The biggest challenge is our very small population (only 9,400 residents) and a very large geographical area for service (over 4,500 square miles). Second, we have difficulty attracting and retaining competent professionals who are willing to serve across the county. Third, we have had significant medical costs for inmates who must travel for 1.5 - 3 hours for urgent medical care. More serious/emergency medical conditions require a costly air ambulance.

What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

Modoc made a change to mental health services and programming in and out of custody. CCP was contracting with an out of area private provider. The services were not an issue but the update led to a new contract with the Department of Behavioral Health. The improvement to contracting with Behavioral Health allowed inmates and defendants to receive services from staff and clinicians with community ties. For the most part, the clinicians already knew the inmates or were already providing services to them. This also eliminated a duplication of some services. At the same time, Behavioral Health and the Sheriff initiated telephonic psychiatric services increasing the services available in the jail.

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

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**Community Corrections
Partnership Membership**
As of October 1, 2017

Karin Humiston
Chief Probation Officer

Honorable Stan Eller
Presiding judge or
designee

Stacy Corless
County supervisor or
chief administrative
officer or designee

Tim Kendall
District Attorney and
Victims' interests

Randy Gephart*
Public Defender

Ingrid Braun
Sheriff

Al Davis
Chief of Police

Kathy Peterson
Department of Social
Services and Department
of Employment

Robin Roberts
Department of Mental
Health and Alcohol and
Substance Abuse
Programs

Stacy Adler
Office of Education

Susi Baines
Community-based
Organization

*represents one of the
contracted Public
Defenders

The CCP meets
quarterly

Mono County

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2016-17

Goal: Evaluate collected data

Objective: • Review all data
• Identify meaningful measurements, correlations and gaps

Measure: • Prepare a report, "6 Years of Realignment in Mono County"
• Provide the report to the Board of Supervisors by 3/1/18

Progress: • Completed data gathering, analysis
• Preparing and designing report

Goal: Provide effective supervision of realigned offenders

Objective: • Use risk needs assessment
• Use Incentives and Sanctions Matrix Model with case planning
• Provide meaningful supervision relative to risk

Measure: • Number of realigned offenders assessed upon entry to the community and reassessed after six months - goal 100%
• Number of realigned offenders who have integrated graduated sanctions and incentive into their case plans and are reviewed every six months - goal 100%

Progress: • Continuous and on-going

Goal: Provide reentry services for detained realigned offenders

Objective: • Provide a reentry plan for each offender
• Provide behavioral health transition and on-going plan without interruption in service
• Community provider to ensure this information is provided to the probation officer while offender is detained, 30 days before the release.

Measure: • Number of released realigned offenders who receive a transition plan - goal 100%
• Number of released, realigned offenders who know their terms and conditions and where to report - goal 100%
• Number of offenders who have Alcohol and Other Drugs (AOD) groups and individual counseling services available while in jail - goal 100%

Progress: • Continuous and on-going

The CCP reports it will use the same goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2017-18.

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures and Progress

FY 2017-2018

Goal: Prepare a 10-year plan

- Objective:**
- Analyze data from the “6 Years of Realignment in Mono County” report
 - Identify gaps, needs and changes
 - Identify workgroups to include all information for a final report to be reviewed and approved by the Executive Committee

- Measure:**
- Submit final report to the Board of Supervisors and the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC)

- Progress:**
- On target; on-going
-

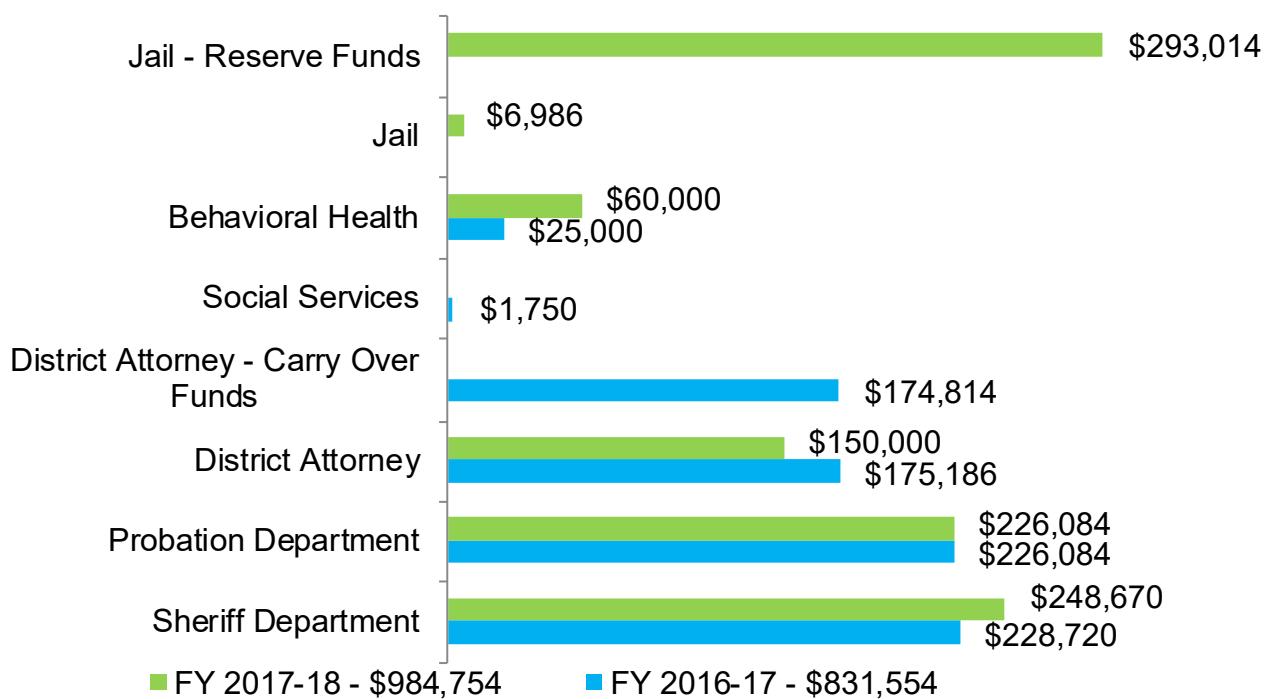
Goal: Provide Trauma Informed Care and Education

- Objective:**
- To provide collaborative care interdepartmentally with justice-involved clients
 - Provide education to all Justice Partners
 - Provide actual Practice Models

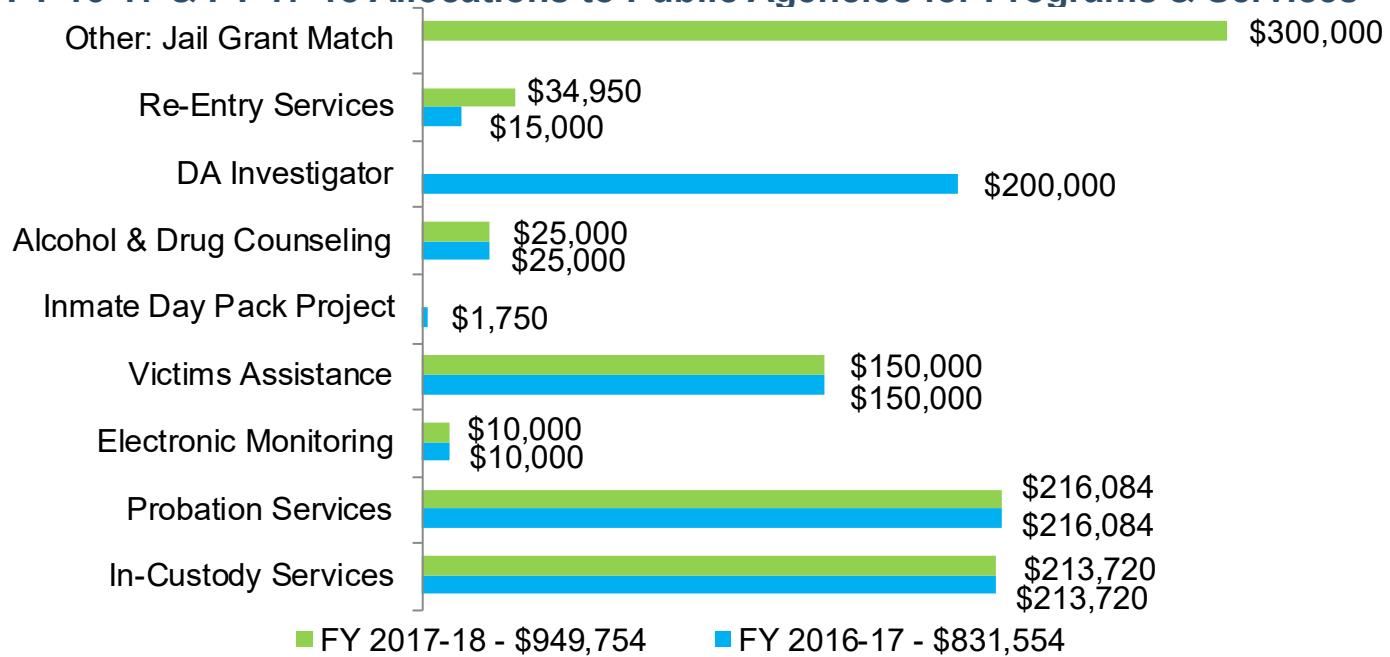
- Measure:**
- To provide systems informed for Community Corrections Partnership (CCP), Continuum of Care Reform (CCR), Wellness Recovery Action Plan (WRAP) and Family Teaming

- Progress:** In progress
-

FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 Budget Allocations



FY 16-17 & FY 17-18 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services

FY 2017-18: Coordinator—Opiate Special Project (\$35,000)

Responses to Optional Survey Questions

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

The need is reviewed, the response is supported by data or there is an evidence-based practice available and what funds are available are allocated.

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

Yes. Review of data collected, and recidivism.

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

Yes. To provide systems informed for CCP, CCR, WRAP and Family Teaming.

Does the county use BSCC definitions when collecting data? If so, which?

Yes. Average daily population, Conviction, Length of stay, Recidivism, and Treatment program completion rates.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming?

61% - 80%

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

For mental health we provide individual and family counseling, case management, rehabilitation aide services, group and psychiatry for adults and children. For Substance Use Disorder/AOD we provide individual and family counseling, case management, and education, groups. The Behavioral Health Department also is a Crisis Team for the county for any psychiatric emergency. We have protocol and work with the Emergency Department and Law Enforcement for this and typically it's for people who meet criteria for a 5150 (72-hour hold).

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

Our geographic isolation makes it difficult to attain Community Service Organizations and other issues which affect the jail population. Homeless offenders have no intermediate housing. We simply do not have the resources to support a halfway house, something we desperately need in our county. Mono County has limited resources and/or vendors that are willing to come to our County.

What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

The county declined to respond to this question.

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

**Community Corrections
Partnership Membership**
As of October 1, 2017

Marcia Parsons
Chief Probation Officer

Chris Ruhl
Presiding judge or
designee

Manuel Gonzalez
County supervisor or
chief administrative
officer or designee

Dean Flippo
District Attorney

Susan Chapman
Public Defender

Stephen Bernal
Sheriff

Robert Masterson
Chief of Police

Elliott Robinson
Department of Social
Services

Chris Donnelly
Department of
Employment

Elsa Jimenez
Department of Mental
Health

Amie Miller
Alcohol and Substance
Abuse Programs

Nancy Kotowski
Office of Education

Robin McCrae
Community-based
organization

Pamela Patterson
Victims' interests

The CCP meets quarterly
and as needed

Monterey County

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2016-17

Goal: Continue to enhance public safety by expanding housing resources

Objective: • Create more opportunities for securing affordable housing for high-risk offenders

Measure: • Increase the number of potential housing opportunities/ landlords willing to provide housing by 50%

Progress: The database had 33 potential housing opportunities in the last report (FY 15-16). The goal of a 25% increase was surpassed to 58%, an increase to 52 potential housing opportunities. For this report (FY 16-17) there was an increase of 4% from 52 to 54 potential housing opportunities, which is a 64% overall increase. The use of this housing program has resulted in an increase in supervision success.

Goal: Continue to enhance public safety by increasing timely access to services by expanding substance-use provider contracts

Objective: • Work toward implementing a new substance-use waiver and service delivery system

Measure: • Begin new Request for Proposal (RFP) process in the next six months

Progress: Completed. The Health Department, Behavioral Health Bureau is moving forward with a new contract with the State. This will enhance current contractors, eliminate the need for a separate RFP, and allow for an increase in local capacity to provide this service.

Goal: Increase our understanding of the clients we serve to better meet their needs in service delivery

Objective: • Create and provide a satisfaction survey to clients who complete an Assembly Bill (AB) 109-funded program

Measure: • Distribute a satisfaction survey to at least 70% of clients who complete an AB 109-funded treatment or assistance program
• Receive at least 50% of the surveys distributed back from clients

Progress: In Progress. We created an 8-question, web-based survey and implemented a procedure for encouraging in-office participation utilizing an iPad. We began on October 1, 2017.

The CCP reports it will use this goal, objective, and these outcome measures in FY 2017-18.

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

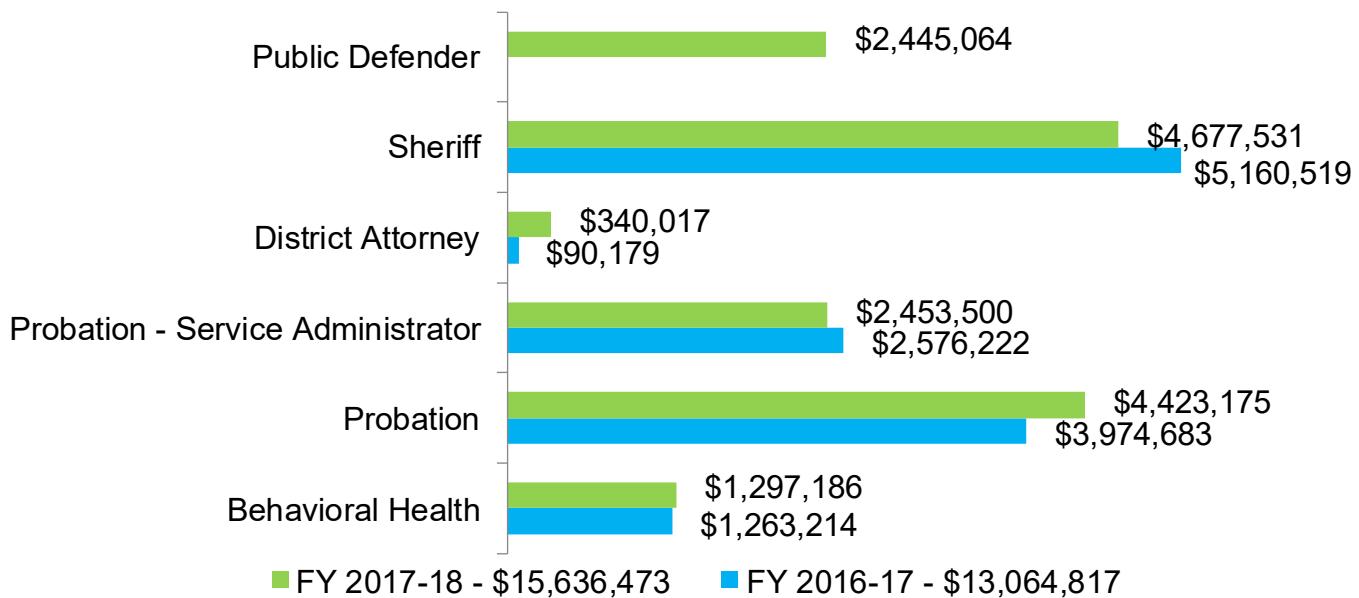
FY 2017-18

Goal: Increase and expand probation officers' understanding and use of evidence-based practices by implementing Effective Practices In Community Supervision (EPICS)

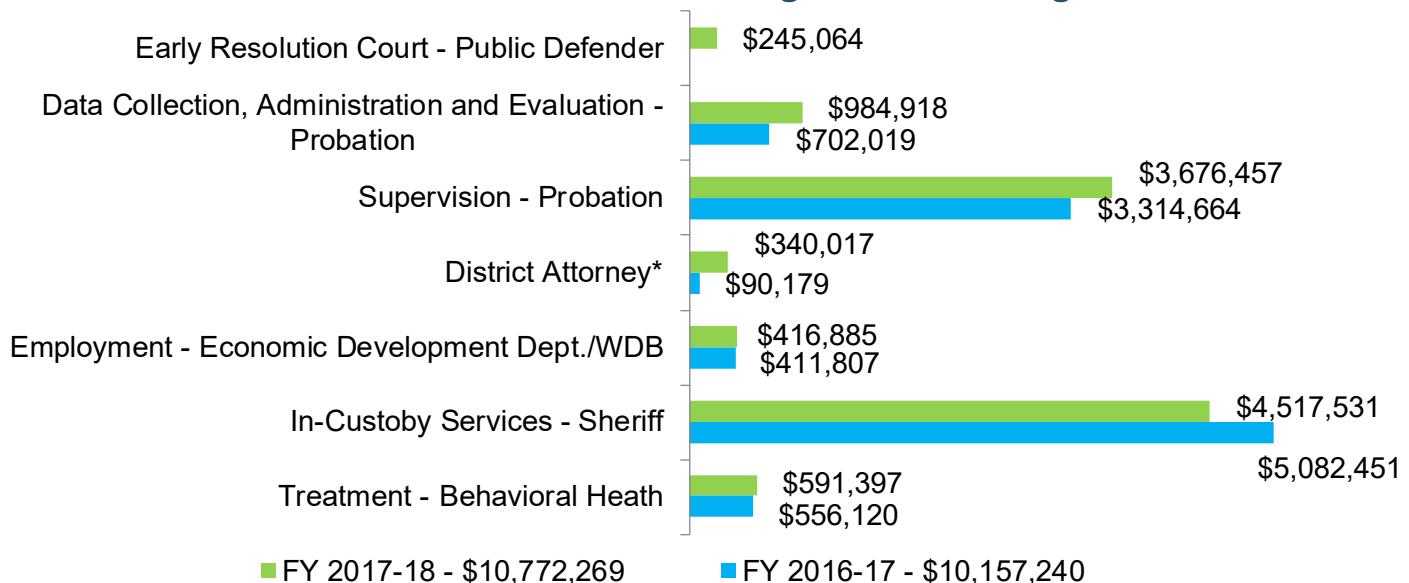
Objective: • 80% of probation officers supervising high risk adult offenders will receive training in the EPICS model

Measure: • Number of probation officers enrolled in training
• Secure the EPICS training through the University of Cincinnati within the next six months

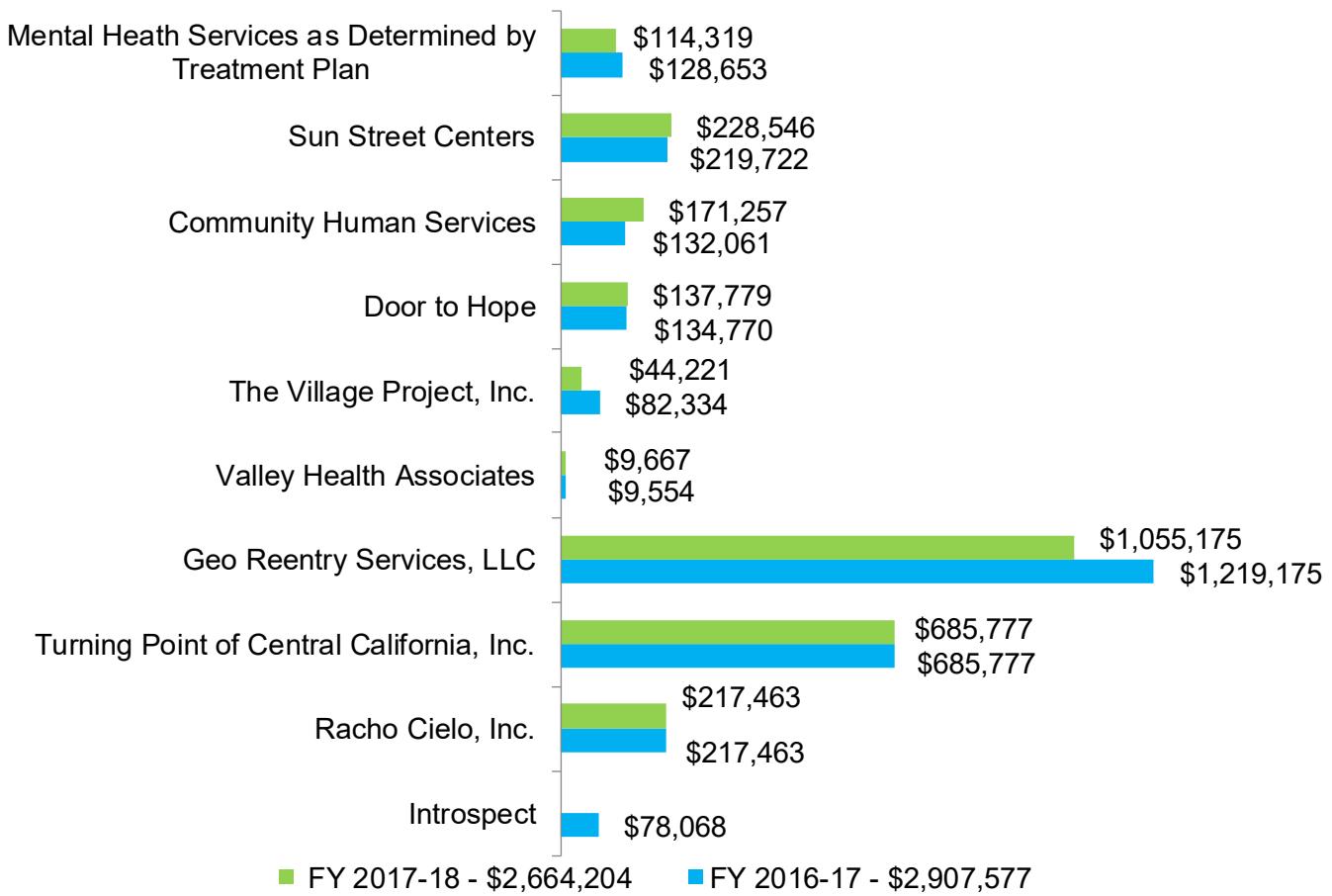
FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 Budget Allocations



FY 16-17 & FY 17-18 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Responses to Optional Survey Questions

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

Offender program and service needs are driven by identified risks and needs assessments. A survey recently implemented to solicit input from offenders may result in new or increased services in the future. Other services, such as victim services, are identified through external knowledge.

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

Yes. We are currently using software that allows us to track service delivery. We have a future goal of modifying our current case management system to allow access to service providers to integrate their information with our case/offender information. We are tracking the outcomes of each participant and program, but we are not yet able to tie that to offender outcomes for rehabilitation or recidivism.

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

No.

Does the county use BSCC definitions when collecting data? If so, which?

Yes. Average daily population, Conviction, Length of stay, and Treatment program completion rates.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming?

61% - 80%

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

1. Short term (30 days) re-entry program on-site at the probation department
2. Behavioral Health services; assessment, on-site psychiatric services, psychotropic medication, outpatient and inpatient substance abuse programs, outpatient and inpatient mental health programs, supportive services, methadone, Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT), case management
3. Day Reporting Center Services
4. Emergency housing, transitional housing, case management and referral services, financial help in obtaining housing (rent, deposit)
5. On-site monthly meeting for clients to access information and services from service providers
6. Employment services, one county employment service agency and two private employment service agencies, employment workshops, job training, job readiness, on the job training, subsidized employment, technical training
7. Alternative to detention strategies
8. Co-located services at our Re-entry Services Center

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

It has proven difficult to find service providers who are trained in the use of any evidence-based curriculum. Staff turnover in community-based programs has also been a challenge. Staff turnover often results in a gap in data collection, service delivery, and ability to provide services by well trained staff. Ongoing training is needed in using evidence-based practices and best practices for private agencies.

What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

The county declined to respond to this question.

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

In last year's report, we shared information regarding the transitional housing program we set up in 2014 and the success we saw as a result of providing stable housing, case management, life skills groups, and mandatory attendance of our day reporting center for those not employed or attending school. We reported that during the FY 15/16, 85% of those that completed the transitional housing program secured stable housing or moved into a residential treatment program.

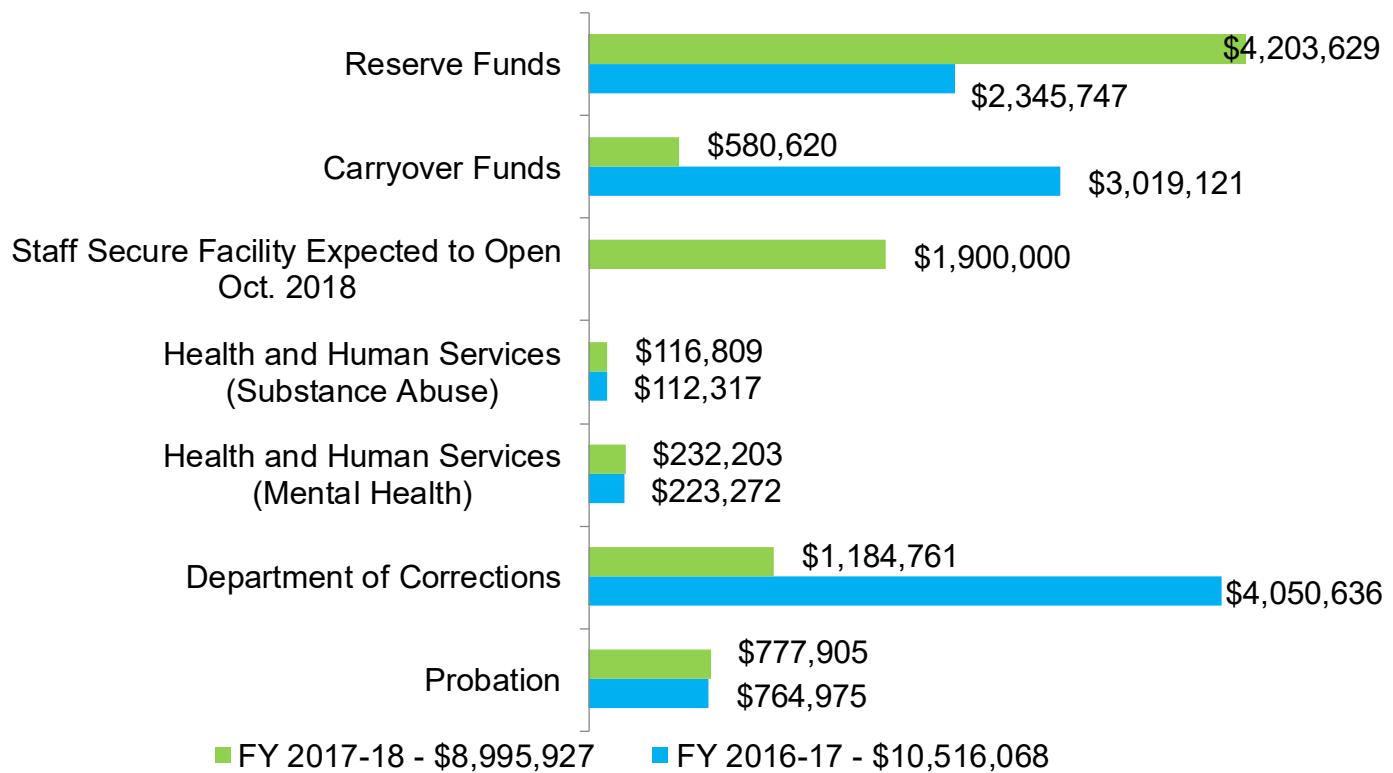
This year, we are happy to report that the transitional housing program has continued to show success for the residents. We have expanded our use of the facility to add access to four additional beds for female clients and eight additional "emergency" beds. For those residents who obtain employment, they are required to place 75% of their earnings into a savings account, which are returned to them upon their exit from the program. The average stay in the program is between 120 and 180 days. While we continue to see the majority of residents transition from the program into their own housing, we now have data regarding their financial status. The current residents have saved a total of \$31,404, an average of \$2,854 per client. Most residents who need transitional housing are no longer welcomed home or don't want to return there, don't have a job, and can't afford rent or deposits necessary to secure their own housing. Providing them a place to stay so that their criminogenic needs can be addressed while simultaneously earning a paycheck and saving their money has really helped them re-establish in the community.

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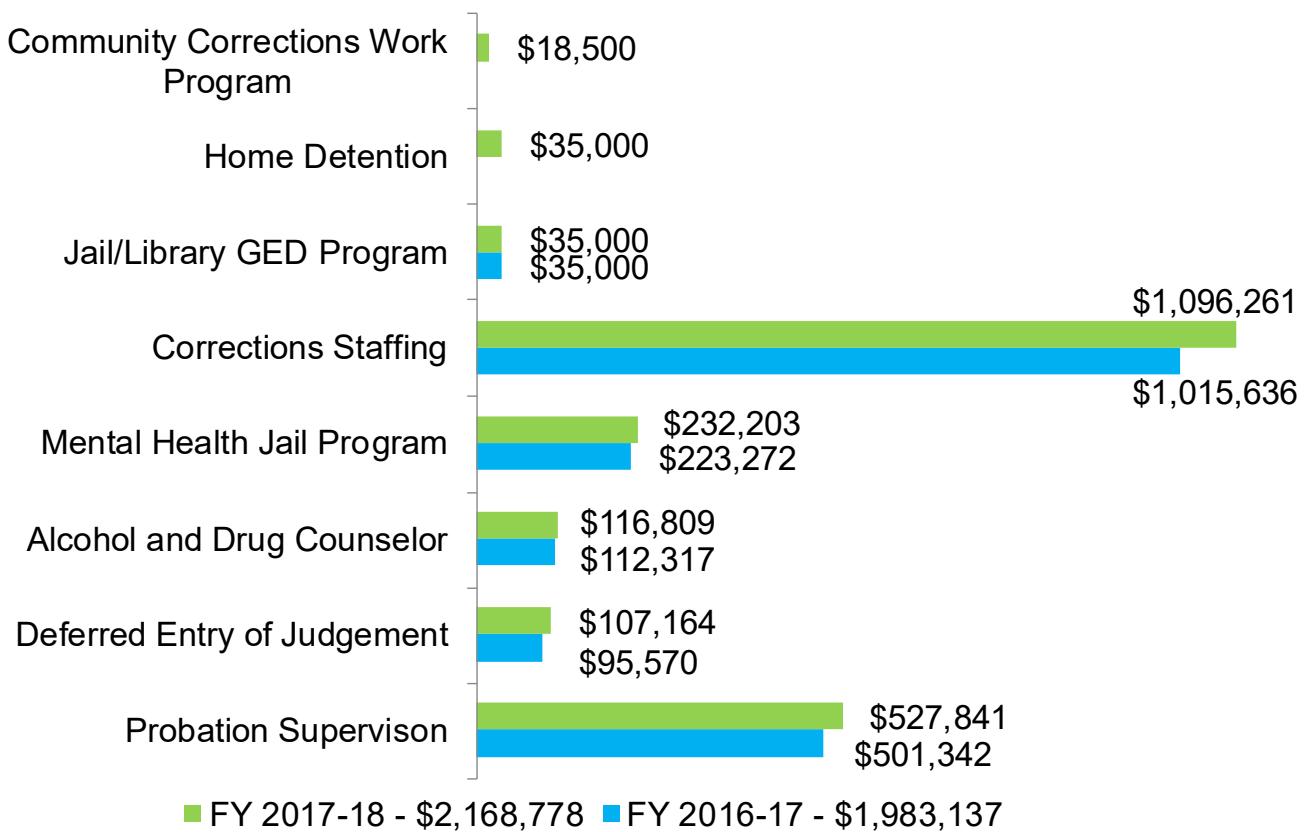
<p>Community Corrections Partnership Membership As of October 1, 2017</p> <p>Mary Butler Chief Probation Officer</p> <p>Mark Boessenecker Presiding judge or designee</p> <p>Brad Wagenknecht County supervisor or chief administrative officer or designee</p> <p>Allison Haley District Attorney</p> <p>Ron Abernethy Public Defender</p> <p>John Robertson Sheriff</p> <p>Steve Potter Chief of Police</p> <p>Howard Himes Department of Social Services and Department of Employment</p> <p>Bill Carter Department of Mental Health</p> <p>Jacqueline Connors Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs</p> <p>Barbara Nemeko Office of Education</p> <p>Vacant Community-based organization</p> <p>Yuka Kamashii Victims' interests</p> <hr/> <p>The CCP meets bi-monthly</p>	<h2>Napa County</h2> <h3>Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress</h3> <h4>FY 2016-17</h4> <hr/> <p>Goal: Increase the number of offenders receiving cognitive behavioral programs</p> <p>Objective: • Enroll 60% of high-risk offenders in programs</p> <p>Measure: • Number completing program</p> <p>Progress: This year the Community Corrections Service Center (CCSC) provided services to close to 85 participants. The recidivism rate for graduates remains at 23%.</p> <hr/> <p>Goal: Increase the population in mental health court</p> <p>Objective: • Increase the number enrolled from 5 to 15</p> <p>Measure: • Number of clients in Mental Health Court</p> <p>Progress: This goal has been achieved.</p> <hr/> <h3>Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures and Progress</h3> <h4>FY 2017-18</h4> <hr/> <p>Goal: Be a part of the national Stepping Up Initiative to reduce the number of incarcerated mentally ill individuals</p> <p>Objective: • Complete the Board of Supervisor resolution • Complete the Sequential Intercept Mapping workshop • Implement Brief Mental Health Screening tool in the jail</p> <p>Measure: • Date Board of Supervisors approved resolution • Schedule and completion date of workshop • Date screening tool implemented in jail</p> <p>Progress: Brief Mental Health Screening tool has been implemented. Resolution to the Board of Supervisors in January 2018.</p> <hr/> <p>Goal: Track recidivism rates</p> <p>Objective: • Maintain recidivism rate of under 25% for those who have graduated from the CCSC • Have recidivism rates for those on probation, post-release community supervision, and mandatory supervision</p> <p>Measure: • Track all graduates twice a year to get recidivism rate • Track all those on supervision for quarterly recidivism to get baseline numbers</p> <p>Progress: Progress not stated.</p>
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- Goal:** Increase the number of offenders receiving cognitive behavioral programs
- Objective:**
- Maintain attendance of over 85 participants in the Community Corrections Service Center
 - Increase options for services available
 - Increase number of probationers enrolled in Dosage Probation
- Measure:**
- Number of participants enrolled
 - Number of programs offered
 - Number of offenders enrolled in Dosage Probation (those in the program will have their program hours assigned and tracked by risk level)
- Progress:** This year the attendance at the CCSC has increased due to Dosage Probation. High risk offenders must complete 300 hours of program, medium risk must complete 200 hours.
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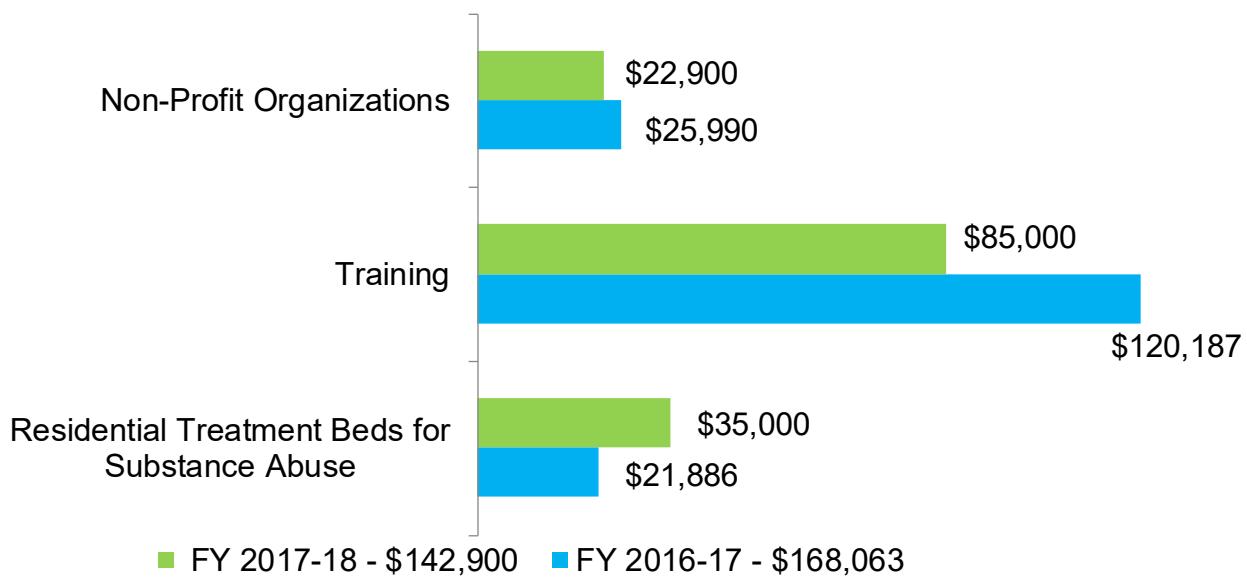
FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 Budget Allocations



FY 16-17 & FY 17-18 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Responses to Optional Survey Questions

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

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

Yes. This year the CCSC underwent a CPC evaluation, an evidence-based evaluation tool to assure the program was implementing programs according to the guidelines. The program successfully completed this assessment.

The Probation Department has a contract with a coach who observes probation officer interactions to assure staff are utilizing motivational interviewing skills, providing skill building opportunities, and appropriate referrals to programs.

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

No.

Does the county use BSCC definitions when collecting data? If so, which?

Yes. Average daily population, Conviction, Length of stay, Recidivism, and Treatment program completion rates.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming?

21% - 40%

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

- Mental Health:
 - Mental Health Court
 - Jail mental health services
 - Use of brief mental health screen tool in jail
 - Case management services
 - Therapy services
 - Mental health clinician embedded in Probation Department and Public Defender's Office and Law Enforcement
- Substance Abuse:
 - Drug Court
 - Detox
 - Residential beds
 - Out-patient services
 - Substance abuse counselor embedded in Probation Department
- Cognitive Behavioral Services:
 - Moral Reconation Therapy (MRT)
 - Thinking for a Change
 - Groups using NCTI and The Change Company curriculum
 - Carey Guides
 - Domestic Violence Groups

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

In-custody services need to be increased. The current design of the jail makes it difficult to have adequate space to provide more services. It would be helpful to have more residential treatment beds available. Finding housing in Napa County is very difficult and there is a high percentage of homelessness among the criminal justice population.

What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

Napa County is in the process of building a reentry facility that will allow for better planning and programming for those returning to the community from jail. This program will be staffed by both correctional officers and probation officers to ensure facility safety and a focus on individualized case plans and programming opportunities.

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

The Community Corrections Service Center has a 23% recidivism rate for those who have graduated from the program since 2009. This is the only program that continues to track graduates even after they are off supervision.

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**Community Corrections
Partnership Membership**
As of October 1, 2017

Michael Ertola
Chief Probation Officer

Scott Thompson
Presiding judge or
designee

Hank Weston
County supervisor or
chief administrative
officer or designee

Cliff Newell
District Attorney

Keri Klein
Public Defender

Keith Royal
Sheriff

Alex Gammelgard
Chief of Police

Michael Heggarty
Department of Social
Services

Mike Dent
Department of
Employment

Rebecca Slade
Department of Mental
Health

Nicole Ebrahimi
Alcohol and Substance
Abuse Programs

Scott Lay
Office of Education

Warren Daniels
Community-based
organization

Loletta Hadel
Victims' interests

The CCP meets quarterly

Nevada County

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2016-17

Goal: Hire an Analyst

Objective:

- Data Collection
- Program Evaluation
- Establish Best Practices for Nevada County

Measure:

- Complete data collection guidelines
- Determine if current programs used are effective in reducing recidivism or change of thinking
- Develop measures of success for the programs which are determined to be most cost effective

Progress: Analyst hired January 17, 2017. Data analysis has begun on all programs from CBT, MRT, color-coded drug testing, and substance abuse treatment.

Goal: Develop programs within the jail

Objective:

- Have Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) and Moral Reconation Therapy (MRT) group sessions at the jail
- Clients complete CBT/MRT while in custody

Measure:

- Hold at least three sessions per week in each jail pod
- Modified supervision of clients released from custody upon successful completion of in-custody programs

Progress: In-custody services are being provided. Jail sentences have been reduced. Collaboration between the Probation Department, the Sheriff's Office, and community-based organizations (CBOs) has contributed to an increase in the availability of in-custody programming.

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2017-18

Goal: Have 25 clients successfully complete Adult Drug Court

Objective:

- Increase number of referrals to the program
- Decrease time between referral and acceptance into the program

Measure:

- Number of offenders in the program
- Number of offenders who successfully complete the program

Progress: Adult Drug Court numbers have increased. There are currently 18 in the program. Cost effective strategies have been put in place to provide service opportunities to more individuals (e.g., residential treatment offered after non-compliance as outpatient).

Goal: Establish a complete reentry program in the jail

Objective:

- Deputy Probation Officer (0.5 FTE) assigned to the jail to facilitate communication and collaboration with jail staff
- Increase offender participation in reentry programs by 100%

Measure:

- Number of offenders in the program
- Increase referrals to the programs in the jail

Progress: Probation, Sheriff, and CBOs meet regularly to facilitate communication and overcome barriers.

Goal: Enhance the use of alternative detention (pre- and post-sentence) for appropriate offenders

Objective:

- Expand the use of evidenced-based assessment tools for pre-trial jail release decisions
- Move court arraignment calendars from 0830 hours to 1330 hours to accommodate pre-trial time constraints

Measure:

- Percent of jail inmates with available evidenced-based risk assessment information (the goal is to reach 90%)
- Active supervision of offenders released on Pre-trial supervision caseload

Progress: Nevada County implemented a pre-trial program in late 2016. County Probation is analyzing local demographics to determine appropriate best practices.

Goal: Implement new proven practices and analyze programs for fidelity

Objective:

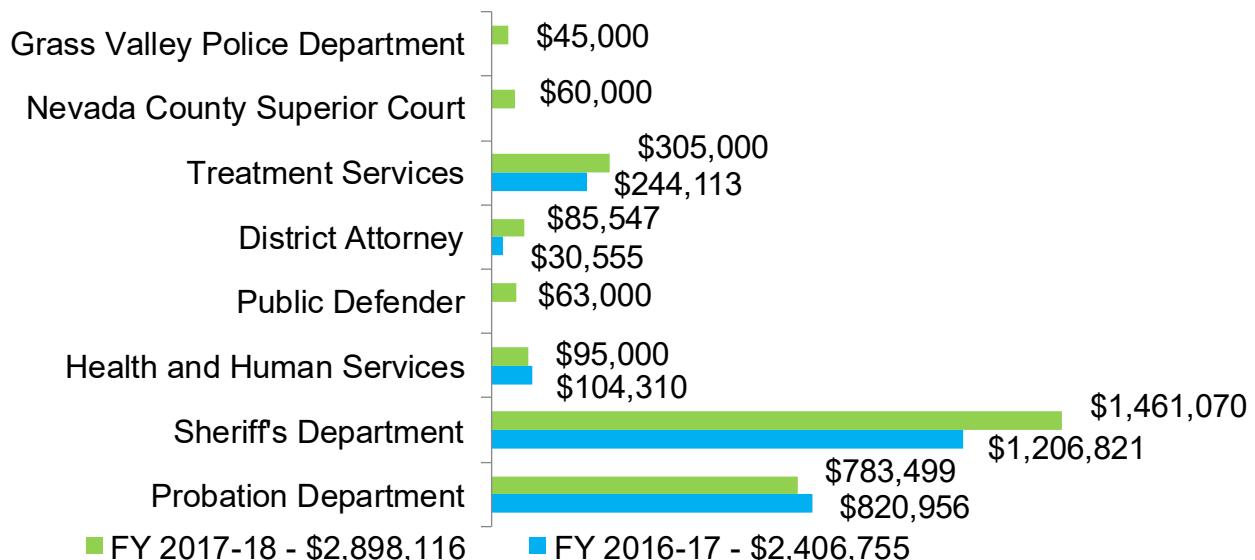
- Partner with California State Association of Counties (CSAC) and the PEW Institute
- Access the Results First Clearinghouse for proven programs

Measure:

- Local stakeholders attend the annual Results First Summit hosted by CSAC and PEW
- Implement 3 proven programs identified by the Results First Clearinghouse
- Develop performance based contracts for CBOs

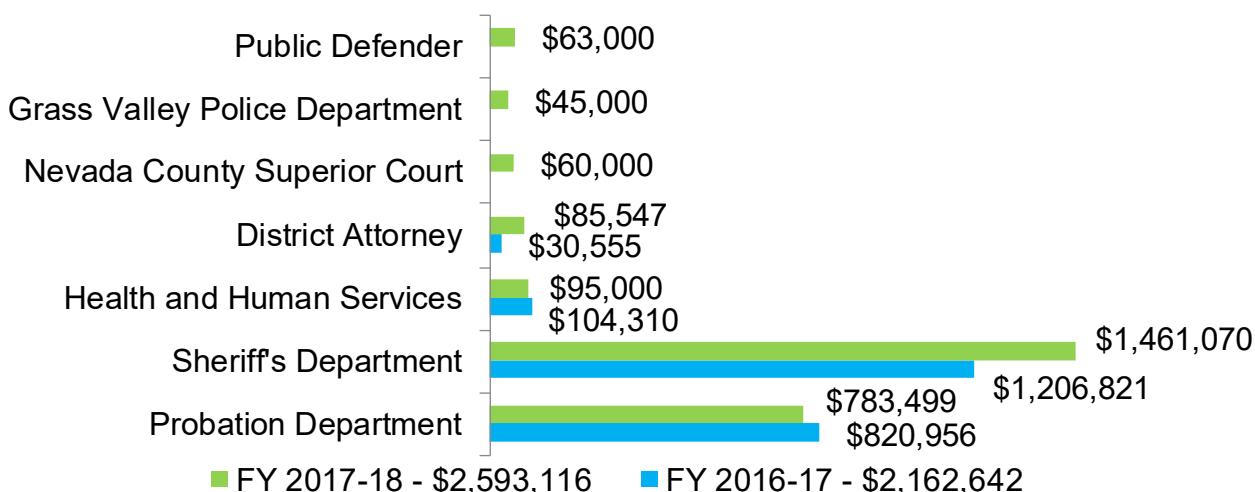
Progress: Local stakeholders attended the Results First Summit in Santa Barbara, October 24-26. Scheduled regular meetings between the Sheriff's Office and Probation Department to collect data and investigate programs.

FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 Budget Allocations

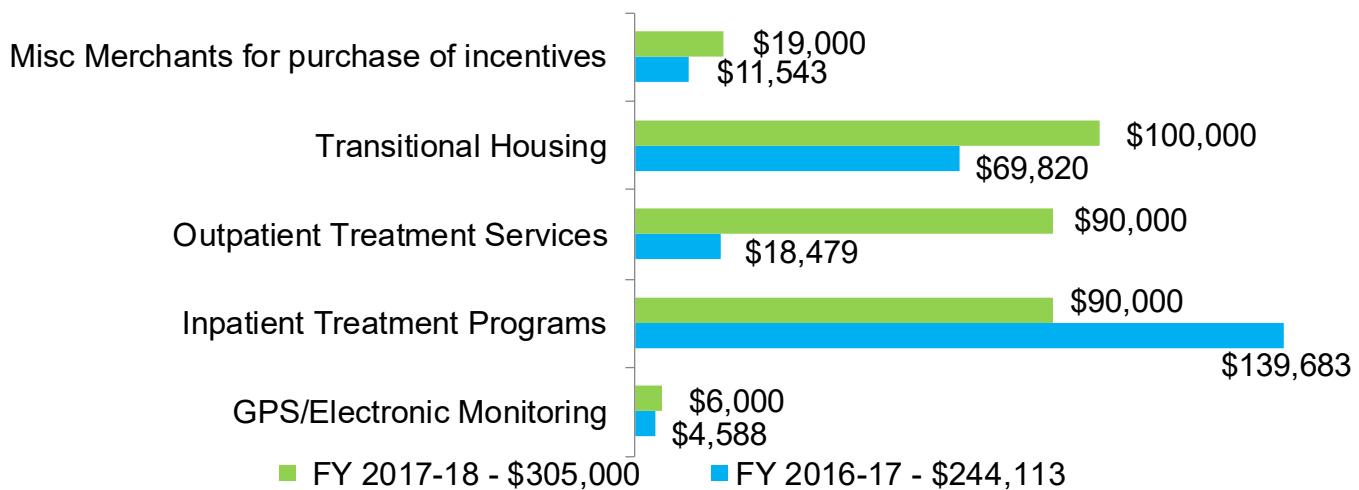


FY 2016-17 Use of fund Balance: \$154,230

FY 16-17 & FY 17-18 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Responses to Optional Survey Questions

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

Programs are vetted through the Probation Department and Sheriff's Department. If approved, the information is delivered to the CCP for feedback.

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

Yes. Over the last two years we have had National Pharmaceutical Council Research (NPCR) and Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Association (SAMSHA) evaluate our Adult Drug Court. We are currently working with PEW/CSAC on an evidence-based program clearinghouse for local programs.

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

Yes. Probation utilizes a department analyst to provide reports on successes of programs such as outpatient and residential substance abuse programs.

Does the county use BSCC definitions when collecting data? If so, which?

Yes. Conviction and Recidivism.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming?

21% - 40%

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

The Probation Department contracts for outpatient substance abuse treatment and residential substance abuse treatment. Nevada County has a mental health court. The Probation Department has a behavioral health therapist stationed at the department to provide a warm handoff for those clients in need. Other programs offered are as follows: CBT, MRT, Transitional Housing, Vocational Training, Alcohol Monitoring, and color-coded drug testing.

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

We are finding that the provision of more comprehensive treatment in the county jail has been a challenge.

What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

Performance-based contracting. There is a therapist and an eligibility worker stationed at the probation department.

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

**Community Corrections
Partnership Membership**
As of October 1, 2017

Steve Sentman
Chief Probation Officer

Vacant
Presiding judge or
designee

Todd Spitzer
County supervisor or
chief administrative
officer or designee

Tony Rackaukas
District Attorney

Sharon Petrosino
Public Defender

Sandra Hutchens
Sheriff

Todd Elgin
Chief of Police

Mike Ryan
Department of Social
Services

Andrew Munoz
Department of
Employment

Mary Hale
Department of Mental
Health and Alcohol and
Substance Abuse
Programs

Vacant
Office of Education

Meghan Medlin
Community-based
organization

Ronnetta Johnson
Victims' interests

The CCP meets
as needed

Orange County

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2016-17

Goal: Implementation of a system that provides public safety and utilizes best practices in reducing recidivism.

Objective: • Expand the Day Reporting Center (DRC) to include a second DRC site in the City of Anaheim/ North Orange County.

Measure: • Collect data on Average Daily Population (ADP) and demographics of participants.

Progress: On April 26, 2016, the Board of Supervisors approved the annual renewal of the current DRC contract with BI Inc. The contract was amended to include a provision to add a second DRC location in the City of Anaheim. While the DRC was unable to find a location in the City of Anaheim, a location was secured in the City of Westminster. The DRC contract was amended again in April 2017 and was approved by the BOS on May 9, 2017 to include a second location in Westminster.

Goal: Creation of a centrally located Reentry Facility in Orange County to manage our additional responsibilities under Realignment.

Objective: • Establish a Reentry Facility in Orange County

Measure: • Obtain grant

Progress: The County continues to move towards this goal attainment. The County applied for a Prop 47 grant to establish a Community Support and Recovery Center that will serve as a reentry center upon release from jail to offenders with mental health challenges.

Goal: Implementation of a system that effectively utilizes alternatives to pre-trial and post-conviction where appropriate.

Objective: • Successfully implement a pre-trial pilot program that utilizes evidence-based practices.

Measure: • Obtain grant and collect recidivism data

Progress: In 2015, the Judicial Council of California awarded a grant to Orange County to establish a pre-trial pilot program. The multi-agency team, led by the OC Superior Court, includes OC Probation, OC Sheriff's, OC District Attorney, and Public Defenders Office. The pre-trial initiative was implemented in February 2016 and is called PARS – Pretrial Assessment, Release and Supervision. The court obtained grant funding through the Judicial Counsel under the Recidivism Reduction Grant. The Probation Department has on average just under 300 cases per month for assessment to PARS. An empirically developed assessment tool called the Virginia Pre-trial Release Assessment Instrument (VPRAI) is used to inform release decisions for very low-risk offenders and supervision strategies for medium and high risk offenders.

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2017-18

Goal: Implementation of a system that provides public safety and utilizes best practices in reducing recidivism.

Objective: • Expand the Day Reporting Center (DRC) to include a second DRC site

Measure: • Collect data on Average Daily Population (ADP) and demographics of participants.

Progress: The Westminster DRC opened on September 25, 2017. Since opening, the average daily population at the Westminster DRC has been 30 and the average daily population at the Santa Ana DRC is now 70. The goal of opening a second DRC in Orange County has been accomplished.

Goal: Creation of a centrally located Reentry Facility in Orange County to manage our additional responsibilities under Realignment.

Objective: • Establish a Reentry Facility in Orange County

Measure: • List Reentry Facility as a continued Strategic Priority for 2017

Progress: The County continues to move towards this goal. The County was successfully awarded a Prop 47 grant for a Community Support and Recovery Center that will serve as a reentry center for offenders with mental health challenges upon release from jail. The County went out for RFP (Sept. 20, 2017 to October 12, 2017) with all proposals due on Oct 19, 2017. The County's 2017 Strategic Priorities lists the reentry facility, involving multiple agencies within the County, to ensure reentry services to those that may not fall under the Community Support and Recovery Center criteria.

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

Objective:

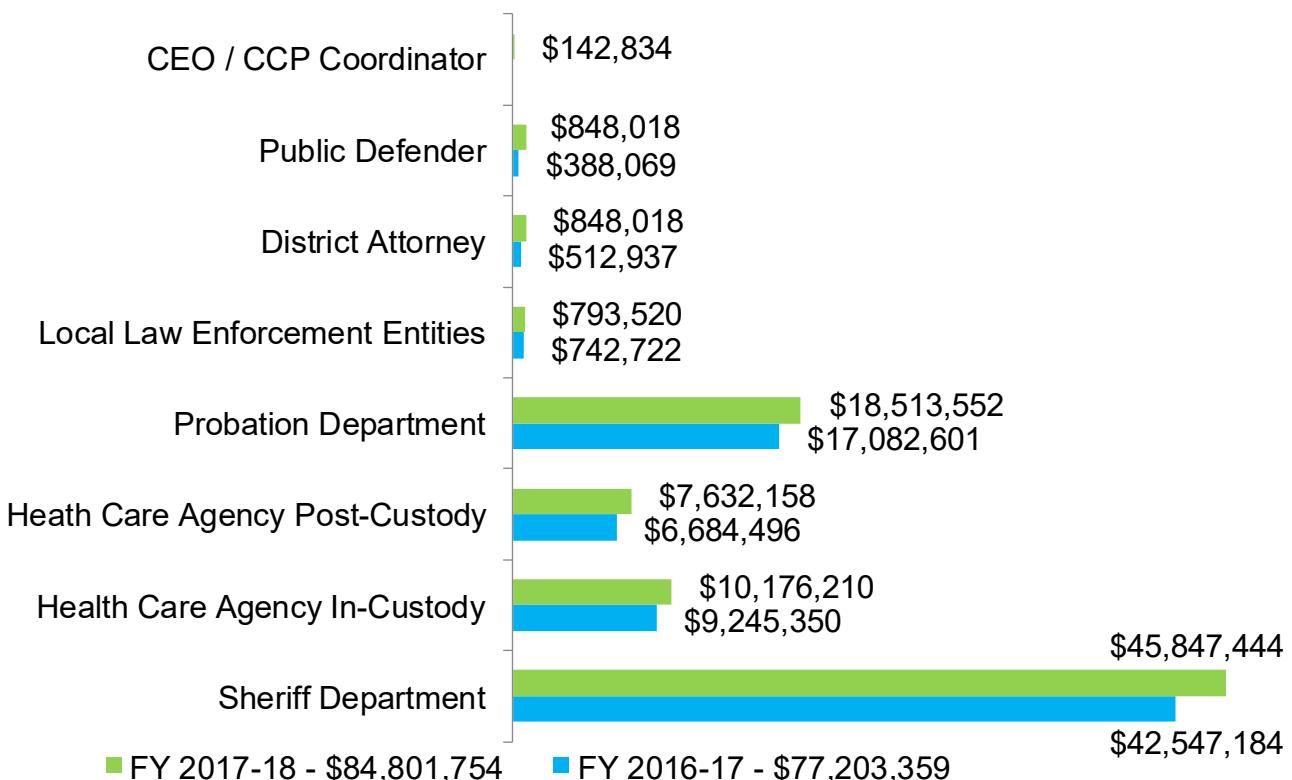
- Remain sober and abstinent while in program
- Link to stable housing upon completion from sober living

Measure:

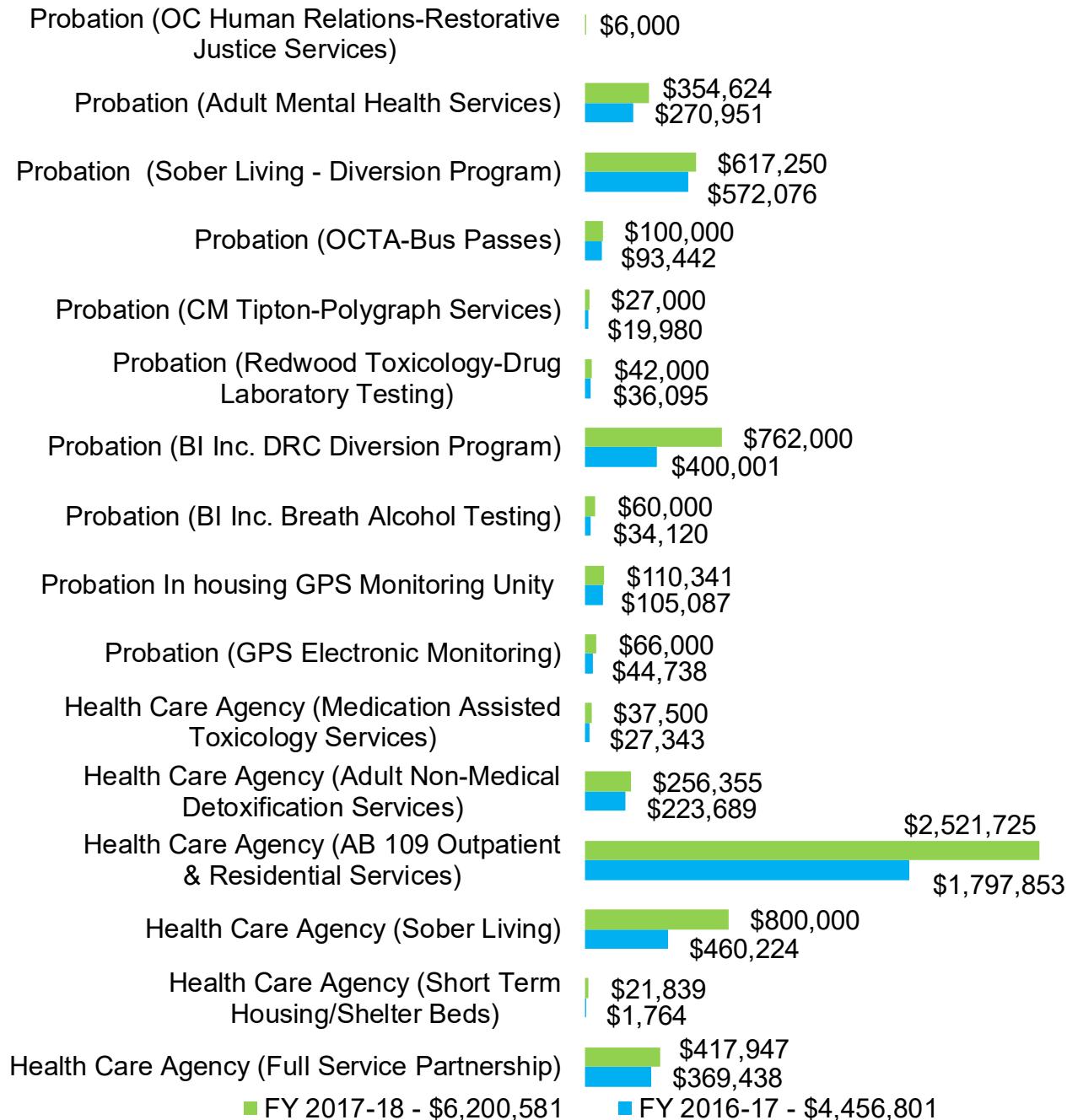
- 95% of all participants tested negative for drugs in FY 17-18
- 80% of all participants shall be linked to stable housing upon completion of sober living- current data displayed in monthly reports
- 94% were linked to stable housing upon completion of sober living

Progress: In FY 18/19, Health Care Access (HCA) will release a Request for Applications will open up identify additional sober living (recovery residences) providers. Target population will include all clients involved in substance use treatment.

FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 Budget Allocations



FY 16-17 & FY 17-18 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



NOTE: In prior BSCC surveys, programs and services are listed in the non-public agency column, however, going forward these programs and services will be reported in the public agency column as the CCP allocation is made to a public agency who in turn contracts with a non-public agency for programs and services.

FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services

- The county reported no allocations to non-public agencies for programs and services.

Responses to Optional Survey Questions

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

The introduction and vetting of potential programs and/or services for local implementation utilizing realignment funds begins at the AB109 working group level. Since this group is made up of individuals who are at the forefront of delivering services/programs to the AB109 population, they are well in tune with gaps and needs. Programs and/or services are presented to fill those gaps and needs and brought forward collectively to the CCP for potential funding.

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

Yes.

1. Orange County provides transitional housing services in a sober living environment to persons recently released from correctional facilities and under the supervision of the OC Probation Department. Outcome measure data is collected from service providers.
2. OC Probation conducted a formal evaluation of the Orange County Day Reporting Center (DRC) which serves the AB109 population: recidivism outcomes of DRC participants discharged in the program's first two years (DRC Cohort) were compared with the outcomes for a matched group of non-DRC individuals (Control Cohort) released from prison or jail.

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

Yes. The county's Board of Supervisors are provided with metrics when programs/services and contract renewals come before them for approval. This information is used to ensure that funding is directed to result oriented programs/services.

Does the county use BSCC definitions when collecting data? If so, which?

Yes. Average daily population, Conviction, Length of stay, Recidivism, and Treatment program completion rates.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming?

81% or higher

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

Behavioral health services are offered through the County's Health Care Agency (HCA). HCA is responsible for services to the Severely and Persistent Mentally Ill (SPMI) population. The County offers five outpatient clinics and seven Full Service Partnerships (FSP) accessible in the various regions of Orange County. The County has staff and one FSP designated to work with SPMI AB 109 clients. A psychiatrist assists AB 109 clients with mild to moderate mental illness transitioning from incarceration to the community with medication until they can connect to a community provider. For individuals in crisis the County has a crisis stabilization unit along with crisis residential program. Emergency shelter beds are available to SPMI clients experiencing homelessness, and may stay up to four months.

Substance Use Disorder (SUD) along with those with co-occurring mental illness is a large part of our AB 109 population. To address SUD, HCA offers a continuum of services that includes medical and social model detox, residential treatment, outpatient treatment, sober living, medication assisted treatment, and methadone maintenance and detox.

Orange County has opted in to the State's Drug Medi-Cal (DMC) pilot program. DMC will change the delivery of services to persons with SUD who have Medi-Cal. During the County's planning process, a number of new providers have been identified and have started the process of becoming a DMC certified program. The increased number of providers of residential treatment and detox will increase the County's bed inventory. As a result of the increased inventory of beds, there is the potential to have treatment on demand.

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

Overall, accessibility to mental health services is readily available. This is partly due to the leveraging of Prop 63 funds (Mental Health Services Act, 2005) and other funding to create services and increase capacity.

However, access to SUD residential services remains difficult. Last year, the County lost one of its large residential detox and treatment providers. Waitlists for residential services have increased up to two months before a person can enter treatment. The County's current providers are maxed out and despite available funding the County lacks new providers. To address this issue, clients are placed in sober living and linked to outpatient treatment, while waiting for a bed to open up. Due to the increased use in sober living, wait times went from no wait to a few weeks. Nonetheless, this alternate method has proven to be effective. Occasionally, outpatient treatment through sober living is enough and the client no longer needs residential treatment. Previously, sober living providers only worked with clients who had successfully completed residential treatment and were more stable. But providers have expanded their capacity to address the demand.

What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

In October 2017, HCA and Probation agreed to expand sober living services to persons on probation who successfully completed treatment. Expanding accessibility to sober living has the potential of having a very positive impact on clients and overall the community. Clients in residential treatment often have lost everything, including a place to live. Sober living will provide the additional support along with outpatient treatment to help the client secure employment, save money, and re-acclimate back into the community.

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

Treatment Outcomes

AB 109 offenders that participated in HCA mental health treatment spent fewer days in psychiatric hospitals, and were less likely to be incarcerated or homeless at discharge. There were also improvements in employment and school enrollment.

AB 109 offenders that participated in SUD treatment showed large reduction in all criminal justice indicators, as well as reductions in number of visits to the ER for mental health issues and serious family conflict. There were also improvements in employment and abstinence from alcohol and drug use, as well as an increase in the use of recovery networks. Roughly one-third of AB 109 offenders that participated in SUD treatment who were initially homeless gained housing (independent or dependent) by discharge.

At intake, AB 109 offenders had lower motivation than clients receiving SUD treatment nationwide, and motivation scores were slightly higher than or comparable to the average Orange County SUD client. After receiving treatment, AB 109 offenders showed comparable motivation to other clients in the county, and higher motivation than SUD clients nationwide. At discharge, AB 109 offenders also reported higher levels of peer support within their program and social support outside of treatment, which is comparable to Orange County and national norms for those indicators.

AB 109 offenders' scores of self-harm were low and scores decreased over the course of treatment. The most common harmful behaviors were drug or alcohol abuse, and/or engaging in an abusive relationship. Psychiatric symptomatology was low throughout treatment. While there was an initial increase in psychiatric symptoms after entering treatment, over time, AB 109 offenders showed reductions in the severity of their psychiatric symptoms.

Surveys and tools used during the evaluation are:

- MacArthur Community Violence Instrument – Examines instances of harm to others and victimization
 - Modified Self-Harm Inventory – A modified version of the original 22-item self-help inventory, helps to examine how frequently clients participate in self-harm behaviors
 - Modified Colorado Symptom Inventory – Examines psychiatric symptomatology
 - California Outcome Measure System (CalOMS) – Collect client demographic information, along with outcome data (e.g. substance use frequency, criminal involvement, hospitalizations, homelessness, employment and education, family and social functioning, etc.)
 - HCA Caminar database
 - Client Evaluation of Self at Intake & Discharge (CESI & CEST) – Administered in substance us treatment, these tools assess clients' motivation for treatment, engagement in treatment, counseling rapport, and peer and social support
-

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**Community Corrections
Partnership Membership**
As of October 1, 2017

Marshall Hopper
Chief Probation Officer

Jake Chatters
Presiding judge or
designee

Jake Duran
County supervisor or
chief administrative
officer or designee

Scott Owens
District Attorney

Dan Koukol
Public Defender

Devon Bell
Sheriff

Ron Lawrence
Chief of Police

Jeff Brown
Department of Social
Services, Department of
Employment, Department
of Mental Health, and
Alcohol and Substance
Abuse Programs

Phillip Williams
Office of Education

Walt Stockman
Community-based
organization

Jenny Davidson
Victims' interests

The CCP meets quarterly

Placer County

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2016-17

Goal: Reduce caseloads to recommended ratio of 50:1

- Objective:**
- 100% of in-county offenders will have a completed Correctional Assessment and Intervention System (CAIS) Assessment
 - Increased contacts for high/moderate risk offenders; fewer for low risk offenders
 - 100% of in-county offenders will have a working Case Plan

- Measure:**
- % of in-county offenders with a completed CAIS Risk/ Needs Assessment
 - Total number of contacts for high/moderate risk offenders
 - % of in-county offenders with a Case Plan

Progress: Currently, 100% of in-county high and moderate risk offenders have a completed CAIS Assessment, working Case Plan, and are supervised according to best practices with regard to number of contacts.

Goal: Hire and train staff to maintain jail population

- Objective:**
- 100% of funded and unfunded positions will be filled
 - 7 Admin Legal Clerk positions funded
 - Open South Placer Correctional Facility

- Measure:**
- Number of Correctional Officer positions filled
 - Number of Admin Legal Clerk positions filled
 - Net jail beds gained through South Placer Correctional Facility opening (88 beds)

Progress: Increase in in-custody programming, facilitated by a Correctional Officer assigned specifically to a program position.

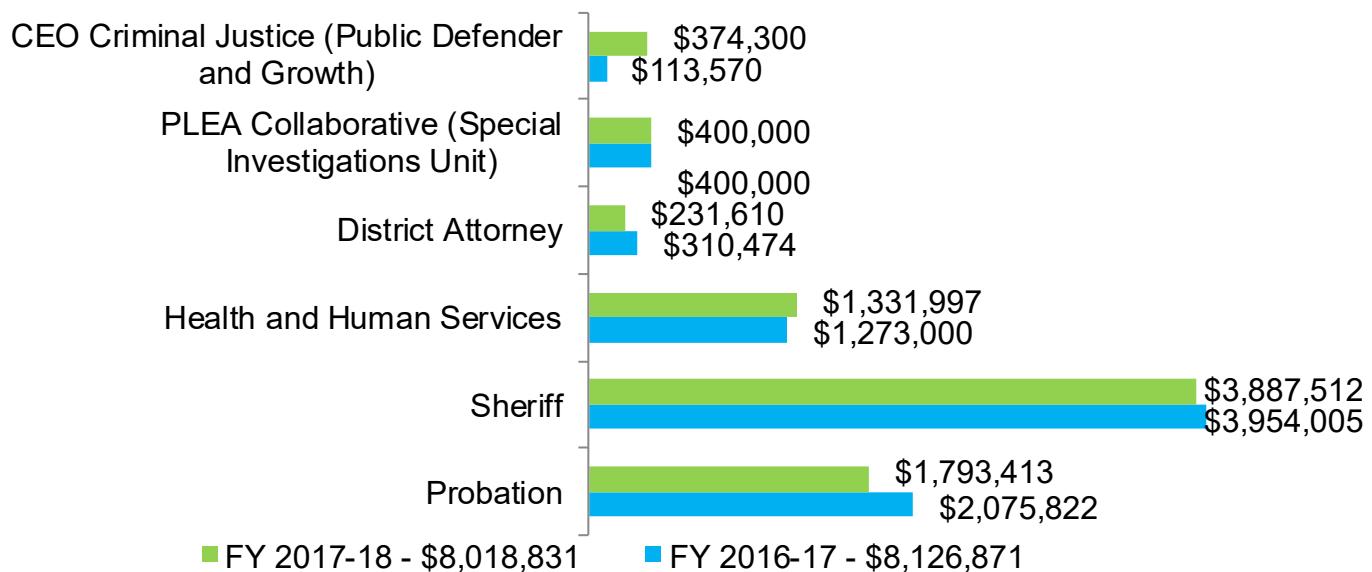
Goal: Meet offender needs through evidence-based practices

- Objective:**
- Obtain offender referrals from Probation
 - Conduct risk/needs assessments prior to treatment
 - Provide appropriate treatment to offenders

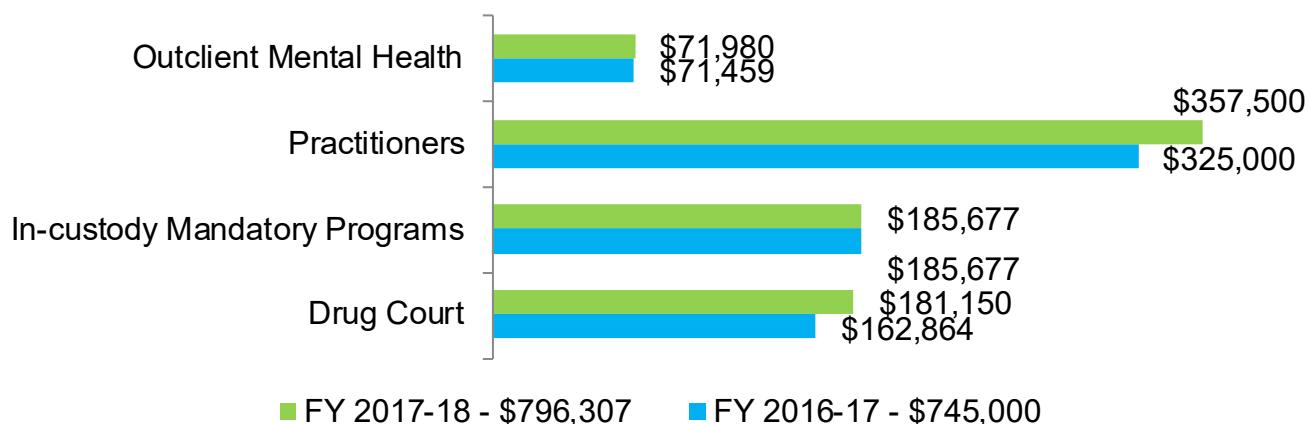
- Measure:**
- Number of referrals from Probation: 685
 - Number of assessments conducted: 671
 - Number of offenders in treatment: 231

The CCP reports it will use the same goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2017-18.

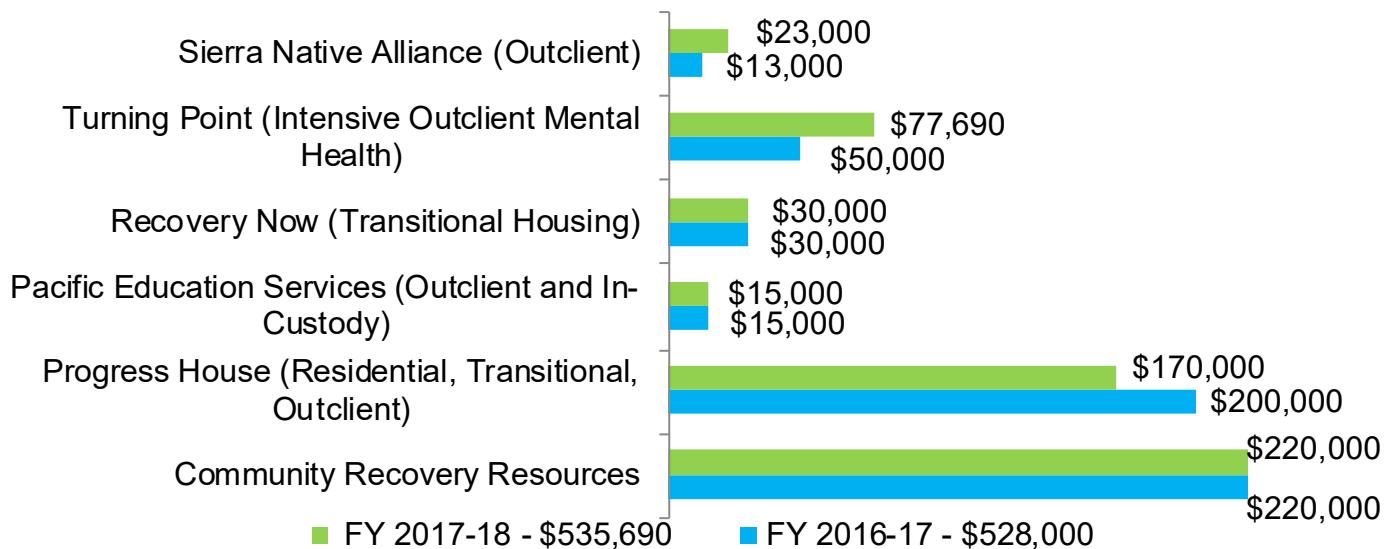
FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 Budget Allocations



FY 16-17 & FY 17-18 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Responses to Optional Survey Questions

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

The CCP does not have a process for determining services implemented using AB109 funds. Realignment funds are disbursed annually as determined in the original plan to the departments and programs specified in the plan.

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

Yes. Placer County has taken steps to collaborate between departments to ensure data is collected accurately and efficiently. Additionally, Probation has worked with many Community Treatment Providers to develop a reporting system in order to increase communication between Probation, Provider, and offenders in treatment for efficiency in decision-making and offender support.

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

No.

Does the county use BSCC definitions when collecting data? If so, which?

Yes. Average daily population, Conviction, Length of stay, Recidivism, and Treatment program completion rates.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming?

Less than 20%

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

Community-Based Organizations: Detox, Residential Treatment, Outpatient (in and out of custody), Educational Programming, Transitional Housing combined with Outpatient, Outpatient Mental Health, Intensive Mental Health Care.

County Staff: Screening; assessments; linkages to SUS, MH, and Primary Care Treatment; and Case Management.

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

At this time our need outweighs our resources. Coordinating care across multiple providers and disciplines is also difficult.

What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

Training case managers in both Mental Health and Substance Use practices to better meet the needs of co-occurring and high-utilizing clients. Co-located HHS and Probation staff, and co-located HHS and Court staff all help bridge county systems.

Good utilization of multiple levels of care for clients including education (through Placer Re-Entry Program), treatment, and intensive Case Management to increase engagement in treatment.

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

The use of a validated risk/need assessment as a local best-practice has shown positive results. More offenders are supervised on appropriate caseloads, resulting in higher-quality contact with officers. Smaller and specialized caseloads has provided officers the opportunity to set goals with offenders and support these goals while keeping the community safe.

**Community Corrections
Partnership Membership**
As of October 1, 2017

Erin Metcalf
Chief Probation Officer

Deborah Norrie
Presiding judge or
designee

Jeff Engel
County supervisor or
chief administrative
officer or designee

David Hollister
District Attorney

Douglas Prouty
Public Defender

Greg Hagwood
Sheriff

Vacant
Chief of Police

Elliott Smart
Department of Social
Services

Vacant
Department of
Employment

Louise Steenkamp
Department of Mental
Health and Alcohol and
Substance Abuse
Programs

Terry Oestreich
Office of Education

Johanna A. Downey
Community-based
organization

Kori Langrehr
Victims' interests

The CCP meets monthly

Plumas County

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2016-17

Goal: Establish a pre-trial services program

Objective: • Release low-level offenders pending court

Measure: • The activity can be tracked in the case management system for the percentage of offenders released during the fiscal year

Progress: Between June 2017 and October 1, 2017, the Pre-Trial Release Program received 226 referrals of which 99 of the 226 (43.8%) were eligible for pre-trial release and received interviews and assessments. Out of 99 offenders, 21 (21%) were released from custody through pre-trial release supervision without a gap in supervision, services and accountability within 24 hours of arrest thereby increasing jail beds.

Goal: Develop therapeutic support for clients focusing on health, housing, education and sustaining employment

Objective: • Connect clients with housing, employment and health services

Measure: • Time studies and expenditure reports that track programs and services rendered to the clients

Progress: Significant progress has been made across each component including the following:

Alliance for Workforce Development – Provided Job Readiness Workshops to 63 individuals; 15 individuals entered employment with an average wage of \$15/hour; three individuals began the process of GED Attainment; one individual attained a certificate; and 15 individuals were placed in temporary employment.

Plumas County Behavioral Health – Provided jail-based and community-based mental health services through Wellness Center sites.

Plumas Crisis Intervention & Resource Center – Provided Pathways Home Program services for emergency shelter & deposit/rent/utility assistance to 24 individuals and 71 family members to secure permanent housing upon transition from the criminal justice system. Ohana House Emergency & Transitional Shelter for Youth served 12 individuals with access to housing, life skills, intensive case management, workforce development, access to higher education and experiential learning opportunities. All housing programs are modeled around HUD's Rapid Re-Housing and Housing First models. The 24/7 Dad Program, an evidence-based program conducted through the National Fatherhood Initiative, provided 180 jail and community-based classes on parenting to 144 unduplicated clients.

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2017-2018

Goal: Implement a pre-trial services program

- Objective:**
- Identify those defendants arrested and eligible for program within 12 hours of arrest
 - Interview and assess eligible defendants within 12-24 hours of arrest including recommendations to the Judge for release when qualified
 - Access to Treatment – Send referrals for mental health and substance use assessments for those interviewed and identify as having a need for further assessment or request a referral to be made
 - Increase jail beds (i.e. connect offenders with services, when they qualify, and transition them out of custody to allow a “free bed”)
- Measure:**
- Number of interviews, early screening and identification for arrestees that are currently or have previously served in the Military and are suffering from substance use disorders and/or mental illness and may be in need of additional ancillary services in order to abide by any Court orders
 - Improve in-Court appearance rates
 - Number of referrals for mental health and/or substance use assessments that are engaged in services
 - Percent less likely to bail/OR revoked
 - Number of referrals vs. number of arrestees eligible and interviewed for Pre-Trial Release Program:
 - Released prior to arraignment
 - Released at arraignment
 - Detained

Progress: Between June 2017 and October 1, 2017, the Pre-Trial Release Program received 226 referrals of which 99 out of the 226 (43.8%) were eligible for pre-trial release and received interviews and assessments. Out of 99 offenders, 21 (21%) were released from custody through pre-trial release supervision without a gap in supervision, services and accountability within 24 hours of arrest thereby increasing jail beds. It is anticipated that these number will increase significantly in the 2017-18 FY.

Goal: Re-establish a Day Reporting Center (DRC)

- Objective:**
- Provide efficient and adequate evidence-based services for offenders at the DRC
 - Link offenders who are receiving services within the DRC to other service programs and agencies as needed
- Measure:**
- The number of offenders referred to the DRC
 - Number of clients enrolled, attending and completing evidence-based programs
 - The number of services the offender is receiving since participating in the DRC

Progress: Discussions should take place regarding the appropriate agency to oversee or operate the DRC and define the population of offenders appropriate for the DRC.

Goal: Reduce Deputy Probation Officer (DPO) caseloads to a ratio of 50:1

Objective:

- Continue DPO recruitment until positions are adequately filled
- Work closely with Human Resources to revise job specifications
- 100% of in-county high-risk and Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) offenders will have a working case plan

Measure:

- Number of DPO's that have been hired

- Percent of in-county offenders with a case plan

- Total number of contacts for high-risk and PRCS offenders

Progress: The Probation department is currently working with Human Resources. Offenders receive a Risk/Needs Assessment. The Probation department has switched assessment providers and now assessments are more user-friendly and integrate with the department's case management system.

Goal: Provide effective supervision and programming to PRCS Offenders and high-risk offenders

Objective:

- Increase the number of offenders receiving, participating in and completing evidence-based programming services
- Implement the Behavioral Matrix and utilize graduated sanctions and incentives
- Offenders will be assessed to determine their top criminogenic needs and appropriate referrals and/or program enrollments will be made

Measure:

- Number of offenders enrolled, participating and completing programs

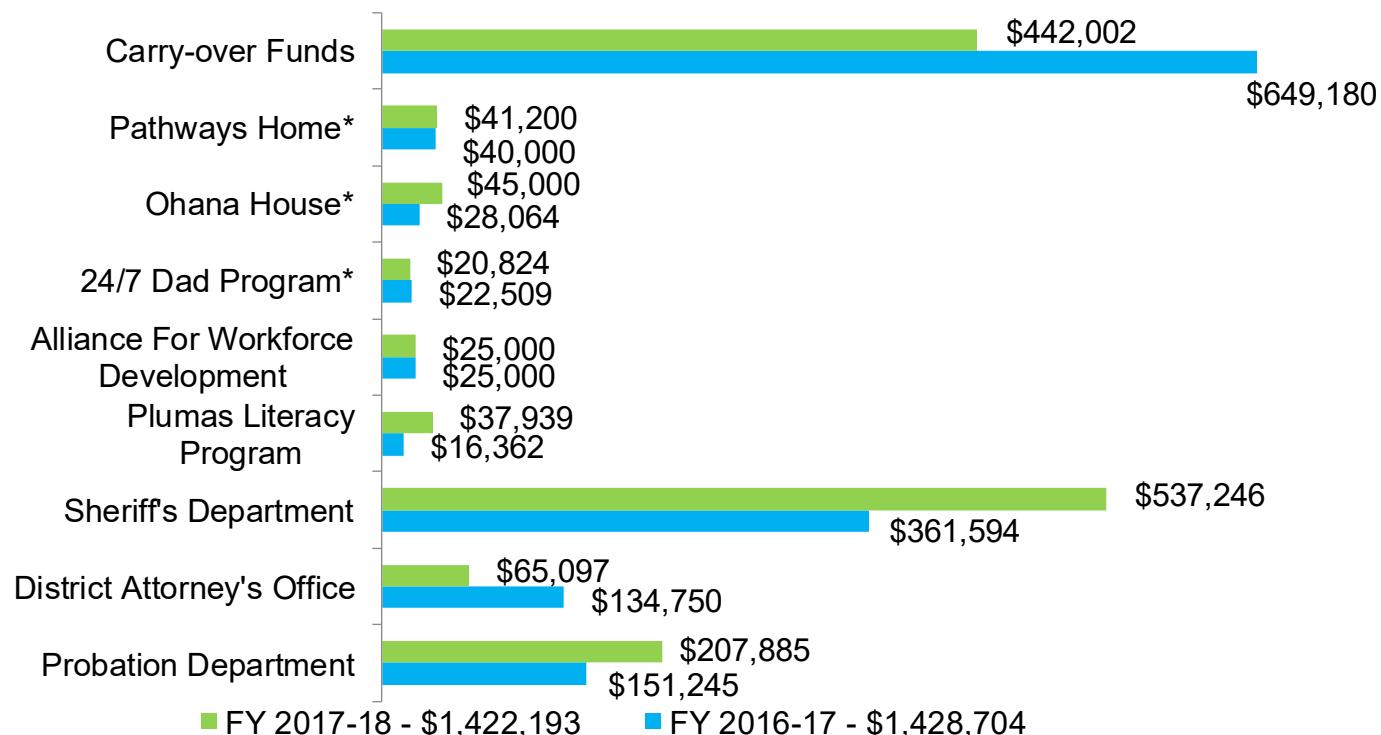
- Number of incentives versus the number of sanctions

- Tracking of programs matching criminogenic needs and delivery of programs

Progress: The Probation department is currently drafting a Behavior Matrix and graduated sanctions and incentives. The Probation department is utilizing a new assessment provider offering user-friendly tools that interface with the case management system. The Probation department will engage staff in professional development opportunities to facilitate and implement an expanded array of evidence-based programs.

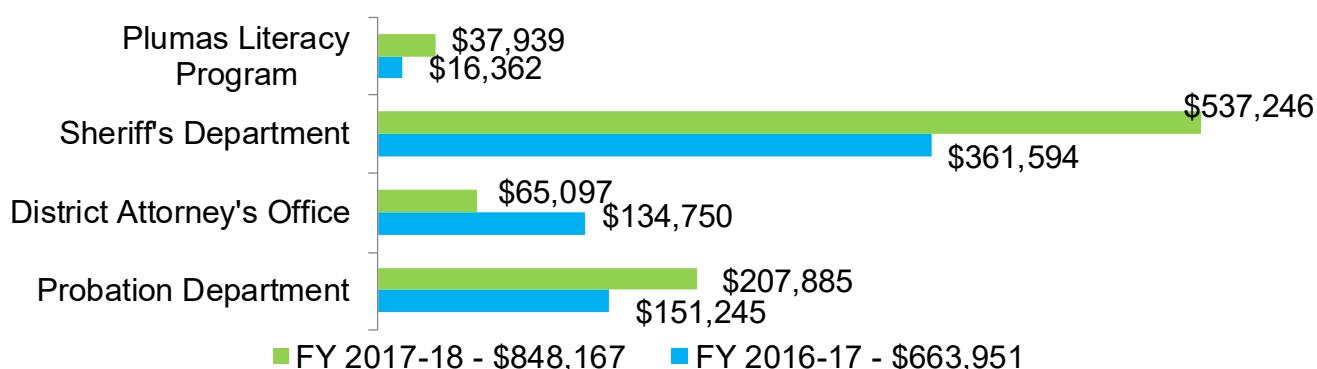
*Please note that goals and objectives to address the development of therapeutic support for clients focusing on health, housing, education, and sustaining employment will continue as an integrated component in all service-delivery models provided by county and community partners.

FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 Budget Allocations

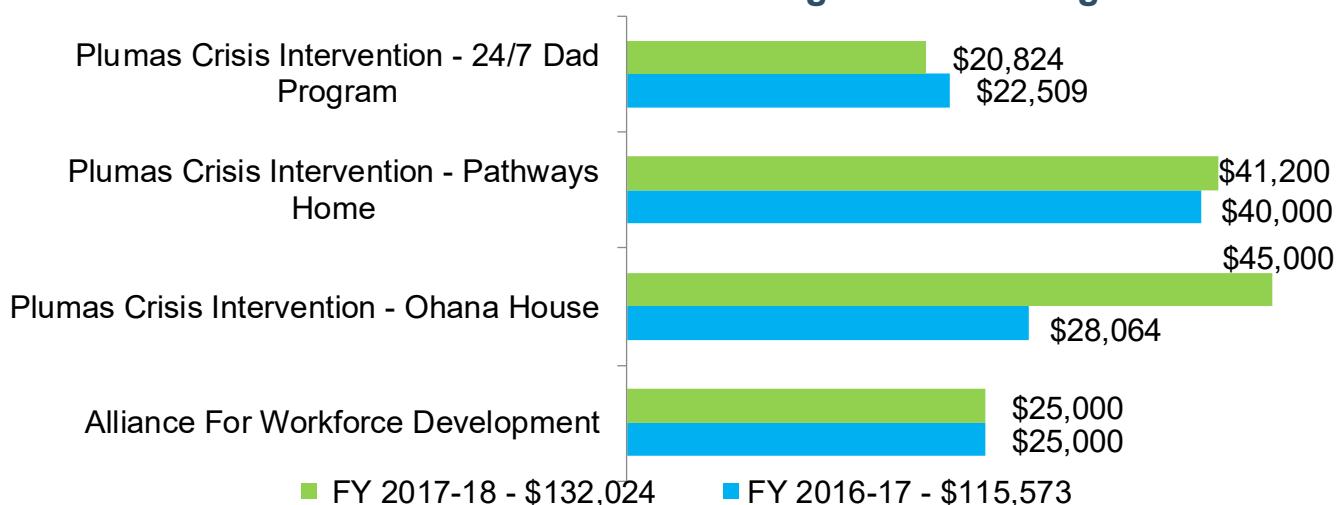


*Plumas Crisis Intervention & Resource Center

FY 16-17 & FY 17-18 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Responses to Optional Survey Questions

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

A Request for Proposals is issued annually to county and community-based partners. Applications are reviewed and discussed at CCP Executive Committee Meetings. Recommendations are made at CCP public meetings and voted upon. This process guides the development of the annual budget.

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

Yes. The CCP Executive Committee reviews quarterly program and financial reports from county and community partners to assure compliance with the application submitted for funding. This committee also assesses the overall annual progress and success of programs. Additional data collection and program documents can be requested for review.

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

Yes. The CCP Executive Committee will be expanding its evaluation process during the 2017-18 fiscal year to give members and the general public a greater transparency of fund utilization and services provided to this population.

Does the county use BSCC definitions when collecting data? If so, which?

Yes. average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, treatment program completion rates.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming?

41% - 60%

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

An array of mental health, substance use disorder and behavioral health services are provided by the Behavioral Health Department including jail-based services, community-based services through four Family Resource & Wellness Center sites spread throughout the county and direct services at their main office. Additional mental health services are provided locally by private vendors and through in-patient services out-of-county. The Public Health Department offers Naloxone and the Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) Program as well as counseling and behavioral therapies to treat substance use disorders and prevent opioid overdose. Partners also provide Tele-Med services, intensive case management and services for the severely mentally ill (SMI). Additional evidence-based programs utilized by Alternative Sentencing staff and behavioral health partners include the Mental Health Screening Form III (MHSF3), Modified Mini-Screen, Alcohol and Other Drug (AOD) Screening, Socrates Readiness to Change, Moral Reconation Therapy (MRT) and Mindfulness-Based Cognitive Therapy (MBCT), Acceptance & Commitment Therapy and Mindfulness-Based Stress Reduction.

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

Local challenges include the lack of local inpatient services for the mentally ill, limited housing stock to address the permanent housing needs of transitioning offenders and the lack of an emergency shelter model program.

What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

Expanding collaborations with community-based partners enhances the work and services provided by county partners and opens doors to additional choices and services for clients. This model helps to build the number of evidence-based programs and services identified and helps to implement blended funding.

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

Local best practices include the multiple housing models offered including Transitional Sober Living homes, transitional housing and an emergency and transitional shelter for youth. The 24/7 Dad Program has been highly successful in providing education to effectively engage fathers in the lives of their children. Statistics for some of these programs are provided herein.

**Community Corrections
Partnership Membership**
As of October 1, 2017

Mark A. Hake
Chief Probation Officer

Honorable Becky Dugan
Presiding judge or designee

John Tavaglione
County supervisor or chief administrative officer or designee

Michael Hestrin
District Attorney and Victims' interests

Steven L. Harmon
Public Defender

Stan L. Sniff
Sheriff

Sean Thuilliez
Chief of Police

Susan von Zabern
Department of Social Services

Robert Field
Department of Employment

Steve Steinberg
Department of Mental Health and Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs

Judy D. White, Ed.D
Office of Education

Vonya Quarles
Community-based organization

The CCP meets annually

Riverside County

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2016-17

Goal: The Probation Department plans to expand the Transition and Reentry Unit (TRU) program to the Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) population in all jails within Riverside County.

Objective: • Reduce technical violations for offenders failing to report to the Probation Department upon release from jail after serving a violation of PRCS.

Measure: • Increase the PRCS violation avoidance rate by 10% by the end of FY 16/17.

Progress: For PRCS TRU participants, as of July 2017, the 90-day violation avoidance rate was 21%. As of November 2017, the 90-day violation avoidance rate was 40%. This is considered a significant success for this population as many of them were in custody on their fourth and fifth violation for failing to report and/or had never reported to probation after being granted community supervision.

Goal: Expand evidence-base practices at the county jails.

Objective: • To add additional evidence-based practices that provide cognitive-behavioral treatment programs designed specifically for inmates in the criminal justice system.

Measure: • The number of evidence-based programming available to inmates.

Progress: In FY 16/17, a trauma module was added to the Guidance and Opportunities to Achieve Lifelong Success (GOALS) and Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) programs. The trauma module emphasizes restructuring theory and cognitive skills theory to help inmates take control of their lives by taking control of their thinking.

Goal: Improve the health of AB 109 inmates in county jail.

Objective: • Riverside University Health System-Behavioral Health (RUHS-BH) will ensure medication compliance upon booking.

Measure: • All offenders currently receiving psychotropic medication will be offered mediation within 48 hours of booking.

Progress: All AB 109 inmates currently receiving psychotropic medication are offered such medication within 48 hours of booking. Medication compliance data is tracked and reported via electronic medical record.

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2017-18

Goal: Behavioral Health will identify quantifiable and qualitative influences assisting or impeding delivery of services.

Objective: • To implement a monthly dashboard that demonstrates indicators influencing service delivery.

Measure: • A list of key indicators will be identified that can be used to enhance or modify services based on their impact and influence.

Progress: In progress

Goal: The Probation Department will evaluate the effectiveness of incentives/sanctions on offender success and violation rates.

Objective: • To develop an Incentives & Sanctions Matrices dashboard to record the monthly number of incentives and sanctions used as compared to the number of violations submitted.

Measure: • The successful development of a data dashboard.
• The number of violations by offenders who received incentives and/or sanctions.

Progress: In progress

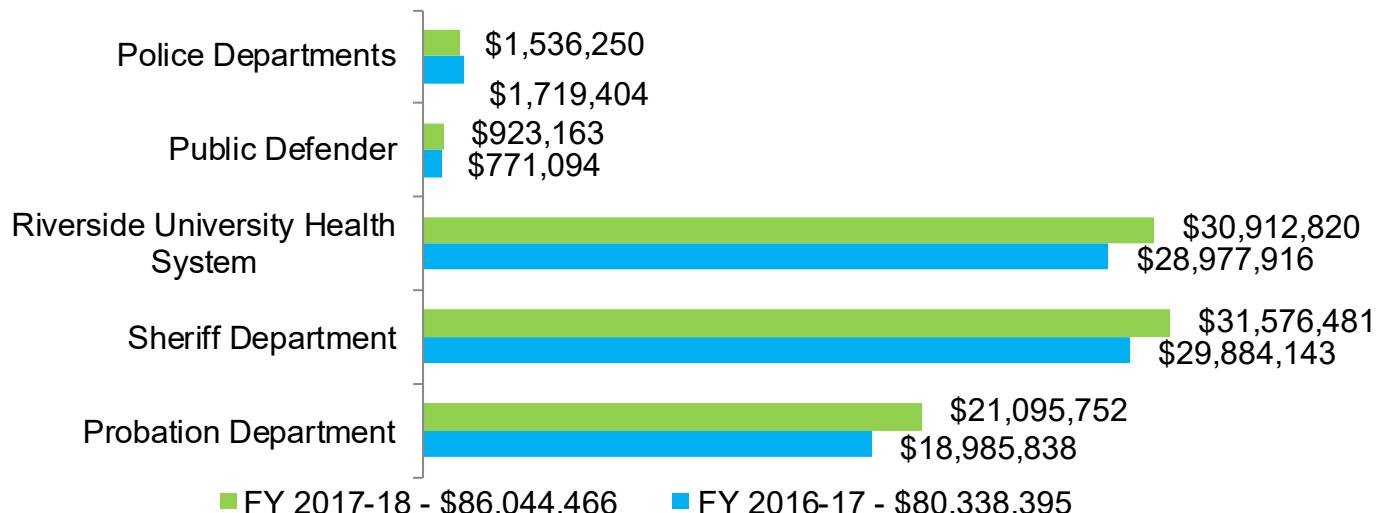
Goal: To better prepare in-custody offenders for a successful re-entry and improve a continuum of care by field probation officers that will aid in the offender's rehabilitation and gain their compliance in the community.

Objective: • To decrease probation violations of TRU PRCS participants within 90 days of release from custody.

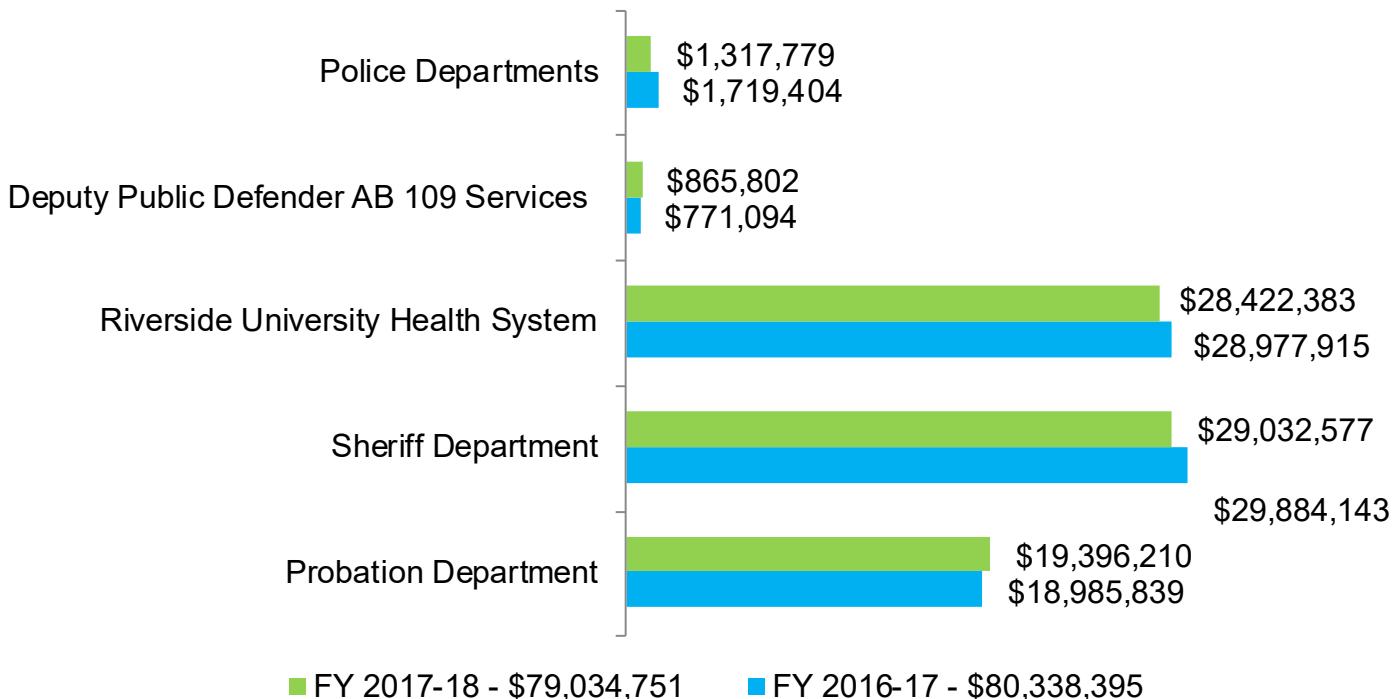
Measure: • The number of violations by TRU participants within 30 days upon release from custody.
• The number of violations by TRU participants 60 days upon release from custody.
• The number of violations by TRU participants 90 days upon release from custody.

Progress: In progress

FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 Budget Allocations



FY 16-17 & FY 17-18 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 2016-17: Probation (Supervision Services \$15,480,671, Day Reporting Services including Staff, Operating Costs, and Contracted Services \$2,623,525, Transition and Re-Entry Unit (TRU) \$795,760, Special Program Services (bus passes, tattoo removal, electronic monitoring, sex offender treatment) \$85,883; **Sheriff Department** (In-Service Custody \$20,708,901, Facility Operational Costs \$4,405,171, Transportation Costs \$341,783, Programs & Jail Alternative Programs \$1,376,565, Contract Beds \$3,051,723); **Riverside University Health Systems** (RUHS) (Behavioral Health \$14,587,291, Correctional Health \$9,641,683, Medical Center \$4,748,941); **Police Departments** (City of Riverside \$215,000, City of Corona \$178,250, City of Hemet \$215,000, City of Beaumont \$178,250, City of San Jacinto/Sheriff \$178,250, City of Palm Springs, City of Coachella, Desert Hot Springs, Contingency \$539,654).

FY 2017-18: Probation (Supervision Services \$15,940,842, Day Reporting Services including Staff, Operating Costs, and Contracted Services \$2,242,197, Transition and Re-Entry Unit (TRU) \$1,089,228, Special Program Services (bus passes, tattoo removal, electronic monitoring, sex offender treatment) \$123,943; **Sheriff Department** (In-Service Custody \$18,555,990, Facility Operational Costs \$4,350,447, Transportation Costs \$266,354, Programs & Jail Alternative Programs \$1,331,770, Contract Beds \$3,906,524, Security Improvement Projects \$621,492); **Riverside University Health Systems** (RUHS) (Behavioral Health \$15,645,719, Correctional Health \$8,560,333, Medical Center \$4,216,331); **Police Departments** (City of Riverside \$184,425, City of Corona \$152,901, City of Hemet \$184,425, City of Beaumont \$152,901, City of San Jacinto/Sheriff \$152,901, City of Palm Springs, City of Coachella, Desert Hot Springs, Contingency \$490,226).

FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services

- The county reported no allocations to non-public agencies for programs and services.

Responses to Optional Survey Questions

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

When an idea is proposed, the agencies involved will collaborate on a plan for implementation if agreed upon. Thereafter, depending upon the size of the project it may be shared and vetted at the Community Corrections Partnership Executive Committee (CCPEC). If appropriate, a budget request would be made to the CCPEC; otherwise, the agencies involved would agree to the proposal, absorbing any associated costs. The CCPEC would be updated on the progress or status of the new program as applicable.

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

Yes. The Probation Department's evaluation of programs and services is primarily done through a system of regular statistical reports or audits consisting of relevant data elements focusing on program participation and defined program goals. Additionally, several programs and services utilize pre- and post-tests to evaluate participant satisfaction and progress.

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

Yes. The Probation Department incorporates a variety of programs and services in its overall supervision strategy involving the realignment population. All programs and services including bus passes, clothing, food, hygiene, housing, incentive funds, cognitive behavioral treatment and Day Reporting Centers are allocated to several division budgets whereby a manager is responsible for oversight and ongoing approval. All services involve regular reporting of defined data elements with month-to-month and year-to-year comparisons. Any potential increases or decreases to a program or service budget include an assessment of program efficiency and effectiveness.

The CCPEC annually reviews each agency's budget request and approves such request based on availability of funding. During the annual budget presentations each agency is asked to present a description of their programs, their respective costs, and relevant statistics, which are reviewed by the CCPEC for efficacy. The CCPEC requires each agency to provide a quarterly financial report that includes a budget update and a summary of activities performed during the reporting period.

Does the county use BSCC definitions when collecting data? If so, which?

Yes. Average daily population, Conviction, Length of stay, Recidivism, and Treatment program completion rates.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming?

61% - 80%

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

RUHS-BH has provided the following Realignment services during FY 16/17 to AB 109 offenders, including those incarcerated in the county's five detention facilities:

- Mental health and substance abuse screenings
- Adult full assessments

-
- Development of an individualized client care plan
 - Individual therapy
 - Family therapy
 - Group therapy
 - Substance abuse treatment groups
 - Mental health groups
 - Educational groups
 - Recreational therapy
 - Psychotropic medication management
 - Urinalysis testing (UA drug testing)
 - Withdrawal management
 - Comprehensive discharge planning including recovery services
 - Coordination of prison releases with the Probation Department for PRCS offenders
 - Emergency and transitional housing
 - Transportation
 - Case management
 - Crisis management and triage

Screenings for mental health and substance abuse are conducted at Probation sites, Behavioral Health (BH) outpatient clinics, and detention facilities to identify the AB 109 offenders' needs and determine the course of treatment and/or linkage to services. In detention settings, AB 109 identified inmates with open BH cases are linked to outpatient BH clinics at the DRC or New Life AB 109 outpatient behavioral health clinics, as appropriate. BH staff work with the TRU Deputy Probation Officers to ensure linkage to outpatient BH services and to provide a "warm hand-off" to field probation officers.

Adult full assessments are completed on all AB 109 offenders entering treatment with RUHS-BH. This assessment includes a thorough assessment of mental health and substance abuse treatment needs and identifies problem areas, treatment goals, and interventions to improve identified impairments. Re-assessments are completed annually.

Client care plans (CCP) establish treatment focus by identifying treatment goals and interventions to be utilized. Goals are required to be specific, measurable, observable and realistic. Goals include both mental health and substance abuse goals as applicable.

Individual therapy, family therapy, group therapy, and BH groups (mental health and substance abuse) are offered at the New Life clinics and DRCs. In addition, educational groups are offered to AB 109 students at the DRCs which include:

- Courage to Change (co-facilitated by DRC Probation and BH)
- Substance Abuse Education
- Release and Re-integration
- Anger Management
- Wellness Recovery Action Plan (WRAP)
- Wellness and Empowerment in Life and Living (WELL)
- Facing Up (empowerment to 'face' life circumstances previously avoided)
- Triple P Parenting Classes

Comprehensive discharge planning is essential to continuity of care and the client's treatment success and maintenance. Discharge planning includes, when applicable, recovery services which are used when the client is no longer requiring primary treatment and he/she is ready for discharge. Recovery services occur in a variety of settings such as outpatient aftercare, relapse/recovery groups, 12-step and self-help groups as well as sober living housing.

When appropriate, clients are linked to RUHS-BH's psychiatrist for assessment and medication management. AB 109 staff work very closely with the psychiatrist to collaborate management of psychotropic medications and keep psychiatrists informed of outcomes including improvements or side effects.

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

Although the county is largely serving the needs of the AB 109 population, budgetary constraints remain a challenge for all county agencies. One of the primary challenges has been the development of data sharing, including referral, enrollment and program completion. Data sharing will allow for improved accuracy of tracking, assessment of program effectiveness, and outcome measurement.

Another challenge is the collection and analysis of data for existing programs. Ensuring the timely and accurate collection of data, maintaining and upgrading necessary hardware and software systems, and frequent collaboration between departments are critical to program fidelity. To that end, a Data Sharing Committee was formed, comprised of Probation, the Superior Court, District Attorney's Office, Sheriff's Department, and the Riverside County Information Technology Department. Interdepartmental information systems, such as the Department of Justice's statewide Smart Justice system, are a continuing project for this workgroup.

What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

In Riverside County, the CCP has provided a forum for county entities to work collaboratively. Prior to realignment, the various county departments interacted regularly, but rarely collaborated on a large scale. After realignment, the departments were required to work together. This mandated a change in each department's philosophy on a large scale and was critical to the implementation of realignment in Riverside County.

While there were challenges during the initial roll out of realignment, relationships have since been developed between departments that shed light on each department's strengths and challenges. This has been particularly evident during the established sub-work groups that meet to carry out the CCPEC's objectives. Through time and experience, each entity began to recognize how each criminal justice partner fits together in the larger scheme. This allows a synergistic response to tackling important obstacles to implementing realignment.

Specific programmatic changes and/or course corrections include the following:

Housing: In conjunction with RUHS-BH program, Probation offers emergency and transitional housing for under-housed offenders. As of June 30, 2017, there were 103 offenders in the program. During FY 16/17, 531 offenders received some type of housing service. Also, the number of housing providers increased from 11 to 19, with a maximum capacity of 185 beds.

Sheriff's Inmate Training and Education Bureau (SITE-B): The Sheriff's Department has established partnerships with the Economic Development Agency (EDA), Department of Public Social Services, Behavioral Health, Riverside County Office of Education, and the Probation Department to provide evidenced-based programs and services which targets the needs of inmates transitioning into the community. The goal is to strengthen the re-entry services currently offered and increase the effectiveness of aftercare.

Supervised Electronic Confinement Program (SECP): This program is available to sentenced inmates. This program provides sentenced inmates with the opportunity to complete their jail sentence at home, in lieu of being housed at county jails. These inmates are monitored 24/7 via GPS enabled ankle bracelet monitors. Inmates participating in the SECP are selected by a trained team of correctional deputies who review the inmate for program suitability through an in-person interview, criminal history analysis and in-custody behavior review. A review of the program rules with prospective co-habitants, and residence inspection is then completed. Since the program's inception in 2012, 13,937 inmates were released from custody to participate in this program.

The Sheriff's Department increased staffing assignments in these dayrooms to form a working relationship with Behavioral Health for the benefit of the inmates. Behavioral Health and the Sheriff's Department staff meet regularly to discuss the inmates' progress. The objective is to evaluate the progress of each individual inmate in the security-enhanced housing units and determine if the inmate is able to transition to a more traditional jail housing unit. During this "step-down" process, evidence-based programs are introduced to the inmates, along with continuing their mental health case plans. Prior to release, the Sheriff's Department works with Behavioral Health to transition these inmates from the county jails to the community to continue receiving mental health care.

Screenings: RUHS-BH has refined and implemented mental health screenings at all New Life clinics, designated probation offices, DRCs, and detention facilities to identify mental health and substance abuse needs. Detention behavioral health staff members conduct comprehensive MH Screenings for all AB 109 inmates as they are booked into a detention facility as of Sept. 7, 2016. In order to effectively assess for substance abuse treatment needs, behavioral health specialists have been assigned to complete American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) screenings, which determine the level of substance abuse treatment necessary for a given inmate (i.e., outpatient, intensive outpatient, residential, etc.).

Discharge Planning: RUHS-BH now provides discharge planning for all AB 109 inmates. Discharge planning ensures inmates are referred to appropriate care upon release into the community. Data from the electronic medical record and outpatient system provides outcome data.

Increase Behavioral Health Services at Probation Sites: RUHS-BH met the goals of expanding services to offenders at probation offices. RUHS-BH has Behavioral Health Specialist IIIs (BHS III) assigned to the Riverside, Banning, San Jacinto and Indio Probation offices.

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

Day Reporting Centers: The DRCs are multiagency collaborations designed to provide "one stop shops" for offenders' needs. Currently, there are three sites: Riverside, Temecula, and Indio. Five primary agencies provide services at the DRCs: The Probation Department, RUHS-BH, Department of Public Social Services (DPSS), Riverside County Office of Education (RCOE), and Workforce Development. There are 36 different classes and services at each DRC, resulting in 174 different sessions offered per week.

In FY 16/17, the DRCs serviced 1,263 offenders. There were 675 overall positive program completions. Of those, 276 participants were discharged as they achieved full time employment and 12 participants discharged as they were accepted into college or a vocational program. On June 30, 2017, there were 282 participants enrolled throughout the DRCs. During FY 16/17, 269 participants were enrolled in education services, resulting in 27 graduating with their High School diploma or GED. Also, 228 completed Workforce Development workshops. Additionally, 800 offenders received services through DPSS, which included enrollment in the CalFresh and Medi-Cal programs. Over 300 participants completed the vital documents program, which assisted them in acquiring necessary employment-related documents, such as a California ID and Social Security cards.

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**Community Corrections
Partnership Membership**

As of October 1, 2017

Lee Seale
Chief Probation Officer

**Honorable Kevin R.
Cuhane**
Presiding judge or
designee

Britt Ferguson
County supervisor or
chief administrative
officer or designee

Anne Marie Schubert
District Attorney

Steven Garrett
Public Defender

Scott Jones
Sheriff

Daniel Hahn
Chief of Police

Paul Lake
Department of Social
Services

William Walker
Department of
Employment

Dr. Sherri Heller
Department of Mental
Health and Alcohol and
Substance Abuse
Programs

Dave Gordon
Office of Education

Vacant
Community-based
organization

Kerri Martin
Victims' interests

The CCP meets
bi-monthly

Sacramento County

The CCP did not provide goals for FY 2016-17 because comparative and outcome measures will be identified through participation in the BSCC-PPIC Multi-County Study on Realignment

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2017-18

Goal: Maintain Community Safety by incorporating reentry principles into the jail custody environment, evidence-based practices into supervision and case management, and offender accountability with graduated sanctions.

Objective:

- Develop and improve offender life skills necessary for successful reintegration into the community through in-custody programs and practices that are evidence-based.
- Focus resources on programs that are proven to reduce recidivism, develop alternatives to criminal behavior, and effective intervention services and supervision practices that incorporate offender accountability through use of graduated sanctions.

Goal: Efficient Use of Jail Capacity

Objective:

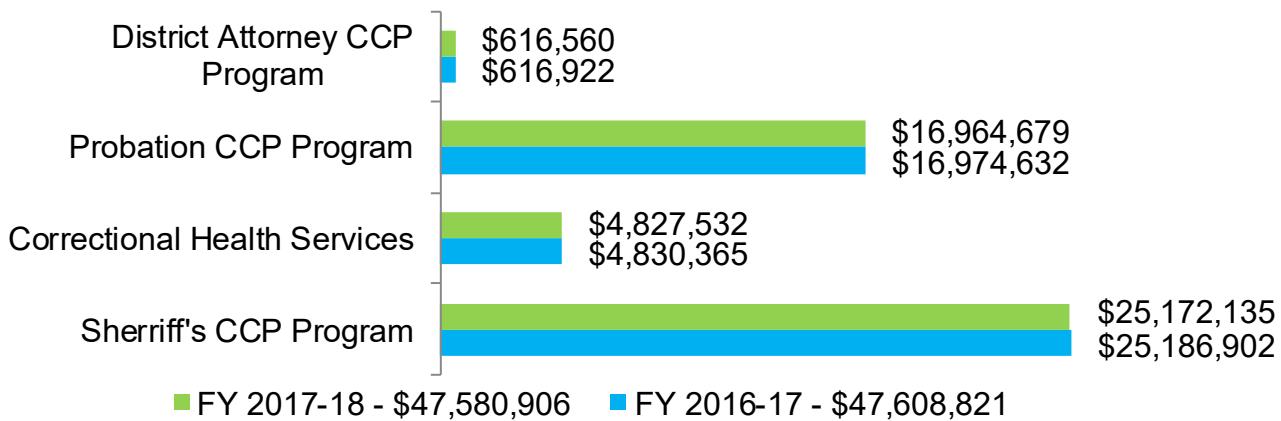
- Minimize the impact of increases in the jail population by employing recognized techniques to increase efficient use of current pretrial and sentenced jail bed capacity by reserving jail beds for the most serious and violent offenders while diverting those who can be safely placed in community alternative programs.

Goal: Apply evidence-based risk/needs assessments and evidence-based sentencing for targeted interventions and sentences that are proven to lower recidivism. Monitor performance and use research to sustain effective policies and practices.

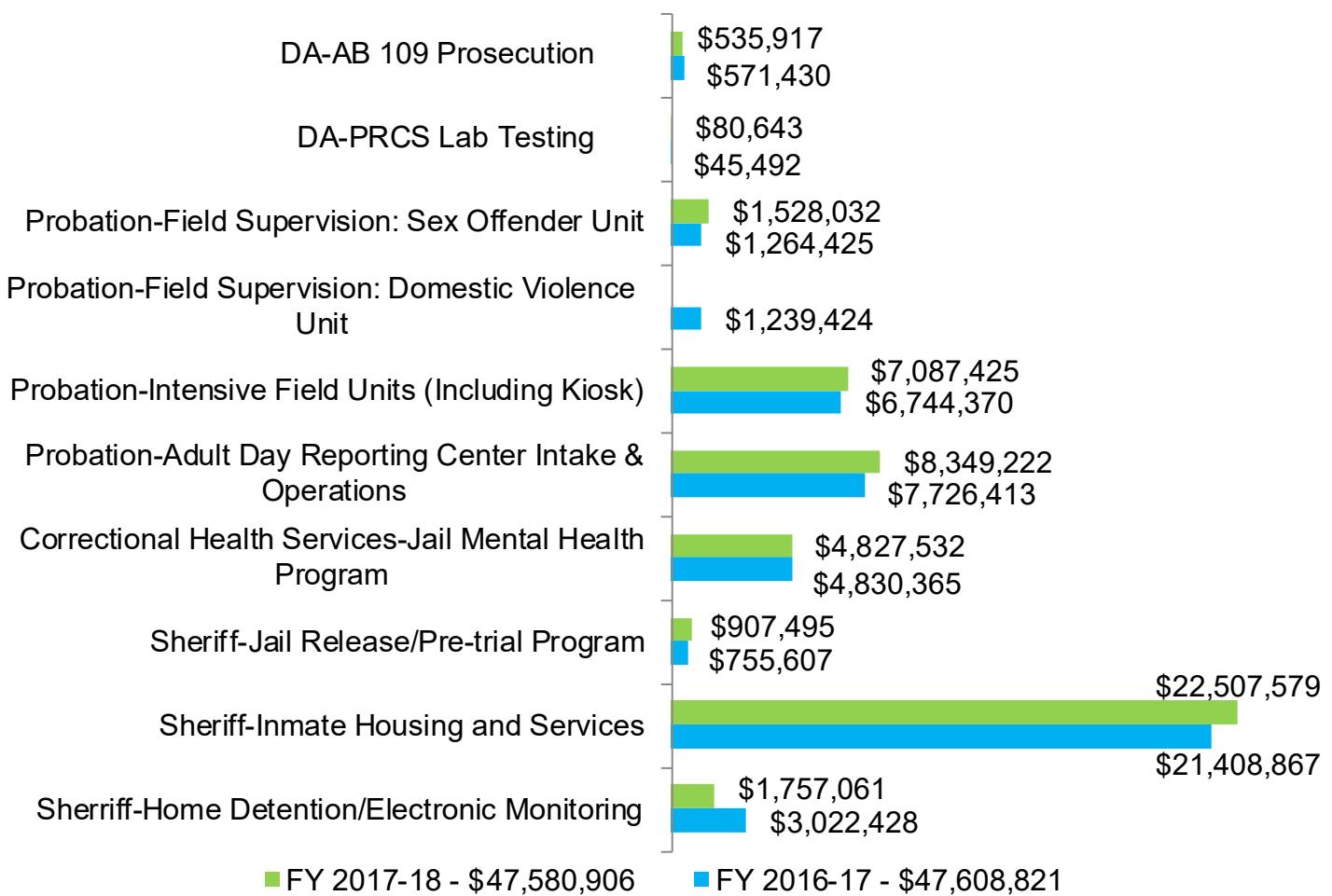
Objective:

- Provide presentence recommendations that are guided by risk (low risk – minimal sanction, increasing sanctions for higher risk levels) and encourage use of evidence-based practices that address criminogenic needs to reduce the likelihood of future offense.
- Regularly measure and assess data and programs, report findings and adjust programs and services in a manner that is guided by research and proven to be cost-effective practices that reduce recidivism, victimization and program failure rates.

FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 Budget Allocations



FY 16-17 & FY 17-18 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services

- The county reported no allocations to non-public agencies for programs and services.

Responses to Optional Survey Questions

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

The CCP has established a long-term Realignment Implementation Plan that includes development guidelines for key operational elements. Agencies with an annual AB 109 funding allocation adhere to these guidelines when making decisions regarding potential programs and/or services that will be supported by their Realignment funds.

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

Yes. Consultant's recently conducted an Adult Correctional System Review, which included data collection and evaluation of local programs and services supported by AB 109 funding. Based on findings, consultant's provided short and long-term strategies to meet the County's adult correctional needs. Other data collection and/or evaluation costs are not specified as part of the annual AB 109 funding allocations, but are assumed as part of overall operating costs for AB 109 funded agencies.

Additionally, through participation in the Board of State and Community Corrections-Public Policy Institute of California (BSCC-PPIC) Multi-County Study on Realignment, data is being provided to identify program, service, and sanction interventions that have reduced recidivism for realigned offenders in our county.

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

Yes. The county has an Adult Correctional System Review Committee that provides the Board of Supervisors (Board) periodic updates on findings and progress regarding development of programs and services recommended by consultants for cost-effective improvements to the local adult correctional system that reduce offender recidivism and meet adult correctional needs. Evaluation results available, including for programs and services supported by AB 109 funding, are provided in reports to the Board.

Does the county use BSCC definitions when collecting data? If so, which?

Yes. Average daily population, Conviction, Length of stay, Recidivism, and Treatment program completion rates.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming?

81% or higher

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

Sacramento County provides a significant level of services to criminal justice involved individuals both in-custody and in the community. Sacramento County's Main Jail houses inmates with medical issues, such as chronic illness, pregnancy, detoxification, and other medical needs. Nursing coverage is provided 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. There are nurses for offender sick call who visit the housing units to attend to offender's medical needs in their living areas. Additional medical service is provided by two full-time doctors, a nurse practitioner, and a full-service dialysis unit. The Main Jail also has an 18 bed acute mental health unit and 20 bed intensive outpatient unit. Psychiatric and clinician staff assess and treat inmates in the acute mental health unit, intensive outpatient unit, and general population. Psychiatric services include: crisis intervention, suicide

prevention, medication evaluation and treatment, acute inpatient treatment, discharge planning, and supportive contacts. Additionally, there are inmate service programs at the Main Jail that include Alcoholics Anonymous (AA)/Narcotics Anonymous (NA)/Substance Abuse, Parenting, Man Alive, Woman Alive, Life Skills/Mexican American Addiction Program (MAAP), Celebrate Recovery, and multiple religion/bible studies provided by chaplains and volunteers.

In October 2015, the county began a Jail-Based Restoration To Competency Program (JBRTCP) that follows the competency restoration process used when an individual charged with a crime is found by a court to be incompetent to stand trial, typically due to mental illness or an intellectual disability. The program receives funding from the Department of State Hospitals for 44 beds with services to restore felony inmates (12 female; 32 male) and funding from the Sacramento County Department of Health and Human Services for 8 beds with services to restore misdemeanor inmates.

Sacramento County operates thirteen collaborative specialty court programs that utilize multi-disciplinary teams to provide valuable services and programming for offenders who can benefit from community-based supervision and treatment.

The Sheriff's Department, Health and Human Services, Probation, and local service providers are working collaboratively to provide a seamless continuum of services and supervision from Jail to Probation for realigned offenders who are released from the Rio Cosumnes Correctional Center (RCCC) to complete a term of community supervision with Probation. Eligibility Specialists help inmates enroll in healthcare and social service programs. Service needs are identified and services are provided, started and/or linked to inmates pre-release for a smooth transition into the community, where Probation ensures services are continued or started. Offenders at RCCC who are enrolled in specialized reentry programs are linked with a Reentry Specialist selected based on training and expertise in the various community programs available to the participants after release. Prior to leaving the jail, the Reentry Specialist meets with participants identify and plan for services they will need in the community, as well as assist with enrollment for continuing programs and services started in jail and available for completion in the community. The Reentry Specialist utilizes bi-weekly multidisciplinary team meetings to collaborate on finding community services or programs that are needed. Probation operates three (3) Adult Day Report Center (ADRC) programs providing specialized supervision, treatment and support services such as vocational and educational services based on needs identified through Level of Service-Case Management Inventory (LS-CMI) risk and needs assessments and other assessments. The ADRC programs are available to both realigned offender and traditional Probation populations. Each ADRC program has capacity to serve over 200 offenders at any given time. One ADRC program includes specialized culturally sensitive services for a transitional age 18-21 population. All ADRC programs include case management, assessment and screening by eligibility specialists, nurses, and mental health counselors for linkage to mental health, substance abuse and other services needed.

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

Sacramento county faces challenges related to resources and capacity needed to ensure people are assessed and linked to services that effectively address ongoing issues related to mental health and homelessness.

What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

None to report at this time.

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

The Sheriff's Reentry Services Bureau manages a comprehensive array of reentry services and programs for offenders at the Rio Cosumnes Correctional Center (RCCC). Admission into reentry programming is based on an objective risk/needs assessment tool, the LS-CMI, ensuring that program services are allocated for offenders most likely to benefit from participation. The Bureau manages over 21 educational, vocational and treatment service programs.

Collaborative court programs provide valuable services for offenders who require treatment or specialized support. With collaborative courts dedicated to veterans, mental health, sexual exploitation, substance abuse, reentry, repeat Driving Under the Influence (DUI) offenders, co-occurring conditions, and other specializations, there are a comprehensive range of diversion and treatment services. Many of the specialized courts are relatively new, but the Drug Court and Mental Health Court programs have a history of producing positive results. The attached collaborative courts guide provides information on each program, including who it's for, what it includes, program length, capacity, and agencies involved.

The program model developed by Probation for Realignment offenders in its Adult Day Reporting Centers is state-of-the-art. The program uses an evidence-based, validated risk assessment and LS-CMI to guide treatment planning and offender management. Program activities emphasize cognitive behavioral therapy, vocational training, anger management, parenting and substance abuse. Thirty percent of cases in program receive reduced probation terms and recidivism results have been favorable.

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**Community Corrections
Partnership Membership**
As of October 1, 2017

R. Ted Baraan
Chief Probation Officer

Honorable Steven Sanders
Presiding judge or designee

Jerry Muenzer
County supervisor or chief administrative officer or designee

Candice Hooper
District Attorney

Greg LaForge
Public Defender

Darren Thompson
Sheriff

David Westrick
Chief of Police

James Rydingsword
Department of Social Services

Vacant
Department of Employment

Alan Yamamoto
Department of Mental Health

Steven Reid
Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs

Krystal Lomanto
Office of Education

Diane Ortiz
Community-based organization

Vacant
Victims' interests

The CCP meets bi-monthly

San Benito County

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2016-17

Goal: Coordinate services to the reentry population.

Objective: • Secure a location for a Community Transition Center (CTC) where services can be provided and coordinated
• Provide staff for the CTC
• Secure services for the CTC

Measure: 1. Obtain a location to house the CTC through lease or purchase
2. Select and appoint staff for CTC
3. Secure contracts, Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs), or other agreements to provide services through the CTC

Progress: 1. Completed.
2. In Progress. Reentry Program Manager classification developed, approved, selected, and appointed. Office Assistant position pending selection.
3. Completed.

Goal: Enhance Supervision of highest risk reentry population

Objective: Provide staff to assist local law enforcement effort

Measure: Select and assign staff to partner with local law enforcement

Progress: Completed.

Goal: Increase capacity to provide services to reentry population

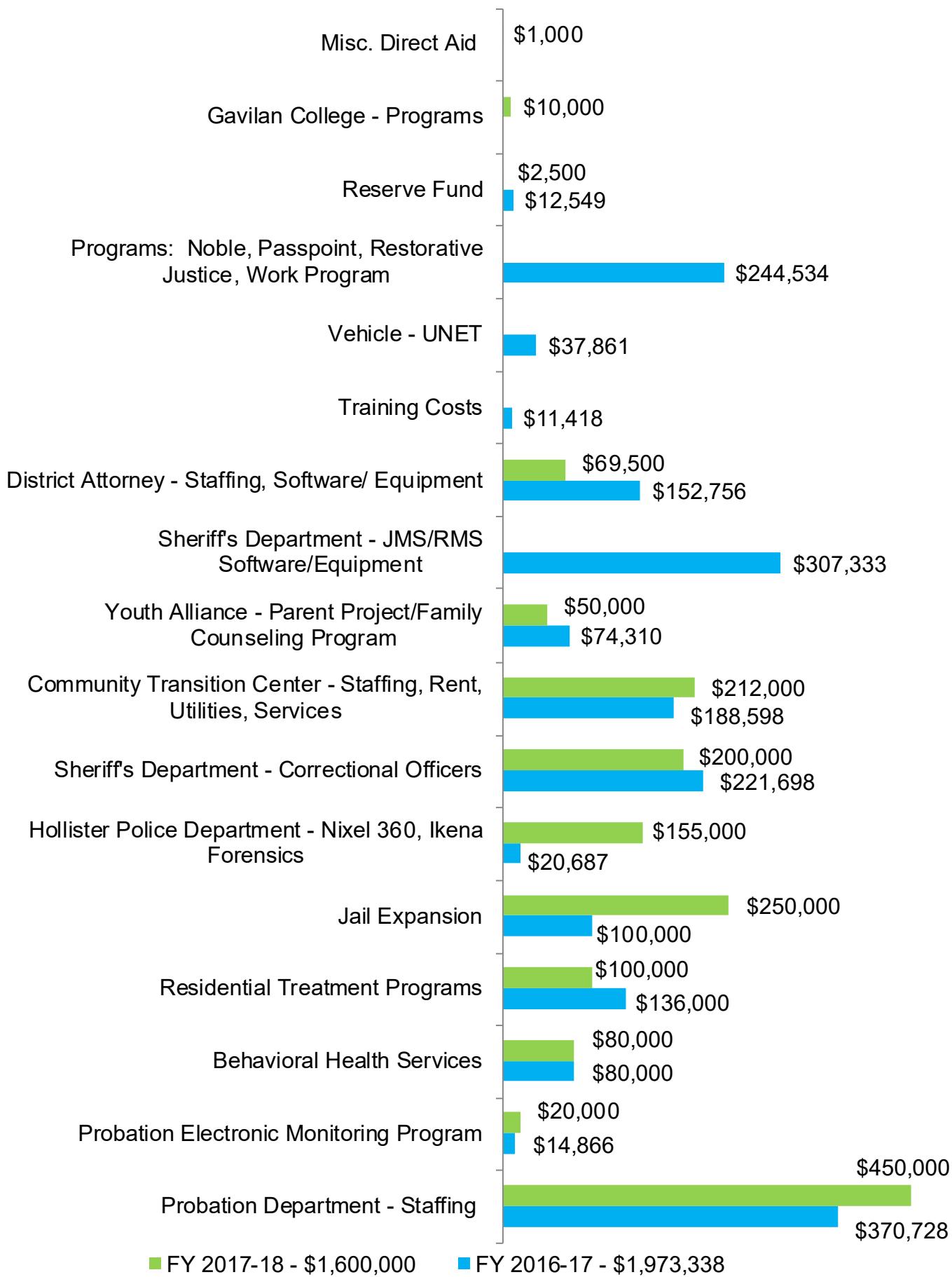
Objective: • Provide enhanced educational and employment courses through local community college
• Support for substance abuse treatment
• Provide direct aid to clients for emergency housing and immediate concrete services

Measure: 1. MOU with community college to provide courses and a part-time counselor
2. MOU with Behavioral Health Care Services to contract with Residential Treatment Provider
3. Finalize process for accessing and accounting for direct aid

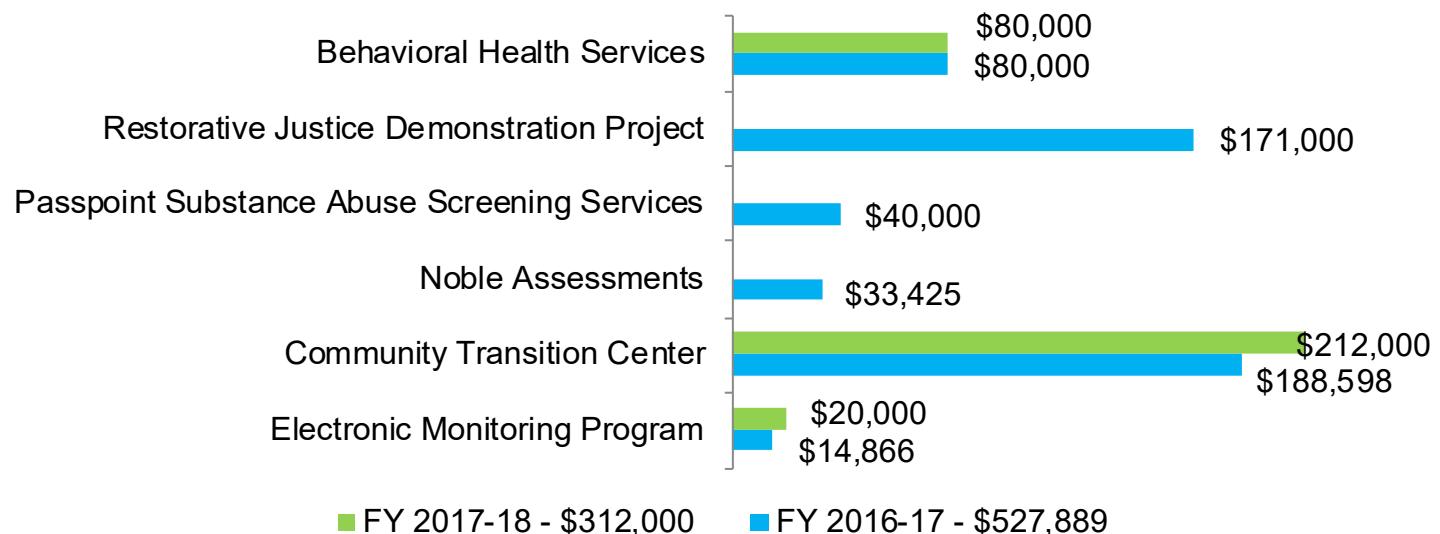
Progress: 1. Completed.
2. Completed.
3. Completed.

The CCP reports it will use the same goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2017-18.

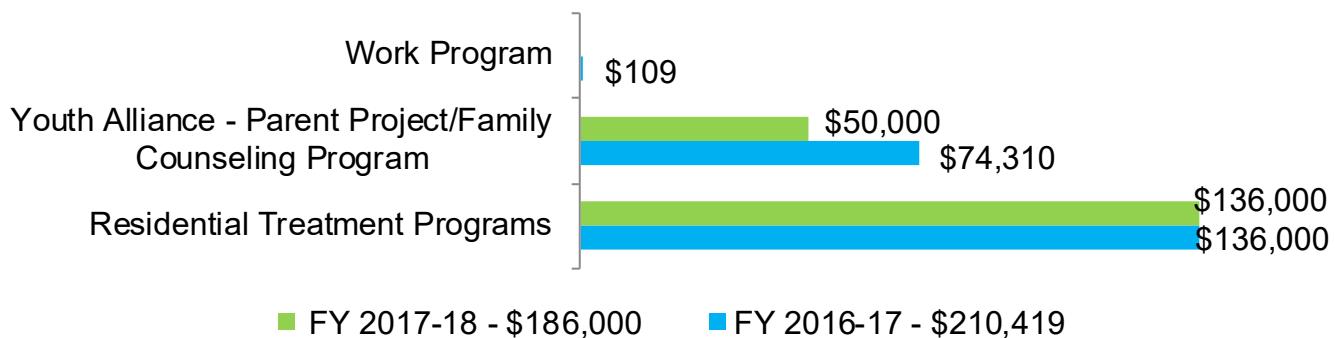
FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 Budget Allocations



FY 16-17 & FY 17-18 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Responses to Optional Survey Questions

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

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

No.

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

No.

Does the county use BSCC definitions when collecting data? If so, which?

No.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming?

Less than 20%

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

- Cognitive Behavior Therapy
- Parent Project/Family Counseling
- Substance Abuse Counseling
- Residential Drug Treatment
- Sober Living Environment

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

The county declined to respond to this question.

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

**Community Corrections
Partnership Membership**
As of October 1, 2017

Michelle Brown
Chief Probation Officer

Nancy Eberhardt
Presiding judge or
designee

Gary McBride
County supervisor or
chief administrative
officer or designee

Michael Ramos
District Attorney

Phyllis Morris
Public Defender

John McMahon
Sheriff

Karen Comstock
Chief of Police

CaSonya Thomas
Department of Social
Services

Kelly Reenders
Department of
Employment

Veronica Kelley
Department of Mental
Health

Trudy Raymundo
Alcohol and Substance
Abuse Programs

Theodore Alejandre
Office of Education

Vacant
Community-based
organization

Flerida Alarcon
Victims' interests

The CCP meets
semi-annually

San Bernardino County

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2016-17

Goal: Decrease the potential for recidivism in the homeless offender population coming out of the jail facilities by linking them to housing opportunities upon reporting to the Day Reporting Centers (DRCs).

Objective:

- Reduce homelessness with the use of Probation Housing Coordinators in three DRCs.
- Assist with housing of homeless offenders in transitional or permanent living facilities upon release from custody.

Measure:

- Reduction in homelessness and recidivism among this population.
- Increase reporting opportunities for homeless offenders through immediate transportation from jail to a DRC or housing.

Progress: Probation houses an average of 80 to 100 offenders monthly with contracted providers. Housing Coordinators are assigned to one of three DRCs along with implementation of guidelines to coordinate effective re-entry placement of offenders in housing by the end of the 2016/2017 reporting period. This process has continued in 2017/2018 with an increase in housing options based on geography and specialized programming such as PC 290 housing.

Goal: Reduce recidivism and hospitalization of medically fragile offenders on probation.

- Objective:**
- Provide resources and services by specially trained probation officers to medically fragile offenders released from jails or prisons. These services are delivered with the assistance of the Department of Public Health, local hospitals, and community-based service treatment providers.
 - Provide clients with transportation from prisons, jails, or the DRCs to public health services or local hospitals for medical treatment.

- Measure:**
- Reduction in recidivism, hospitalizations, and homelessness.
 - Increased educational and employment engagement of offenders with severe medical problems.
 - All 10 medically fragile clients have been placed and treated immediately upon release from custody.

Progress: Implement guidelines to coordinate the care of adult probation clients who are medically fragile and require medical services. The purpose is to ensure the continuum of care in all regions of the County of San Bernardino. Currently, there are four Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) offenders on the medically fragile caseload. In the 2016/2017 fiscal year, 12 clients that fell under the definition of medically fragile were provided these services.

Goal: Decrease likelihood of recidivism through educational opportunities for offenders.

- Objective:**
- Increase accessibility to educational programs for offenders reporting to one of three DRCs located throughout the county.
 - Reduction in recidivism by this population.
 - Increased self esteem, confidence and productivity of probationers.

- Measure:**
- Increased opportunity for employment options upon graduation.

Progress: Probation has partnered with Five Keys, a charter school that provides students the opportunity to advance their educational level either by earning a High School Diploma or a GED. Curriculum includes Career Skills and Life Skills, additional courses related to careers in Construction, Hospitality, Sewing, Computer Services, and Multimedia. The program links students up with educational programs as well as other county agencies including Workforce Development and Transitional Assistance to assist clients in getting educational, vocational, and life skills needed to be productive in their community. Five Keys has been implemented in all three DRCs with the first three offenders graduating by the end of 2017. Anticipated higher attendance rates at all three facilities for 2017/2018 will increase the success rate for graduates participating in the program.

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2017-18

Goal: Decrease likelihood of recidivism through a variety of vocational opportunities for offenders.

Objective:

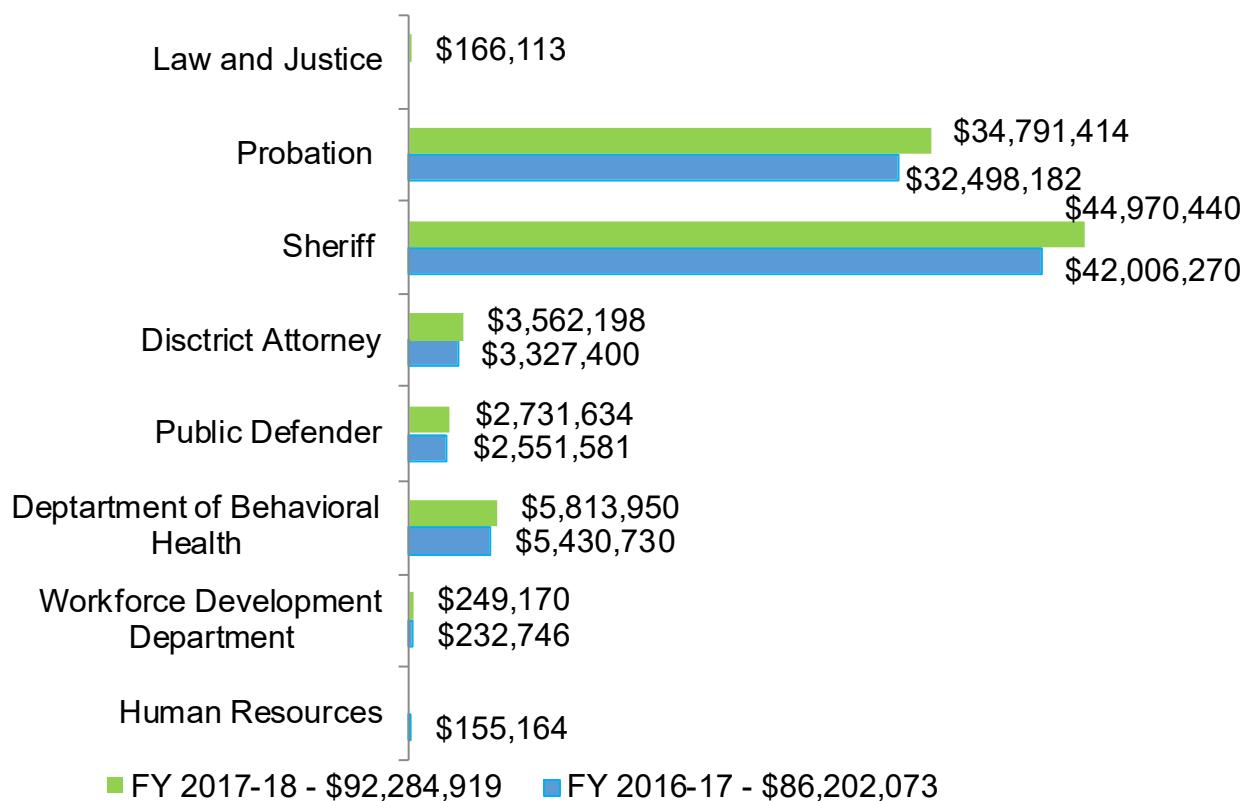
- Increase accessibility to vocational programs for offenders reporting to one of three DRCs located throughout the county.
- Reduction in recidivism by this population.

Measure:

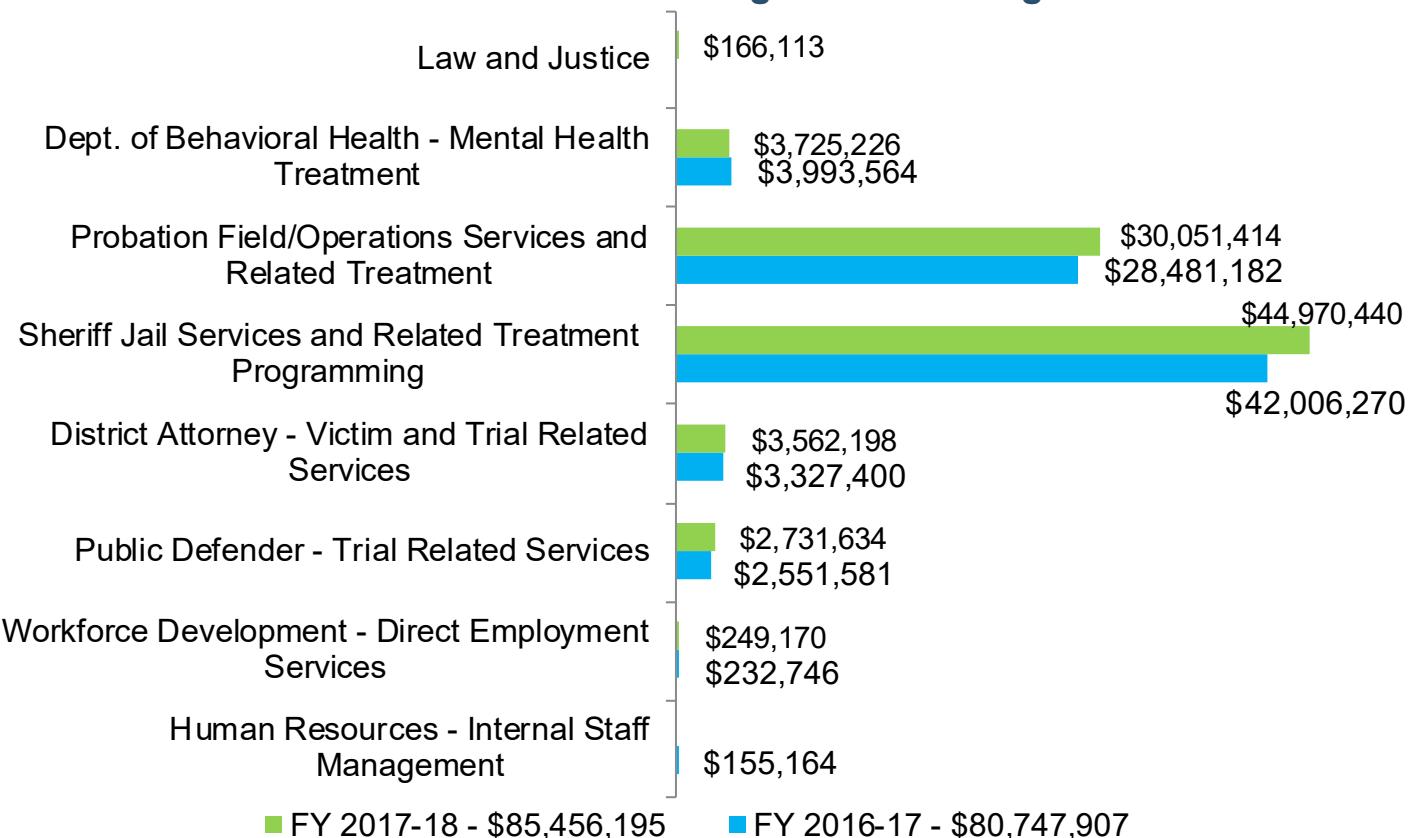
- Increased self esteem, confidence, and productivity of probationers.
- Increased opportunity for employment options upon graduation.

Progress: Probation will introduce a Request for Proposal (RFP) seeking partners interested in providing vocational programs either at the DRCs or at a location off site. The program will link students with other county agencies including Workforce Development and Transitional Assistance that will assist them in acquiring entry-level skills and technological knowledge necessary to achieve success in their vocational field and be productive in their community. It is anticipated that this RFP will be issued in 2017/2018.

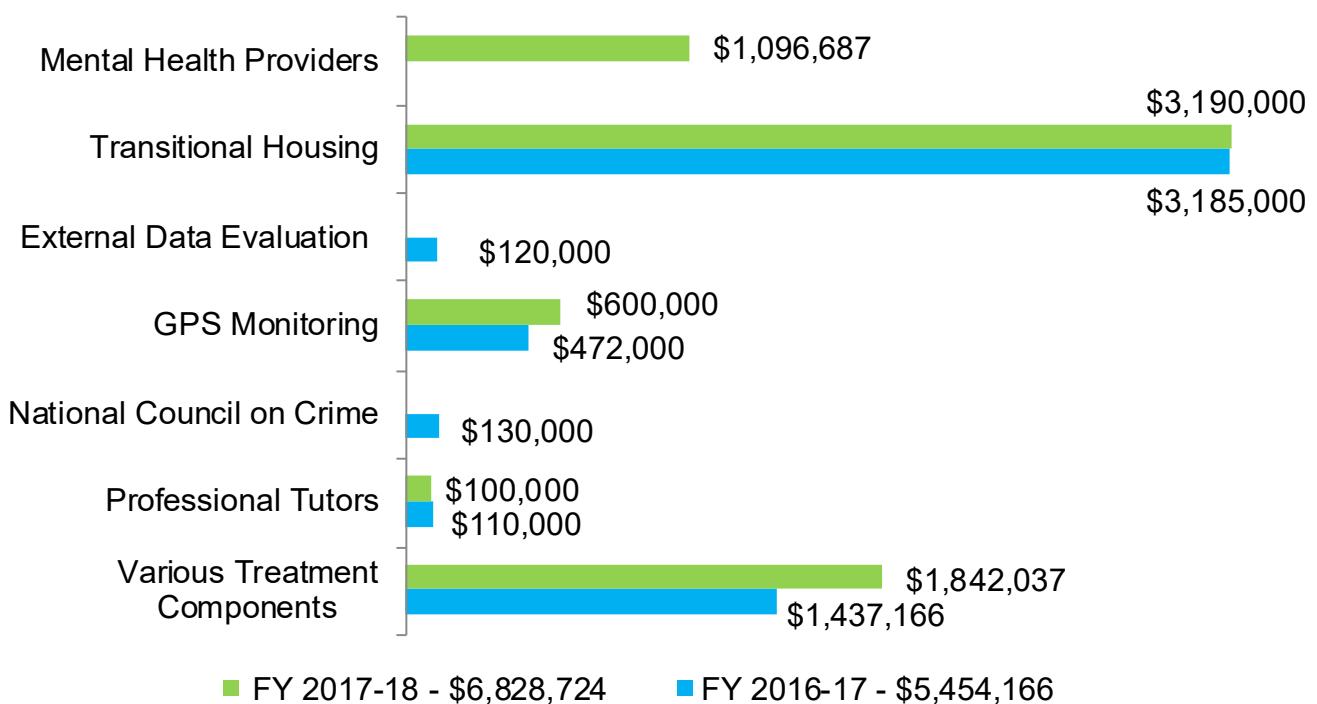
FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 Budget Allocations



FY 16-17 & FY 17-18 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Responses to Optional Survey Questions

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

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

Yes.

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

Yes.

Does the county use BSAC definitions when collecting data? If so, which?

Yes. Average daily population, Conviction, Length of stay, Recidivism, and Treatment program completion rates.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming?

21% - 40%

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

San Bernardino County provides the following community-based services targeted for individuals with a criminal justice system history:

- Clinical assessment and comprehensive recovery-oriented treatment planning
- Intensive case management
- Intensive outpatient treatment for mental health and substance abuse disorders
- Psychiatric and medication support services
- Supportive housing, medical, financial and vocational assistance
- Day treatment rehabilitation services
- Group therapy
- Substance and alcohol screening and education
- Drug and alcohol – individual, family and group counseling
- Crisis intervention

In addition to these targeted services, the county provides a comprehensive continuum of behavioral health services that include both outpatient and acute inpatient care. Residential and crisis management services include mobile community response teams, out-stationed triage engagement teams and crisis walk-in centers with some programs operating 24/7. The Probation Department also has three DRCs where offenders can report and receive services or referrals, as well as Department of Behavioral Health staff who are stationed at these and other probation locations. San Bernardino County has a 211-phone system for all residents to call for assistance/referrals.

In-Custody Programs:

- Alcoholics Anonymous/Narcotics Anonymous meetings at Central Detention Center (CDC), High Desert Detention Center (HDDC), and male Fire Camp
- Individual counseling and transition planning for male and female fire camp
- Job readiness classes for male and female fire camp
- Volunteer Journaling Program (independent study) at CDC, HDDC, and West Valley Detention Center (WVDC)
- Living Skills classes for male and female Fire Camp
- Microsoft Office Specialist Certification at Glen Helen Rehabilitation Center (GHRC)
- Pre-Trial Assistance to California Counties (PACC) at HDDC
- Parenting and Trauma classes for Female Fire Camp
- Social Worker II visits and resource distribution at WVDC, male and female fire camps
- Substance Abuse classes at CDC and WVDC
- TALK classes for Female Fire Camp

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

San Bernardino County is one of the largest counties in the United States. Transportation is a continuing challenge in that offenders are unable to consistently attend programming and report for services thus reducing their chance for a successful completion of their program and, ultimately, their term of probation.

What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

The county declined to respond to this question.

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

Our Custody to Community (CTC) program was implemented in 2015/2016. The program's goal is for each in-custody offender to receive a smooth hand-off to the DCRs through a strong partnership between the Sheriff's Department and the Probation Department. Additionally, efforts are made to ensure similar or the same programming is offered both in custody and at the DRCs. A collaboration between county agencies, community and faith-based organizations, and private providers completes the vision.

While incarcerated, the Sheriff and allied agencies and organizations will share the necessary consumer related information relative to acquisition of services, their progress and post-release follow up recommendations.

Prior to an individual's release, all involved will agree to a unified re-entry plan ensuring a "smooth hand-off" is achieved. This should include complete information of the plan, contact information, and specific responsibilities.

Upon release, using a continuum of care modality, offenders will already have an idea of expectations and requirements as well as connections to housing, services, and programming to continue what they started in-custody.

**Community Corrections
Partnership Membership**
As of October 1, 2017

Adolfo Gonzales
Chief Probation Officer

**Honorable Jeffrey B.
Barton**
Presiding judge or
designee

Ron Lane
County supervisor or
chief administrative
officer or designee

Summer Stephan
District Attorney

Randy Mize
Public Defender

William D. Gore
Sheriff

Jeff Davis
Chief of Police

Nick Macchione
Department of Social
Services, Department of
Mental Health, and
Alcohol and Substance
Abuse Programs

Andy Hall
Department of
Employment

Dr. Paul Gothold
Office of Education

Charlene Autolino
Community-based
organization

Vacant
Victims' interests

The CCP meets
semi-annually starting in
2018

San Diego County

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2016-17

Goal: To efficiently use jail capacity

Objective: • Enhance pre-trial processes to more effectively use current jail capacity
• Improve and streamline felony settlement

Measure: • Change in percentage of jail capacity that is utilized for pre-trial detention, long term sentences and revocations

Progress: On July 1, 2016, the San Diego County Sheriff Department implemented the Sheriff's Pre-trial Unit. This unit, which consists of both the Sheriff's Transfer Assessment and Release (STAR) Unit and Reentry Services staff, provides the court with a completed criminal background report on in-custody individuals scheduled for arraignment. Upon review, correctional counselors assigned to the Sheriff's Pretrial Unit make recommendations to the court for a possible Supervised on Own Recognizance (SOR) release. In addition to a criminal background check, recommendations are made based on a Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS) assessment risk score and ancillary information in consideration of public safety. The Sheriff's Pretrial Unit launched at the San Diego Central Division and expanded to include the North County Division in the first quarter of FY 2017-18. The South County Division was launched in the second quarter of FY 2017-18. The East County Division is now slated to be operational by the end of the year. A deputy assigned to the County Parole and Alternative Custody (CPAC) unit provides offender supervision. For FY 2016-17, 63 offenders from Central Division and 85 offenders from North County Division were granted SOR, for a total of 148. During the first quarter of FY 2017-18, 30 offenders from Central Division and 39 offenders from the North County Division were granted SOR, for a total of 69. With all the divisions in San Diego being launched by the end of 2017, we expect the Sheriff's Pretrial Unit to more than double the number of SOR releases for FY 2017-18.

Goal: To incorporate re-entry principles into in-custody programming

Objective: • Provide in-custody programming

Measure: • Number of offenders served, number of offenders linked to community providers, a reduction in recidivism, increase connection and compliance with prescribed treatment plans, and number of days between release and return to custody

Progress: In 2016, the County of San Diego joined the national Stepping Up Initiative to reduce the number of people with mental illnesses in jails. Two current interventions align with the Stepping Up Initiative.

Discharge planners – Increasing successful linkages between inmates and appropriate community providers: Contractors are working with severely mentally ill inmates to create community release plans. Counselors, case workers, and pastoral care providers (as requested) meet with the inmate at least twice a month to plan for their upcoming release. An inmate's family is contacted and assistance with reunification is provided when appropriate. Both the family and inmate are given resources in the community. Although recidivism data is not yet available, anecdotal information suggests that transitions are more successful and participants are spending more time in the community than they were previously.

Progress – Programming for Reentry, Support, and Stability: This mental health pilot project has been designed and is scheduled to launch in the spring of 2018. The project will focus on achieving three of the four Stepping Up goals: 1) reducing their length of stay, (the mentally ill typically serve twice as many days as their non-mentally ill peers); 2) increasing appropriate linkages between individuals and community service providers; and 3) reducing recidivism. The target population is individuals with mild to moderate levels of mental illness who are also homeless. Progress will be an alternative custody site where sentenced inmates receive mental health & reentry programming while serving their sentence. In addition, services will focus on establishing relationships with community psychiatrists, clinic staff, and other program providers who will follow the inmates upon their release.

Goal: Incorporate evidence-based practices into supervision and case management of Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) and Mandatory Supervision (MS) offenders; encourage the use of evidence-based practices in sentencing for felony offenders

- Objective:**
- Encourage the use of evidence-based practices in sentencing for felony offenders
 - ◊ Provide results of risk and need assessments to all sentencing parties
 - ◊ Train all parties on alternative sentencing and best practices for recidivism reduction
 - Provide evidence-based supervision and intervention services for PRCS offenders
 - ◊ Employ risk-based supervision—more intense supervision for higher risk offenders
 - ◊ Employ swift and sure sanctions for non-compliant behavior
 - ◊ Provide incentives for compliant behavior
 - ◊ Refer to and monitor use of community-based treatment services

- Measure:**
- Use of risk and needs assessments in sentencing and supervision efforts
 - Risk-based supervision and referrals to appropriate community-based services
 - Use of incentives and sanctions and use of Integrated Behavioral Intervention Strategies (IBIS) in supervision and engagement efforts

Progress: San Diego County Probation Department remained consistent in incorporating evidence-based practices into the supervision and case management of its clients. Since January 2013, the Department has been transporting PRCS clients directly from state prison to the Community Transition Center (CTC). The CTC was created by Probation, in partnership with the San Diego County District Attorney's Office, to facilitate the successful re-entry of PRCS clients. Upon arrival at CTC, clients are assessed for criminogenic risks and needs, as well as behavioral health and physical health needs. Clients' risk and needs are assessed by probation officers using the COMPAS assessment. The PRCS clients are then linked to appropriate services based on their assessed needs identified by the COMPAS assessment.

The Blueprint for Success is an intensive supervision model designed for MS clients to increase the chances of successful reintegration into the community. It is an ongoing collaborative effort that outlines how reentry is facilitated for MS clients using the COMPAS assessment. It begins with developing a preliminary case plan that describes the services the clients will receive in custody and a guide to link to services during community supervision. It also outlines the pre-release hearing and subsequent status hearings to monitor progress in the community through MS Court. Once sentenced, eligible clients participate in the Sheriff's Reentry Program while in custody. The Reentry Program includes correctional counselors and on-site probation officers that assist the clients in completing their goals as identified in their individualized case plans. As part of MS Court, each MS client attends a court hearing 30 days prior to release where his/her in-custody progress is reviewed, a transition and supervision plan is presented, and conditions of MS are reinforced. Upon release, the supervision probation officer continues working with the client on the case plan, monitoring compliance and placing the client in appropriate programs based on his/her identified risk and needs, including providing assistance in order to help them obtain/maintain housing and employment.

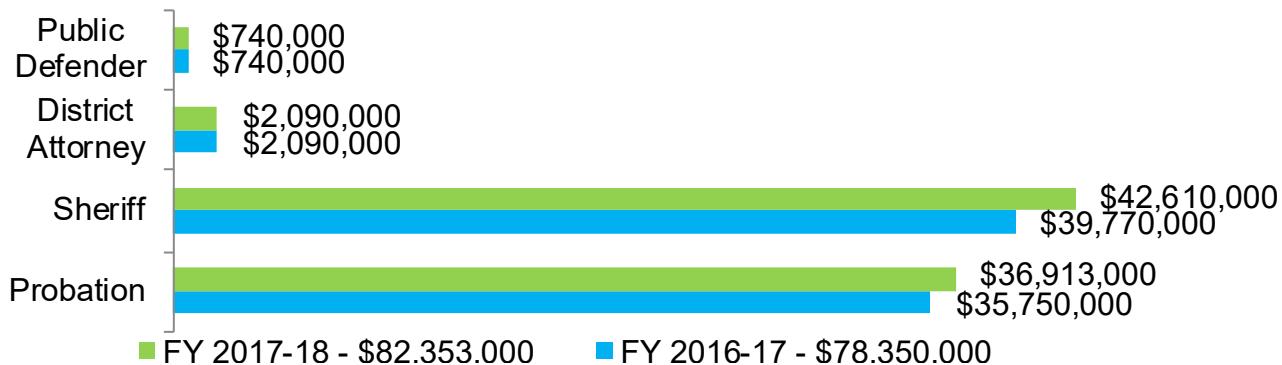
Progress In FY 2016-17, the Probation Department regionalized services and organizational command. The regionalization aims to streamline operations, increase communication, and improve access to services provided to clients. The process allowed the Department to review current status of supervision practices, ensuring that clients are supervised based on their assessed risk levels on the COMPAS.

Continued: San Diego County Probation applies an evidence-based approach by utilizing the client's case plan to target their highest needs and to provide intensive supervision services, while maintaining a steady balance between client rehabilitation and community safety. During the course of community supervision, probation officers positively reinforce progress and sanction negative behavior with the goal of reinforcing long-term positive behavior change. Based on COMPAS assessments completed in CY 2016, 72% of PRCS and 56% of MS clients were assessed as high-risk. Research has consistently shown that engagement between a client and a probation officer is one of the best ways to reduce recidivism. Motivational Interviewing and cognitive behavioral interventions have also been linked to reduced recidivism. Probation officers continue to apply Integrated Behavioral Intervention Strategies (IBIS) in their interactions with their clients. Equipped with motivational interviewing and cognitive behavioral skills, probation officers utilize these tools for greater engagement with the client, to encourage lasting behavior change and promote more positive outcomes.

In Fiscal Year 2016-17, 99% of the PRO Division officers were trained in motivational interviewing, cognitive behavioral interventions, and IBIS. As a result, officers delivered improved supervision by holding clients accountable and providing access to appropriate community based rehabilitative services through engaging with clients and assisting them in making long term behavior change. Using Probation's Community Resource Directory (CRD), an average of 95% of MS and PRCS clients during FY 2016-17 were referred to at least one treatment service through the CRD to meet an assessed criminogenic need. During FY 2016-17, 65% (939 out of 1,455) of PRCS clients and 89% (539 out of 609) of MS clients successfully completed their term of supervision without a new conviction for a felony or misdemeanor offense.

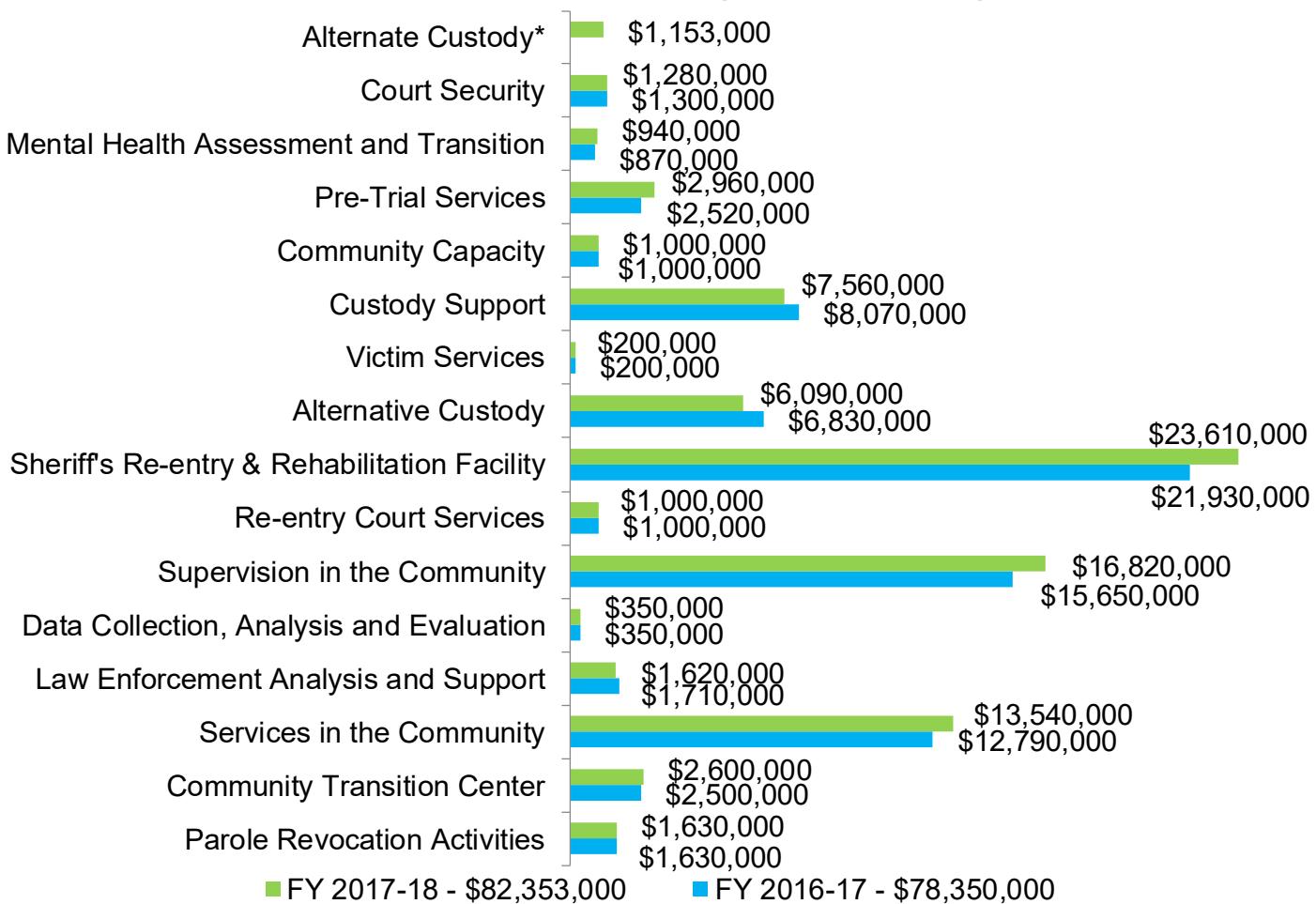
The CCP reports it will use the same goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2017-18.

FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 Budget Allocations



The total noted here represents the budgeted amounts adopted by the Board of Supervisors. At the time the budget was developed, only estimated allocation information was available. Additionally, the amount of growth funds was not known and not included in the budget adopted. Therefore, adopted budget amounts may not match final budgeted amounts or the total cash received at the close of this fiscal year.

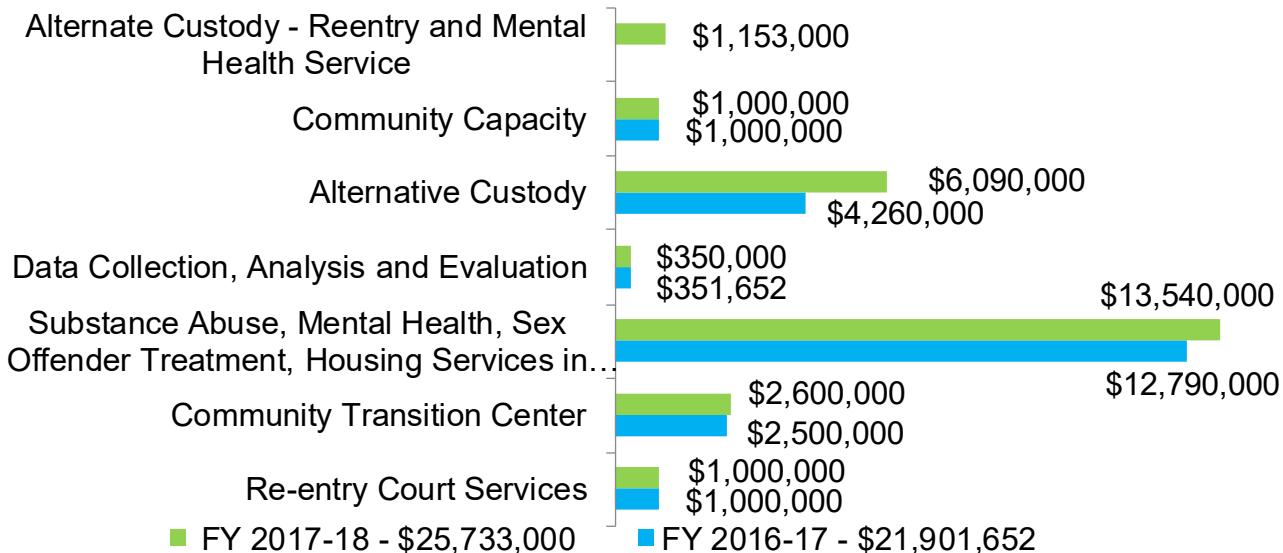
FY 16-17 & FY 17-18 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



*Reentry and Mental Health Service

These totals represent the amount budgeted by the Board of Supervisors

FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



These totals represent the amount budgeted by the Board of Supervisors

Responses to Optional Survey Questions

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

The San Diego County Executive Committee of the Community Corrections Partnership approved the San Diego County Public Safety Realignment Implementation Plan. This plan includes three goals:

1. Efficiently use jail capacity.
2. Incorporate reentry principles into in-custody programming.
3. Incorporate evidence-based practices into supervision and case management of PRCS; encourage the use of evidence-based practices in sentencing for felony offenders.

The San Diego County Board of Supervisors has and continues to consider recommendations for programs and services that are consistent with this plan and with these principles, which address the impact on county responsibilities, which are responsive to the changing criminal justice landscape including new state legislation and voter initiatives, and which reflect local criminal justice conditions and priorities.

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

Yes. The County of San Diego justice partners, including Probation, the District Attorney's Office, the Sheriff's Department and the Health and Human Services Agency, have implemented a multi-agency data warehouse known as the "Hub." The San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) was selected as a research partner to utilize this data to fully measure and report on outcomes. Process and outcome data from the Hub have been shared with partners for feedback including how often PRCS and MS clients have been arrested while under community supervision (compared to traditional probationers) and analyzing the effects of public safety realignment on the jail/local prison and Probation Department populations.

The Sheriff's Evidence-Based Practice System (EBPS) Offender 360, which was developed by Tribridge using the Microsoft Dynamics Customer Relationship Management, is fully-operational and is being utilized by all Sheriff's Re-entry Services Divisions and the County Parole and Alternative Custody Unit staff. Offender 360 EBPS allows users to collect, share, and analyze programming information to measure the success of re-entry services by offender, population and agency. The Sheriff Department plans to expand the use of Offender 360 to other criminal justice stakeholders and community providers in 2018.

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

Yes. A team of criminal justice partners continues evaluation of local treatment programs using the Correctional Program Checklist (CPC), which started in 2015. To date, 15 treatment programs that serve offender populations have been evaluated for adherence to Evidence Based Practices (EBP) specific to the unique needs of this population. Adherence to EBP is associated with significant reductions in recidivism. Five of the 15 treatment programs have now been re-evaluated approximately 1-year following initial assessment with the CPC. Results demonstrate a robust increase in adherence to EBP at 1-year follow-up. In fact, 4 of the 5 treatment programs now score in the "Very High Adherence to EBP" rating level and all scored above the National Average. Currently, we are formalizing this evaluation process with policies and procedures. Another group of 18 county personnel will be trained as evaluators by the University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute in January 2018 in order to sustain this ongoing quality assurance process that has served as an educational intervention for our community treatment providers in successful application of the "What Works" research literature in recidivism reduction. Service contracts now routinely include explicit direction and language to providers in the specific targets of treatment for this population and the importance of adhering to evidence based principles and practice. In addition, the CPC evaluation process is also now part of contracts for services provided to offender populations.

Does the county use BSCC definitions when collecting data? If so, which?

Yes. Average daily population, Conviction, Length of stay, and Treatment program completion rates.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming?

81% or higher

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

The County of San Diego has continued in its effort to provide a continuum of mental health and substance use disorder services for our clients through a partnership with the County of San Diego's Health and Human Services Agency's Behavioral Health Services Department. San Diego County's CTC remains the first point of contact for PRCS clients. Upon arrival at the CTC, each PRCS client is assessed using the COMPAS assessment and screened by the Behavioral Health Screening Team (BHST). Through the assessment and screening process, the client's criminogenic and behavioral health needs are identified. Clients are then linked to appropriate community-based treatment intervention programs as indicated by their assessed need. Services available range from mental health clinics, full service partnership/Assertive Community Treatment programs, outpatient substance abuse programs, residential substance abuse programs, detoxification programs, dual diagnosis programs, cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT), employment services, and transitional housing. The CTC is co-located with a large residential substance abuse treatment program that can provide a seamless transition for those who would benefit from the program on-site.

San Diego County partners (including Probation, Behavioral Health Services, the Sheriff's Department, the District Attorney's Office, the Public Defender's Office, and the Superior Court) continue to closely collaborate in meeting the mental health, substance abuse, and behavioral health needs of our justice involved population. A group of criminal justice partners meets monthly to proactively develop strategies to fill existing gaps in service delivery and to develop new mechanisms to better meet the unique needs of our specific population. For example, in the past year, the Public Defender's Office has developed a Defense Transition Unit that includes licensed mental health clinicians who are able to assess clients who have screened positive for substance use and/or mental health needs. This new process provides additional clinical data to be utilized during the court process and resources to be provided when necessary. In collaboration with justice and health partners, we have formalized the process of ongoing evaluation of treatment program adherence to evidence-based principles known to reduce recidivism.

For MS clients, Probation prepares an MS Pre-Release Plan which includes a COMPAS assessment and a case plan based on the client's identified risks and needs. Once sentenced, the client participates in prescribed programming based on the assessments while in custody, including CBT, vocational programming, anger management, life skills and substance abuse treatment. With correctional counselors and on-site probation officers, MS clients work to complete the goals as identified in Probation's case plan. When the MS clients are released to supervision, they participate in an intensive and structured supervision process as part of MS Court where they report for regular status hearings. The probation officer continues to update the case plan, monitor compliance and place the client in appropriate programs based on the client's assessed risks and needs, including providing assistance in order to help them obtain/maintain housing and employment.

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

Our local treatment network continues to include a large range of treatment options at outpatient, inpatient and intensive outpatient levels of care. In FY 2018-19, the County will implement the American Society for Addiction Medicine criteria in the placement for substance use disorders as part of the Drug Medi-Cal waiver implementation.

As is true across the nation and throughout California, obtaining housing is a significant challenge for this population and for the community as a whole. The County of San Diego's Integrative Services function within the Health and Human Services Agency is taking the lead on developing strategies to address housing related issues for this population.

What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

In FY 2016-17, Probation expanded stratified supervision to Mandatory Supervision in order to maximize resources and provide more evidence-based rehabilitation. Supervision for MS clients is now based on their assessed risk and needs. There are now three levels of supervision intensity: intensive, medium, and maintenance. Each client begins at the intensive level and can work their way to the maintenance level of supervision by meeting a series of milestones such as residential stability and maintaining employment.

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

The MS Court remains a successful program for every client sentenced to a split term. To manage the MS client population, Probation prepares an MS pre-release plan which includes a COMPAS assessment and a case plan based on the client's identified risks and needs. Once sentenced, the client participates in prescribed programming based on their assessment and while in custody, meets with correctional counselors and on-site probation officers. The MS clients work to complete their unique goals as identified in their case plan. Approximately 30-days prior to release, the client attends a pre-release court hearing where the court and the multi-disciplinary team, including an assigned deputy district attorney, a deputy public defender, a correctional counselor, and the assigned probation officer, review the client's progress in custody and discuss the plan for transition to the community. The client is then brought into court and is informed of the conditions and requirements of their mandatory supervision.



When an MS client is released to supervision, regular status hearings are calendared in MS Court for continued monitoring of the client's progress. MS Court is held on a bi-weekly basis. In addition to these regular status hearings, the probation officer continues to update the case plan, monitor compliance and place the client in appropriate programs based on the client's assessed risks and needs. All warrants are brought before the judge and all revocations and modifications to the conditions are heard in MS Court. During FY 2016-17, 89% (539 of 609) of MS split-sentenced clients completed their term of supervision in the community without receiving a new misdemeanor or felony conviction. In an interview, one successful MS client said, "*The positivity and hope in my life is empowering. I am happy in the woman I have become.*"

Another local best practice in the County of San Diego is our CTC. The CTC was created and became operational in January of 2013 to facilitate the re-entry of PRCS clients. As part of the operation of the CTC, every PRCS client is picked up at state prison upon release and transported directly to the CTC. This transportation service effectively eliminates a client's ability to abscond.

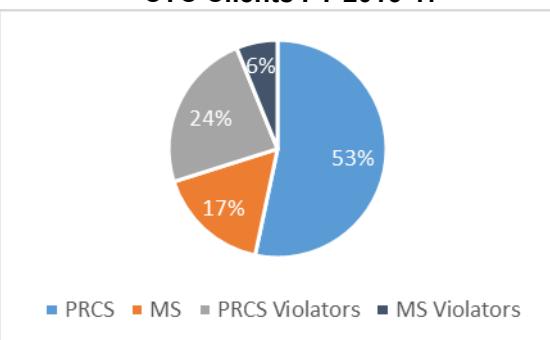


With the implementation of the CTC, probation officers are able to immediately assess and engage the clients and connect them with services needed to successfully reintegrate into society. Upon arrival at the CTC, clients are assessed for criminogenic needs and meet with the BHST staff that screen each individual for substance abuse and mental health needs. Onsite staff are available to conduct benefit eligibility screening and application assistance. While at the CTC, a preliminary case plan is developed and clients are referred to treatment and intervention services. Upon leaving the CTC and reporting to the assigned supervision probation officer, clients may be referred to additional services based on their specialized case plan.

Another innovative use of the CTC allows clients, (including MS clients), who violate their community supervision terms and are in need of treatment to be referred to, and housed at the CTC while awaiting availability of a residential treatment program.

This temporary housing helps to save limited jail bed space and keeps the client in a therapeutic environment until they can enter a program. During FY 2016-17, the CTC served a total of 1,952 clients (1,041 PRCS, 328 MS, 463 PRCS violators, and 120 MS violators).

CTC Clients FY 2016-17



Reentry Works San Diego provides those incarcerated at the East Mesa and Las Colinas Detention and Reentry facilities a second chance through comprehensive career center services pre- and post-release. The goal is to link participants to employment activities, reduce recidivism and increase public safety. The program brings together the San Diego Workforce Partnership, Second Chance, the County of San Diego Sheriff and Probation Departments and our workforce services to ensure participants successfully reintegrate into the community. In FY 2016-17, Reentry Works enrolled 496 individuals and placed 60% in jobs. The recidivism rate for those who participated in Reentry Works was 8% (per definitions used by the U.S. Department of Labor, which defines the recidivism rate as the percentage of participants who were re-arrested for a new crime or re-incarcerated for revocation of the parole or probation order within one year of their release from jail. If a participant is re-arrested and subsequently released without being convicted of a new crime, he/she may be taken out of the recidivism rate).

<p>Community Corrections Partnership Membership As of October 1, 2017</p> <p>Karen Fletcher Chief Probation Officer</p> <p>Vacant Presiding judge or designee</p> <p>Diana Oliva-Aroche County supervisor or chief administrative officer or designee</p> <p>George Gascón District Attorney</p> <p>Jeff Adachi Public Defender</p> <p>Vicki Hennessy Sheriff</p> <p>William Scott Chief of Police</p> <p>Susie Smith Department of Social Services</p> <p>Jeffrey Mori Department of Employment</p> <p>Angelica Almeida Department of Mental Health and Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs</p> <p>Steve Good Office of Education</p> <p>Frank Williams Community-based organization</p> <p>Beverly Upton Victims' interests</p> <hr/> <p>The CCP meets annually</p>	<h2 style="background-color: #003366; color: white; padding: 5px;">San Francisco County</h2> <h3 style="color: #003366;">Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress</h3> <h4 style="color: #003366;">FY 2016-17</h4> <hr/> <p>Goal: Strengthen justice system partner collaboration and reduce recidivism of individuals on community supervision.</p> <p>Objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate existing probation department case management system (CMS) functionality, limitations, and linkages with justice system partners' systems Identify and assign key leadership staff to the CMS planning and implementation effort Develop and release a Request for Proposals (RFP) for a new CMS <p>Measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of a CMS implementation plan Assignment of key leadership staff to the CMS effort Identification of needed CMS functionality, including data reporting requirements and interfaces with justice system partners Release an RFP to identify a vendor for a new CMS <p>Progress: This goal was also a goal in FY 15/16. In FY 16/17, the adult probation department released an RFP for a new CMS, identified and assigned additional key leadership staff to the CMS project, developed a project implementation plan, and continued to refine CMS functionality requirements that will allow for: increased justice system partner communication; increased operational efficiencies and effectiveness; and continued progress toward recidivism reduction goals.</p> <hr/> <p>Goal: To further understand the nature and prevalence of behavioral health issues of individuals in the criminal justice system</p> <p>Objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate in the Council of State Governments (CSG) California Summit for the Stepping Up Initiative, which is designed to reduce the number of people with mental illnesses in jails To highlight this issue for the San Francisco (SF) Board of Supervisors <p>Measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key SF justice system leadership participation in the California Summit Board of Supervisors passage of a resolution for the CCSF to join the CSG Stepping Up Initiative <p>Progress: In FY 16-17, key justice system leadership from the following agencies participated in the January 2017 California Summit as part of the SF Stepping Up Initiative Team: the Adult Probation Department, the Sheriff's Department, the Mayor's Office, the Department of Public Health, Jail Behavioral Health and Reentry Services, and the Superior Court. In addition, the SF Board of Supervisors passed a resolution urging the CCSF to join the Stepping Up Initiative and reduce the number of people with mental illness in jails.</p>
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Goal: Increase the knowledge of racial and ethnic disparities in the San Francisco Criminal Justice System.

- Objective:**
- Use county-specific findings on racial and ethnic disparities to inform decision-making
 - Convene justice system partners to review findings and collaborate on potential ways to address racial and ethnic disparities in San Francisco
 - Based on findings from a report on racial and ethnic disparities, identify key focus areas and agency-specific next steps designed to address racial and ethnic disparities in the City and County of San Francisco (CCSF).
 - Have 100% of adult probation department staff participate in training on recognizing and understanding individual differences

- Measure:**
- Identification of 2-3 key focus areas, next steps tied to these focus areas, and agency-specific roles and responsibilities
 - Justice system partner meetings, working group meetings, and agency presentations on racial and ethnic disparities
 - Number of adult probation department staff who complete training on leadership and diversity

Progress: This goal was also a goal in FY 15/16. Based on findings from a 2015 report by the W. Haywood Burns Institute, three key focus areas related to racial and ethnic disparities were identified in FY 16-17.

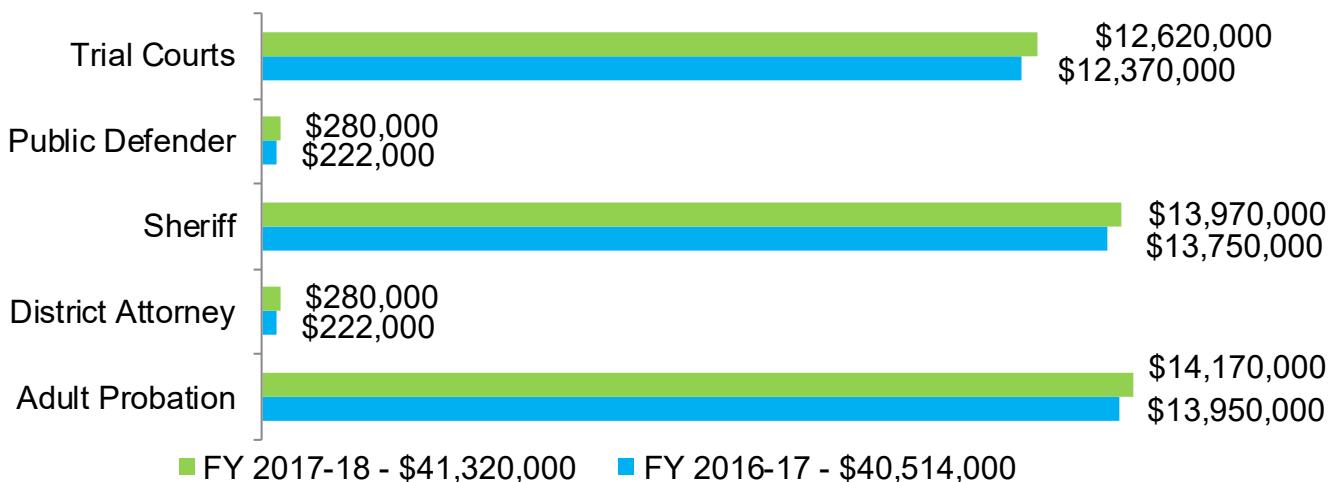
One of these key focus areas is centered on the development of a race and ethnicity data standard for criminal justice agencies in the CCSF. To address this key focus area, the Mayor's Office formed a Race and Ethnicity Working Group, which is charged with recommending a standard method of collecting race and ethnicity data across criminal justice agencies in the CCSF. During FY 16-17, this working group met seven times.

A second key focus area is for criminal justice agencies in SF to conduct agency-specific decision point analysis studies. These studies are designed to examine decision points within a department to understand whether racial and ethnic disparities exist and the extent of these disparities. In FY 16-17, the San Francisco Reentry Council held four quarterly meetings and continued to include the topic of racial and ethnic disparities as part of the meeting agendas and further encouraged justice system partners to identify key agency-specific decision points to be analyzed as part of the aforementioned studies. In addition, the adult probation department developed a panel presentation on racial and ethnic disparities and was invited to present at future conferences and meetings to share information about these efforts in SF.

In FY 16-17, 28 additional adult probation department staff members completed training on leadership and diversity and new training sessions have been added.

The CCP did not report goals, objectives, and outcome measures for FY 2017-18.

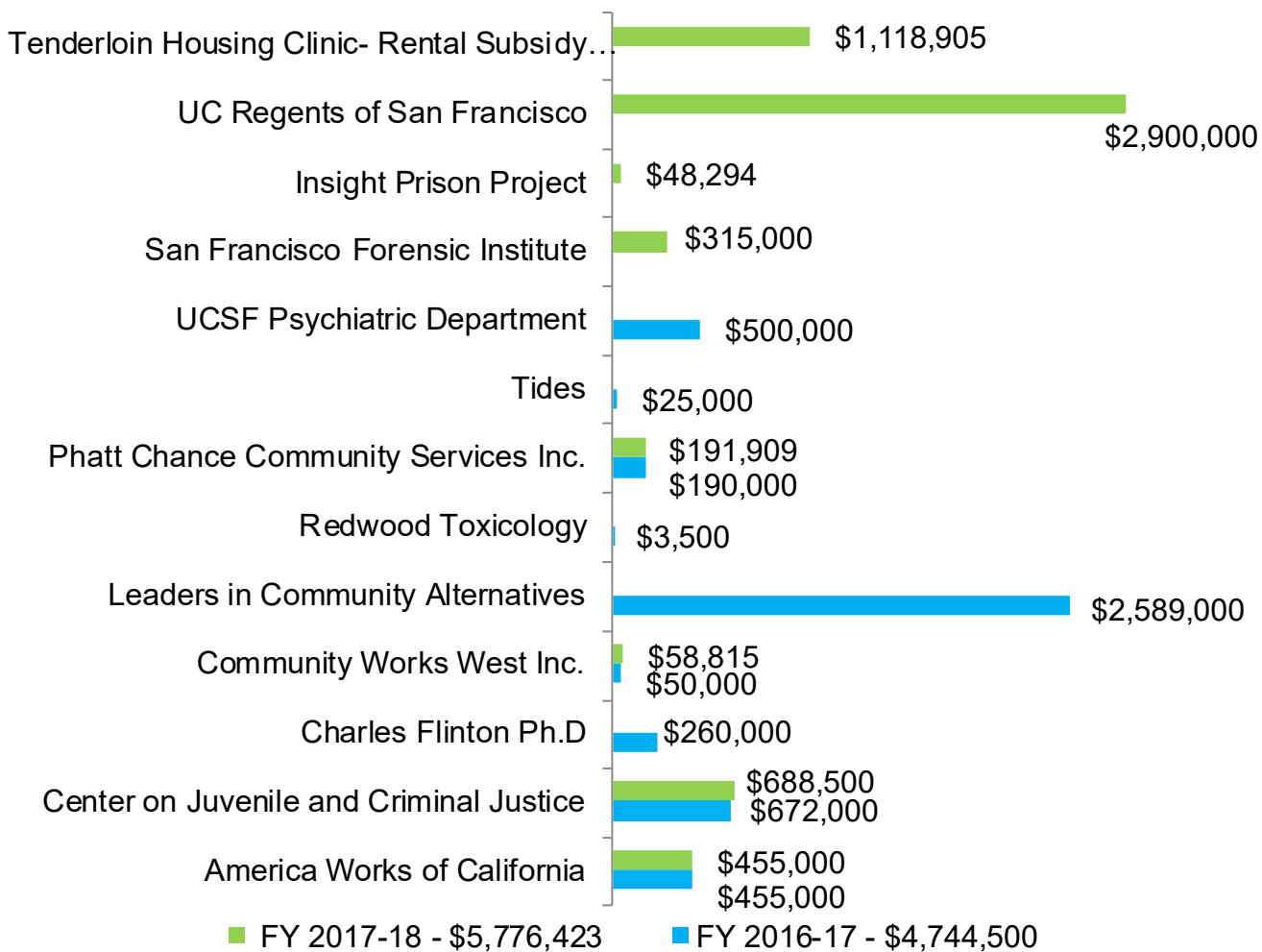
FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 Budget Allocations



FY 16-17 & FY 17-18 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services

FY 2016-17: San Francisco Department of Public Health - Mental Health Services \$2,470,580
 FY 2017-18: San Francisco Department of Public Health - Mental Health Services \$2,021,327

FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Responses to Optional Survey Questions

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

San Francisco is a joint city and county unlike other CA jurisdictions. As a result, CCP funds run through the City's Mayor's Budget Office (MBO) and are allocated to CCP eligible services through the City and County of San Francisco's routine budget review and allocation process.

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

Yes. The Adult Probation Department evaluates programs and services in a variety of ways: Monthly client referrals and engagement/utilization reporting, as well as quarterly and annual program reporting. In addition, the Department has been working with the Public Policy Institute of California (PPIC) on a multi-county recidivism study. The PPIC is in final stages of reviewing available information and will soon share information with the Adult Probation Department.

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

Yes. The Adult Probation Department, like other agencies in the City and County of San Francisco, conducts a competitive bid process to identify organizations that can integrate research-driven best practices into service design and delivery. Once organizations are selected through the competitive bid process, the Department uses monthly, quarterly, and annual report submissions in its consideration of continued funding. The agreement with the PPIC may also help the Department better understand local best practices as they relate to recidivism reduction and may better inform future funding decisions.

In addition, the Adult Probation Department funds a full-time Research Director who has expertise in data collection, statistical analysis, and evaluation, who provides evaluative assistance designed to improve data integrity and reporting capacity, and who serves as a partner on external projects with other justice system partners and stakeholders such as the Office of the District Attorney's Recidivism Working Group and Sentencing Commission, the Public Safety Assessment Working Group (pretrial release), and the Mayor's Office's Race and Ethnicity Working Group, and the Judicial Council's Criminal Justice Services Office.

Does the county use BSCC definitions when collecting data? If so, which?

Definitions for these categories may vary depending on who is requesting the data, which department within the jurisdiction provides the data, and whether the data being requested is part of a local, state, or federal grant. In some cases, the definitions used may match BSCC definitions.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming?

81% or higher

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

The Adult Probation Department (APD) work ordered approximately \$2.4 million of AB 109 funds to the Department of Public Health (DPH) for behavioral health services and stabilization housing. The funds helped sustain a Behavioral Health Access Center (BHAC) for APD clients, an initiative that

in FY 16/17 moved into APD's Community Assessment and Services Center (CASC), thereby further streamlining communication and coordination between BHAC/DPH and the APD. BHAC services include behavioral health intake, assessment, care coordination of inpatient and outpatient substance dependency services, and mental health services.

The APD also funds a contract with the University of California, San Francisco (UCSF)/Citywide to operate the Department's CASC. UCSF/Citywide possesses tremendous expertise in working with high needs clients and will be instrumental in helping the APD to strengthen a safety network of services. The APD, DPH/BHAC, and UCSF/Citywide will offer a coordinated services approach to APD clients and, as eligible, other justice-involved individuals.

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

San Francisco continues to struggle with ample inpatient treatment capacity and detoxification beds.

Many Adult Probation Department clients have multiple contacts with the criminal justice and public health systems over long periods of time and have a complex array of behavioral health needs. In response, the APD redesigned its bid for CASC services and through a new contract with UCSF/Citywide will provide the following:

- expert intensive case management and peer navigator staff;
- integration of medical experts (psychiatrists and nurse practitioners) who can assist in diagnosis and medication management; and
- payee services.

Long-term continuity of care is needed and high-quality community-based behavioral health services come at a premium.

What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

Please see previous answer (i.e., increased behavioral health, medication management, psychiatric, and medical services).

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

Over the past few years, through AB 109 the APD has funded a contract with the Tenderloin Housing Clinic (THC) to operate the New Horizons Transitional Housing Program. The funds cover a 24/7 desk clerk, and business-week front line and management staffing for the program. This program provides temporary housing (for up to a year) for APD clients in 47 individual rooms. The THC coordinates closely with the APD, the courts, the DPH, UCSF/Citywide and other APD-funded case management programs. A 2016 services assessment showed that 55% of clients served in October, 2015 (n=118) successfully transitioned from the New Horizons Program. This program continues to demonstrate streamlined communication and coordination, timely responses to high needs clients, and positive outcomes. The APD will continue to monitor and review this program's impact on high needs clients.

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**Community Corrections
Partnership Membership**
As of October 1, 2017

Stephanie L. James
Chief Probation Officer

Helen Ellis
Presiding judge or
designee

Tom Patti
County supervisor or
chief administrative
officer or designee

Tori Verber-Salazar
District Attorney

Miriam Lyell
Public Defender

Steve Moore
Sheriff

Mike Borges
Chief of Police

Greg Diederich
Department of Social
Services

John Solis
Department of
Employment

Tony Vartan
Department of Mental
Health and Alcohol and
Substance Abuse
Programs

Jamie Mousalimas
Office of Education

Geneva Haynes
Community-based
organization

Gabriela Jaurequi
Victims' interests

The CCP meets
bi-monthly

San Joaquin County

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2016-17

Goal: Increase the Success of the Pretrial Assessment and Monitoring Program in San Joaquin County.

- Objective:**
- Increase the success of pretrial clients appearing for all scheduled court appearances.
 - Decrease the number of pretrial clients committing a new offense while going through the court process.
 - Increase the percentage of time the judge follows the detain/release recommendation from Pretrial Services.

- Measure:**
- Percentage of clients attending all scheduled court appearances.
 - Percentage of clients who do not commit a new offense while going through the court process.
 - Percentage of clients who do not receive a court remand while going through the court process.
 - Percentage of time the judge follows the pretrial services recommendation.

Progress: San Joaquin County has completed a comprehensive annual evaluation report since implementing the Pretrial Assessment and Monitoring Program in October 2014. See the below table for comparisons between Year 1, Year 2, and Year 3 for all clients of the Pretrial Monitoring Unit:

	Year 1 (1,024)	Year 2 (855)	Year 3 (1,075)
Clients who made all scheduled court appearances	90.7%	92.7%	92.3%
No arrests during pretrial stage	97.9%	98.2%	97.2%
Did not have a court remand during pretrial stage	96.6%	98%	98.1%
Judge followed recommendation	73.6%	68.2%	69.9%

Goal: Reduce the Recidivism Rate of AB 109 Clients in San Joaquin County.

- Objective:**
- Evaluate AB 109 clients at the 1-year, 2-year, and 3-year timeframes.
 - Evaluate various programs and strategies funded by the CCP for effectiveness at reducing recidivism.

- Measure:**
- Rate of Technical Violations
 - Rate of Arrests
 - Rate of Convictions

Progress: “The 2017 Annual Report: An Examination of AB 109 Recidivism in San Joaquin County in Year 4” evaluates recidivism rates for Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) and Mandatory Supervision (MS) clients at the 1-year, 2-year, and 3-year timeframes from the start of supervision. Findings indicate that rates of arrests and convictions have continued to decrease for both PRCS and MS clients (see below table).

	Arrests	Convictions
One Year Recidivism Check		
Clients released 10/1/2011 to 9/30/2012	44.1%	26.7%
Clients released 10/1/2012 to 9/30/2013	44.4%	24.3%
Clients released 10/1/2013 to 9/30/2014	42.7%	23.2%
Clients released 10/1/2014 to 9/30/2015	41.1%	22.3%
Two Year Recidivism Check		
Clients released 10/1/2011 to 9/30/2012	62.5%	46.1%
Clients released 10/1/2012 to 9/30/2013	57.9%	42.0%
Clients released 10/1/2013 to 9/30/2014	60.5%	42.0%
Three Year Recidivism Check		
Clients released 10/1/2011 to 9/30/2012	69.4%	55.0%
Clients released 10/1/2012 to 9/30/2013	62.8%	49.5%

This is the second year San Joaquin County reached its first full 3-year period to establish baseline recidivism rates. The official recidivism measure (using the Board of State and Community Corrections definition) was 49.5% (conviction of a new crime for an arrest occurring within 3-years from the start of supervision), a reduction in recidivism of 5.5%.

Lastly, for the most recent 1-year period (10/1/2014 to 9/30/2015), (see table on the next page) for information regarding conviction rates for various programs and strategies funded through the CCP.

**Progress
Continued:**

Program/Strategy (number of clients)	Percentage of Program Participants with a Conviction
Collaborative Court Program	
Post-Release Supervision Court (50)	30.0%
Monitoring Court (27)	25.9%
Parole Re-Entry Court (96)	20.8%
Mandatory Supervision Court (51)	31.4%
Community Based Organization	
Community Partnership for Families (44)	20.5%
El Concilio (45)	20.0%
Fathers & Families of San Joaquin (29)	13.8%
Mary Magdalene Community Services (33)	15.2%
Service/Program Referral	
Behavioral Health Services (51)	29.4%
Human Services Agency (HSA) Homeless (33)	45.5%
HSA (General Assistance approved) (36)	41.7%
HSA (Cal-Fresh) (33)	33.3%
WorkNet (one workshop) (19)	21.1%
Supervision Unit	
Day Reporting Center (176)	24.4%
High Risk Unit (534)	24.7%
Violent Crimes Unit (106)	27.4%

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2017-18

Goal: To Ensure the San Joaquin County Pretrial Assessment and Monitoring Program is Aligned with Best Practices.

- Objective:**
- To evaluate the Virginia Pretrial Risk Assessment Instrument in San Joaquin County to determine its predictive validity.
 - To conduct a Pretrial Services Assessment that examines/studies the Pretrial Services through examining data, policies, and practices through quantitative/ statistical analysis, interview, and observations of the unit's activities.
 - To examine the pretrial process as a whole, looking at how choices at each decision point impact the system, analyzing jail population and case processing, and pretrial practices for the entire pretrial population.

Progress: The San Joaquin Probation Department has contracted with the Crime and Justice Institute to conduct the above noted analysis of the Pretrial Assessment and Monitoring Program in San Joaquin County. Work will begin in February 2018.

Goal: Increase the Dosage of Evidence Based Programming for AB 109 Clients in San Joaquin County's Day Reporting Center.

- Objective:**
- Increase the number of hours of evidence-based programming received by AB 109 clients in the Day Reporting Center.
 - Expand the programming offered in the Day Reporting Center to the other AB 109 supervision units.

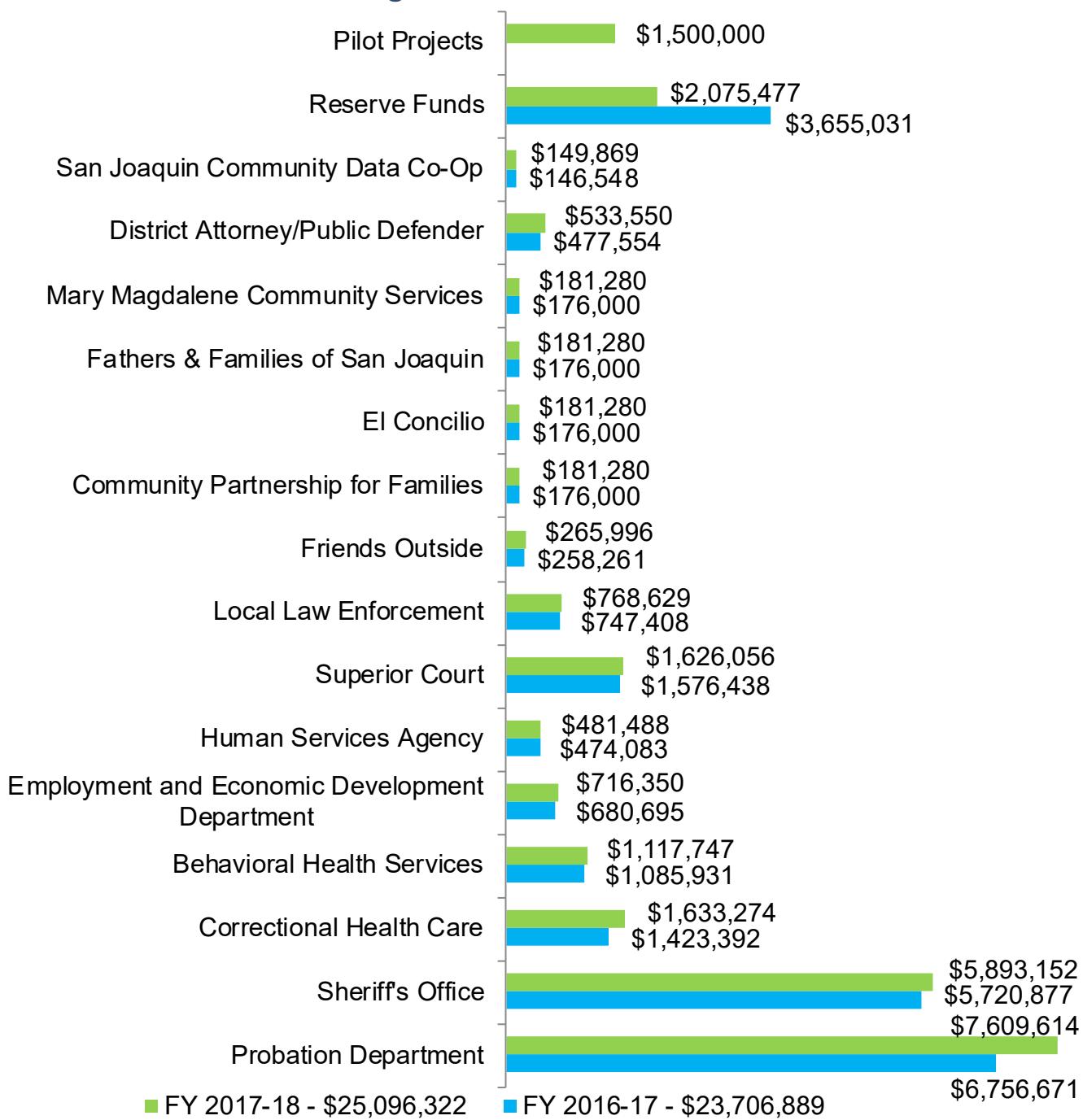
- Measure:**
- Number of hours of evidence based programming received by AB 109 clients in the Day Reporting Center.
 - Reduce the rates of recidivism with increased evidence based programming dosage.

Progress: The San Joaquin County Day Reporting Center completed a re-design with the assistance of the University of Cincinnati Correctional Institute in January 2015. This redesign expanded the evidence-based program offerings to increase the required dosage for behavior change and created more entry points for closed groups. Based on early successes of this program, the programming redesign was expanded to the other AB 109 supervision units. During the first year of implementation of the Day Reporting Center re-design, evaluation studies were completed in 120-day increments to see if increasing the dosage of evidence-based programming decreased rates of arrests and convictions. However, the Department expanded the 120-day study to a full-year evaluation of the 153 clients in the first year of the redesign, with the following findings:

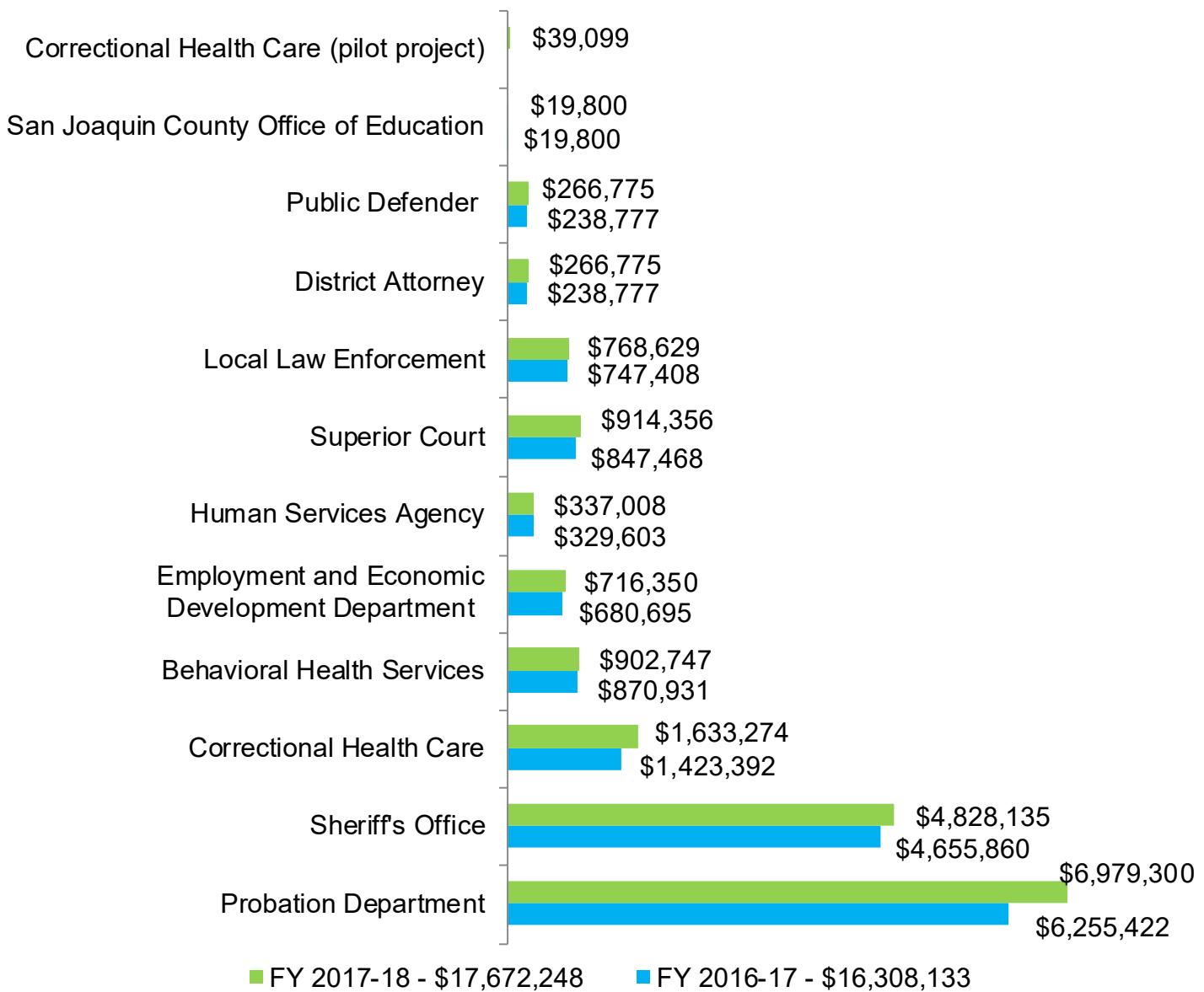
	0-19.5 hours	20-39 hours	40 or more hours
Violations	24.5%	5.4%	0.0%
Arrests	40.8%	32.4%	19.4%
Convictions	38.8%	18.9%	6.0%

These findings indicate that there is a decrease in violations of probation, arrests, and convictions as the hours of evidence based programming increase.

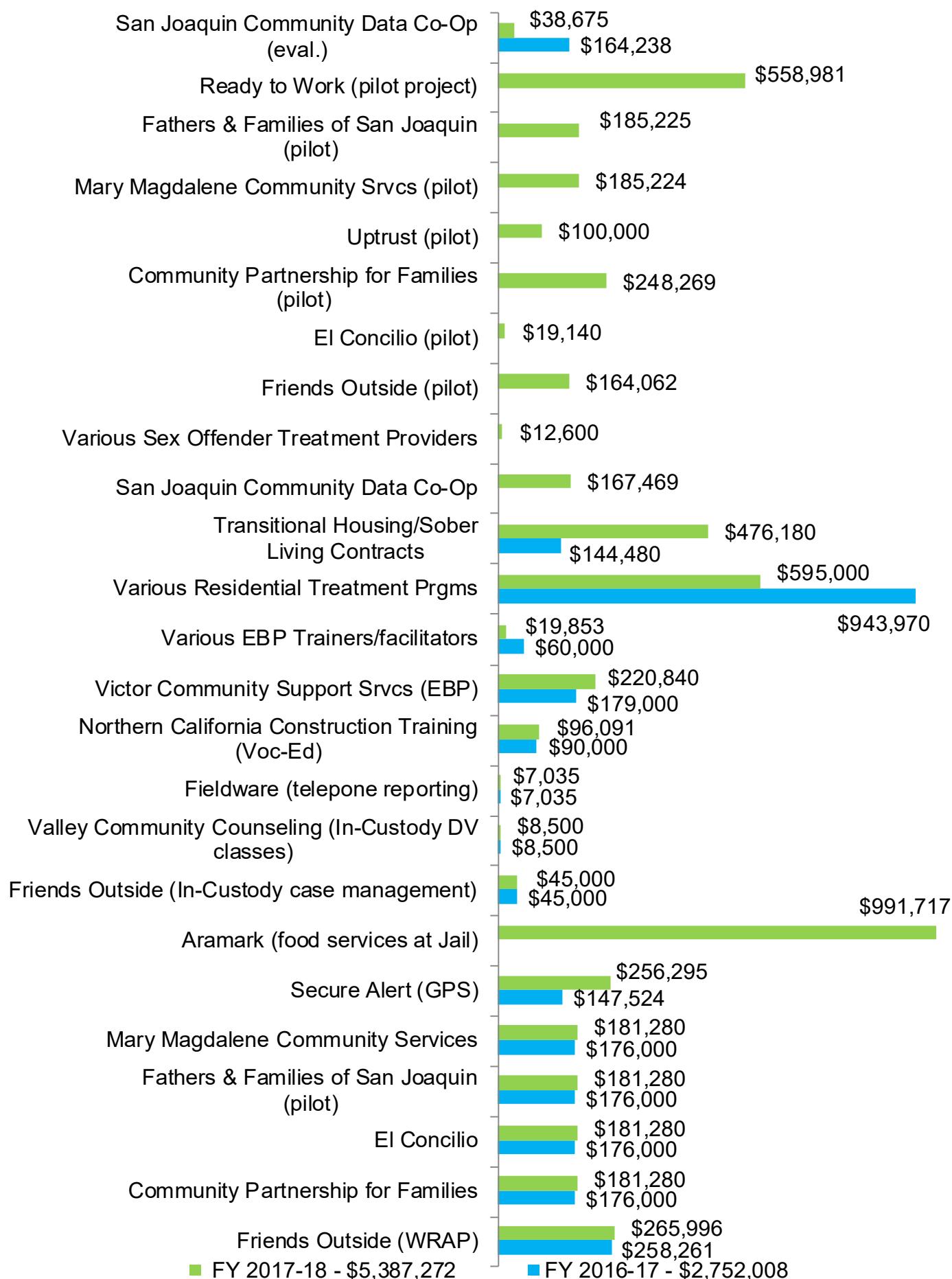
FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 Budget Allocations



FY 16-17 & FY 17-18 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Responses to Optional Survey Questions

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

The San Joaquin County CCP actually went through the process of funding Pilot Programs for the 2017-2018 Fiscal Year. The process we followed is stated below.

On February 22, 2017, the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) Executive Committee approved setting aside up to \$1.5 million for the funding of pilot projects. The Executive Committee determined there would be no cap on the amount requested and each proposal would be judged independently on its merits. The AB 109 Oversight Committee was tasked with developing a proposal template and for working with Purchasing and Support Services to ensure the formal CCP process would meet all funding requirements of the Request for Proposal process.

On May 24, 2107, the Executive Committee approved the AB 109 Pilot Project recommended guidelines and forms presented by the AB 109 Oversight Committee. The AB 109 Oversight Committee recommended pilot projects be allowed to serve AB 109 clients as well as felony probationers under the jurisdiction of the Probation Department, as 80% of the AB 109 Growth Funds are based on the Department's success with serving felony probationers and keeping them from being sentenced to State Prison and the County Jail.

By the close of business on June 30, 2017, a total of 14 proposals totaling \$3,177,817 were received. Oral presentations were completed on August 9, 2017. Based on some consistent fiscal concerns expressed by the Executive Committee throughout the oral presentations as well as individualized questions that were asked, each applicant was able to submit modified proposals for the August 21, 2017 meeting. Based on the revised budget amounts, the total requested was reduced to \$3,087,130.

Based on the cumulative scores by the Executive Committee of the CCP at the August 21, 2017 meeting, the proposals were ranked and a total of 7 proposals were funded. There was not enough funding to fund proposal #7, so the applicant was asked if they wanted to submit a revised proposal for the lesser amount, which they agreed to do.

The items then went before the Board of Supervisors to allow the CCP to enter into contracts with each of the funded agencies (since all the funded programs were over the \$100,000 threshold which the Director of Purchasing and Support Services then has the authority to sign).

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

Yes.

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

Yes. The CCP contracts with the San Joaquin County Data Co-Op to conduct a variety of evaluation studies. A monthly data dashboard is presented to the CCP on a monthly basis showing AB 109 impacts and an annual evaluation report is completed. In addition, a monthly Pretrial Dashboard, a quarterly Pretrial Outcomes Report, and an Annual Pretrial Outcomes Report are completed. Evaluation studies are completed on the dosage of evidence-based programming received by AB 109 clients and the effects increased dosage hours has on reducing recidivism. Lastly, a secondary contract was established with the San Joaquin County Data Co-Op to evaluate the pilot projects that were funded in 2017-2018. The results of this evaluation work will guide the Executive Committee in determining which, if any, programs should be included in our base plan.

Does the county use BSCC definitions when collecting data? If so, which?

Yes. Conviction, Length of stay, and Recidivism.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming?

41% - 60%

The San Joaquin County Probation Department follows the eight Principles of Effective Interventions in providing pre-trial and supervision services. Our CCP Plan incorporates these principles not just from the work of the Probation Department but through our partner agencies. These principles include using a validated risk and needs assessment, using Motivational Interviewing and Effective Practices in Community Supervision, developing case plans that target interventions to the top three criminogenic needs, using a Sanctions Matrix for alternatives to detention, increasing positive reinforcement through a Rewards Matrix, engaging on-going support in natural communities through the work of the community based organizations, providing a range of cognitive behavioral interventions that are provided by probation officers, behavioral health services staff, and community-based organizations, as well as being committed to evaluation efforts to ensure our programs and strategies are having the intended results.

In addition to using Motivational Interviewing and Effective Practices in Community Supervision, we offer a range of cognitive behavioral interventions to our clients, which include Thinking for a Change, Common Sense Parenting, Women Moving On, Aggression Replacement Training, and Cognitive Behavioral Interventions – Substance Abuse, Matrix and Seeking Safety. UCCI also broke up some of the components in Thinking for a Change and Aggression Replacement Training so there are more entry points. These groups are called Orientation, Foundations, Anger Control Training, Social Skills, Problem Solving, and Advanced Practice.

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

San Joaquin County BHS provides integrated Behavioral Health Services (mental health and substance abuse services) to adults and older adults with a serious mental illness and to children and youth with serious emotional disturbances.

Services are provided in community-based locations throughout the County by both the County-operated and County-administered program as well as community partnerships. BHS has a strong emphasis on partnering with clients and families and providing culturally competent services.

We can access many different types of substance abuse services in our county ranging from private providers to county-operated programs. Currently we utilize five residential treatment programs for those suffering from Substance Use Disorders as follows: Recovery House and Family Ties (county programs); and, New Directions, Circle of Friends and Salvation Army (community-based providers).

We utilize the following outpatient treatment providers for Substance Use Disorders: Chemical Dependency Counseling Center (which is a county program), and Service First, Valley Community Counseling and Pacific Center for Addiction Services (community-based providers).

For mental health services in our county, we have been able to team up with San Joaquin County Behavioral Health Services for the placement of a Mental Health Clinician in each of our Court programs. The clinician is able to place an individual needing assistance on a fast track to much needed mental health services. The clinician is also able to notify the court of missed appointments or any issues with medication compliance. We are also able to contract with Holt Counseling, who provides various counseling services such as domestic violence, family issues, victims of sexual assaults, and post-traumatic stress.

We have a number of ancillary services used as well. For example, we use the Gleason House to help cover the cost of client's prescription medications; Community Medical Center (Channel Medical) for those needing free and low cost medical attention; St. Mary's Dining Room for assistance with meals, dental needs and identification vouchers; the Gospel Center Rescue Mission and the Stockton Shelter for the Homeless as emergency shelters; the Women's Center for no cost counseling for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault; the Community Center for the Blind and Visually Impaired for assistance with glasses; and, Fathers & Families of San Joaquin, Friends Outside, and Mary Magdalene Community Services to assist clients with supportive and transitional services.

Behavioral Health Services staff are co-located in the Probation Department's Assessment Center and one Mobile Crisis Team is located in the Probation Department's facility.

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

Even with these resources, we are still faced with serious challenges to help our clients successfully reintegrate. These challenges are:

1. Our county lacks social and/or medical detox facilities.
2. We currently only have two programs to assist with job training, who also provide employment opportunities: WorkNet and Goodwill.
3. There is a lack of affordable long-term housing.
4. Behavioral Health Services has been affected by a statewide shortage of Master's-level (LCSW, LMFT, LPCC) clinicians, as well as the nationwide shortage of psychiatrists, leading to potential services delays.
5. Uncertainty of continued Medi-Cal coverage for childless adults under the Affordable Care Acts Medicaid Expansion.

What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

The process we created for the compliance monitoring of community-based organizations has helped to ensure accountability, consistency, and transparency to make sure there is fiscal responsibility. This comprehensive process is completed once a year with a report going to the Executive Committee. The process includes a self-monitoring report, a site visit, a semi-annual review, a final summary evaluation, a follow-up/assistance report, a corrective action plan, and a corrective action plan progress review.

Additionally, we have created guidelines and forms for agencies requesting funding from the CCP. In addition, to the annual funding process, it has been created for Budget Modifications, One-Time Requests, and Program Enhancements, as well as for funding Pilot Projects. The processes we have created have satisfied requirements for the formal Request for Proposal (RFP) process.

We would be willing to share any of this information with other counties.

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

With the assistance of the University of Cincinnati Correctional Institution (UCCI), the Day Reporting Center was re-designed in January 2015. The goal of the redesign was multi-fold: to increase client participation, increase the dosage of evidence based programming and reduce the wait time between entry points for closed groups. The program consists of three phases and aftercare. During Phase I, clients report 5 days a week and focus on orientation, assessment and treatment planning. Phase II requires clients to report four days per week, complete the Foundations class (which is a component of Thinking for a Change created by UCCI), 10 Social Skills groups and two cycles of Problem Solving groups. In Phase III, clients are required to report three days a week. During this phase, clients will complete a treatment series based on their top criminogenic needs:

- Option 1 – Cognitive Behavioral Interventions for Substance Abuse (28 classes);
- Option 2 – ACT, Social Skills 2, and 1 series of Problem Solving (23 classes); or
- Option 3 – Social Skills 2, Social Skills 3, and 1 series of Problem Solving (23 classes).

To track dosage hours, we have created a passport, that also serves as a visible update for program completion. In Phase III, clients are also eligible to participate in a Vocational Education Program ran by Northern California Construction and Training (NCCT) in partnership with the San Joaquin County Fairgrounds. During the first four months of the NCCT program, participants completed the following classes: Safety, Footings and Foundations, Framing, Blueprint Reading and Construction Math.

In reviewing preliminary data for the first year of the DRC Redesign, there were 165 clients that started the program. In looking at 120-day study period, it was statistically significant that as evidence programming dosage hours increased, there were decreases in violations of probation, arrests, and convictions. Data for a full-year of recidivism is currently in the process of being evaluated. The success of this programming model has been expanded to all the supervision units in the AB 109 Division as well as the probation population in the Adult and Juvenile Divisions.

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**Community Corrections
Partnership Membership**
As of October 1, 2017

James E. Salio
Chief Probation Officer

Michael Powell
Presiding judge or
designee

Vacant
County supervisor or
chief administrative
officer or designee

Dan Dow
District Attorney

Patricia Ashbaugh
Public Defender

Ian Parkinson
Sheriff

Robert Burton
Chief of Police

Devin Drake
Department of Social
Services

Vacant
Department of
Employment

Anne Robin
Department of Mental
Health

Star Graber
Alcohol and Substance
Abuse Programs

Vacant
Office of Education

**Elizabeth "Biz"
Steinberg**
Community-based
organization

Diana McPartlan
Victims' interests

San Luis Obispo County

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2016-17

Goal: Provide programs, services, and activities that target risk factors in accordance with the Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R) to Mandatory Supervision (MS) and Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) inmates sentenced to more than 120 days of custody time.

Objectives:

- 80% of MS and PRCS sentenced inmates, in custody for more than 120 days with a current LSI-R will be identified by Jail Programs staff.
- 65% of MS and PRCS sentenced inmates, in custody for more than 120 days with a qualifying LSI-R will receive a program, class, or service while in custody.

Measure:

- Percentage of MS and PRCS inmates sentenced to more than 120 days with current LSI-R risk assessment have been identified by Jail Programs staff.
- Percentage of MS and PRCS inmates sentenced to more than 120 days that have received a program, class, or service.

Progress:

100% of MS and PRCS sentenced inmates in custody for more than 120 days with a current LSI-R were identified by Jail Programs staff.
85% of MS and PRCS inmates in custody for more than 120 days had a qualifying LSI-R.
72% (58/81) of MS and PRCS sentenced inmates, in custody for more than 120 days with a qualifying LSI-R received a program, class, or service while in custody.

The CCP reports it will use the same goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in addition to those identified for FY 2017-18.

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2017-18

Goal: Target risk factors in accordance with evidence based practices to MS and PRCS offenders by the Probation Department.

Objectives:

- 85% of MS and PRCS offenders will have a current LSI-R risk assessment
- 85% of MS supervision and PRCS offenders will have a current case plan targeting the highest criminogenic needs.

Measure:

- Percentage of MS and PRCS offenders with a current LSI-R risk assessment
- Percentage of MS and PRCS offenders with a current case plan targeting the highest criminogenic needs.

Progress: New goal for FY 2017-18

Goal: Provide evidence based treatment to MS and PRCS offenders for substance abuse and co-occurring disorder.

Objectives:

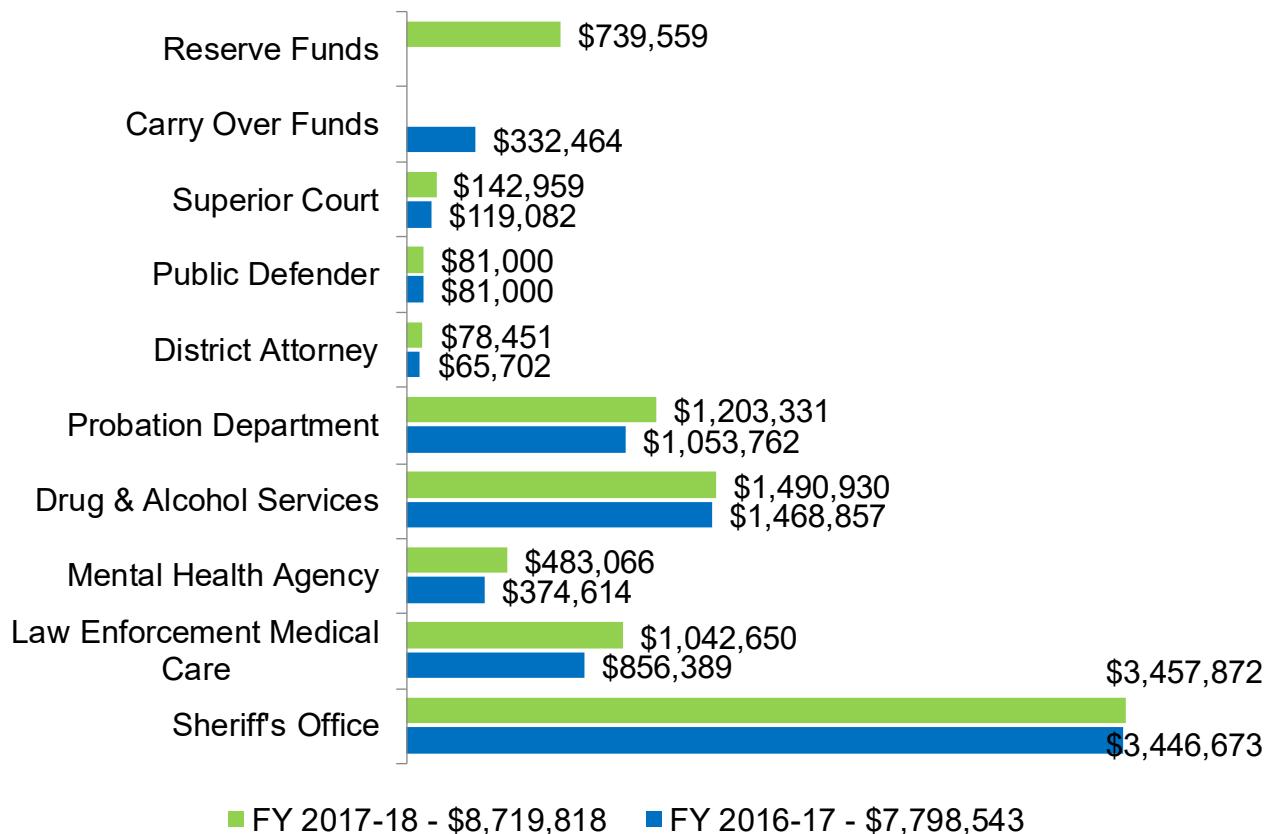
- 40% of those who are engaged in substance abuse or co-occurring disorder treatment services will have a successful completion status.

Measure:

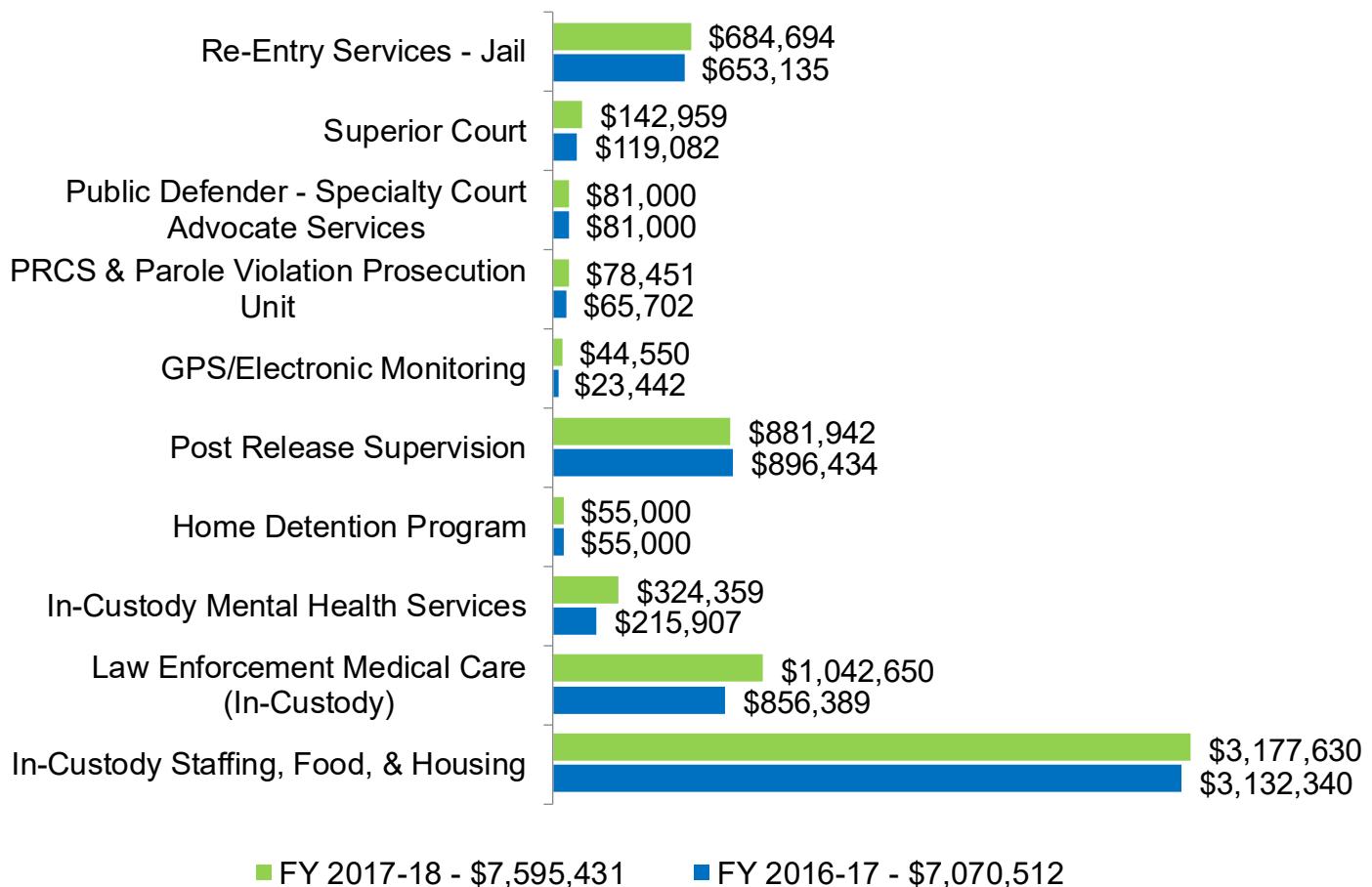
- Percentage of participants in substance abuse or co-occurring disorder treatment services with a successful completion status.

Progress: New goal in FY 2017-18

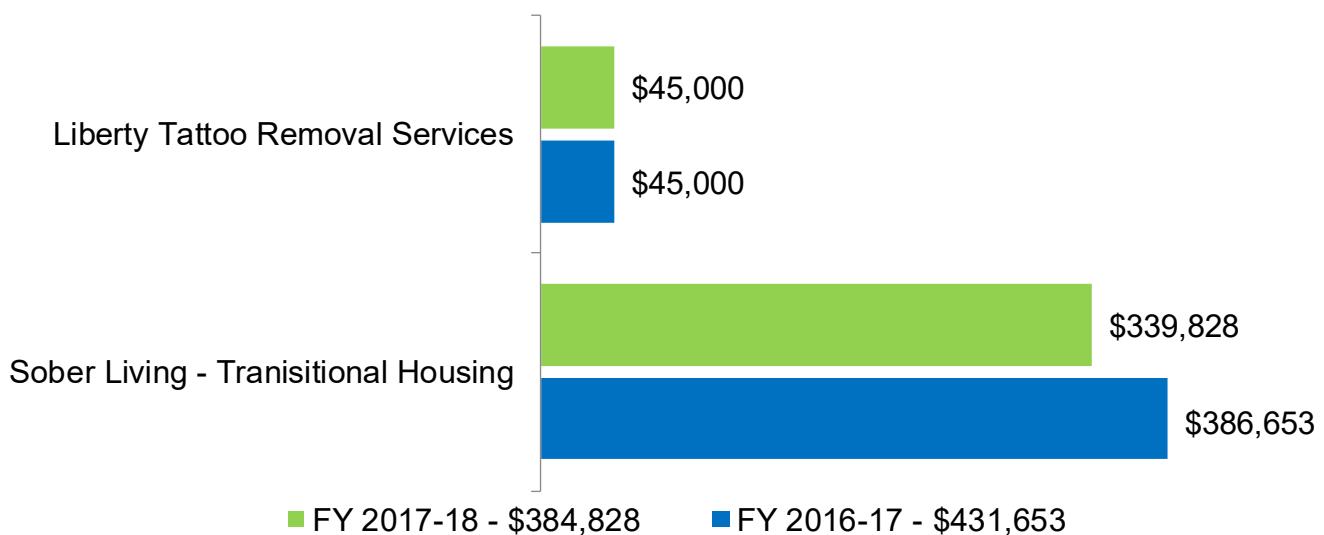
FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 Budget Allocations



FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Responses to Optional Survey Questions

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

The CCP Committee executive members review proposed new programs and services each November for approval. Proposals must include background, justification, projected expenses, and desired results.

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

Yes. The CCP committee reviews the effectiveness of programs and services on a quarterly basis through the sharing of data measures presented at regularly CCP meetings. Additionally, the Sheriff's Office, Probation Department, and Behavioral Health Department continue to develop an integrated database system to merge each agencies data in order to measure outcomes of programs and services to ensure alignment with the strategic goals of the Realignment Plan and determine effectiveness in changing offender behavior and reducing recidivism. This project is ongoing.

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

Yes. New programs or services requesting realignment funding must include in their proposal the desired results to be achieved .

Does the county use BSCC definitions when collecting data? If so, which?

Yes. Treatment program completion rates.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming?

21%- 40%

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

- Substance abuse treatment (Jail and community)
- Co-occurring disorder treatment (community)
- Cognitive behavioral treatment (Jail and community)
- Tattoo removal services (community)
- Case management services (community and Jail)
- Sober living placement (community)
- Post-Release Offender Meeting (wraparound service outreach)
- Welding apprenticeship program (Jail)
- Vocational workshops (Jail)
- Mentoring services (Jail and community)
- Bakery apprenticeship program (Jail)
- Trauma workshops (Jail)
- Employment training workshops (Jail)
- Adult Education Services (Community and Jail)
- Employment Service Coordinator (Probation)

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

Ongoing challenges remain including: a jail population that re-cycles through the criminal justice system; a high demand for substance abuse and mental health treatment services, including recovery residences; a lack of decline in the number of offenders on PRCS; and the recognition that more investment in information technology and business analytics is required to effectively evaluate programs and services.

What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

The County declined to respond.

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

The County Realignment Plan includes funding for re-entry services. Services include substance abuse treatment, cognitive behavioral treatment, housing assistance, and other case management services. Re-entry services is under the responsibility of the Behavioral Health Department.

The results of these services are promising in that MS and PRCS offenders who successfully participated in these services had a recidivism rate of 12.7% while those who did not participate or dropped participation had a recidivism rate of 47.5%.

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**Community Corrections
Partnership Membership**
As of October 1, 2017

John T. Keene
Chief Probation Officer

Rodina Catalano
Presiding judge or
designee

David Canepa
County supervisor or
chief administrative
officer or designee

Steve Wagstaffe
District Attorney

Myra Weiher
Public Defender

Carlos Bolanos
Sheriff

Susan Manheimer
Chief of Police

Iliana Rodriguez
Department of Social
Services

Jennifer Valencia
Department of
Employment

Louise Rogers
Department of Mental
Health

David Young
Alcohol and Substance
Abuse Programs

Anne Campbell
Office of Education

Karen Francone
Community-based
organization

Becky Arredondo
Victims' interests

The CCP meets quarterly

San Mateo County

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2016-17

Goal: Reduce the public safety impact of the PRCS and Mandatory Supervision offenders to the community by implementing evidence-based supervision strategies

Objective: • 70% of supervisees will successfully complete supervision

Measure: • Percent of supervisees who successfully complete supervision (normal and early termination)
• Percent of supervisees who unsuccessfully complete supervision
• Percent of supervisees who violate a condition of their supervision by committing a new crime in San Mateo County

Progress: Between July 2016 and June 2017, 75% of supervisees successfully completed supervision.

Goal: Increase rehabilitative services (including employment, health benefits, mental health treatment, and alcohol and drug treatment) received by PRCS and Mandatory Supervision clients post-incarceration

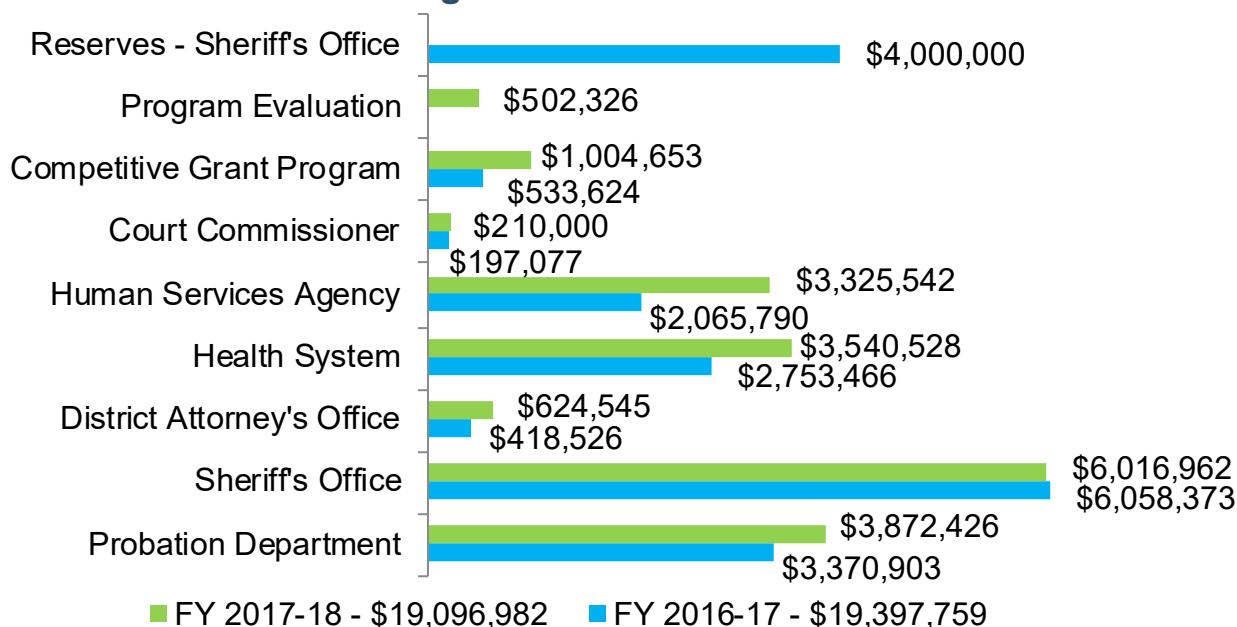
Objective: • 83% of inmates will receive a comprehensive medical visit/assessment through the Public Health Mobile Clinic
• 57% of supervisees who participated in 550! Jobs will secure employment
• 64% of supervisees referred entered and completed AOD treatment programs

Measure: • Percent of inmates receiving comprehensive medical visits/assessment through the Public Health Mobile Clinic
• Percent of supervisees who have participated in the 550! Jobs program who secure employment
• Percent of supervisees that entered and completed AOD treatment programs

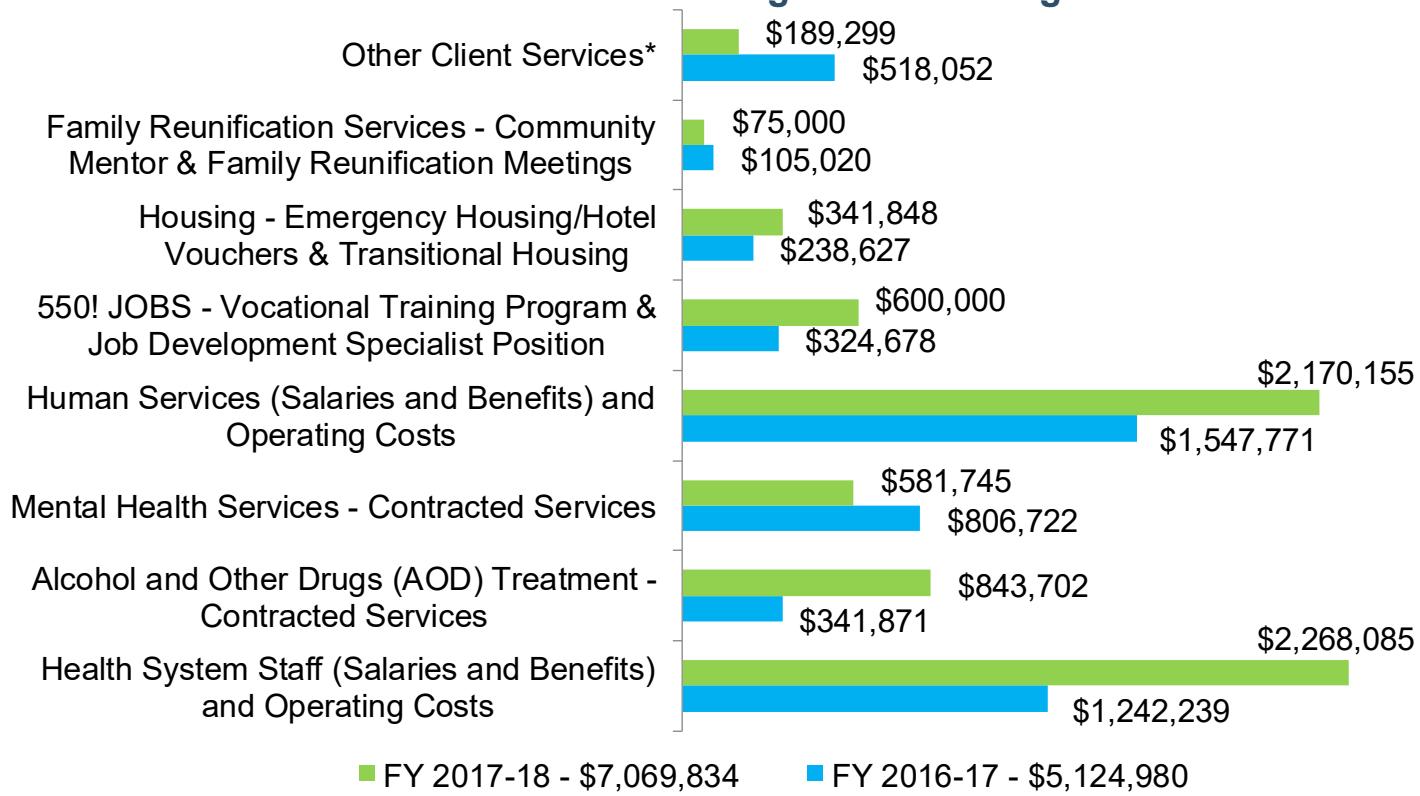
Progress: Between July 2016-June 2017, 69% of supervisees that participated in 550! Jobs secured employment, 98% received comprehensive medical visits through the Public Mobile Health Clinic, and 61% satisfactorily completed AOD treatments

The CCP reports it will use the same goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2017-18.

FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 Budget Allocations



FY 16-17 & FY 17-18 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



*Includes assistance and support services (e.g., DMV, Licensing, Assessments); food, clothing and transportation vouchers (bus passes, grocery gift cards); Community Mentors

FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services

- FY 2016-17: \$1,004,653 was allocated to Community Based Organizations
- FY 2017-18: \$1,004,653 was allocated to Community Based Organizations

Responses to Optional Survey Questions

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

Quarterly, the CCP is presented with data related to current programs and services from county departments namely Probation, Human Services, Behavioral Health and Recovery Services, and the Sheriff's Office using Realignment funds. These reports include performance measures that each of the departments use to monitor the effectiveness of the services they provide to clients. These departments also conduct all their data entries into one centralized case management system – Efforts to Outcomes/Social Solutions. The data from this system is what the county uses to also look at program effectiveness. Additionally, through the LEAN continuous process improvement that the County implemented in 2016, there is now an opportunity to look more in depth at the programs and services being offered.

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

Yes. San Mateo County includes performance measures and goals in the contracts executed with community-based organizations (CBOs). In our Request for Proposal (RFP) documents, the County establishes that all those who apply must be able to meet performance goals and measures as well as maintain files and records for reporting requirements. CBOs awarded CCP grants work closely with County staff to ensure that these goals are met or if there are improvements that are needed to maintain effective service delivery to clients.

On November 10, 2017, San Mateo County released a Request for Proposals (RFP) for program evaluation services related to the implementation and collective impact of the County's AB 109 Public Safety Realignment services, including evaluation design, data collection and analysis, and final reporting. The target start date and term for the proposed services is February 2018 to September 2018, subject to negotiation of a final agreement.

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

Yes. San Mateo County is committed to ensuring that the programs and services provided to the realignment population truly help clients become productive members of the society and are able to assist them as they reenter their own communities. Monthly multi-disciplinary meetings are held to assess the effectiveness of client centered programs. These are also reported to the CCP on an as-needed basis.

Does the county use BSCC definitions when collecting data? If so, which?

Yes. Average daily population, Conviction, Length of stay, and Treatment program completion rates.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming?

81% or higher

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

The San Mateo County Health System's Behavioral Health and Recovery Services Division assists adults, older adults, and families with prevention, early intervention, and treatment of complex mental illness and/or substance abuse conditions. The Public Health Division's mobile clinic receives patients from our reentry population, initiates care, and supports establishment of primary health care relationships throughout our county. San Mateo Medical Center's Medical Emergency and Psychiatric Emergency departments stabilize clients at acute risk. Each of these entities coordinates with a larger network of privately and publicly funded providers.

Behavioral Health provides mental health services to individuals eligible for Medi-Cal and/or members of the Health Plan of San Mateo through outpatient clinics and a network of community agencies and independent providers offering outpatient services, residential treatment, rehabilitation, and other services. Our county created the Service Connect Program as a multi-departmental partnership to meet the reentry needs of our realigned population. We have since expanded eligibility to a larger portion of our reentry population, including a small pilot group of state parolees. The Service Connect Behavioral Health team screens for care needs including medical, mental health, and substance use recovery. Mental health providers at Service Connect assess, diagnose, treat, and offer clinical case management to our clients. This includes psychiatry offered on site and arranged through our county's clinics and provider network. Behavioral Health contracts with Telecare Corporation in a full service partnership to meet broader needs such as housing, rep payee, and most health care for severely mentally ill adults who require such extensive service.

Clients receive peer support from individuals with lived criminal justice, rehabilitation, and recovery experience. Both Human Services Agency and Behavioral Health employ peer mentors to accompany new clients from custody to our program site. These experienced and skilled peers might also guide clients through any of the service contacts they need to complete anywhere within the health system or other service systems. Behavioral Health additionally contracts with Voices of Recovery, a peer organization, for group and individual support to clients on site and in the community.

Behavioral Health and Recovery Services offers a broad range of services for the prevention and treatment of drug and alcohol disorders. We administer funds from federal, state and local sources and provide substance use consultation, assessment, linkages, and referrals to a network of contracted community-based substance use treatment providers throughout the County.

Alcohol and Other Drug treatment services include: detoxification, outpatient, residential, and medication assisted treatment. Services are available to San Mateo County residents on a sliding fee scale. No one is turned away for lack of funds. Pregnant and parenting women receive priority admission.

Assessment -

The Alcohol and Other Drug Services (AOD) staff provides assessment services to San Mateo County residents involved in court programs, CalWORKs, Child Protective Services, Prop 36, Shelter Network, other county programs. After assessment, clients gain referrals to appropriate substance abuse treatment providers. Clients may also receive referrals to other supportive programs to receive services such as counseling, job training and placement, housing resources, and childcare.

Ancillary Services -

Through co-location with Human Services Agency, including Vocational Rehabilitation Services, Service Connect assessors/case managers coordinate closely on site with social workers, benefits analysts, vocational rehabilitation counselors, and job developers. Through referrals, clients may access a much broader range of services in education, parenting, citizenship, etc.

Detoxification Services -

These facilities provide 24-hour, supervised, non-medical withdrawal from alcohol and other drugs.

Drug Court -

As a specialized program, the San Mateo County Drug Court addresses the needs of nonviolent, drug-dependent defendants. Those eligible for Drug Court may participate in it instead of serving a County Jail sentence. A participant must attend all court reviews, enroll and complete a substance abuse treatment program, submit clean drug tests, and abide by any other directives of Drug Court. The Drug Court utilizes a team case management approach to serve the clients. The "team" is comprised of the judge (team leader), probation officers, OR program, prosecutors, defense attorneys, AOD Services Case Managers/Assessment Specialists and treatment professionals. The team works collaboratively to develop a strategy to address the client's needs in an effort to decrease the likelihood of relapse, re-offense, and re-entry into the criminal justice system.

Outpatient Treatment -

Outpatient sites offer flexible service intensity matching the acuity of recovery need. This includes individual, group, vocational, and educational counseling offered during convenient hours, including evenings.

Prevention Services -

Information and referral, education, and support services are available both to the community at large (including people in the earliest stages of experiencing alcohol and other drug problems) and for family members and significant others of clients enrolled in the managed care system.

Residential Treatment -

Residential treatment consists of structured, live-in programs at licensed treatment facilities for men, women, and women with children ages five and under. The treatment goal here is client stabilization. Services include individual, group, vocational, and educational counseling. Our County has dedicated funding to cover 90-day residential treatment courses for our realigned and some reentry populations.

Transitional Housing -

This service is geared exclusively for those in outpatient treatment who either need a safe environment or who require temporary housing. It provides a great opportunity for clients to develop a support system while receiving outpatient services. There is also specialized housing for women in reunification. Our county has dedicated funding to cover 60-day transitional housing stays for our realigned and some reentry populations.

Special Programs -

Addiction Medicine and Therapy Program

This outpatient program offers medication assistance treatment for opioid addiction. The program offers both medically supervised withdrawal and maintenance treatment for persons who are opiate-dependent. Treatment requires rehabilitation counseling and offer clients HIV counseling and testing.

Integrated Medication-Assisted Treatment (IMAT) Program -

Launched in 2015, this program works closely with emergency departments and County/Community providers to coordinate outreach, assessment, prescription, and ongoing administration of medication to help adults recover from substance dependence, including alcohol dependence.

Perinatal Services -

Intensive individual and group counseling is available for pregnant and parenting women. Opiate-dependent women may receive medically supervised methadone maintenance or detoxification treatment. Programs focus on women's issues, domestic violence, and parenting. Children through age three may join on-site child care.

Assisted Outpatient Treatment -

In 2016, Behavioral Health and Recovery Services implemented an Assisted Outpatient Treatment program, including a full service partnership with Caminar LLC (in accordance with Laura's Law) to address members of our community who present a severe mental illness without a demonstrated ability to participate voluntarily in mental health treatment. This program has continued to reach an expanded population, facilitating entrance to mental health services.

Organized Delivery System for Drug Medi-Cal -

In February 2017, Alcohol and Other Drug Services implemented with contracted local providers an organized delivery system for recovery services funded by Drug Medi-Cal. This shift in service delivery has included application of American Society of Addiction Medicine standards in defining levels of care and continually assessing client need and appropriate placement.

Whole Person Care Pilot -

San Mateo County's Health System, in collaboration with existing reentry partnerships and a broad range of providers and community supports, is piloting an intensive program of case management and care coordination prioritizing the medical needs of homeless county residents, closely attending overlaps with substance recovery, mental health and other needs impacting this population.

The San Mateo County Sheriff's Office has also enhanced its in custody program delivery model to ensure that offenders have access to meaningful services and programs that will aide in their reentry back to their communities. At the end of FY 16-17, the Sheriff's Office had 21 in-custody programs that served a total of 705 unduplicated inmates. The programs fall into four categories: cognitive and substance abuse programs; education/literacy; vocational; and activities. We also offer religious services, but do not include this category in the count of programs or inmates served. The programs offered within each category are broken down as follows:

Cognitive Programs -

- Parenting
- Domestic Violence
- Relapse Prevention/Staying Sober
- Trauma Informed Programs
- Anger Management
- Hope Inside for Men and Women
- Enneagram Prison Project
- Seeking Safety
- Thinking for a Change

Education/Literacy -

- Five Keys High School and Programs
- Stanford Prison Education Project (S-PEP)
- San Mateo County Office of Education
- Financial Literacy (JobTrain)
- Project READ (several literacy programs)

Vocational -

- Men's and Women's Culinary Program
- Vocational Programs at JobTrain
- T.A.I.L.S.: Transitioning Animals into Loving Situations
- Job Readiness and Success Coaching

Other Activities -

- Mindfulness Based Meditation
- Yoga
- Knitting (for Stanford cancer patients)

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

The skyrocketing costs of real estate and housing in our county, continues to jeopardize San Mateo County's clients' ability to stabilize their housing. With limited job skills and barriers such as mental health and/or substance abuse, the challenge of securing employment that will offer a livable wage to sustain housing within San Mateo County still remains. Subsequently, it also endangers the viability of providers who also grapple with changes in federal and state requirements for reimbursement of their services. Our Human Services Agency that provides transitional and temporary emergency shelters are

Additionally, several other circumstances connected to homelessness exacerbate medical and mental health symptoms and promote substance use. Clients subject to sex offender registration continue to encounter more challenges than the rest of our population in securing permanent housing. A countywide workgroup has been looking deeper into the populations that are most chronically homeless and what types of targeted services can be offered to transition them into permanent housing, given the current market conditions within the county. We will likely remain on a perpetual learning curve in developing a consistent, thoroughly informed, evidence-based, and culturally sensitive approach to the unique, complex trauma history that nearly every client carries into our contacts. Even a summary assessment typically reveals multifaceted trauma spanning from an early age and layering through community violence, family disruption, incarceration, and many other experiences. To adequately address these trauma experiences alongside client health and basic resource concerns continually challenges our individual service relationships (e.g., managing client trauma reactions to shared living arrangements in order for the client to complete residential treatment). It also challenges our larger program decisions (e.g., how to keep our program site sufficiently structured/safe/secure and also sufficiently welcoming to our clients who associate guards, checkpoints, and access restriction with incarceration).

Balancing our clients' needs as both victims and perpetrators poses several challenges for us. At the same time that we can improve our address of trauma histories, we also find much potential to improve consistency and coordination in addressing antisocial thought, behaviors, attitudes, and tactics. Especially when we share a person's case among several departments, what we assess and how we would address it can look very different to each partner in the collaboration. These varying conceptualizations and approaches may or may not prove compatible. Many times, we can rally around setting a particular limit or promoting a particular support, but doing both in the context of several situations over the course of a week can elude our current capacity for coordination.

Each collaborative reentry partner agency strives to improve its function or service delivery. We often strive together. We occasionally develop in isolation practices that improve a narrow band of function while unwittingly complicating other areas. Any change within one department's operation creates multiple unanticipated impacts for the other departments interfacing to provide services to clients in common. Coordinating our procedures, especially during further program development, challenges us to balance several shifting perspectives.

We continue to find need to further develop a rich, viable continuum of services, as clients proceed through our service course and then seek further supports in the community. Even while we have expanded, we cannot continue serving many of these clients and also welcome new clients at the pace they are referred for service. This situation obliges us to include within our services preparation for clients to usefully engage other services and systems. We also need to remain distinct from those systems in the ways that make our program uniquely conducive to engaging our new clients.

As well, we seek to cultivate within those systems further movement toward compatibility with the ways of working that we have developed, as well as increasing receptivity to the clients that we send them. Many of the clients who come to us have experienced failures in meeting their needs through the service systems to which we would send them. Many logistic, attitudinal, and operational barriers contributing to those failures remain intact in our systems, challenging us to continue building relationships with a broad range of providers. Through those relationships, we can advocate changes to improve service outcomes for our population.

What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

Our reentry site, Service Connect, has piloted a Wellness Passport program that has incentivized program and group participation while driving further program development. Participants received stamps in their passports for each instance of attending one of several groups and activities. Those who reached set numbers of stamps received prizes assigned to those levels. Results from the first cycle showed increases in participation and engagement. Participant feedback suggested that this structure motivated them to do activities that they later found beneficial.

In addition, in 2016, under the guidance of the County Manager's Office, agencies serving AB 109 clients in San Mateo County, namely the Probation Department, Sheriff's Office, Human Services Agency, Correctional Health and Behavioral Health and Recovery Services undergone a LEAN process improvement workshop. The goal of this process was to evaluate the effectiveness of the various procedures that each Department implements for the provision of services as well as identify ways to improve them. From this process, the County has developed six workgroups that have defined deliverables to continue our improving our business practices and to ensure that we deliver the best possible services and resources to the AB 109 population. These workgroups are:

- Information Sharing
- Data collection and reporting
- Multi-Disciplinary Teams and Case Management
- Program
- In/Out of custody
- Funding

For the past year, all workgroups have continued to make progress towards their goals. By the end of 2017, San Mateo County will launch its release of information and revocation of information forms geared towards a more collaborative form of service delivery to AB 109 clients. These forms will be presented to clients at all points of their journey through San Mateo County – from in custody to their transition back into their communities. Additionally, the criminal justice partners have strengthened its AB 109 case management system – Efforts to Outcomes/Social Solutions (ETO) to facilitate a smoother electronic referral system to track clients as they move from one agency to another. ETO will also house the release and/or revocation of information forms to ensure that agencies are guided in the information they can share to others about the client. .

The remaining five workgroups have also developed more streamlined processes to provide services both in and out of custody to clients. However, the barrier of the release and/or revocation of information forms have caused delays in the implementation of the new processes. San Mateo County is anticipating that all the new programs and processes will be in place in 2018 and we will report on their progress in next year's survey.

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

San Mateo County continues to provide a collaborative service delivery model for AB 109 clients through Service Connect. This is a separate office housing both the Human Services Agency and Behavioral Health and Recovery Services to provide a range of services aimed at support AB 109 clients as they re-enter the community. Services include:

- Temporary emergency shelter and food
- Transportation and clothing vouchers
- Employment services – job training and placement
- Mentorship
- Case management
- Health services – screening and treatment for mental health and substance abuse, wellness checks, and dental care

With the implementation of the LEAN process improvement in 2016, this past year has been a year of transition and looking at better ways to provide services to our AB 109 clients in San Mateo County. We are hopeful that for the next reporting cycle, we will be able to present a better picture coupled with data to see the efficacy of this new process.

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**Community Corrections
Partnership Membership**
As of October 1, 2017

Beverly Taylor
Chief Probation Officer

Darrel Parker
Presiding judge or
designee

Janet Wolf
County supervisor or
chief administrative
officer or designee

Joyce Dudley
District Attorney

Tracy Macuga
Public Defender

Bill Brown
Sheriff

Pat Walsh
Chief of Police

Daniel Nielson
Department of Social
Services

Ray McDonald
Department of
Employment

Alice Gleghorn
Department of Mental
Health/Alcohol and
Substance Abuse
Programs

Susan Salcido
Office of Education

Eduardo Cué
Community-based
organization

Alison Wales
Victims' interests

The CCP meets
bi-monthly

Santa Barbara County

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2016-17

Goal: Enhance public safety by reducing recidivism.

- Objectives:**
- Deliver evidence-based programming that is data driven and matched to offender risk and needs.
 - Expand the use of best practices for evidence-based sentencing and adjudication that utilizes offender specific risk, needs, and responsibility measures.

- Measure:**
- The Incentives Pilot Project, an effective tool for enhancing an offender's motivation to change behavior, engage in treatment, and comply with court-ordered conditions, will be expanded countywide.
 - Continued training related to evidence-based practices and/or interventions will be available to service providers.

Progress: In FY 2016-17, the percentage of the Realigned population without a felony conviction during the term of probation supervision was 79%, or a recidivism rate of 21%. In comparison, in FY 2015-16 the percentage of without a felony conviction was 78%, or a recidivism rate of 22%.

Goal: Enhance the use of alternative detention (pre- and post-sentence) for appropriate offenders.

- Objectives:**
- Expand the use of an evidence-based assessment tool for pre-trial and post-sentence jail release decisions.
 - Strive to maximize jail capacity by appropriately identifying offenders who can safely be released and those who should be held in physical custody.

- Measure:**
- Strive to ensure that no more than 10% of the total housed jail population are low risk offenders.
 - Continue to ensure evidence-based risk assessment information is available for at least 90% of inmates in the county jail.
 - Ensure that all defendants assigned to Pre-trial Services are assessed utilizing the Virginia Pretrial Risk Assessment Instrument (VPRAI).
 - Increase the pretrial release of inmates through the use of the VPRAI results.

Progress: All defendants assigned to pretrial services are now assessed using the VPRAI and results are provided to judicial officers for consideration. In addition, an enhanced supervised pre-trial release option is available and select inmates are being released from jail into this program.

Evidence-based risk assessment information is available for 93% of inmates in the county jail.

Goal: Provide for successful reentry of offenders back into the community.

- Objectives:**
- Provide services and treatment to offenders in partnership with existing community providers.
 - Facilitate access to sober living and transitional housing, as well as long-term housing.
 - Strive to support the specialized needs of offenders to improve their successful reentry into the community.

- Measure:**
- Increase participation in an employment/vocational development program to at least 75% of those unemployed realigned offenders who are available for supervision.
 - Increase participation in cognitive behavioral therapy, such as Reasoning and Rehabilitation (R&R), Thinking for a Change (T4C), and Moral Reconation Therapy (MRT) for realigned offenders to at least 80%.
 - Ensure that at least 94% of realigned offenders have housing through collaborative reentry process and subsidized housing.
 - Discharge Planning Team will process at least 800 referral requests for assistance from inmates in the county jail for discharge planning.
 - Ensure PRCS offenders referred for psychiatric services are seen and clinical assessments and treatment plans are completed within ten days of referral from Probation.

- Progress:**
- 40% of unemployed realigned offenders were referred to an employment/vocational development program.
 - 81% of all realigned offenders were referred to cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT).
 - 11% of realigned offender secured housing through the collaborative reentry process and subsidized housing.
 - Over 1,200 referral requests from inmates were processed by the Discharge Planning Team.
-

Goal: Coordinate efforts to eliminate duplication, increase efficiencies, and promote best practice.

- Objectives:**
- Identify additional resources that address gaps in services and leverage funding collaboratively whenever possible.
 - Focus funding on evidence-based and data driven programming that is matched to offender risk and needs.
 - Partner with local law enforcement for information sharing, compliance checks, and warrant apprehension.
 - Capture and integrate data necessary to measure outcomes.

- Measure:**
- Ensure Quality Assurance (QA) Committee continues to meet on a quarterly basis and strives to include as many criminal justice stakeholders and community partners as possible.
 - Assist treatment programs in implementing self-assessment program fidelity reviews, as overseen by the QA Committee.
 - Conduct a process evaluation of two Collaborative Court programs to ensure adherence to best practices and to support the efforts of team members in remaining current with latest research and continue production of annual Realignment evaluation.
 - In an effort to ensure that delays in providing victim information do not result in unnecessary continuances, the Victim Witness Advocate will make contact with at least 25% of known victims pre-arrangement.

Progress: The QA Committee expanded to include additional community partners and programs have completed self-assessment program fidelity reviews and have initiated a peer-review assessment process.

The Criminal Justice Data Committee (CJDC) was established to improve data collection and sharing across County agencies in an effort to support analysis, outcome measurement, and reporting.

A process evaluation was completed by the University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB) on the County's northern region Mental Health Treatment Court (MHTC) and the County's southern region Substance Abuse Treatment Court (SATC) to ensure adherence to best practices and to support the efforts of team members in remaining current with the latest research related to treating addicted criminal offenders.

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2017-18

Goal: Enhance the use of alternative detention (pre- and post-sentence) for appropriate offenders.

- Objectives:**
- Expand the use of an evidence-based assessment tool for pretrial and post-sentence jail release decisions.
 - Strive to maximize jail capacity by appropriately identifying offenders who can safely be released and those who should be held in physical custody.

- Measure:**
- Continue to ensure evidence-based risk assessment information is available for at least 90% of inmates in the county jail.
 - Strive to ensure that no more than 10% of the total housed jail population are low risk offenders.

Progress: Progress has been made in the areas associated to this goal. Mid-year analysis will be conducted and presented in future reporting.

Goal: Enhance public safety by reducing recidivism.

- Objectives:**
- Deliver evidence-based programming that is data driven and matched to offender risk and needs.
 - Expand the use of best practices for evidence-based sentencing and adjudication that utilizes offender-specific risk, needs, and responsivity measures.
 - Support professional training to advance system-wide knowledge of evidence-based practices in the criminal justice field

- Measure:**
- Increase delivery of evidence-based programming in the jail to male high risk offenders classified as general population by 60%. Currently, only 3% are receiving this intervention.
 - Provide training opportunities for justice partners in evidence-based practices and offender risk, need, and responsivity.
 - Increase the percentage of the realigned population without a felony conviction during the term of probation supervision to 80%.
 - Continue to provide training opportunities related to evidence-based practices and/or interventions to service providers.

Progress: Progress has been made in the areas associated to this goal. Mid-year analysis will be conducted and presented in future reporting.

Goal: Coordinate efforts to eliminate duplication, increase efficiencies, and promote best practices.

- Objectives:**
- Identify additional resources that address gaps in services and leverage funding collaboratively, whenever possible.
 - Focus funding on evidence-based and data driven programming that is matched to offender risk and needs.
 - Partner with local law enforcement for information sharing, compliance checks, and warrant apprehension.
 - Capture and integrate data necessary to measure outcomes.

- Measure:**
- Assist treatment programs in completing self-assessment and implementing peer program fidelity reviews.
 - Collaborate with the University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB) to complete a process evaluation on one Mental Health Treatment Court (MHTC) and conduct an outcome evaluation of the Substance Abuse Treatment Court (SATC).
 - Increase compliance checks by 20%.
 - Implement and utilize a master name index (MNI) infrastructure to allow for data linkages across agency systems regardless of where data exists.

Progress: Progress has been made in the areas associated to this goal. Mid-year analysis will be conducted and presented in future reporting.

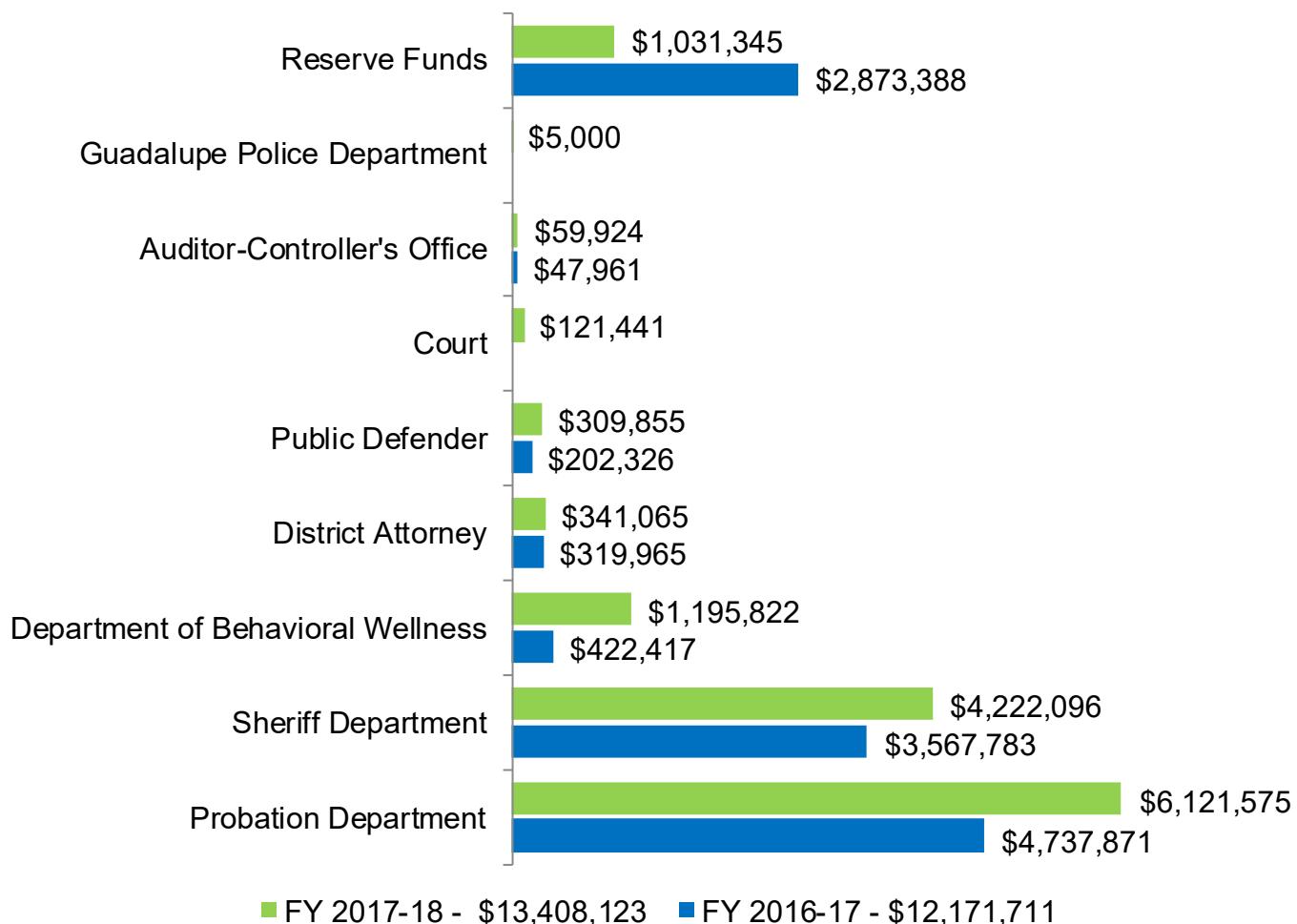
Goal: Provide for successful reentry of offenders back into the community.

- Objectives:**
- Provide services and treatment to offenders in partnership with existing community providers.
 - Facilitate access to sober living and transitional housing as well as long-term housing.
 - Increase community partnership and engagement.

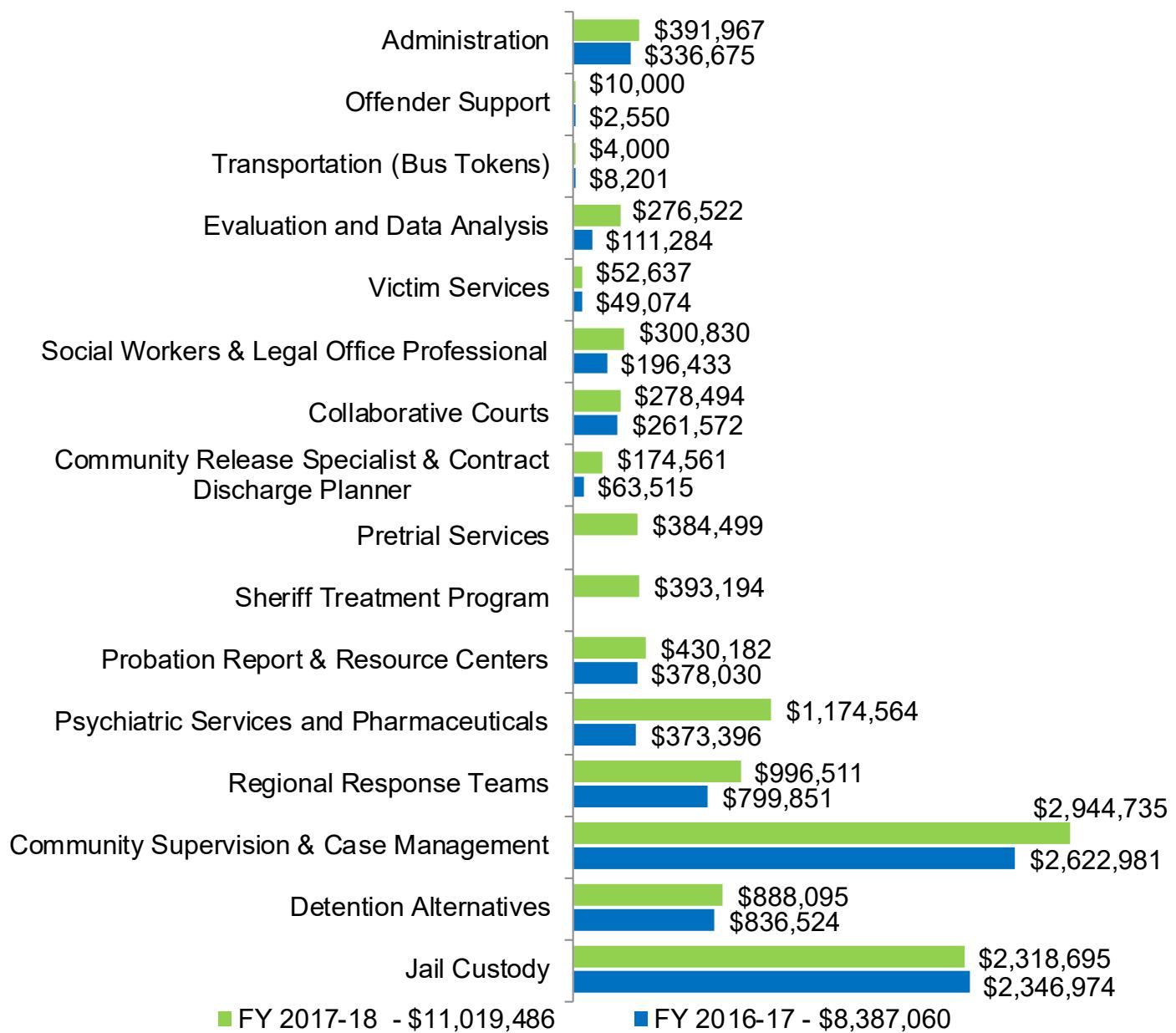
- Measure:**
- Increase referrals to an employment, vocational development program to at least 75% of those unemployed realigned offenders who are available for supervision.
 - Increase the percentage of realigned offenders securing transitional and long-term housing
 - Expand participation in Reentry Steering Committee to include new community partners.

Progress: Progress has been made in the areas associated to this goal. Mid-year analysis will be conducted and presented in future reporting.

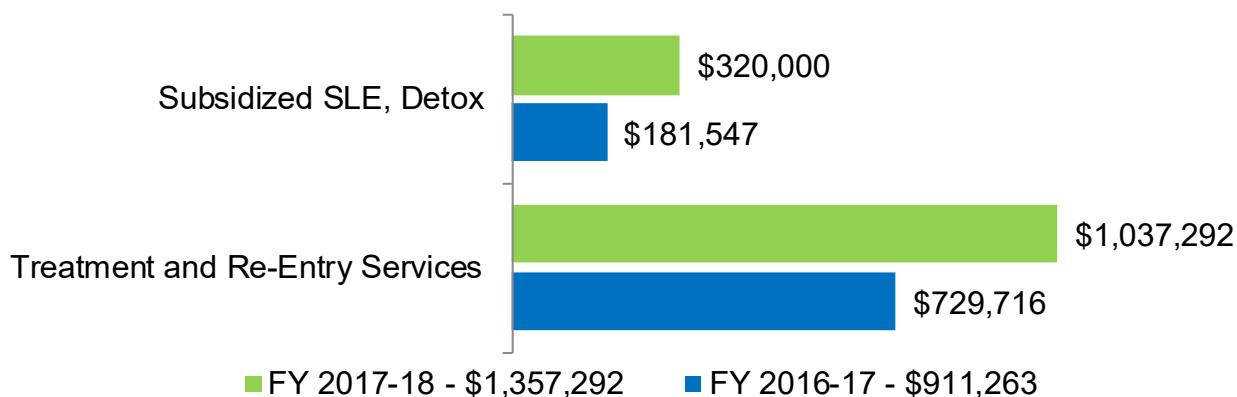
FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 Budget Allocations



FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Responses to Optional Survey Questions

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

The County's partnership with the Pew-MacArthur Results First Initiative continues to allow local stakeholders the opportunity to apply available evidence and a "cost-benefit" analysis into funding and policy decisions.

In the last fiscal year, Santa Barbara County began incorporating this work to inform spending decisions. In partnership with Results First, the County introduced specific requirements for providers and agencies requesting funding for criminal justice programming. At the outset of a solicitation, agency representatives are to complete a Criminal Justice Funding Opportunity form to convey information regarding the target population, criminogenic need, desired program outcomes, and available evidence that demonstrates the program is likely effective. Where possible, the form also requests benefit-cost analysis using the Results First approach, or an assessment of the outcomes that are required for the County to break-even on its investment when a benefit-cost analysis is not possible (a novel application of the Results First benefit-cost model).

This new protocol allows County agencies to not only systematically consider funding requests, but also equips partners with the information needed to provide the County Board of Supervisors (BOS) with a clear summary of available evidence and a confident recommendation of whether a proposal is likely to be an effective use of County resources.

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

Yes. The Santa Barbara County Probation Department contracts with the University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB) to assess the implementation and ongoing impact of California's Public Safety Realignment Act for Santa Barbara County. The evaluation reports are presented to the CCP and the BOS periodically. They are also available to the public via the Probation Department's website

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

Yes. The evaluation is utilized by the CCP Workgroup to review the systems' impact on criminal offender outcomes and the data is utilized to make adjustments for continuous process improvement. Annually, the evaluation findings are presented to the CCP and the BOS prior to budget planning and discussion. The utilization of the evaluation in this manner allows for the building of capacity through less restrictive options, thereby reducing reliance on incarceration, and identifying ways to improve effectiveness of the criminal justice system.

Does the county use BSAC definitions when collecting data? If so, which?

Yes. Conviction and Recidivism.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming?

Less than 20%

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

- Batterer's Intervention Program
- Sex Offender Treatment
- Alcohol and Other Drugs (AOD) Treatment Groups
- Residential Substance Abuse Detoxification (Detox)
- Reasoning and Rehabilitation (R&R)
- Seeking Safety
- Moral Reconation Therapy™ (MRT™)
- Mental Health Screening and Treatment Program
- Recovery-Oriented System of Care (ROSC) Support Groups
- Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitoring (SCRAM)
- Education and Employment Assistance
- Work and Gain Economic Self Sufficiency (WAGE\$\$) - Employment Readiness
- Thinking for a Change (T4C)
- Cognitive Behavioral Interventions for Employment (CBI-EMP)
- Clean and Sober Housing
- Shelter Services
- Residential Treatment Program (RTP)
- Housing assistance through AmeriCorps outreach to the justice-involved population

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

- Staff turnover within County departments and community based services
- Housing and treatment options for high need mental health and transient clients
- Identifying methods of data integration across agencies
- Identifying most effective strategies to increase community engagement

What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

The Criminal Justice Funding Decision Protocol was established to collaboratively review funding opportunities being considered by County agencies. It is an opportunity to ensure new projects are aligned with the CCP's goals and to present cost-benefit analysis for consideration

The Criminal Justice Data Committee (CJDC) was convened to focus on a data exchange infrastructure, process and governance between participating agencies to ultimately enhance the ability to collect and analyze data on shared clients and improve data integration and processes between agencies.

The enhancement and expansion of pre-trial services to include a supervised release option designed to safely maintain in the community those individuals who previously would have remained in county jail unable to post bail.

A feasibility study is being conducted to identify a location for additional forensic beds for inmates with severe mental health disorders to be housed in lieu of county jail.

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

The collaboration amongst County stakeholders in the area of discharge planning continues to be a local best practice with over 1,200 requests for discharge services processed by the jail discharge planning team. Jail based services, reentry, and discharge planning have expanded the fundamental evidence-based practice of a collaborative structure and joint ownership between County departments and community-based organizations (CBOs). Discharge planning services continue to include residential program screening, assistance with entitlements such as Medi-Cal, supplemental and disability social security (SSI and SSDI), and veterans' benefits, referrals/linkage with behavioral health and/or public health, referral to and coordination with Collaborative Courts and aftercare. Funding has been expanded to include transportation options for inmates exiting the jail and wishing to enter treatment programs. In addition, this year, jail services have also begun to expand through the use of technology. Edovo tablets will allow the jail to serve the harder to reach populations with a higher in-custody security classification. This will create opportunities to learn new behaviors and skills that prepare them for in or out of custody treatment, reentry, and a pro-social life.

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**Community Corrections
Partnership Membership**
As of October 1, 2017

Laura Garnette
Chief Probation Officer

Rebecca Fleming
Presiding judge or
designee

Miquel Marquez
County supervisor or
chief administrative
officer or designee

Jeffrey F. Rosen
District Attorney

Molly O'Neal
Public Defender

Laurie Smith
Sheriff

Mike Sellers
Chief of Police

Robert Menicocci
Department of Social
Services

John Dam
Department of
Employment

Toni Tullys, MPA
Department of Mental
Health

Bruce Copley
Alcohol and Substance
Abuse Programs

Jon R. Gundry
Office of Education

Rose Amador
Community-based
organization

Kasey Halcon
Victims' interests

The CCP meets quarterly

Santa Clara County

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2016-17

Goal: Increase the number and percentage of formerly incarcerated individuals successfully participating in and completing job training/preparation that will lead to gainful employment.

Objectives: • 340 participants will be placed in gainful employment

Measure: • 1053 enrollments in job readiness
• 479 participants will be placed in gainful employment

Progress: Subsidized employment continues to remain popular with the Reentry population.
Employment placement is over 140% of its annual service goal.

Other services are provided as part of employment placement such as tattoo removal, financial literacy, business work attire, and GED training.

Goal: Establish reentry programming in the County's correctional facilities.

Objectives: Develop in custody job readiness, family skill building programming and strengthen family relationships for offenders to help reduce risk of repeat incarceration

Measure: • 2,100 participants will complete Employment Training program
• 860 participants will complete Legal Services program
• 280 participants will complete Family Reunification
• 7,030 participants will complete Health & Wellbeing

Progress: • 1,053 participants completed the Employment Training
• 3,123 participants completed the Legal Services
• 2,464 participants completed the Family Reunification
• 4,575 participants completed the Health & Wellbeing

Goal: Client participation in programs at Elmwood remains high and well-received.

Objectives: Partnership with Elmwood staff have been increasingly favorable and effective.

Measure: Goodwill has hired a new employment trainer to recommence its employment training program.

Progress: In addition, participants enrolled 250 in the SJSU College Course program. 126 participants completed the program.

Goal: Improve short and long-term affordable housing for formerly incarcerated individuals who are at moderate and high risk of recidivating in Santa Clara County.

Objectives:

- Develop pre-release plans that realistically address the housing needs of individuals
- Continue to implement housing programs along the entire continuum of housing needs

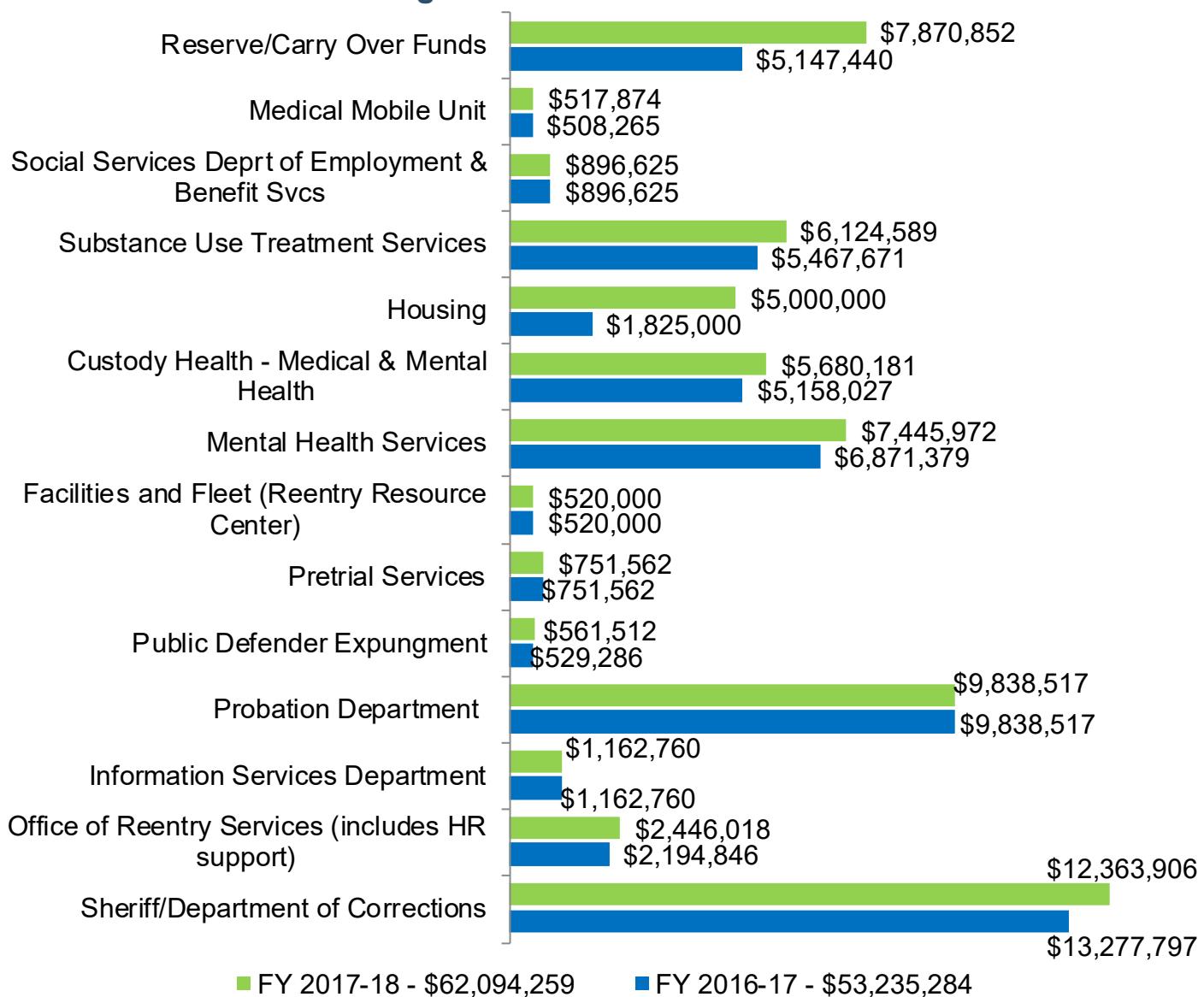
Measure:

- Households Served FY 16-17:
 - Re-Entry Homeless Prevention (EAP) - 78
 - Rapid Rehousing - 67
 - Prop 36 Monthly Assistance - 12
 - Parolee Special Needs Monthly Assistance - 33
 - AB 109 Housing Program - 48
 - Custody Health High User Initiative - 9
 - Community Re-Integration North - 61
 - Community Re-Integration Central - 59
 - Community Re-Integration South - 36

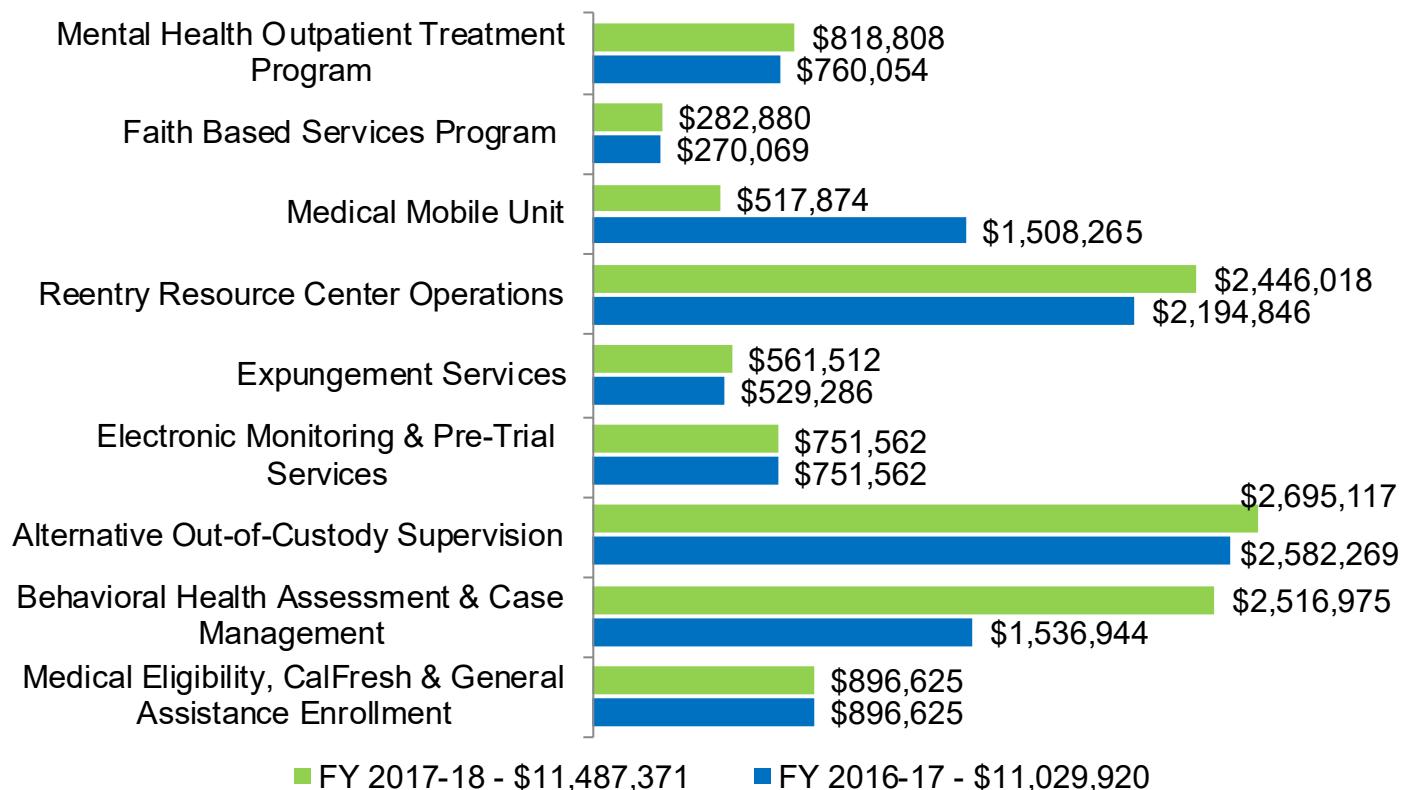
Progress: The County's Office of Supportive Housing (OSH) which provides permanent supportive housing for chronically homeless and other highly vulnerable individuals along with short-term financial assistance and/or subsidies to rehouse people or to help them keep their housing until they become self-sufficient. OSH also supplies emergency shelter and temporary transitional housing with attached services while families gain education, employment, and income to obtain housing. In FY 16-17, OSH provided financial assistance and/or housed about 404 individuals

The CCP did not provide goals for FY 2017-18.

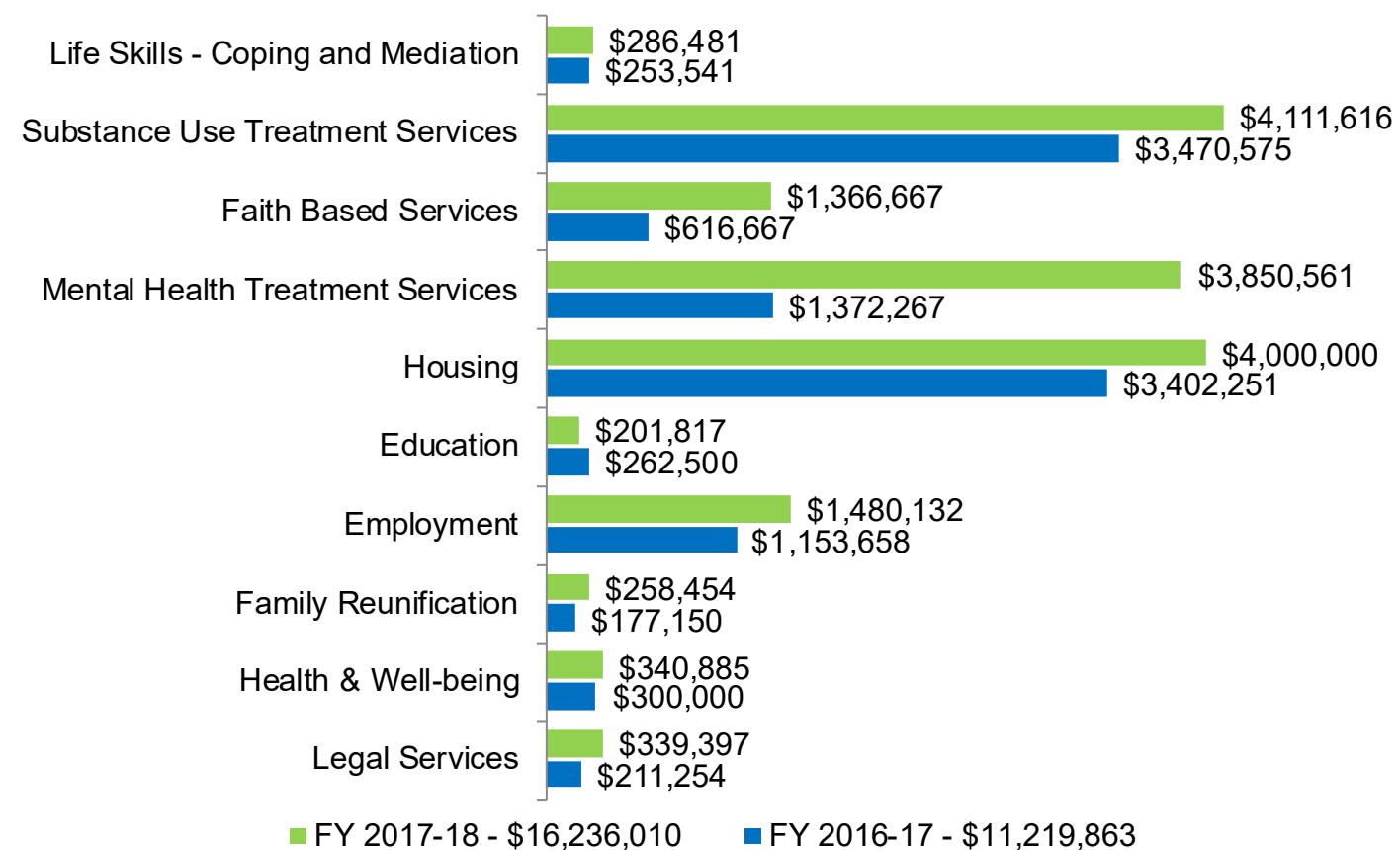
FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 Budget Allocations



FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Responses to Optional Survey Questions

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

The Office of Reentry Services (ORS) was established by the Santa Clara County Executive's Office to serve as the administrator of the County's reentry-related funding. The CCP makes recommendations for programming and/or services to be provided to AB 109 clients. The ORS in turn, sends the recommendations to the County Executive's Office for review and acceptance. If accepted, the County Executive's Office submits the proposal to the County Board of Supervisor for final approval.

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

Yes. The Probation Department has a Director of Research and Development (RaD), who works with other internal probation staff and staff at the ORS to provide comprehensive evaluations of programs and services for the AB109 population. The process seeks to examine ways in which service provision informs the rates of recidivism among the County's AB 109 population. It also includes AB 109 population characteristics, types of services and programming being accessed, and the impacts of services and programming on recidivism.

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

Yes. The County considers evaluation results at many different stages. It is included as part of the RFP process when contracting and it is considered during the contractor's annual performance evaluation review when renewing contracts. The Probation Department has an Evidenced-Based Practices program manager as well, who works on ensuring best practices used and fidelity to programs is adhered to. The RaD team also has a focus on measuring performance outcomes and results.

In addition, the Pew-MacArthur Results First Initiative (RFI) is currently working with Santa Clara County to create an inventory of its reentry practices. This inventory matches what is currently being done to a clearinghouse of evidence-based practices. Each practice/program then receives a grade that indicates how promising the practice is based on available evidence.

Does the county use BSCC definitions when collecting data? If so, which?

Yes. Average daily population, Conviction, Length of stay, and Treatment program completion rates.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming?

21%-40%

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

Behavioral Health's Mental Health Services programs serve special needs populations, who have psychiatric and/or co-occurring needs affecting their mental health.

- Outpatient programs target criminal justice-involved adults ages 18 and older, providing culturally and linguistically appropriate services including individual, group, and family counseling and education on wellness, recovery, and resiliency.

These programs offer comprehensive, coordinated services that vary in level of intensity. Outpatient programs may address a variety of needs, including situational stressors, family relations, interpersonal relationships, mental health issues, life span issues, housing assistance, benefits attainment, psychiatric illnesses, and substance use disorders.

- Emergency Psychiatric Services (EPS) is a 24-hour locked psychiatric emergency room which provides emergency psychiatric care to residents of Santa Clara County. Nearly all patients are on involuntary psychiatric holds (5150s). Every patient is assigned to a psychiatric registered nurse and a psychiatrist at all times. A psychiatrist will complete an evaluation, make a diagnosis, and determine a plan of care for each patient. Care plans may include crisis intervention, medication and stabilization, and subsequent hospitalization for further stabilization. Evaluation and determination of a discharge plan will be as prompt as possible within a 24-hour period. Sometimes a special disposition or a wait for a hospital bed will result in a stay longer than 24 hours.
- Evans Lane Wellness and Recovery Center serves adults involved in the criminal justice system who suffer from mental health and substance abuse issues. The center provides both transitional housing and a separate outpatient program.

The Outpatient Program provides behavioral health treatment services including psychiatric assessments, medication, medication management, comprehensive case management services, and represents the client regarding legal implications. Participants receive an individual treatment plan to optimize their personal, social, and vocational competency in order to live successfully in the community. The Residential Program provides housing, 24-hour support, peer support, group counseling, and group activities support with the capacity to serve up to 56 participants with extended housing for up to one year. The program supports the participants by providing evening and weekend group activities which focus on integrating the participants into the community.

- Federally Qualified Health Centers are community-based organizations that provide comprehensive primary care and preventive care, including health and mental health/substance abuse services to persons of all ages, regardless of their ability to pay or health insurance status. These clients typically have mild and moderate mental health conditions that do not require specialty services.
- Barbara Aaron's Pavilion is a 60-bed acute inpatient psychiatric unit, operated by BHSD, for individuals in need of acute hospitalization. This is the highest intensity of medical and nursing services within a structured environment providing 24-hour skilled nursing and medical care. Full and immediate access to ancillary medical care is available at Santa Clara Valley Medical Center.
- Day treatment programs offer person-centered, culturally and linguistically appropriate, comprehensive, coordinated, and structured treatment services and activities. A day treatment program consists of a scheduled series of structured, face-to-face therapeutic sessions in order to assist the persons served in achieving the goals identified in their person-centered plans. Day treatment programs are offered four or more days per week, typically with support available in the evenings and on weekends. A day treatment program may prevent or minimize the need for a more intensive level of treatment. It may also function as a step-down from inpatient care or partial hospitalization or as transitional care following an inpatient or partial hospitalization stay to facilitate return to the community.
- Contract Hospital Inpatient services include comprehensive hospital-based psychiatric services to individuals aged 18 years or older, who have serious and persistent mental illness and/or a co-occurring substance use disorder who have been deemed unable to reside safely in a community setting due to the severity of their condition. Comprehensive, hospital-based psychiatric services include clinical and medical activities and interventions necessary for the stabilization of the individual's condition, including thorough psychiatric and substance use evaluations, and medication evaluation and management. The BHSD has contracts with various community hospitals.

This enables them to hospitalize Santa Clara County Medi-Cal beneficiaries in need of acute psychiatric hospitalization when beds are unavailable at Barbara Aaron's Pavilion.

- Residential Care Facilities provide custodial care to persons who, because of mental or emotional disorders, are not able to live independently. Residential treatment programs are organized and staffed to provide psychiatric nonhospital-based interdisciplinary services 24 hours a day, seven days a week for persons with behavioral health or co-occurring needs, including intellectual or developmental disabilities. Residential treatment programs provide environments in which the persons served reside and receive services from personnel who are trained in the delivery of services for persons with behavioral health disorders. These services are provided in a safe, trauma-informed, recovery-focused milieu designed to integrate the person served back into the community and living independently whenever possible.
- Skilled Nursing Facilities provide a type of residential care for people who require continual nursing care and have significant difficulty coping with required activities of daily living due to illness or physical injury. Assistance with activities of daily living include assistance with eating, bathing, meals, and dressing. Nursing aids and skilled nurses are available 24 hours a day.

Substance Use Treatment Services (SUTS) operates a continuum of care, based on ASAM levels of care, and places clients in the least intensive level of care that meets their treatment needs. A majority of Realignment clients with substance using disorders are placed in outpatient treatment settings, with residential treatment reserved for particularly high need clients.

- Outpatient (OP) services are the least restrictive level of treatment in the SUTS system of care. Adult clients receive up to nine hours of treatment services per week. Services include: assessment, treatment & discharge planning, individual and group counseling, crisis intervention, family therapy, medication services, education, and collateral services (such as case management). In the SUTS system of care, many clients are referred to OP from residential treatment, so it is a 'step-down' from a more intensive level of treatment.
- Intensive outpatient (IOP) involves similar services to regular outpatient, but the services are provided at a higher intensity (more hours per week). IOP services range from a minimum of nine hours per week to 19 hours per week.
- Residential treatment is the most intensive level of service currently available in the SUTS system of care. It involves 24-hour stay in a residential facility and the main purpose of treatment is to stabilize the client. SUTS has a short-term residential program and the average length of stay is between 30 and 35 days. Extensions may be granted based on assessment of client need for additional residential services. Components of residential treatment include intake, individual and group counseling, education, family therapy, safeguarding medications, and collateral services.
- Transitional Housing Units (THUs) are not treatment facilities. Clients must be admitted to outpatient before they can be referred to THUs. THUs are treatment-linked temporary housing that serve as sober living environments for clients in outpatient treatment. Not all OP clients live in THUs, only those who need this type of housing.

In order to expand the Reentry Network and offer more avenues for resources to clients, the Behavioral Health Services Department partnered with four faith-based reentry centers (FBRCs): Bridges of Hope, Mission Possible, Breakout Prison Project (Good Samaritan), and Destiny. Together. These centers and their extensive network of community collaborations form the Faith Reentry Collaborative (FRC). The FRC has offices at five locations. Each of the four centers accepts any reentry clients and the FRC has full-time employees at the Reentry Resource Center (RRC), who route clients to the FBRCs. Clients who need services not available at the RRC or clients who are not eligible for services at the RRC are screened at the RRC by FRC staff and sent out to one of the four FBRCs. Each faith-based center has case managers who oversee a caseload of clients.

Clients with extensive needs are case managed and receive wrap-around service linkage, through which they are linked to a wide variety of supportive services available in the community. Clients who are not case managed can receive what the FRC refers to as “felt needs” service linkage, which is a one-time referral to services without ongoing case management.

The Valley Homeless Healthcare Program (VHHP) hosts a medical bus called the Medical Mobile Unit (MMU), which visits different locations throughout the County. The MMU currently spends 20 hours a week on visits and the clients (RRC reentry individuals can access it for medical and psychiatric care. These hours will be expanded in the future. While the bulk of individuals who access the MMU at the RRC location are criminal justice clients, anybody can access the unit to receive care. The MMU staff also provide social work through Community Health Workers, who provide case management and service navigation to high-need clients.

The MMU provides an invaluable service to reentry clients. After being released from the correctional facilities, many clients have medical and/or psychiatric needs, especially when it comes to medication. The MMU has both a medical doctor and a psychiatrist on board, who provide healthcare on the bus, write prescriptions, give advice, and link patients to other health-based appointments at County health facilities if they have needs than cannot be addressed on the bus. MMU patients can also be linked to dental services as well. These clinical needs are often the client's immediate priority and having the unit available at the RRC is extremely useful to clients recently released from correctional facilities.

The Custody Health Department attends to incarcerated individuals' medical and psychiatric needs. Custody's Mental Health Services unit provides an array of mental health services to the clients incarcerated in the Santa Clara County Jails, such as, mental health exams and treatment, crisis evaluations, acute inpatient services, pharmaceutical management, welfare checks, programs and other services.

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

In recent years, Santa Clara County has ranked among the top ten most expensive housing markets in the country, making it extremely difficult to provide housing options to people with limited incomes. The majority of Realignment clients who visited the RRC reported being homeless, having issues with stable/permanent housing, or having some level of housing need to address before they could successfully reenter society. Homelessness severely impacts clients' health, ability to secure employment, their recovery from substance dependency and mental health disorders, and reunification with family.

Also, there continues to be a need for linguistic services, especially for Spanish-speaking providers, for many Medi-Cal beneficiaries. The gap for Spanish speaking providers and peer workers is most significant in South County, which creates wait times for clients in this area that are seeking services. While many contract agencies and the County continue to provide these services, the demand for these services continues to outweigh the available supply.

What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

The Realignment population has high rates of mental illness and substance use disorders. From data available, about one-fifth (21%) of the Realignment population had been diagnosed with a Serious Mental Illness. This means that the rate of individuals with any mental health issues in general is even higher. About two-thirds (66%) of the Realignment population had a substance use disorder. The actual rate of substance use issues is likely higher, as not everybody with a disorder is identified, and not every user had a clinical disorder. Currently Santa Clara County Reentry Network is establishing a jail diversion project to divert those with serious mental illness and co-occurring substance use into treatment in place of custody.

The project will divert individuals with high clinical need away from repeated incarceration and into treatment, which for many, is the only path to breaking the cycle.

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

One-Stop Shop Model:

Santa Clara County's unique "one-stop shop" approach to reentry combines the benefits of a day reporting center with ease of access to a wide variety of community resources and county agencies, known as the Reentry Network.

The Reentry Network's core collaborative partners are the Office of Reentry Services (ORS), Probation Department, Office of the Sheriff, County Superior Court, Office of the Public Defender, Pretrial Services Department, Parole Program (CDCR), Community-Based Partners, Social Services Agency, Office of Supportive Housing, Faith Reentry Collaborative, Substance Use Treatment Services (BHSD), Mental Health Services (BHSD), Custody Health, Dept. of Child Support Services, and the Medical Mobile Unit. The one-stop shop model is used for one simple purpose — to support the successful reentry of clients by making the process easier for both clients and staff. The model allows for recently-released individuals, or anybody with a criminal history in the County, to visit the RRC and complete multiple objectives at once. The model allows clients to start the reentry process on more stable footing as they save time and money on transportation and learn of the resources available to them that they might never hear of otherwise.

The ability to access multiple resources and complete objectives such as probation check-ins or mandated programming, at one location, is an invaluable resource for recently-released clients. Without the RRC, clients would face a more tedious and difficult reentry. For example, in one day, a client can leave jail in the morning, and by the end of that same day: meet with his or her probation officer; receive a motel voucher; obtain clean clothes, a hygiene kit and a free meal; apply for general income assistance, food stamps, and healthcare; be assessed and make appointments for medical, psychiatric, substance use, and mental health treatment; make appointments with a wide variety of community-based organizations; and much more.

Without the RRC, this process could potentially take several days or even weeks, in addition to all the time and money that would be spent on public transportation and coordination of appointments. For special needs clients, such as those suffering from mental illness, the one-stop shop approach provides further benefit as peer mentors and community health workers help them navigate the building from partner to partner, and help connect them to their appointments elsewhere.

Together, these organizations collaborate across systems to provide reentry clients with seamless support and streamlined linkage to the services, resources, and treatment available through the RRC and in the community. While the Office of Reentry Services supports partners with funding and oversee operations at the RRC, the agencies housed within the center operate autonomously, utilizing partnerships and service agreements and/or community-based contractors to provide interventions and support systems that are evidence-based and holistic. Together, Reentry Network partners strive to provide evidence-based, wrap-around support to the reentry clients of Santa Clara County.

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**Community Corrections
Partnership Membership**
As of October 1, 2017

Fernando Giraldo
Chief Probation Officer

Honarbale Denine Guy
Presiding judge or
designee

Carlos Palacios
County supervisor or
chief administrative
officer or designee

Jeff Rosell
District Attorney

Larry Biggam
Public Defender

Jim Hart
Sheriff

Chief David Honda
Chief of Police

Ellen Timberlake
Department of Social
Services

Andrew Stone
Department of
Employment

Giang Nguyen
Department of Mental
Health

Shaina Zura
Alcohol and Substance
Abuse Programs

Michael Watkins
Office of Education

Karen Delaney
Community-based
organization

Sylvia Nieto
Victims' interests

The CCP meets quarterly

Santa Cruz County

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2016-17

Goal: Establish an array of effective alternatives to incarceration to address the impacts that the realigned population will have on the county jail in order to avert crowding and poor conditions of confinement without jeopardizing public safety outcomes. (This goal was retained from FY15-16.)

Objectives:

- Establish and maintain a Custody Alternatives Program (CAP) to identify, screen, and place appropriate inmates in community alternatives, including the use of electronic monitoring and supervision to ensure public safety
- Maintain an effective Pretrial Release Program to identify, screen, and place appropriate individuals on community supervision while they are waiting for court processing. This will include the use of validated risk assessment tools and active communication with the courts for pretrial release

Measure:

- Average daily jail population as a percentage of the rated capacity for each of the County's three facilities
- Total number of jail bed days saved by CAP
- Public safety rate of inmates committing new law violations during the period of their custody alternative
- Total number of jail bed days saved by Pretrial Services
- Public safety rate of defendants committing new law violations during the period of their pretrial release

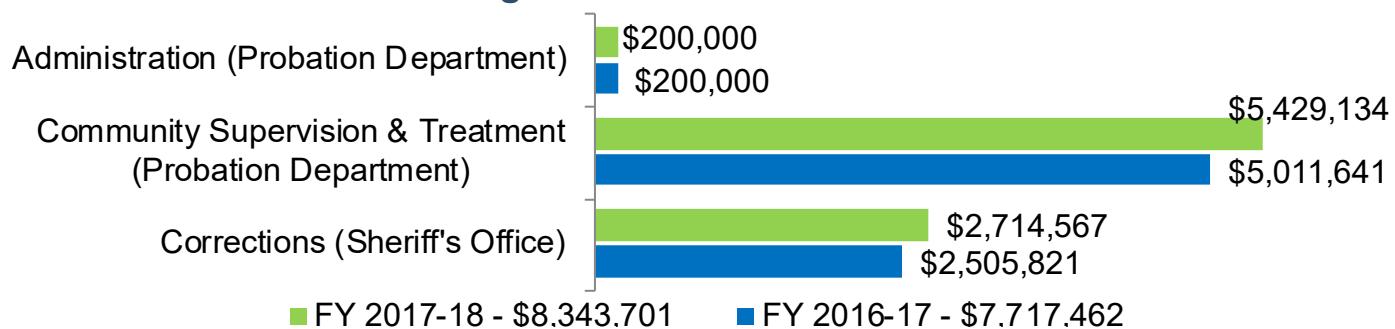
Progress: During FY 2016-17, the average daily population across the County's three jail facilities was 437 or approximately 99.5% of combined rated capacity. During FY 2016-17, CAP supervised a total of 566 participants, saving a total of 24,104 jail bed days. During FY 2016-17, Pretrial Services supervised a total of 357 individuals, saving a total of 26,657 jail bed days, with a public safety rate of 89% of defendants not arrested for new criminal behavior during the period of pretrial release. The violent crime safety rate is 98% of defendants not arrested for a new violent crime during the period of pretrial release.

Goal:	Implement Evidence-Based Probation Supervision that properly assesses risk factors associated with recidivism and provides effective probation interviewing, case planning, and community supervision to ensure public safety and reduce recidivism
Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct risk assessment on all AB 109 individuals within 30 days of sentencing; conduct full assessment of criminogenic needs on all moderate and high risk AB 109 individuals within 30 days of sentencing. • Develop supervision case plans for all AB 109 individuals, including all court ordered terms as well as services and supports directly related to assessed criminogenic needs. • Conduct active, risk-based community supervision of all AB 109-sentenced individuals, including the use of Effective Practices In Community Supervision (EPICS), motivational interviewing, and an objective sanctions and rewards grid for response to participant behavior.
Measure:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of AB 109-designated individuals assessed for risk and criminogenic need • Number of AB 109-designated individuals with supervision case plans • Documented utilization and outcomes of EPICS interventions
Progress:	A total of 393 AB 109-designated individuals were supervised during FY 2016-17. Probation conducted a total of 303 assessments, including risk assessment, full/comprehensive assessments, and re-assessments. A total of 995 EPICS interventions were documented among AB 109-designated individuals during FY 2016-17.

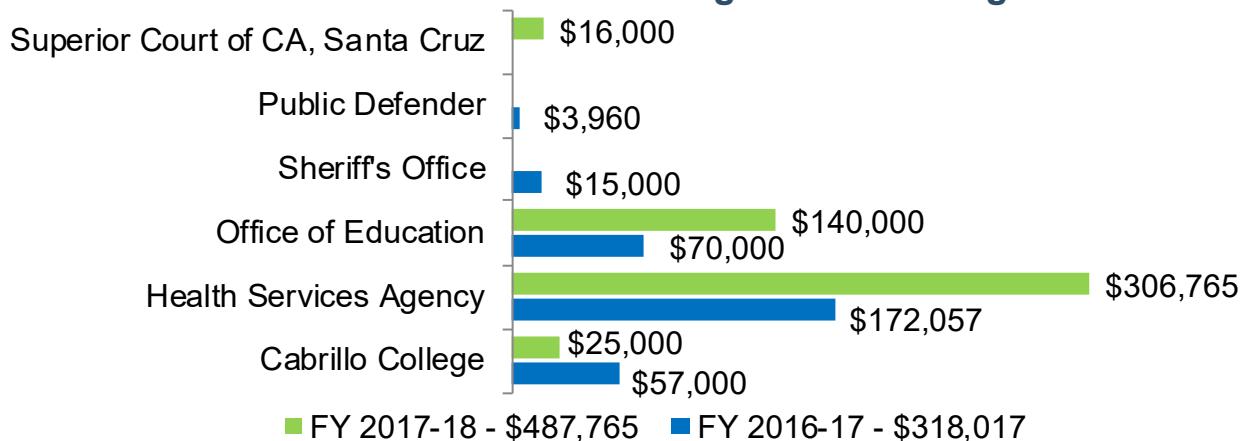
Goal:	Develop community partnerships for Effective Intervention Services that adhere to the principles of evidence-based practices for maximum recidivism reduction
Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer all AB 109 individuals to services and supports that address assessed criminogenic needs and reentry stability factors • Provide a minimum aggregate of 200 hours of appropriate services to high risk individuals and 100 hours for moderate risk individuals in order to reduce the risk of recidivism
Measure:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and percent of individuals referred to AB 109 services based on assessed need • Number and percent of individuals receiving adequate AB 109 service dosage based on risk level
Progress:	During FY2016-17, a total of 834 individuals received AB 109 services through the CCP's referral and service model, with an average total dosage of 49 hours of service.

The CCP reports it will use the same goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2017-18.

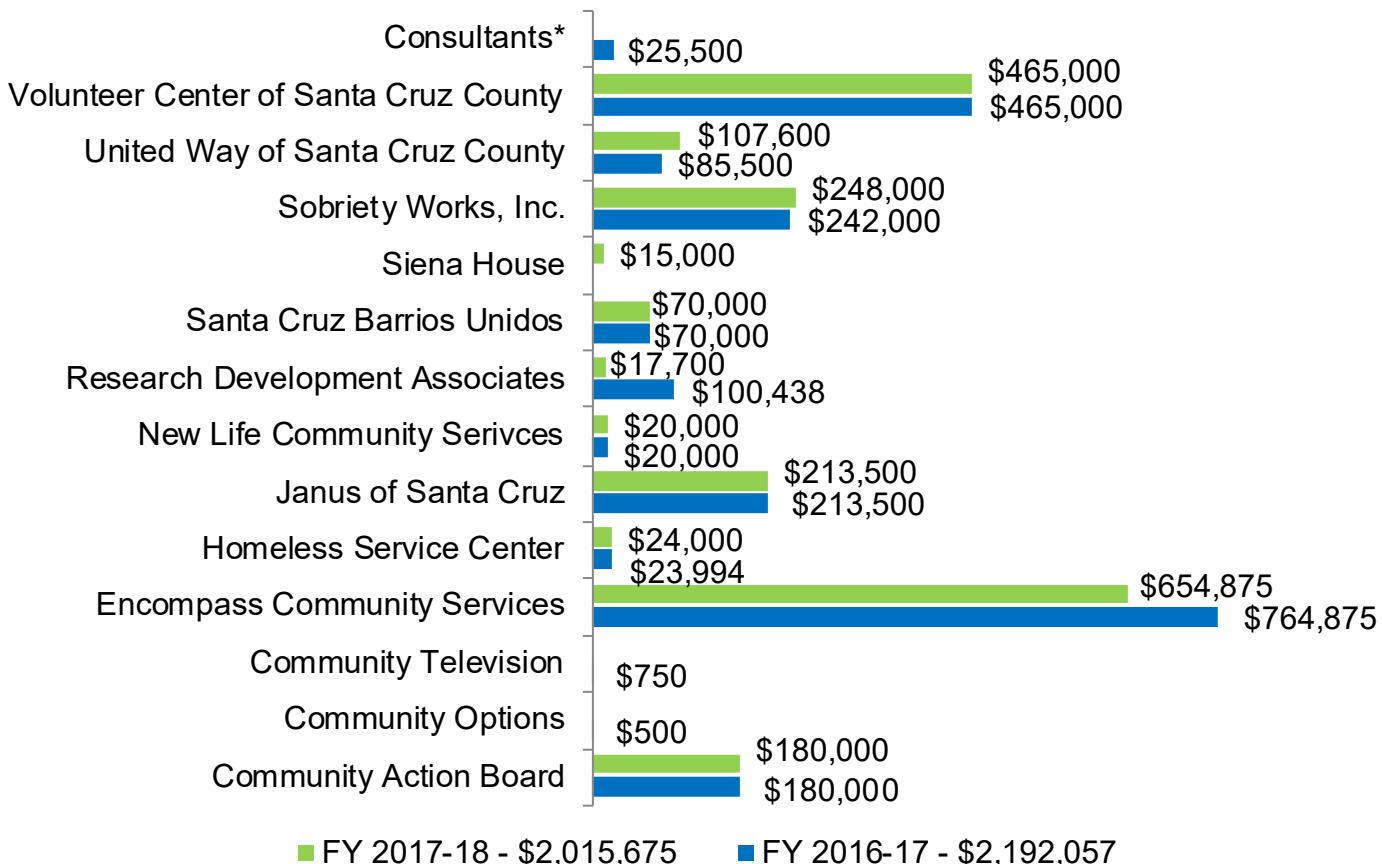
FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 Budget Allocations



FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Responses to Optional Survey Questions

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

The CCP releases a solicitation for letters of interest on a three-year cycle. Service areas are identified through a summative analysis of validated needs assessments, with initial allocations for each service area based on prevalence of need, estimated average cost per treatment episode, and public safety priority. A panel of local and regional stakeholders review and scores service proposals based on the following minimum criteria:

- Service History. A documented history of similar or equivalent service delivery to high risk criminal justice populations in the service area for which funding is sought, including the successful completion of contract deliverables and the timely collection and reporting of service delivery and participant outcomes.
- Justice System Collaboration. A documented history of prior successful collaboration with probation, corrections, or other justice system stakeholders.
- Responsivity. Demonstrated understanding and capacity for responsiveness of services, including cultural and linguistic competency, field-based service delivery, evening and weekend availability, low literacy materials, gender-specific programming, and adaptation to multiple learning styles.
- Evidence-Based Practice. A documented history of and capacity for implementing evidence-based practices, specifically focused on reducing criminogenic risk, including client engagement, and motivational enhancement.
- Interagency Collaboration. A documented history of successful collaboration with local human service providers, including multi-disciplinary service delivery, shared case management, blended funding, strategic planning, and policy development.
- Staff Training. Commitment to full participation in trainings provided through the CCP regarding effective, evidence-based interventions, and services to the target population.
- Data Collection and Reporting. Demonstrated capacity and commitment to collecting and reporting all required data, including all service delivery statistics, measures of fidelity to evidence-based service delivery, and program-related impact and outcome measures.
- Continuous Program Improvement. Commitment to continuous program improvement based on outcome data, including the willingness to reconfigure services over time to enhance effective coordination throughout the AB 109 service provider network.
- Matching Resources. Identification of current or potential sources of matching resources to supplement direct funding.

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

Yes. Santa Cruz County employs multiple levels to monitor and evaluate AB 109 service effectiveness. During FY 2016-17, the County Probation Department implemented a web-based referral and reporting system (CE Programs/CE Provider) integrated with its electronic case management system. The CE Program/CE Provider allows service providers to enter all service dosage, program completions, terminations, and other data.

Data is entered at least weekly, so case management can be continuously updated and issues of non-compliance or additional service needs can be identified early.

In addition, all providers submit quarterly reports that detail program-specific, pre/post outcomes as defined in their service contract. Depending on the program type, this may include increases in pro-social cognition and behavior; reduction in substance use or mental health symptoms; improved educational or employment status; increased access to and utilization of on-going community support; and attainment of individual reentry goals and objectives. Quarterly reports also document program completion rates and provide an opportunity for the program to provide case studies or other evaluation data and findings. During FY2016-17 the CCP has begun to pilot outcome-based contracting, with financial holdbacks and incentive funding for demonstrated client outcomes.

In addition to program-level reporting, Santa Cruz County has contracted with Research Development Associates (RDA) of Oakland, California to conduct a comprehensive evaluation of AB 109 implementation and outcomes. This 18-month project includes an assessment of data collection and analysis; an implementation evaluation, based on interviews and focus groups with participants, program staff, and justice system stakeholders; and an outcome evaluation of the impact of services on recidivism and criminal justice outcomes.

RDA delivered the implementation evaluation to the CCP during FY 2016-17. The CCP and its work groups have been reviewing the findings and recommendations, and implementing new policies and practices in response. The second phase – the outcome evaluation – is expected during FY 2017-18, and will include both descriptive statistics of the local AB 109 population (e.g., demographics, services received, criminal justice outcomes) as well as inferential analyses (e.g., logistic regression of predictors of recidivism, survival analysis of time to recidivism).

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

Yes. Santa Cruz County continuously monitors service implementation, utilization, completion, and outcomes of all AB 109-funded services. The CCP selects service providers on a three-year cycle, based on letters of interest that detail program design and agency capacity. All contracts are renewable annually based on documented achievement of service delivery targets and program-specific client outcomes.

The overall mix of services is based on aggregated findings from the Correctional Assessment and Intervention System (CAIS). Along with an earlier gap analysis conducted by George Mason University, this data provides an on-going guide for adjusting services to best meet the needs of the target population.

Santa Cruz County has also implemented the Pew/MacArthur Results First initiative, which features a cost/benefit analysis of criminal justice system-linked programs and services. The goal is to increase the utilization of evidence-based programs that match to the needs of the target population and result in a measurable decrease in recidivism and related costs. All AB 109 service providers are required to reference Results First data and resources in developing program funding requests. The County assesses the cost/benefit of each program as well as the overall return on investment for all AB 109 services.

Does the county use BSCC definitions when collecting data? If so, which?

Yes. Average daily population, Conviction, Length of stay, Recidivism, and Treatment program completion rates.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming?

61% - 80%

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

The Probation Department conducts risk and needs assessment, and develops individualized treatment plans and makes referrals to address the key drivers of criminal behavior. Services are organized by the following areas of criminogenic need and reentry stability (service numbers are duplicated counts that represent the first nine months of the fiscal year):

- Criminal Thinking, Behavior and Identity (service n=465): Evidence-based curricula, offered in group and individual settings, including Thinking for a Change, Courage To Change, Seeking Safety, and Getting Motivated To Change. Services provided by the Volunteer Center and Encompass Community Services in partnership with Probation officers
- Substance Use Disorders (service n=236): Assessment, detox, outpatient, intensive outpatient, residential, medically-assisted treatment, provided by Encompass Community Services, Janus of Santa Cruz, Sobriety Works, and New Life Community Services
- Low Vocational Attainment (service n=162): Employment readiness workshops, individual job placement services, and employer education and outreach, provided by the Community Action Board and United Way
- Low Educational Attainment (service n=273): Academic testing, high school diploma and high school equivalency programs, Adult Basic Education, and low level literacy, provided by the Volunteer Center Literacy Program and the Santa Cruz County Office of Education
- Mental Health Disorders (service n=41): Assessment, counseling and system navigation, and medication management, provided by Encompass Community Services, Health Services Agency and Community Action Board
- Family Conflict (service n=132): Parent education and family involvement, including the Papas Fatherhood Involvement Program, provided by Encompass Community Services
- Unstable/unsafe Housing (total bed nights = 4,491): Emergency and transitional housing provided by the Homeless Service Center, and the Encompass River Street Shelter; sober living environment housing provided by Janus, Sobriety Works, Encompass, and independent SLE
- Reentry Planning and Support (service n=187): Benefits assistance and enrollment, driver's license reinstatement, records clearance, and comprehensive reentry planning provided by the Volunteer Center and the Encompass Community Services. Also prosocial peer mentoring and leadership development, provided by Barrios Unidos and Sobriety Works Inc.

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

Drug Medi-Cal Integration. Our county is preparing to participate in the Drug Medi-Cal Organized Delivery System, with a projected start date of 1/1/18. While this promises to increase access to critically-needed drug treatment services, the new model poses many challenges that our local stakeholders are attempting to address.

These include new limits on the court's ability to sentence individuals to specific levels of treatment; potential shortage of treatment beds in the face of increased demand; new case management protocols based on weekly reassessment; and combined funding models to address the unfunded portion of residential care as well as cost over cap for all services. The challenge requires a new and urgent level of cross-system planning and the involvement of all policy leaders to avoid significant disruption of care.

- Training. Staff turnover creates a need for on-going training and resources for staff who bring their individual area of expertise without the necessary background in evidence based practice for community corrections.
- Data integration. The data needed to accurately track recidivism and other criminal justice outcomes is spread between courts, corrections, law enforcement, and probation, each with its own vendor-based electronic information system. The CCP has been supporting a multi-agency effort to build common identifiers and systems to automate the transfer of key data points between the three systems.

What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

During FY 2016-17, the CCP began implementation of a web-based referral and reporting system for all AB 109 service providers. This system, CE Programs and CE Provider, is integrated within the Probation Department's current case management system (Caseload Explorer). Although this system is new and still not full-featured, it has greatly improved our ability to make and track service referrals, reducing unnecessary time gaps, and giving case managers and probation officers immediate access to updated program participation, completion, and termination. The Department plans to expand the use of this system to the entire adult division in order to better manage the increased service availability that is anticipated to follow from the Drug Medi-Cal Organized Delivery System.

Based on needs and service data, the CCP has continued to expand support for cognitive/behavioral interventions targeting criminal thinking, behaviors and identity. This includes a combination of cohort-based curriculum (Thinking For A Change) and a more flexible, individual curriculum (Courage To Change), as well as gender- and trauma-informed curricula such as Seeking Safety.

Over time, AB 109 implementation is being increasingly integrated with existing and emerging services and initiatives. This includes outreach for Prop 47 and records clearance efforts; the development of a division of reentry within the Sheriff's Corrections Bureau; integration of PRCS individuals in the local Parolee Reentry Court, as well as conducting shared orientation and information sessions with State Parole; and shared planning for implementation of the Drug Medi-Cal waiver.

During FY 2016-17, Californians for Safety and Justice (CSJ) released the Blueprint for Shared Safety, a community-wide planning tool for more effective responses to crime and victimization. The document mirrors the approach of the CCP Community Engagement Work Group, and at the end of the year it was agreed that the Blueprint would become the guiding document for CCP planning. CSJ has agreed to provide technical assistance for implementation, and will work with the Probation Department to apply for private foundation support for the effort.

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

During FY 2016-17, the County Office of Education dramatically expanded in-custody educational programming, offering both high school equivalency as well as high school diploma completion. Given the relatively short average length of stay in jail it has in the past been difficult for inmates to complete high school equivalency testing. This became even more difficult as the standard test (the G.E.D.) became more demanding and only available online. While high school equivalency test preparation and completion is still available, the County Office of Education has added a screening process to identify individuals who already have enough academic credits that they can complete graduation requirements within their time in custody. During the first year, the program's eighteen individuals earned their high school diploma and an additional 100 passed one or more high school equivalency subject area tests while in custody. The program is being expanded and funding increased in FY 2017-18 to continue and expand these outcomes.

**Community Corrections
Partnership Membership**
As of October 1, 2017

Tracie Neal
Chief Probation Officer

Melissa Fowler-Bradley
Presiding judge or
designee

Elaine Grossman
County supervisor or
chief administrative
officer or designee

Stephanie Bridgett
District Attorney

Jeff Gorder
Public Defender

Tom Bosenko
Sheriff

Roger Moore
Chief of Police

Dianna Wagner
Department of Social
Services

Melissa Janulewicz
Department of
Employment

Donnell Ewert
Department of Mental
Health

Dean True
Alcohol and Substance
Abuse Programs

Judy Flores
Office of Education

Tom Wright
Community-based
organization

Angela Jones
Victims' interests

The CCP meets quarterly

Shasta County

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2016-17

Goal: Develop resources to evaluate CCP funded programs and provide information for areas of improvement

Objectives:

- Solicit training from the UC Corrections Institute on Dr. Edward Latessa's Evidence-Based Correction Program Checklist and Evaluation Protocol
- Select up to eight Probation Staff to attend training
- Select two programs to be evaluated

Measure:

- Eight Probation Staff will be trained on Dr. Edward Latessa's Evidence-Based Correction Program Checklist and Evaluation Protocol.

Progress: The Evidence-Based Correction Program Checklist and Evaluation Protocol training was received by seven Probation Staff and one Sheriff's Office staff May 16-19, 2017. All trained staff are completing an independent evaluation which is the last step to be officially certified. Staff will receive their certifications in FY 2017-2018.

Goal: Update the current Probation adult case plan to better link goals and interventions with the appropriate criminogenic need

Objectives:

- Work with contracted assessment provider to link goals and interventions with the appropriate criminogenic need
- Train staff on the resulting changes to the adult case plan
- Perform inter-rater reliability process through contracted assessment provider to ensure staff understand how to implement resulting changes

Measure:

- Staff are able to correctly use the case plan to link goals and interventions to appropriate criminogenic needs.

Progress: Work has been done with the provider for the assessment system to rename the criminogenic needs. This change in language resulted in the criminogenic needs being easier to interpret and more user friendly for staff and the offender. Efforts have been made to educate the Probation staff on how to determine appropriate intervention through the implementation of the Briefcase Training. During May, staff attended a training on advanced case planning provided via a grant received by Humboldt County. Efforts will continue to improve the case planning process.

Goal: Hire an Alcohol and Drug Counselor for the Collaborative Courts (BHC and Re-Entry Court (REC)

Objectives:

- Assist offenders in navigating the Criminal Justice System and treatment community
- Build a peer-to-peer support system that would support an aftercare program and connection to the AOD community

Measure:

- Increase AOD services for offenders participating in the Collaborative Courts.
- Increase the coordinated care between the Collaborative Courts and community service providers.

Progress: The Health and Human Services Agency (HHSA) has nearly completed the recruitment process and interviews have recently been conducted with candidates. The county has discontinued the REC effective September 2017 due to staffing changes in the Courts but the following hire, this counselor will still be used in the Behavioral Health (BHC) and Addicted Offender Program (AOP) Courts as well as provide assistance during orientation at Probation.

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2017-18

Goal: Develop resources to evaluate CCP funded programs and provide information for areas of improvement

Objectives:

- The county staff trained in the Correction Program Checklist will complete the certification process
- Two local programs will be selected and an evaluation completed
- Develop a Correction Program Checklist Protocol to assure consistency in selection and evaluation

Measure:

- County staff receive official certification.
- Two evaluations of local programs completed.

Goal: Increase the capacity of the Shasta-Tehama Education Program – Unified Partnership (STEP UP) program to include an additional 50 participants

Objectives:

- Hire a Probation Assistant to provide case management to participants
- Refer and enroll additional participants

Measure:

- Enrollment and participation in the STEP UP Program will increase by 45-50 participants.

Goal: Provide Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) training for local law enforcement staff

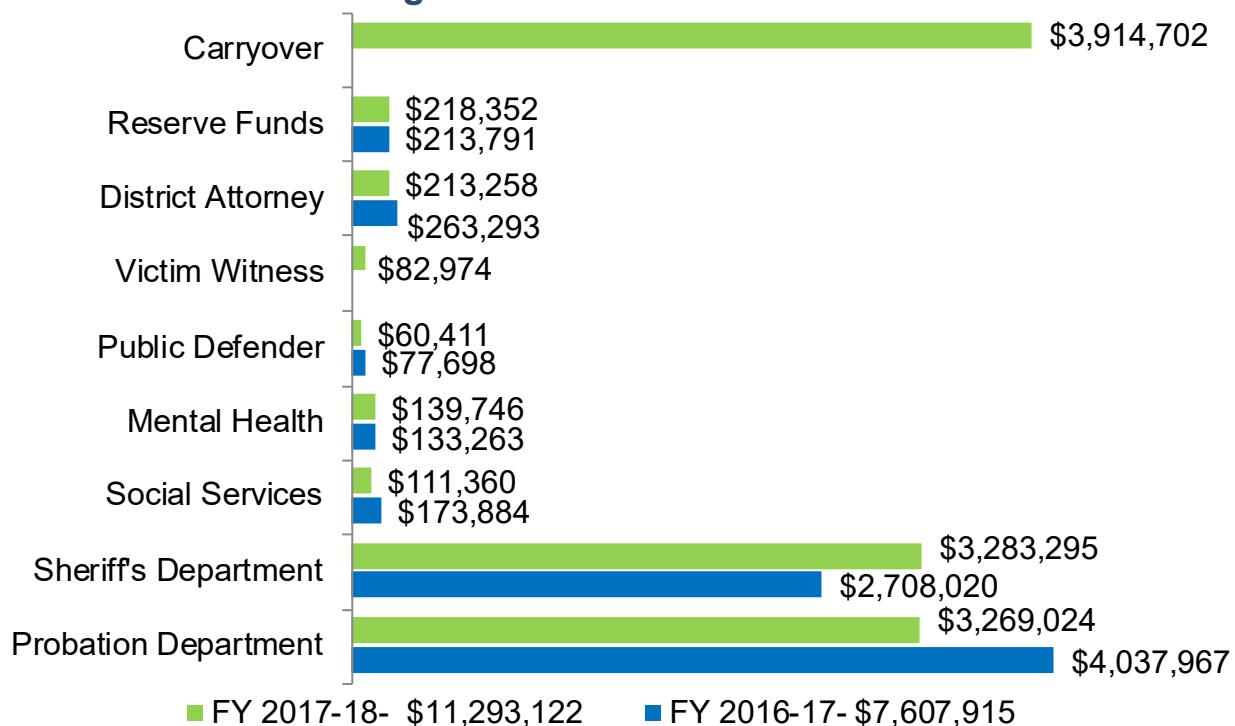
Objectives:

- Research and contract with appropriate provider to provide CIT training
- Schedule two trainings to occur no later than December 2018
- Increase knowledge and skills to effectively and safely address the needs of persons with mental illnesses and link them to appropriate services

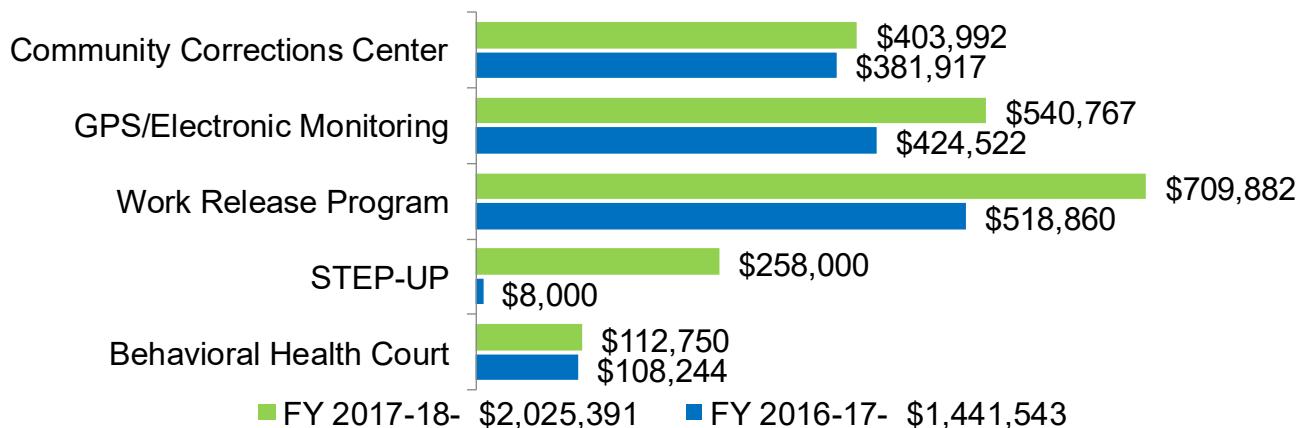
Measure:

- Training provided to law enforcement and other identified staff.

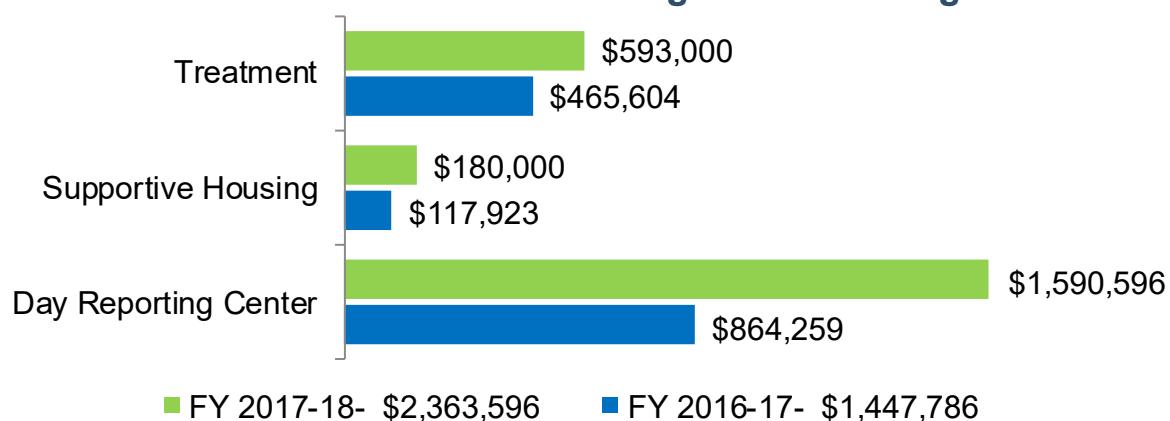
FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 Budget Allocations



FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Responses to Optional Survey Questions

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

As needs become apparent through offender contact in current CCP programs and/or assessments conducted on the offenders, services to address the needs are researched, and a request for funding is brought before the CCP Executive Committee. The proposal and the availability of funds are discussed and the CCP Executive Committee has an opportunity to vote to approve or deny the program.

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

Yes. The county does evaluate the effectiveness of many of the programs/services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation. Contracted providers provide monthly updates on attendance and completion of the program. Many of the CCP-funded programs and services provide presentations at the CCP meetings annually. Annually, at a minimum, Probation staff review recidivism (as measured by re-entry into the criminal justice system and convictions) of the offenders participating in these contracted programs. The Day Reporting Center, in conjunction with the CCP and the Probation Department, establishes annual goals and outcomes and reports on the progress on a quarterly basis at CCP meetings.

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

Yes. The contractor performance and, when available, the outcomes for the offenders are considered when renewing contracts. It was the goal to move forward toward an improved evaluation process for all contractors as well as internally funded programs. This goal was included in FY 2016-2017. During the year we made progress towards this goal by completing the training on the Correctional Programs Checklist and beginning the certification process. Efforts will continue and evaluation results will be considered during ongoing funding conversations.

Does the county use BSCC definitions when collecting data? If so, which?

Yes. Conviction, Length of stay, and Treatment program completion rates.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming?

Less than 20%

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

We currently offer a Day Reporting Center, inpatient and outpatient alcohol and drug treatment, sober living, Moral Reconation Therapy, Parenting Counseling, Domestic Violence Treatment and Behavioral Health Collaborative Court, and Mental Health and Alcohol and Drug Assessments at the Community Corrections Center. For offenders with a low to moderate mental health need, services are available through Partnership Community Health. County Mental Health services are available to offenders with a severe mental health need.

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

Offender attendance to and engagement in programming and services is a significant challenge. This challenge is difficult to address as some offenders are simply not ready to change. Efforts have been made to regularly communicate with the providers to determine attendance or engagement issues early. When these issues are identified, Probation Officers work more closely with the offenders to assist. Evidence-based programming that specifically address the top criminogenic needs is of prime importance. For some of these criminogenic needs, there are not currently agencies in Shasta County that are certified to provide these services. In particular, there are currently a minimal amount of services for those offenders with co-occurring disorders. The offender population with these disorders continues to grow. In addition, many of the programs currently available in the county are not evidenced-based and lacking cognitive restructuring with skill-based training.

What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

The Probation Department conducted the first Successful Transitions on Probation and Parole (STOPP) meeting in January 2016. This monthly event occurs in conjunction with parole to provide access to treatment and services for those offenders being placed on probation, post-release community supervision (PRCS), mandatory supervision (MS), and parole. Offenders being released from custody and under the supervision of either agency are required to attend this mandatory monthly meeting within 30 days of release. This exposes offenders to necessary treatment and services in one-location as quickly as possible. During the STOPP meeting, offenders are required to meet with a minimum of five service providers and sign up for a minimum of one treatment program or service. Between referrals from both Probation and Parole, approximately 80 offenders are referred each month. The program has continued to be successful and the Probation Department has seen growth in attendance for those offenders referred to the program and has continued to develop relationships with additional vendors.

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

The Probation Department contracts with a community-based organization, Northern Valley Catholic Social Service, to provide a housing program for offenders on supervision. The goal of the program is for each offender to obtain, safe, stable, and suitable permanent housing, learn to budget their income, develop communication skills with landlords/property management, and gain the tools to properly deal with other tenants and/or issues involved with living in a community complex. The housing program is located at our Community Corrections Center and started in October 2013. Since the program started, they have successfully housed (30 days or longer) 178 offenders.

As of March 2017, the Day Reporting Center (DRC) has had 99 offenders complete and or graduate from the program since its opening in April 2013. Of the 99 offenders, 29 have re-entered the Criminal Justice System. 24 out of the 29 offenders have received a new conviction. Graduations are scheduled for the DRC in early summer and winter of each year. In July 2017, the program graduated 14 offenders and the next graduation is scheduled for January 18, 2018. In addition, recent recidivism data revealed a recidivism rate of 49% for those offenders who were enrolled/participated in the DRC but did not complete/graduate the program.

The data clearly indicated that the longer an offender is in the program and engaging in change behavior, the less likely they are to recidivate.

For those who leave the program in Phase II the recidivism rate is less than 20% and for Phase III the recidivism rate is less than 3%.

The SOR/PSOR Program supervised 214 offenders in FY 2016/2017. Of these, 78% were successful in making it to sentencing. The program's failure to appear rate was 12%. Assessing defendants and placing them on the SOR/PSOR program when eligible has proven to be successful in our community and has reduced the failure to appear rate among the population. Additionally, it has increased the number of offenders being sentenced by the court and has allowed staff the ability to talk with the defendants about treatment programs and other community services available to them pending the court process.

**Community Corrections
Partnership Membership**
As of October 1, 2017

Jeffrey D. Bosworth
Chief Probation Officer

William W. Pangman
Presiding judge or
designee

Scott A. Schlefstein
County supervisor or
chief administrative
officer or designee

Larry Allen
District Attorney

J. Lon Cooper
Public Defender

Tim Standley
Sheriff

Vacant
Chief of Police

Lea Salas
Department of Social
Services

Vacant
Department of
Employment

Vacant
Department of Mental
Health

Vacant
Alcohol and Substance
Abuse Programs

Merrill Grant
Office of Education

Vacant
Community-based
organization

Sandi Marshal
Victims' interests

The CCP meets
semi-annually

Sierra County

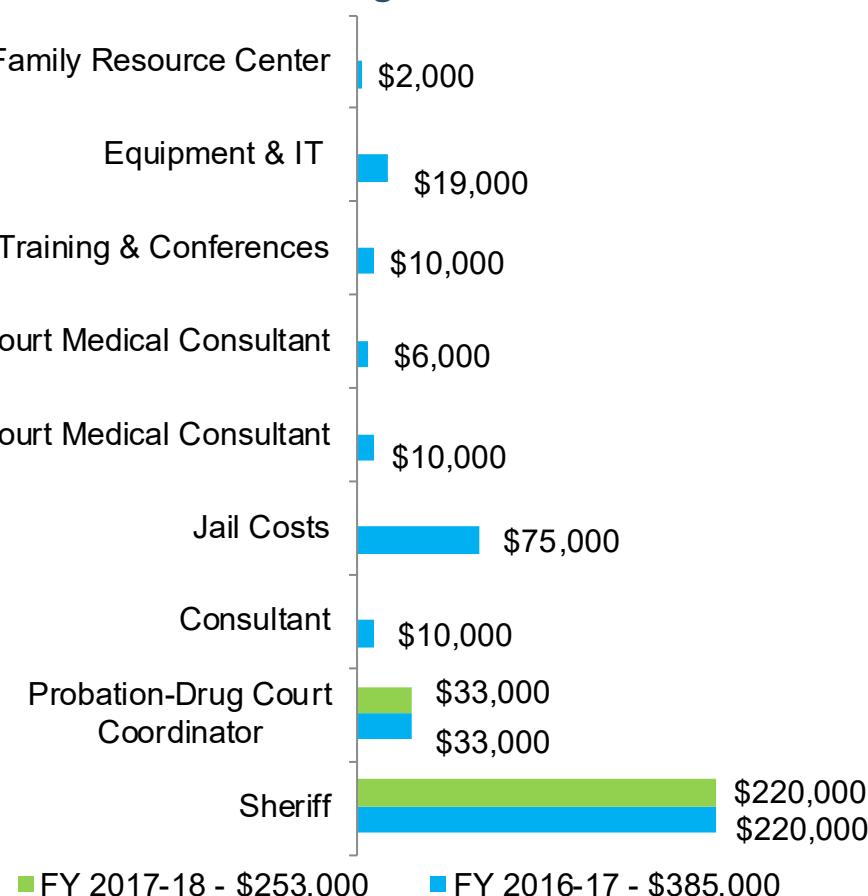
Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2016-17

Recidivism goals and outcome measures aren't particularly realistic or helpful because of our small size. For example, we closed five felony probation cases during 2017. One failure makes a difference of 20%.

The CCP did not provide goals for FY 2017-18.

FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 Budget Allocations



FY 16-17 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services

- FY 2016-17: County Drug Court \$6,000
- The county reported no allocations to public agencies for programs and services in FY 2017-18

FY 16-17 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs

- FY 2016-17: Drug Court medical consultant \$10,000
- The county reported no allocations to non-public agencies for programs and services in FY 2017-18

Responses to Optional Survey Questions

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

A proposal is made to CCP, it is discussed and a conclusion is made as to whether or not it is a viable program for Sierra County.

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

Yes. Very few people at the state level truly appreciate just how small Sierra County is. Our numbers are so small that it is difficult, if not impossible, to evaluate a program based on annual statistics. What we do have is the luxury of time to discuss things at length and give each proposal plenty of individual attention.

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

Yes. To the extent we can. But again, for reasons stated above, this can be difficult on an annual basis.

Does the county use BSCC definitions when collecting data? If so, which?

The county declined to respond to this question.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming?

The county declined to respond to this question.

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

As mentioned, we are far too small to have very many local problems. For example, how does one start up a sex offender treatment program, when you only have one sex offender? How do you start up a DV program when you only have a couple of them on probation – and they live an hour away from each other? It is for these reasons that realignment dollars are spent on programs out of the county when county programs do not meet the needs of the individual.

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

We are far too small for other counties to relate too. The next smaller county is half our size and the next larger county is three times our size.

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

Our electronic monitoring program has been very successful. We have saved hundreds of jail days, saving the county thousands of dollars and no one has committed a new crime while on the program.

**Community Corrections
Partnership Membership**
As of October 1, 2017

Allison Giannini
Chief Probation Officer

Renee Crane
Presiding judge or
designee

Brandon Criss
County supervisor or
chief administrative
officer or designee

Kirk Andrus
District Attorney

Lael Kayfetz
Public Defender

Jon Lopey
Sheriff

Brian Bowles
Chief of Police

Dr. Sarah Collard
Department of Social
Services, Department of
Mental Health, and
Alcohol and Substance
Abuse Programs

Vacant
Department of
Employment

Kermith Walters
Office of Education

Jim Roseman
Community-based
organization

Colleen Chiles
Victims' interests

The CCP meets quarterly

Siskiyou County

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2016-17

Goal: Reduce Jail Overcrowding

Objective:

- Implement a pretrial program
- Maintain or increase use of Alternative Sentencing
- Maintain pre-charge, pre-filing Diversion program

Measure:

- Pretrial program was developed using evidence-based tools. It was not fully implemented for very long due to staffing.
- Alternative Sentencing Programs and the Day Reporting Center continued to increase numbers and be successful.
- The DA Diversion program also saw a staffing change in 2016/17, but maintained its success in keeping offenders from entering the system.

Progress: Overall, the jail overcrowding was addressed but these programs did not have a significant enough impact as roughly 90% of the population were pre-sentence, making them ineligible for Alternative Sentencing programs and the pretrial program had a staffing shortage.

Goal: Increase use of Evidence Based Tools in Probation

Objective:

- Enhanced utilization of evidence-based screening and case management tools
- Use of graduated sanctions for reoffending probationers

Measure:

- Caseloads have been split up amongst officers based on the probationers risk level; the Offender Needs Assessment determines risk level. Probationers are reassessed regularly and risk levels adjusted to ensure their needs are being met.
- A sanctions matrix has been created.

Progress: Probation has been utilizing evidence-based tools and officers have been attending trainings to better supervise their assigned caseloads.

Goal:	Utilize a Corrections Service Specialist to serve as a specialty court and reentry services liaison
Objective:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hire an individual that attends specialty courts and works with offenders that are both in and out of custody to help them successfully reenter society
Measure:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An individual was hired and works with offenders on a daily basis.
Progress:	Overall, this goal has been met. The Sheriff's Department hired a highly qualified individual that has assisted several individuals in reentering society successfully. Some of the services provided include: 1.) Assistance obtaining employment; 2.) Assistance accessing benefits such as medical, SSI, Cal-Fresh or other necessary benefits; 3.) Assistance obtaining residential treatment for those that are in need of higher levels of treatment than what is provided in our county; and 4.) Assistance obtaining High School education/GED or enrolling in the local community college.

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2017-18

Goal:	Reduce Jail Overcrowding
Objective:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain and increase Alternative Sentencing Resume pre-trial program in Spring of 2017 Continue efforts to utilize AB 900 to construct a new facility
Measure:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alternative sentencing program was utilized, numbers did not increase significantly due to lack of qualified participants. Pre-trial program was resumed in Spring of 2017, and as of 11/20/17, there have been 54 participants. An alternate site has been obtained by the county and the AB 900 project is moving forward.
Progress:	Overall, the Sheriff's Department and Probation continuously work together to reduce jail overcrowding. Programs have made a significant impact however, a rise in crime in Siskiyou County has continued to affect the jail as well as low percentage of offenders being sentenced; therefore, the jail remains at maximum capacity.

Goal:	Increase use of Evidence-based Practices
Objective:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Probation Department implement evidence-based supervision Day Reporting Center to increase EBP programming/services The Sheriff's Department added in-custody MRT and AOD groups for the jail population
Measure:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All adult unit Probation Officers have been provided with evidence-based caseload supervision standards. They will be utilizing these beginning 12/2/2017. Caseloads were also reduced in an effort to allow officers to better implement the new standards. Officers were provided with supervision guidelines and will be held accountable to following these guidelines. A measurable outcome will be available in 2018. The DRC added several new programs including a sex offender relapse prevention group, mentorship program and increased batterer's treatment group to include a women's group as well. There has been a positive participation with the groups in the jail and the Sheriff's Department plans to continue to provide/increase group participation.
Progress:	The Day Reporting Center, Sheriff's Department, and Probation continue to improve and utilize more EBP programming in their services and supervision.

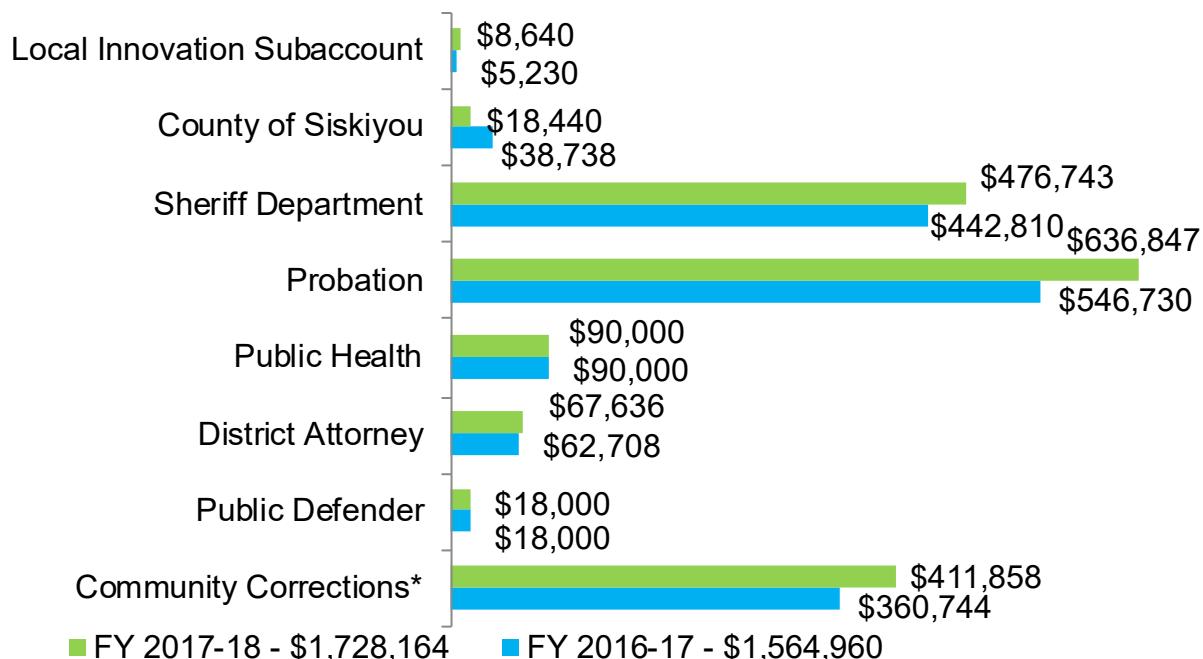
Goal: Begin work on Specialty Court, particularly a Mental Health Court

- Objective:**
- Create a specialty court designed to meet the needs of the mentally ill
 - Bring all stakeholders together, find necessary training, and hold regular planning meetings

- Measure:**
- All stakeholders have met, a representative from each agency attended Stepping Up training, and regular meetings are held.
 - Crisis Training is scheduled for all patrol officers and deputies in Spring 2018. The CCP has allotted overtime funds to law enforcement agencies to ensure participation in the three-day training. Multiple sessions will be offered to accommodate agency schedules as well.

Progress: There is one pilot participant that is due to be released from custody at the end of November 2017. This pilot participant will receive BHS and DRC services and report regularly to Probation. All stakeholders will monitor this participant to see where system improvements can be made.

FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 Budget Allocations

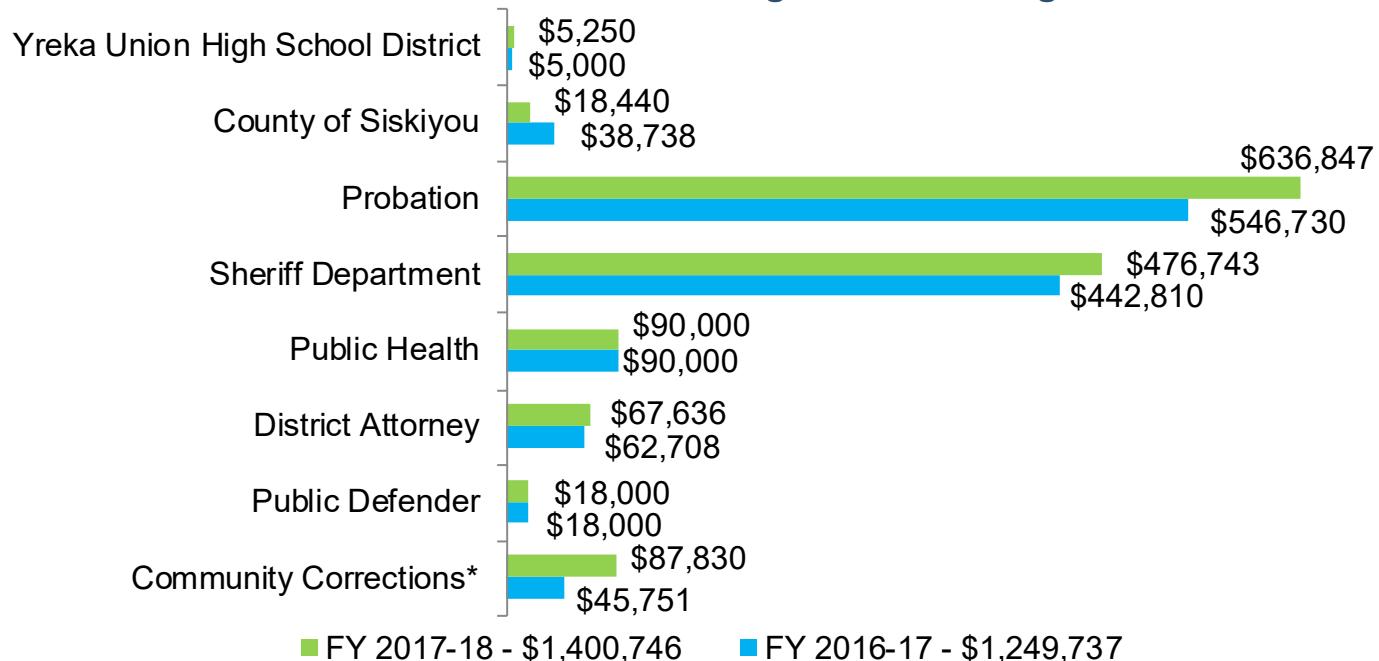


*Community Corrections funds used for direct costs of services/supplies

FY 2016-17: Reserve Funds \$53,311

FY 2017-18: Reserve Funds \$89,444

FY 16-17 & FY 17-18 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services

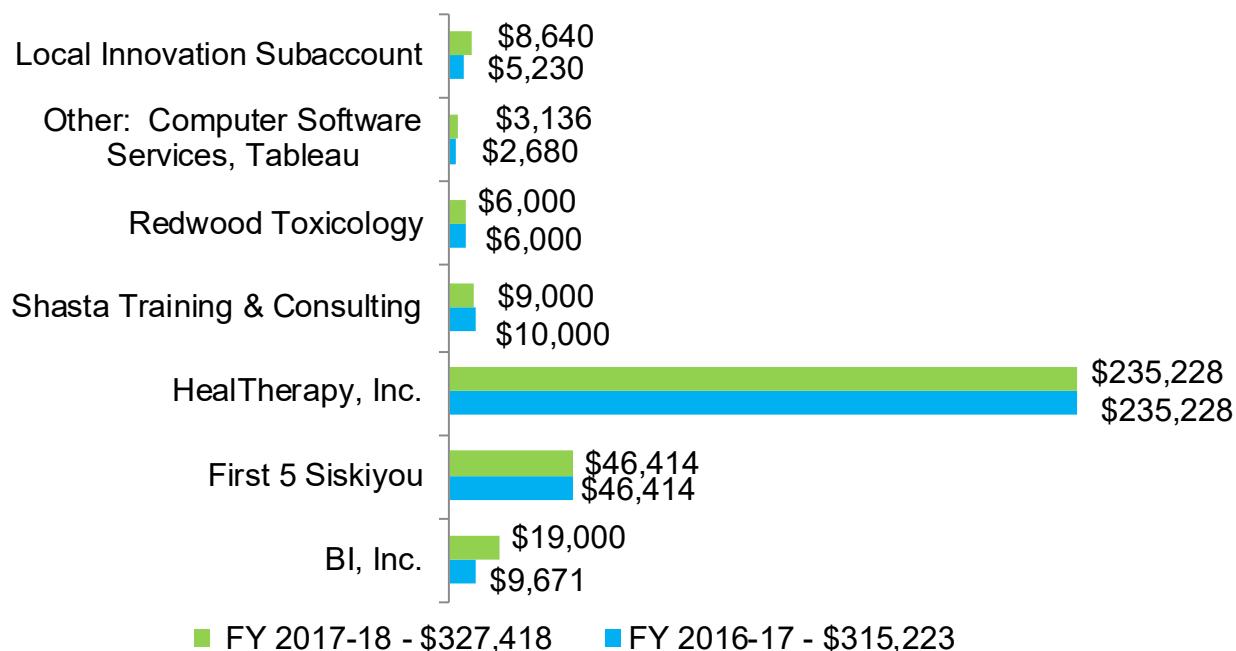


*Community Corrections funds used for direct costs of services/supplies

FY 2016-17: Reserve Funds \$53,311

FY 2017-18: Reserve Funds \$89,444

FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Responses to Optional Survey Questions

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

Any potential program or service that would require use of realignment funds is presented to the CCP at a quarterly meeting. The CCP then determines if it is appropriate to fund the service or program. If the program is funded, it is then evaluated for necessity, fidelity to evidence-based practices, and offender participation.

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

Yes. Currently all programs are under review by the Chief Probation Officer (CPO). The CPO will be providing a report to the CCP at the January quarterly meeting. This review includes services provided by private providers as well as staffing needs of each department that receives CCP funding. All programs are being reviewed for levels of offender participation, community necessity, fidelity, and effectiveness. The CCP intends to become fiscally sound for the 2018/2019 fiscal year, which will include possible budget cuts; therefore, the review is imperative to ensure funds are allocated to best serve the offender population and Siskiyou County as a whole

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

Yes. The CCP will be considering a report developed by the CPO at the January meeting and then determining funding based on the report, as well as community safety and offender need.

Does the county use BSCC definitions when collecting data? If so, which?

Yes. Average daily population, Conviction, Length of stay, Recidivism, and Treatment program completion rates.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming?

41% - 60%

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

Currently our county has multiple options for behavioral health and substance abuse treatment available to offenders. Those on probation can receive expedited mental health or substance abuse assessments at the request of an officer. BHS will also offer assessments to those incarcerated if requested or court ordered. A second option is for offenders to utilize services available at the Day Reporting Center. These services include mental health and substance abuse treatment from a contracted private provider as well as the availability of a weekly psychiatrist. Psychiatric services are provided through MHSA funding by county BHS. Offenders can also access a variety of private providers through "beacon partnership" which allows those on medical to receive therapeutic treatment from qualified therapists.

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

Siskiyou County faces several challenges. The first of which is financial, as we are not receiving a significant amount in growth funds in the AB 109 funding or SB 678 funding. There are no general funds to supplement anything that must be reduced to balance the CCP and SB 678 budgets. The county also faces issues with recruitment and retention of highly qualified individuals for key positions such as therapists, probation officers, correctional officers, Drug and Alcohol counselors, and other jobs that are necessary for successful rehabilitation of offenders. Finally, Siskiyou County is a very large rural county and lacks services or transportation to meet the needs of those in the farthest ends of the county, as often that is where there is the greatest need for drug and alcohol, or mental health services but there is a lack of providers in those areas. Both of these areas (Happy Camp and Butte Valley) are approximately 1.5 hours from the county seat and during the winter, it can take significantly longer to travel from those areas.

What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

Overall, Siskiyou County has been very creative in utilizing its limited funding to reach a large population. The programs at the Day Reporting Center have been key to the success of our CCP, the Sheriff's Department and Probation created a strong partnership along with hiring a private company to provide therapeutic evidence-based services. All services, service providers, and programs are regularly evaluated for quality assurance and fidelity. Any program not in compliance is either corrected or terminated.

Regular meetings are held between the Sheriff's Department staff (who operate the DRC) and Probation Officers. This ensures there is clear communication between departments and offenders do not "slip through the cracks."

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

Currently, our most notable program is the 52-week Batterer's Treatment which utilizes the Moral Reconation Therapy program "Bringing Peace to Relationships" as well as integrating equine therapy. The equine therapy has proven to be a very useful tool for offenders to use their newly learned skills with an animal partner that will often not work with the offender if they display any anger or hostility; offenders have provided very positive feedback. Currently there are three groups—two male and one female for batterer's treatment. A therapist from a private company and Sheriff's Department staff assigned to the DRC facilitate the program. The program so far has had excellent anecdotal results but we have not had enough participants complete the entire program to do a statistical analysis.

**Community Corrections
Partnership Membership**
As of October 1, 2017

Christopher Hansen
Chief Probation Officer

Robert C. Fracchia
Presiding judge or
designee

Birgitta Corsello
County supervisor or
chief administrative
officer or designee

Krishna Abrams
District Attorney

Lesli Caldwell
Public Defender

Tom Ferrara
Sheriff

Andrew Bidou
Chief of Police

Gerald Huber
Department of Social
Services

Angela Shing
Department of
Employment

Sandra Sinz
Department of Mental
Health

Andy Williamson
Alcohol and Substance
Abuse Programs

**Lisette Estrella-
Henderson**
Office of Education

Deanna Allen
Community-based
organization

Vacant
Victims' interests

The CCP meets quarterly

Solano County

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2016-17

Goal: Implement evidence-based probation supervision that properly assesses risk factors associated with recidivism. Use case planning and community supervision to promote law-abiding behavior and reduce client recidivism by addressing criminogenic needs.

Objective:

- All AB 109 clients will be assessed for risk level using an evidenced-based risk tool
- All AB 109 clients will have a case plan to address their criminogenic and other needs
- All AB 109 contact standards will be based on risk level

Measure:

- Number of complete assessments, as measured by regular caseload review
- Number of complete case plans, as measured by regular caseload review
- Number of contacts made with each client, as measured by regular caseload review

Progress: On-going

Goal: Enhance the use of alternative detention (pre-sentence) for appropriate offenders.

Objective:

- Use of an evidenced-based assessment tool for pre-trial jail release decisions for all appropriate clients
- Increase the success of pre-trial defendants appearing for all scheduled court appearances

Measure:

- Number of pre-trial reports completed and number of reports with recommendations for release
- Number of pre-trial clients who completed pre-trial compared to the number who failed the program

Progress: For FY 2016-17, 1,354 pretrial reports were completed. 365 were recommended for release following assessment with the Ohio Risk Assessment Systems-Pretrial Assessment Tool, an evidenced-based risk assessment tool. Of those granted pre-trial services, 107 successfully completed the program, 16 unsuccessfully completed, and 40 failed due to a bench warrant issuance during this timeframe.

Goal: Ensure that probation officers are effectively working with clients to address their criminogenic needs and reduce client recidivism using evidence based or informed practices

Objective:

- Train all adult supervision probation officers and Center for Positive Change case managers in Motivational Interviewing and have regular booster trainings
- Train all adult supervision probation officers in Effective Practices in Correctional Settings-II (EPICS-II) and have regular booster trainings
- All adult supervision probation officers will receive quality assurance quarterly regarding their meetings with clients

Measure:

- Number of staff that have completed Motivational Interviewing (MI) training, as measured by training log
- Number of staff that have completed EPICS II training, as measured by training log
- Number of staff that have received coaching from the Quality Assurance and Implementation Analyst

Progress: Currently all adult supervision probation officers and Center for Positive Change case managers have been trained in MI and most of them have been trained in EPICS II. The Quality Assurance and Implementation Analyst began doing quality assurance meetings with the adult supervision officers starting in October of 2016.

Goal: The Sheriff's Office will implement evidence-based programming in the jail that targets risk factors associated with recidivism and addresses criminogenic needs

Objective:

- Providers will roll out Cognitive Behavioral Interventions-Substance Abuse, Thinking for a Change, and CALM (CBT interventions)
- The Five Keys Charter School will be implemented across all three jails
- The Sheriff's Office will integrate Gender Responsive and Trauma Informed services for women into its service structure

Measure:

- Provider monthly reports will indicate the number of CBT interventions delivered
- Teachers will have been assigned to all three jails and either classroom based learning or independent study will be taking place
- The Women's Re-entry Achievement Program (WRAP) will become a part of the Sheriff's family of programs

Progress: CBI-SA and Thinking for a Change have been implemented. The Five Keys Charter School has been implemented across all three jails. The WRAP Program has been integrated into Sheriff's Office Services and gender responsive/trauma informed programming is being offered both through the WRAP program as well as through ANKA, the substance abuse treatment provider. In the coming year Thinking for a Change and CALM will be offered to a wider variety of inmates.

-
- Goal:** The Sheriff's Office will implement a risk and needs assessment within the jail to drive placement into jail programming based on risk factors associated with recidivism and to assist with re-entry planning
- Objective:**
- All AB 109 sentenced inmates will be assessed for risk level using an evidenced-based risk tool (voluntary participation)
 - All AB 109 sentenced inmates who receive the risk and needs assessment will have a case plan to address their criminogenic and other needs
 - All AB 109 sentenced inmates who have been assessed will have a re-entry plan
- Measure:**
- Number of completed assessments as measured by case manager caseload review
 - Number of completed case plans as measured by case manager caseload review
 - Number of completed re-entry plans as measured by case manager caseload review
- Progress:** During the FY 16/17, the Sheriff's Office implemented the LS/CMI and the Ce-Assessment/Ce-Planning software. The go-live occurred in February 2017. During the testing phase and after roll out, staff completed 351 assessments on sentenced inmates, completed 212 Case Plans, and completed 154 re-entry plans. Number of assessments and case/re-entry plan numbers do not match due to the voluntary nature of programming in the jail and inmates being at various stages in the process. In the coming year, the Sheriff's Office providers will continue to refine a process whereby the risk and needs assessment plays a more central role in program placement.

The CCP reports it will use the same goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2017-18 in addition to the following

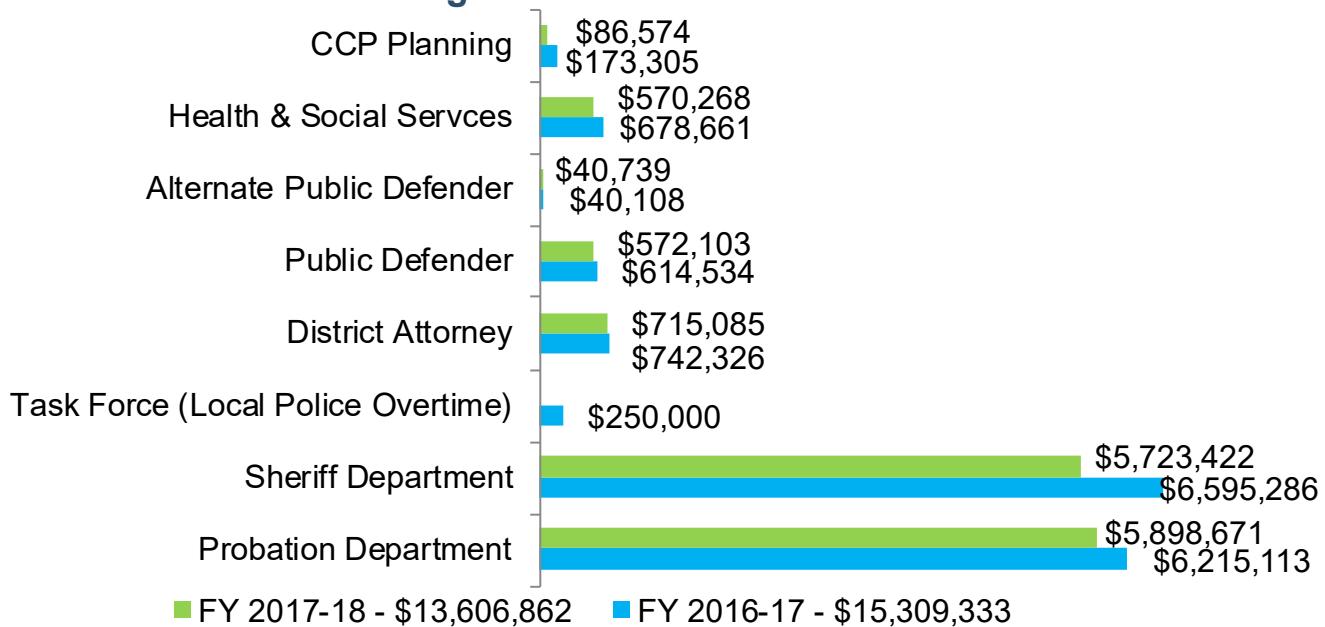
Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2017-18

- Goal:** The Sheriff's Office will utilize the LS/CMI to drive re-entry planning in order to create continuity of care as inmates transition from the jail to community participation in the Prop 47 Substance Abuse continuum of care (detox/residential treatment, SLE, Transitional Housing)
- Objective:**
- All AB 109 sentenced inmates and some unsentenced inmates will be assessed for risk level using an evidenced-based risk tool (voluntary participation)
 - All inmates who have been assessed will have a re-entry plan
 - All inmates who qualify and volunteer for Prop 47 services will have a re-entry plan reviewed and updated by Prop 47 staff, and reflective of services to be received in the community under Prop 47
- Measure:**
- 65% of those who volunteer for Prop 47 services will transition to said services upon release
 - Number of completed assessments as measured by case manager caseload review
 - Number of completed re-entry as measured by case manager caseload review
 - Number of coordinated re-entry plans as measured by Prop 47 case manager caseload review
 - Number of individuals who transition from jail to community-based Prop 47 services as measured by Prop 47 Coordinator census review

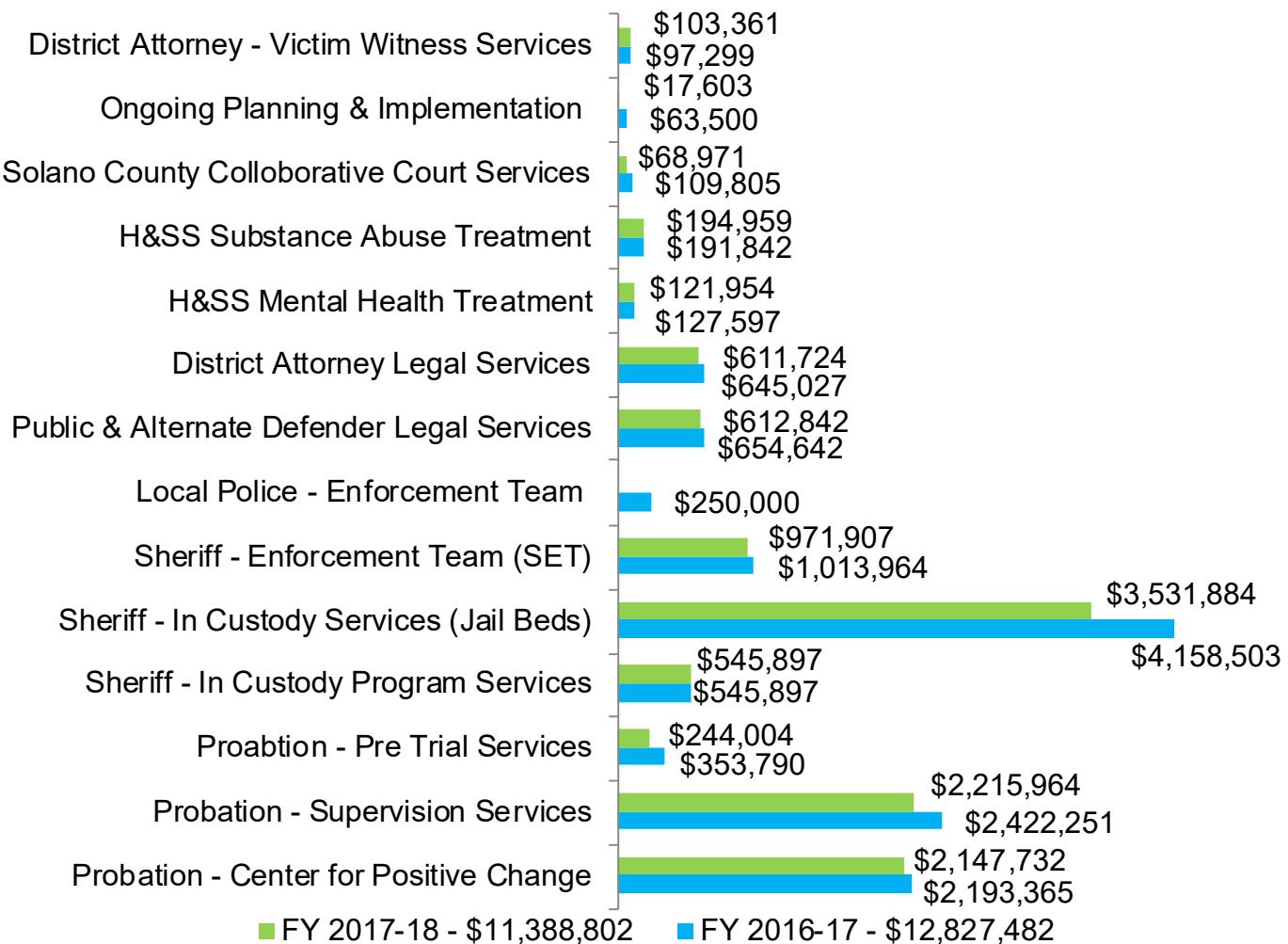
Progress: On-going

FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 Budget Allocations

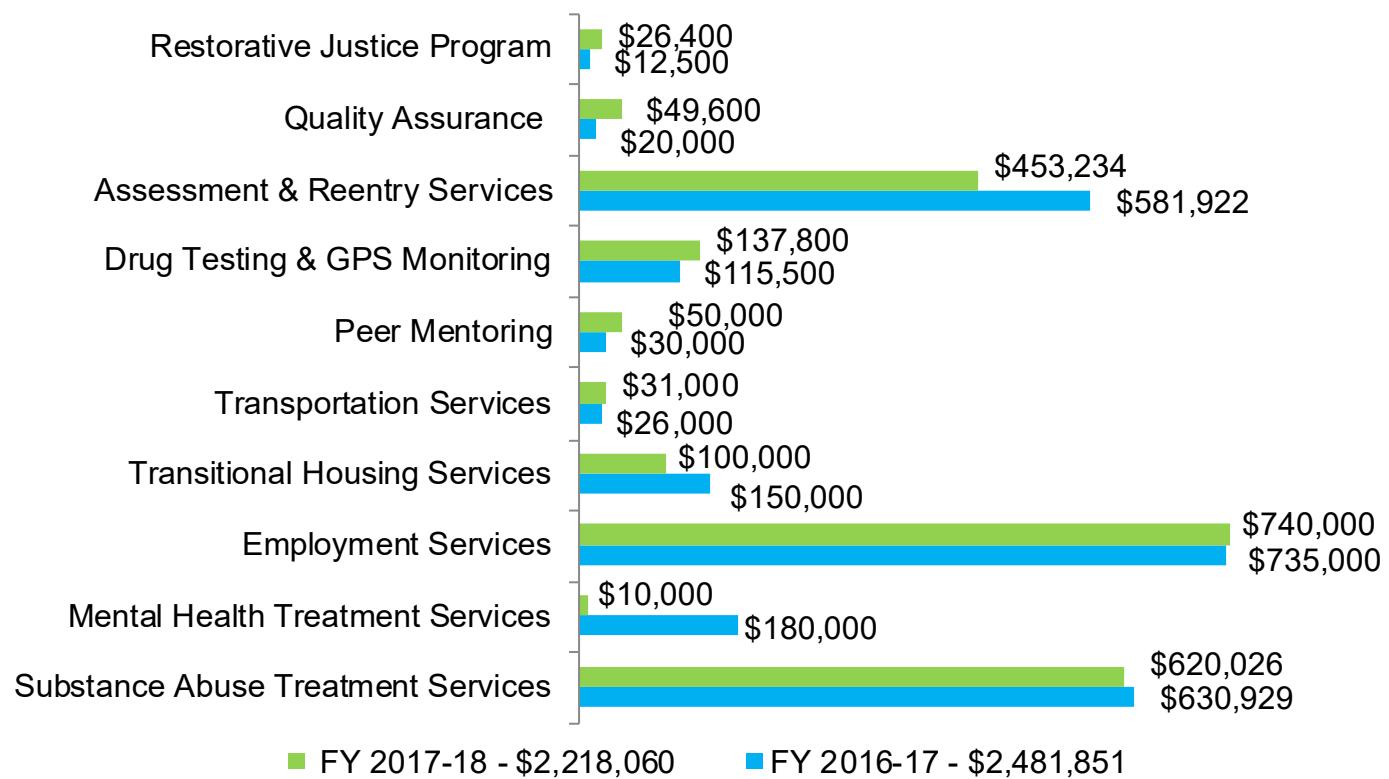


Note-Total funding shortfall is balanced using carryforward funds from prior years

FY 16-17 & FY 17-18 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Responses to Optional Survey Questions

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

An ad-hoc committee is formed to review proposals. However, CCP is looking at moving toward a more formalized process utilizing standardized forms that providers will need to complete for review.

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

Yes. To determine the impact programming and services has had on recidivism, Solano County Probation began collecting data starting in October of 2011. Five offender cohorts have been identified and recidivism rates (any reconviction) are being calculated at 12, 24, and 36 months from the offender starting a term of probation supervision. Recidivism for each cohort is comparable by grant type, gender, age, and LS/CMI initial risk scores. Two comparison groups (10/01/2011-9/30/2012 and 10/01/2012-9/30/2013) will establish a baseline to interpret recidivism rates for cohorts three (10/01/2013-9/30/2014), four (10/01/2014-9/30/2015), and five (10/01/2015-9/30/2016). As time progresses and more data is collected, Solano County Probation will further analyze outcomes for specific offender services by comparing recidivism rates for program completers, partial completers, non-completers, and non-participants, as compared to the established baseline recidivism rate. Early cohort one and cohort two comparative data for offender recidivism for the first 30 months after starting probation supervision has indicated an overall reduction in recidivism from 37.6% to 26.3%. This reduction trend holds true when the data is categorized by grant type with PRCS cases reducing from 57.9% to 43.7%. When recidivism is examined by the offender's initial LS/CMI risk score offenders classified as high risk had a recidivism reduction from 50.5% in cohort one to 33.4% in cohort two. For the above established cohorts, this analysis will continue through September of 2019 and additional cohorts will be established for ongoing analysis.

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

Yes. Solano County has implemented evidence-based, research-informed, and promising practices to determine the most effective programs and services. Information is collected from resources such as the National Registry of Evidence-Based Programs and Practices, Washington State Institute for Public Policy, and the PEW Charitable Trusts Results First Clearinghouse Database. The County also considers the knowledge of our staff, community, as well as other probation jurisdictions to make final determinations for programming and services. For example, the Probation Department is currently in the process of enhancing services for our female clientele. An intervention we are considering to pilot is *Seeking Safety: A Treatment Manual for PTSD and Substance Abuse* by Lisa M. Najavits. This program is highly rated with The Pew Foundation and, per WSIPP, has an 88% chance the benefits will exceed costs.

In addition to working with national consultants that have expertise in evaluation results and implementing evidence-based practice, the Department has a full-time Quality Assurance and Implementation Analyst who provides continuous review and evaluation of our programs and services. The Quality Assurance and Implementation Analyst also works with staff to identify and correct deviation from established evidence-based offender supervision practice while promoting staff excellence and proficiency in the delivery of those practices.

Does the county use BSCC definitions when collecting data? If so, which?

Yes. Average daily population, Conviction, Length of stay, and Recidivism.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming?

21% - 40%

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

Substance abuse services consist of social model detoxification, intensive outpatient, two lesser levels of outpatient, one of which is aftercare, and residential care for 90 to 180 days.

In-custody, the Jail offers comprehensive short, medium, and long term Substance Abuse services based on length of stay and eventually risk level (we are currently rolling out the LS/CMI).

The Jail offers screening and assessment of mental health conditions, psychiatry, medication management, crisis intervention, welfare checks, and psychoeducation.

Additionally, through the MIOCR grant the Jail now offers a small in-custody Mental Health Treatment Program to inmates who are Administratively Separated due to their mental health issues. This program is designed to help them with medication compliance and improve social, life, and coping skill services in assisting them to be able to live with another person, participate in small and eventually large group work, and socialize appropriately with others.

The Jail also offers Re-entry Mental Health Services through the MIOCR grant. Individuals are assessed in-custody, a re-entry plan is developed, a case manager assigned, and case manager follows the individual into the community and offers case management services for up to nine months, if needed.

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

We lack sufficient number of residential beds, have no medical detox (which is not something we could run or finance in any case; it is a hospital function), and currently cannot afford to offer adequate supportive services for clients in need of them (e.g., job training, housing, etc.).

What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

In the jail, programming has typically been provided to individuals who volunteer for the service. This year the Sheriff's Office implemented the LS/CMI in order to begin to drive programming based on risks and needs. This is still a work in progress and the Sheriff's Office will be working to refine this process during the coming year.

Additionally, the Sheriff's Office is developing more partnerships which allow for funding of services within the community. During the coming year, the Sheriff's Office will be working closely with Health and Social Services (through the Prop 47 grant) to transition inmates to substance abuse treatment and its continuum of care within the community. This will allow inmates to take advantage of more treatment options as well as Sober Living Environments and Transitional Housing upon release. These services are sorely needed within our county.

In June of 2016, the Probation Department hired a full-time Quality Assurance and Implementation Analyst to provide continuous review and evaluation of our staff, programs, and services.

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

Through the Women's Re-entry achievement Program (WRAP), the Sheriff's Office provides gender responsive and trauma informed services. Specific evidence-based practices include Helping Women Recover and Seeking Safety, both part of SAMHSA's National Registry of Evidence-Based and Promising Practices (NREPP).

Additionally, in the jail Sheriff's Office providers utilize the Matrix Model, an NREPP program for substance abuse treatment, and Thinking for A Change, which the PEW Charitable Trusts Results First Clearinghouse Database lists as promising.

Finally, this year the Sheriff's Office trained all Re-entry Case Managers in EPICS II, which the PEW Charitable Trusts Results First Clearinghouse Database lists as promising.

Solano County Probation has implemented research informed and evidence-based programs and services. The County has invested in programs and services such as Motivational Interviewing, Effective Practices in Correctional Settings II (EPICS II), Reasoning & Rehabilitation 2-R, Thinking for a Change 4.0, Matrix Therapy, Treating Alcohol Dependency, The Courage To Change, and Beyond Trauma.

Case Management (Motivational Interviewing and EPICS II)-

The PEW Charitable Trusts Results First Clearinghouse Database assessed Motivational Interviewing with the highest rating and EPICS II is promising with a second-highest rating.

Cognitive Behavioral Treatment-

In a report published by Washington State Institute for Public Policy (WSIPP), cognitive behavioral treatment (for high and moderate risk offenders) has a 100% chance that benefits will exceed costs. The PEW Charitable Trusts Results First Clearinghouse Database assessed Reasoning & Rehabilitation 2-r as strongly beneficial and Thinking for a Change as promising with a second-highest rating. During FY 16-17, we began implementing the most current version of Thinking for a Change 4.0 and work closely with author Juliana Taymans, PH.D.

Substance Abuse Treatment-

Washington State Institute for Public Policy (WSIPP) assessed outpatient or non-intensive drug treatment in the community as having a 100% chance that benefits will exceed costs. Solano County Probation utilizes two interventions to address substance abuse with our clients. Treating Alcohol Dependence: A coping Skills Training Guide is a comprehensive coping skills treatment program guided by a cognitive-social learning perspective. Washington State Institute for Public Policy (WSIPP) Benefit-Cost Results show Cognitive-behavioral coping skills therapy for Adult Substance Abuse treatment has a 99% chance of a positive return on investment. The Matrix Intensive Outpatient Model has a WISPP 52% benefit-cost rating and The Pew Foundation continues to give it a promising rating. During FY 2017/18, we are including Quality Assurance to ensure integrity and fidelity to the model while tracking success rates.

Treatment for Female Offenders:

Solano County utilizes Beyond Trauma: A healing Journey for Women by Stephanie Covington. The Pew Charitable Trusts Results First Clearinghouse Database gives this intervention its highest rating supported by evidence.

**Community Corrections
Partnership Membership**
As of October 1, 2017

David Koch
Chief Probation Officer

Arlene Junior
Presiding judge or
designee

Mary Booher
County supervisor or
chief administrative
officer or designee

Jill Ravitch
District Attorney

Kathleen Pozzi
Public Defender

Robert Giordano
Sheriff

Ken Savano
Chief of Police

Karen Fies
Department of
Social Services

Kim Seamans
Department of
Employment

Michael Kennedy
Department of Mental
Health and Alcohol and
Substance Abuse
Programs

Steven Herrington
Office of Education

Dana Alvarez
Community-based
organization

Michelle Carstensen
Victims' interests

The CCP meets monthly

Sonoma County

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2016-17

Goal: Increase the amount of programming that AB 109 offenders receive at Sonoma County's Day Reporting Center (DRC)

Objectives:

- 100% of eligible AB 109 offenders will enroll at the DRC
- Class attendance rates will be at least 80%

Measure:

- Number of offenders enrolled at the DRC
- Number of participants screened for available services
- Class attendance measures

Progress: During FY 2016-17, the DRC served 289 unique offenders and at year-end, had 174 active participants, not including five "reach-in" participants at the local detention facility. All participants received screenings and 45% were AB 109 offenders. For the year, attendance rates were of 79% for Cognitive Behavioral Intervention, 81% for Aggression Replacement Therapy, and 73% for outpatient drug treatment.

Goal: Increase substance use disorder treatment and mental health services to offenders upon release from jail

Objectives:

- Upon jail discharge, 100% of offenders will be screened for substance use disorder treatment and mental health issues
- 100% of offenders needing treatment will be connected with appropriate services

Measure:

- Number of offenders receiving screenings
- Number of offenders connected with treatment services

Progress: During FY 2016-17, all offenders beginning community supervision were screened for mental health and substance use disorder needs. During the same period, Health Services provided post-custody contracted substance use disorder services for 149 individuals.

Goal: Reduce use of jail beds in a manner consistent with public safety

- Objectives:**
- 100% of sentenced individuals will be reviewed for eligibility for pre-trial community supervision
 - 100% of low-risk inmates who meet program requirements will serve a portion of their sentences on electronic monitoring supervision
 - 100% of eligible inmates will receive rehabilitative programming to prepare them for trial or successful release

- Measure:**
- Number of booked individuals receiving pre-trial risk assessments
 - Number of low-risk inmates who are placed on electronic monitoring supervision
 - Number of inmates receiving substance use disorder/mental health services and Penal Code 1370 restoration services

Progress: During calendar year 2016:

- All booked individuals with new charges were assessed for pre-trial services program eligibility. Additional individuals were assessed for pre-trial services as ordered by the Courts.
 - 100% of sentenced individuals were reviewed for low-risk inmate program eligibility. The Sheriff's Office placed 344 individuals on electronic monitoring supervision, 330 of whom completed their sentences with no new misdemeanor or felony arrests and no failures to appear in court.
 - The Department of Health Services performed 2,230 mental health assessments, Starting Point services for 820 individuals, and restoration services for 136 individuals prior to release from jail. Additionally, Health Services staff embedded at Probation provided referrals for 235 individuals sentenced under AB 109 to substance use disorder treatment and mental health services.
-

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2017-18

Goal: Goal modified from FY 2016-17 Survey: Provide services to improve offenders' physical, mental, and financial stability

- Objectives:**
- Double the number of probationers who receive transitional housing
 - Upon jail discharge, screen 100% of offenders for substance use disorder treatment and mental health issues
 - Upon jail discharge, screen 100% of offenders for financial assistance eligibility

- Measure:**
- Number of supervised offenders with stable housing
 - Number of offenders receiving screenings for substance use and mental health issues
 - Number of offenders receiving screenings for financial needs

Progress: During FY 2016-17, offender needs surveys indicated that 234 Sonoma County probationers needed housing services, comprising 135 who were homeless sometime during the year and 99 who were living transiently ("couch surfing"). During the same period, 109 probationers received Probation-funded transitional housing.

In November 2017, the California Department of Finance Community-based Transitional Housing Program awarded Sonoma County \$4 million to expand housing and associated public safety personnel. This funding will enable Probation to expand its transitional housing program from 30 beds to 69 beds.

Upon jail discharge, the Departments of Health and Human Services intend to screen all offenders for substance use, mental health, and financial need.

Goal: Goal modified from FY 2016-17 Survey: Increasingly align programming at Sonoma County's DRC with evidence-based practices, and improve data collection and evaluation capacity to determine program effectiveness

Objectives:

- 100% of eligible DRC participants will enroll in and commence an evidence-based program that addresses their criminogenic needs
- Conduct a comprehensive evaluation to examine the implementation, effectiveness, and costs associated with programming

Measure:

- Percentage of participants enrolled in and commencing an evidence-based program
- Progress on evaluation of programs

Progress: All offenders beginning DRC services in FY 2016-17 enrolled in an evidence-based program. Because commencement of coursework may not immediately follow enrollment, some enrollees failed to attend the first session of their curriculum. The table below details enrollment and commencement results for FY 2016-17.

Evidence-Based Program	# Enrollees	# Commencing Treatment	% Enrollees Commencing Treatment
Cognitive Behavioral Interventions	316	294	93%
Aggression Replacement Therapy	42	29	69%
Drug treatment	136	118	87%

In July 2016, the CCP retained the consulting firm Resource Development Associates (RDA) to perform a comprehensive evaluation of CCP-funded programming, including DRC programming. RDA has begun reviewing DRC's service delivery model and programs. Next steps in FY 2017-18 will include quantitative and qualitative data collection, data analysis, and a preliminary evaluation memo assessing how the DRC has been implemented to date, successes and challenges in implementation, and service delivery data for DRC programs and clients. These preliminary steps build a foundation for RDA to produce an outcome evaluation in future years, which will assist the CCP in decision-making.

Separately, Probation was selected by criminal justice researchers at UC Berkeley and UC Irvine to study efficacy of the DRC's Cognitive Behavioral Interventions curriculum in reducing recidivism among mentally ill offenders. The study, expected to last four years, will provide valuable information, as about half of DRC participants have a mental illness.

Goal: Goal carried forward from FY 2016-17 Survey: Reduce use of jail beds in a manner consistent with public safety

- Objectives:**
- 100% of sentenced individuals will be reviewed for eligibility for pre-trial community supervision
 - 100% of low-risk inmates who meet program requirements will serve a portion of their sentences on electronic monitoring supervision
 - 100% of eligible inmates will receive rehabilitative programming to prepare them for trial or successful release

- Measure:**
- Number of booked individuals receiving risk assessments
 - Number of low-risk inmates who are placed on electronic monitoring supervision
 - Number of inmates receiving substance use disorder/mental health services and Penal Code 1370 restoration services

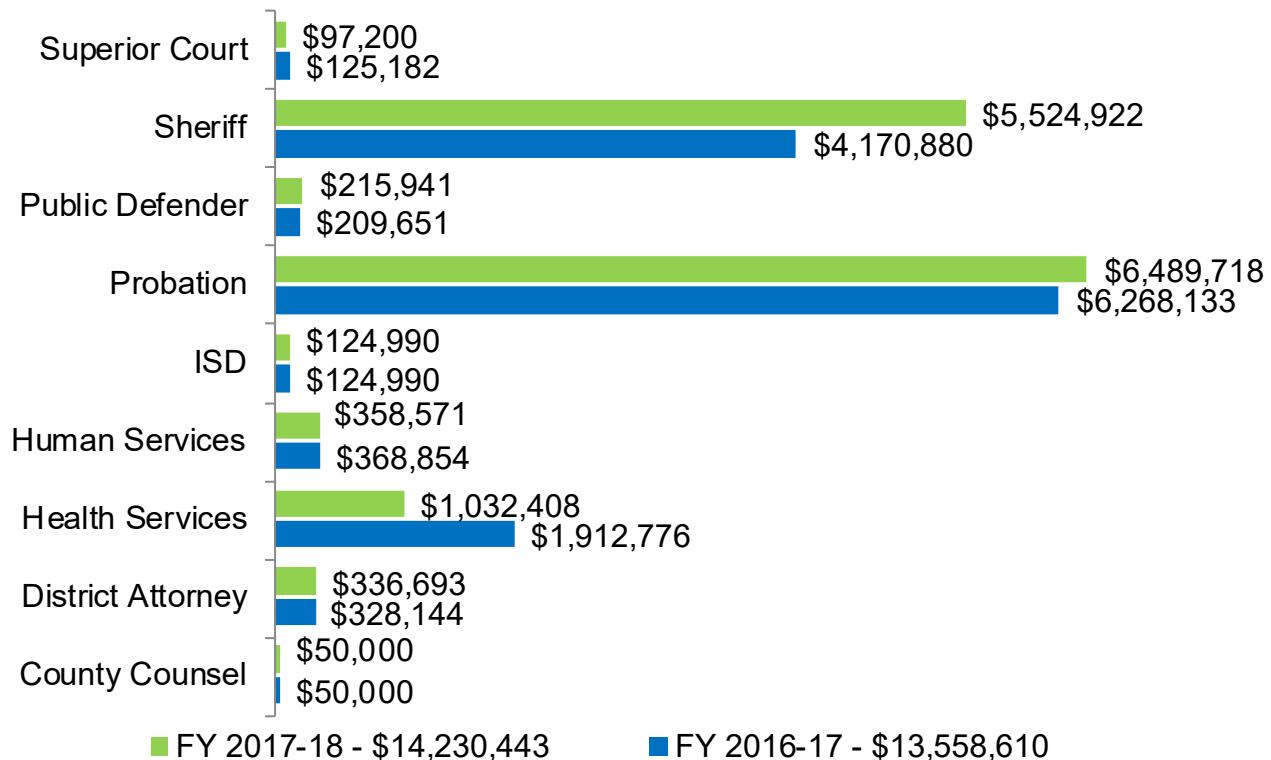
Progress: During calendar year 2016:

All booked individuals with new charges were assessed for pre-trial services program eligibility. Additional individuals were assessed for pre-trial services as ordered by the Courts.

100% of sentenced individuals were reviewed for low-risk inmate program eligibility. The Sheriff's Office placed 344 individuals on electronic monitoring supervision, 330 of whom completed their sentences with no new misdemeanor or felony arrests and no failures to appear in court.

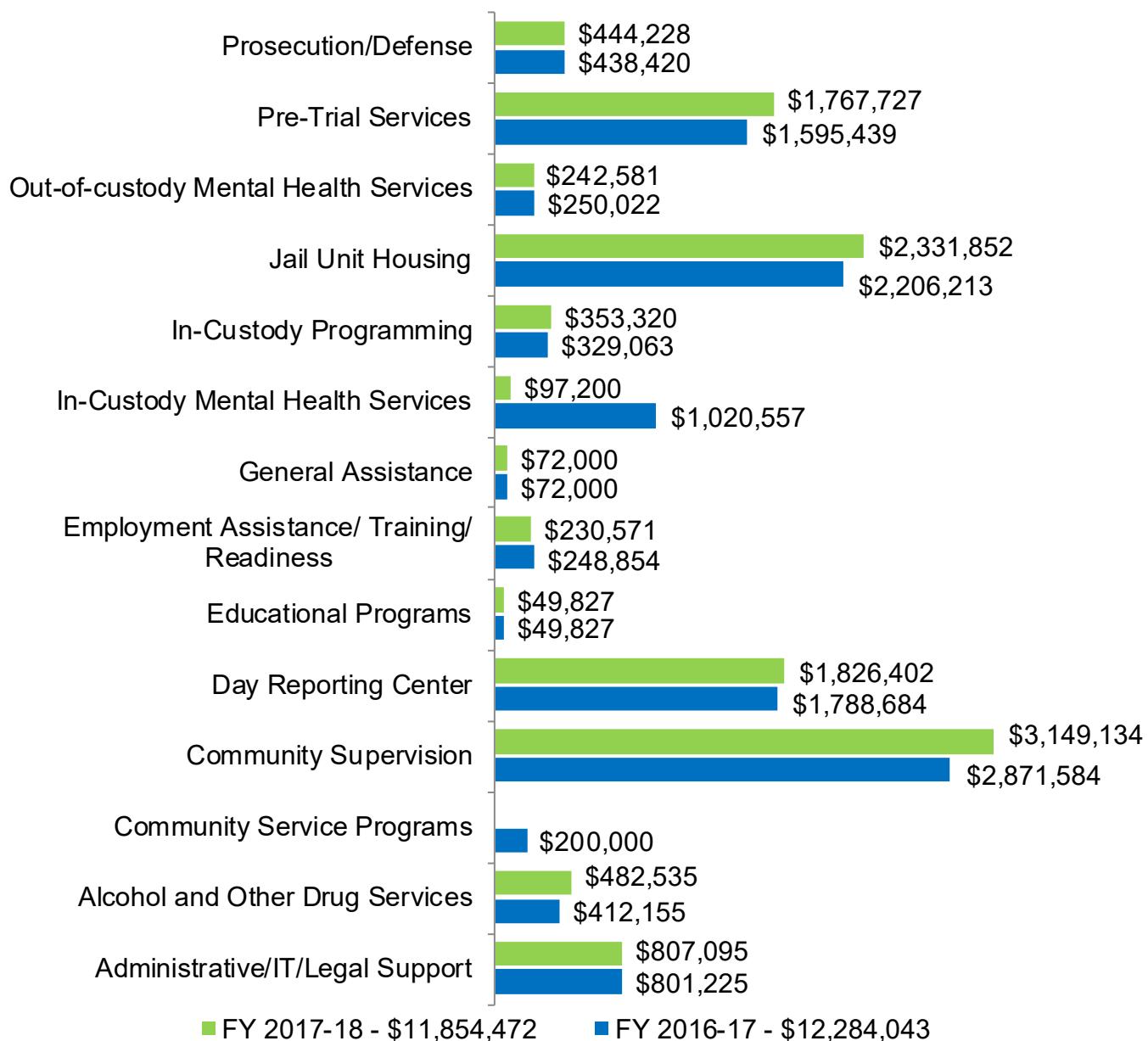
The Department of Health Services performed 2,230 mental health assessments, Starting Point services for 820 individuals, and restoration services for 136 individuals prior to release from jail. Additionally, Health Services staff embedded at Probation provided referrals for 235 individuals sentenced under AB 109 to substance use disorder treatment and mental health services.

FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 Budget Allocations

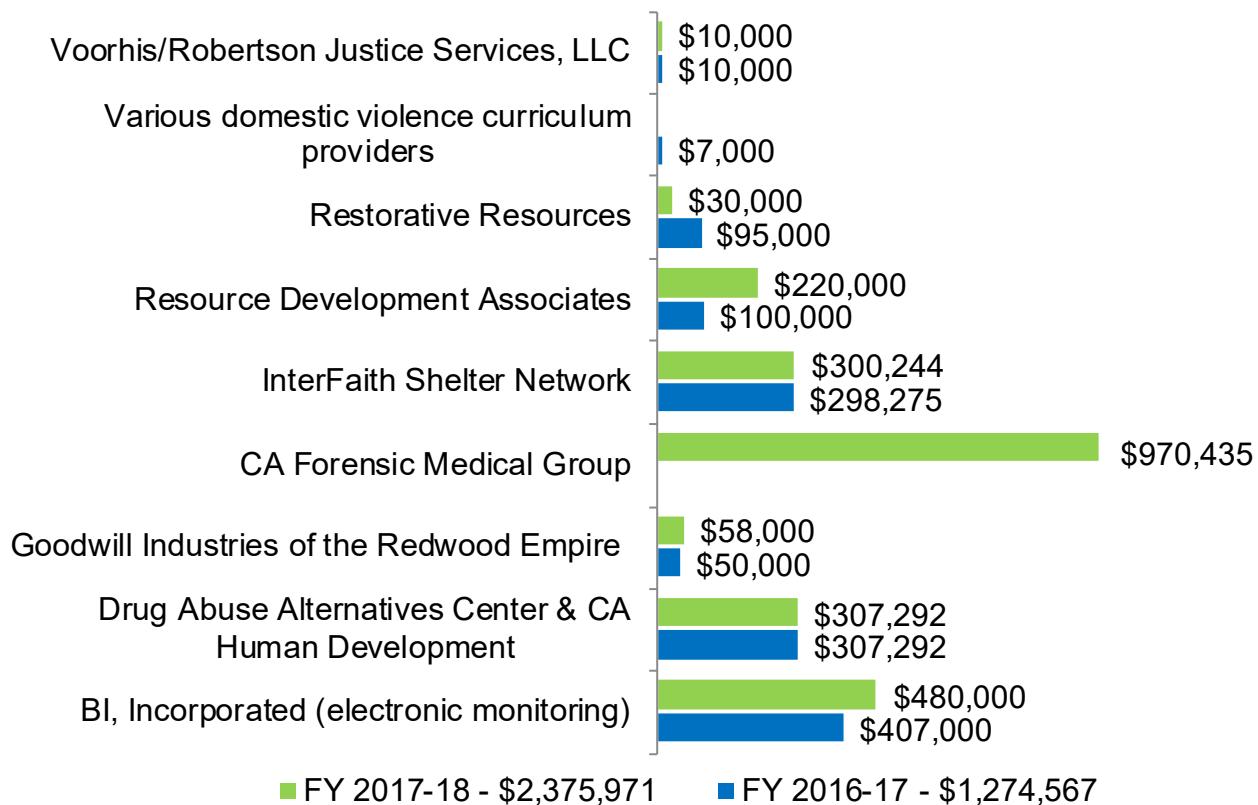


Carryover Funds: FY 2016-17 \$2,502,914; FY 2017-18 \$2,274,738

FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Responses to Optional Survey Questions

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

Each January, the CCP activates the Detention Alternatives and Programming Subcommittee described above to determine potential programs and services to fund in the following fiscal year. As appropriate, the subcommittee solicits program proposals, service recommendations, and other inputs from community stakeholders. Additionally, the subcommittee reviews all currently funded programs. Following this review, the subcommittee votes on a recommended slate of programs and services. Finally, the subcommittee chairs - Probation's Deputy Chief and Health Services' Behavioral Health Director - present this recommendation to the CCP Executive Committee, which may accept the recommendation, request additional information, or undertake its own review of existing and potential programming before developing the budget.

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

Yes. Following are examples of how Sonoma County evaluates the effectiveness of its Realignment-funded programs and services:

All Realignment service contracts include requirements to produce data collection strategies and report on outcome measures. Annually, analysts meet with contractors to review compliance and gather data.

The DRC gathers and reports participant data such as class attendance, activities completed (e.g., substance use treatment, job search guidance, meetings with educational coordinators), and overall participant outcomes.

The Human Services Department produces a monthly report of its Realignment-funded programs. The report includes items such as enrollment in CalFresh, Medi-Cal, County Medical Services Program, and CalWORKs. Quarterly, Human Services and Probation staff meets to review the report and discuss how to improve data collection and reporting.

The CCP retained Resource Development Associates in July 2016 to evaluate CCP-funded programming. The evaluation will focus on how well programs achieve their intended outcomes, how well they are implemented, and how cost-effective they are.

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

Yes. Prior to budget development, CCP-funded departments and organizations present program results to the Detention Alternatives and Programming Subcommittee. Based on these presentations, the subcommittee makes funding recommendations to the CCP Executive Committee.

In coming years, the consultant evaluation mentioned above will inform funding decisions.

Does the county use BSCC definitions when collecting data? If so, which?

Yes. Conviction and Recidivism.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming?

81% or higher

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

Sonoma County offers the following Realignment-funded services. Combined, these services amount to \$4,347,410 or 31% of Sonoma County's FY 2017-18 Realignment budget.

Day Reporting Center: The DRC serves as the central point of evidence-based programming and structure for realigned and felony probationers in the community. Services include cognitive behavioral intervention programs, life skills, vocational skills, and substance abuse treatment.

Jail Programs: The Sheriff's Office offers programs designed to help inmates in the following areas: addressing the root causes of criminal behavior; decreasing the high level of stress, tension, and violence that can occur in correctional facilities; and connecting released inmates to the Day Reporting Center and other programs to provide continued support.

Starting Point Substance Use Disorder Services: The Department of Health Services provides drug and alcohol treatment to incarcerated offenders. The program offers relapse prevention, anger management, and life skills instruction, as well as a cognitive program designed to reduce criminal thinking, enabling participants to identify their destructive lifestyle, patterns of drug abuse, and criminal behavior. Evidence-based practices and other cognitive behavioral techniques are key components of the curriculum.

In-Custody Mental Health Services: Through a contracted provider, the Sheriff's Office provides mental health services. Upon release from custody, inmates requiring continued services are referred to the embedded Probation team or to treatment providers.

PC 1370 Restoration Services: PC 1370 states that defendants found mentally incompetent shall have their trial or judgment suspended until they become mentally competent, at which time the trial process may resume. The PC 1370 team provides evidence-based interventions designed to restore defendants to competency so that they can participate in the legal process and have their cases adjudicated, potentially reducing time spent in custody. Individuals who are not restored typically have their charges dropped with a resulting referral into services.

Community Mental Health Services: Behavioral Health staff embedded in Probation provides mental health assessments and referrals. An eligibility worker determines eligibility for benefits (e.g., Medi-Cal, County Medical Services Program, Social Security Insurance, CalFresh, and related programs), and a psychiatrist determines medication needs and develops an initial medication plan.

Community Substance Use Disorder Services: The Department of Health Services assigns a Substance Use Disorder Specialist to the Probation office to assist with the assessment, referral, and case management of substance-abusing offenders.

Substance Use Disorder Contract Services: The Department of Health Services contracts with local providers for residential treatment and for outpatient services at the Day Reporting Center.

DUI Treatment Court: The Sonoma County Superior Court administers a multi-agency DUI Treatment Court program, which includes enhanced alcohol monitoring through continuous alcohol monitoring devices, weekly judicial reviews, intensive supervision by a Probation Officer, and alcohol treatment services from contracted local providers. The DUI Treatment Court targets offenders with prior convictions and first-time offenders who exhibit high-risk behaviors. The program uses a four-phase, graduated treatment program of counseling, drug testing, incentives, and sanctions.

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

Sonoma County's primary challenge is funding. There are current unmet needs, and CCP's FY 2017-18 budget is projected to overspend current-year AB 109 revenues by over \$2 million. We are pursuing grants and exploring program cuts to balance the budget.

What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

In January 2015, the Probation Department took over operation of the DRC from a contractor. This change has improved rates of client participation, number of clients served, case coordination, data collection and reporting, and depth of programming, all without increasing the DRC budget. Clients report that the new DRC is providing them a safe, positive, and productive environment.

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

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**Community Corrections
Partnership Membership**
As of October 1, 2017

Mike Hamasaki
Chief Probation Officer

Ricardo Cordova
Presiding judge or
designee

Terry Withrow
County supervisor or
chief administrative
officer or designee

Birgit Fladager
District Attorney

Sandip Sandhu
Public Defender

Adam Christianson
Sheriff

Galen Carroll
Chief of Police

Kathryn Harwell
Department of Social
Services

Doris Foster
Department of
Employment

Richard DeGette
Department of Mental
Health/Alcohol and
Substance Abuse
Programs

Tom Changnon
Office of Education

Cynthia Duenas
Community-based
organization

Phinny Rehman
Victims' interests

The CCP meets quarterly

Stanislaus County

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2016-17

Goal: Prevention

- Objectives:**
- Offenders and their family members become law abiding, experience higher education rates, employment rates, and experience an overall healthier lifestyle.

- Measure:**
- Increased graduation rates from high school/GED.
 - Improvement in school attendance/grades/reading levels.
 - Increased employment rates.
 - Increased household income.
 - Improved personal development.
 - Decreased family risk measures.
 - Residential stability.
 - Decreased arrest/re-arrest rates.

Progress: This particular subcommittee will be folding their efforts into the county's Focus on Prevention – Strengthening Families initiative. The initiative has already created new objectives and will be identifying outcome measures.

Goal: Increased Efficiency in the Public Safety System and Implement Effective Programs and Services

- Objectives:**
- Reduce recidivism and increase pro-social attitudes in adult offenders who complete programming in-custody and/or at the Day Reporting Center.

- Measure:**
- Number of offenders receiving a referral.
 - Number of offenders who completed a program.
 - Number of offenders satisfied with the program.
 - Was the group information and content clear and understandable?
 - Number of offenders with a clear plan of action upon completing a program.
 - Did we treat them well?
 - Did we help them with their need?
 - Percentage of offenders who completed a program that did not recidivate.
 - Percentage of offenders reporting they have the skills and knowledge to improve their lives.

Progress: A total of \$408,910.00 has been budgeted during the 2016-2017 and 2017-2018 fiscal years to create a data warehouse. The purpose of the data warehouse will be to share, evaluate, store, view, and manipulate data from a variety of different sources. Once completed, this will assist the CCP in making much more informed decisions concerning supervision practices, services, and treatment. Work on the data warehouse commenced during the 2016-2017 fiscal year and is continuing.

Goal: Housing

- Objectives:**
- People who are homeless in Stanislaus County permanently escape homelessness.
 - People who are at risk of homelessness in Stanislaus County do not become homeless.

- Measure:**
- Reduce the average length of time someone is homeless.
 - Increase the percentage of people who are homeless who access resources to improve their well-being.
 - Increase the percentage of people who are homeless who are experiencing improved well-being.
 - Improve the safety of parks and neighborhoods negatively impacted by people engaging in anti-social and criminal behavior who struggle with homelessness.
 - Decrease the occurrences of public anti-social behavior committed by and towards people struggling with homelessness.

Progress: This particular subcommittee formed in 2015 and was folded into the county's Focus on Prevention – Homelessness initiative shortly thereafter. Using the Results Based Accountability model, objectives, outcome measures and strategies were developed in an effort to address the homelessness issue in our community.

The four core strategies are as follows:

1.) Outreach and Engagement: Improving community-based outreach and engagement strategies with a focus on identifying individuals who are not currently connected to services, and as trust is established, those individuals are introduced and connected to a variety of health, housing and community services and supports. 2.) Coordinated Access: Developing a countywide coordinated access system that integrates all public and community-based services and community supports. 3.) Housing: Improving access to temporary, transitional, and permanent supportive housing. 4.) Supportive Services: Increasing the availability, effectiveness and alignments of homelessness services and community supports that help people escape from and stay out of homelessness.

During the 2016-2017 year, the county received approval from the Board of Supervisors to purchase a building for a homeless access center. The center, designed to be a one-stop shop for services for local homeless residents, was designed to open during the 2017-2018 fiscal year.

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2017-18

Goal: Prevention

- Objectives:**
- Health - Our families are healthy – physically, mentally, emotionally and spiritually.
 - Strong and Safe Neighborhoods – Our families are supported by strong and safe neighborhoods and communities.
 - First Rate Education – Our children and young people are getting a first-rate education – from cradle to career.
 - Healthy Economy – Our families are participating in and supported by a healthy economy.

- Measure:**
- Being developed.

Progress: A subcommittee was developed in 2015 in an effort to develop a set of goals, objectives and outcome measures for prevention. This particular subcommittee met on a number of occasions, and based on their efforts and the objectives they developed, the Chief Executive's Office felt this was one of the areas they wanted to tackle as part of the county's overall Focus on Prevention – Strengthening Families initiative. The county's Focus on Prevention initiative involves local stakeholders from every facet of our local community, who aim to improve the quality of life for Stanislaus County residents. Large scale meetings have occurred in an effort to identify larger gaps, assets, outcome measures and objectives. As the county is dedicating a significant amount of resources into this initiative, this subcommittee will be folding their efforts into the initiative to avoid duplication. The above objectives were recently developed and outcome measures have yet to be identified. The county will be utilizing the Results Based Accountability model to develop outcome measures moving forward.

Goal: Increased Efficiency in the Public Safety System and Implement Effective Programs and Services

- Objectives:**
- Reduce recidivism and increase pro-social attitudes in adult offenders who complete programming in-custody and/or at the Day Reporting Center.

- Measure:**
- Number of offenders receiving a referral.
 - Number of offenders who completed a program.
 - Number of offenders satisfied with the program.
 - Was the group information and content clear and understandable?
 - Number of offenders with a clear plan of action upon completing a program.
 - Did we treat them well?
 - Did we help them with their need?
 - Percentage of offenders who completed a program that did not recidivate.
 - Percentage of offenders reporting they have the skills and knowledge to improve their lives.

Progress: As previously mentioned, work on the CCP's data warehouse is continuing and has yet to be completed. County Probation has also begun a recruitment for a Data Research Manager in an effort to better analyze data and effectively supervise the crime analyst funded through the CCP. The Data Research Manager position will be filled by the conclusion of the 2017-2018 fiscal year. The crime analyst is preparing a comprehensive report on the Day Reporting Center, which will be completed by the conclusion of the 2017-2018 fiscal year. The report will address referrals, completions and recidivism, and inform the CCP on the success, or lack thereof, of CCP funded programs.

Goal: Housing

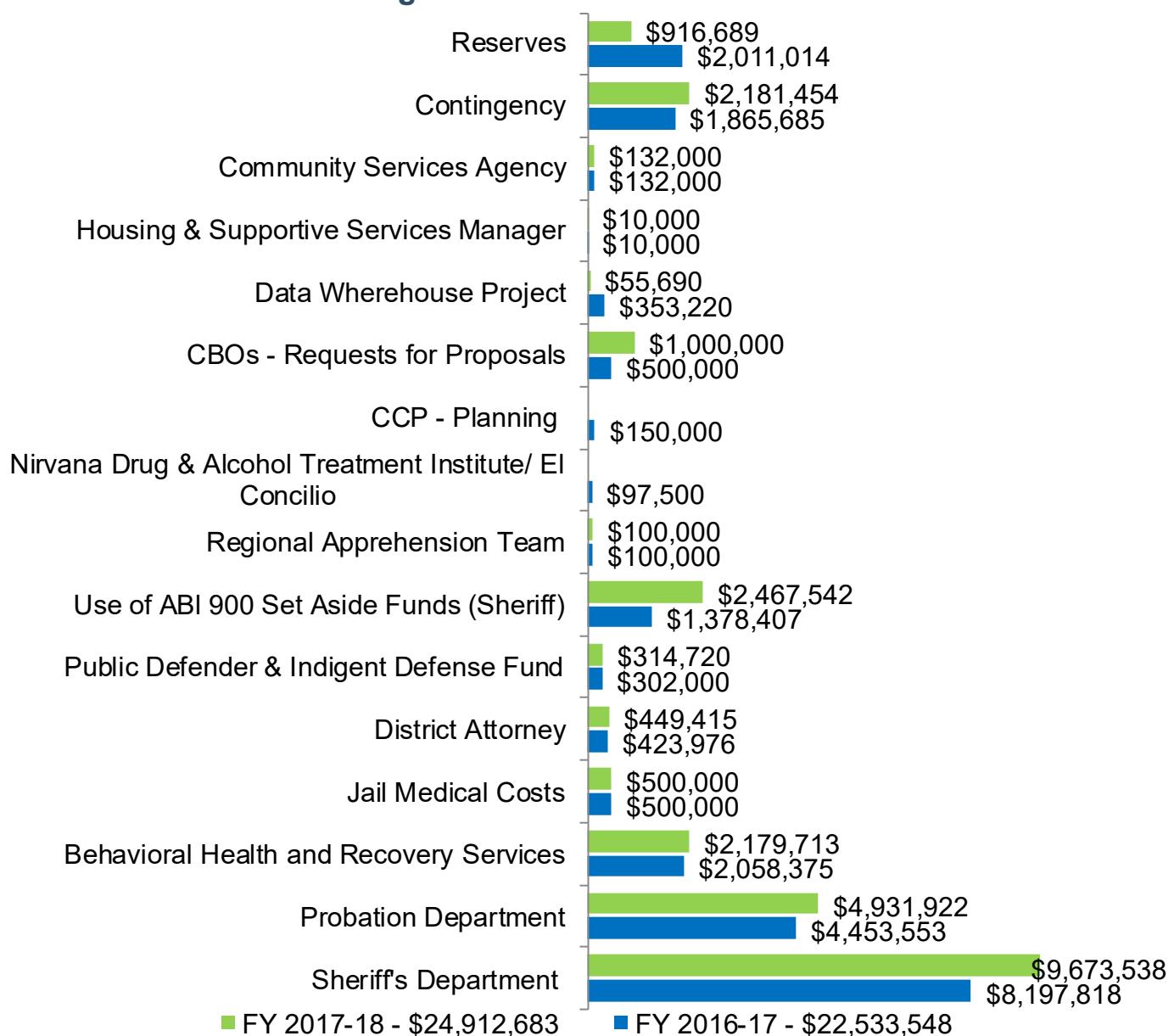
- Objectives:**
- People who are homeless in Stanislaus County permanently escape homelessness.
 - People who are at risk of homelessness in Stanislaus County do not become homeless.

- Measure:**
- Reduce the average length of time someone is homeless.
 - Increase the percentage of people who are homeless who access resources to improve their well-being.
 - Increase the percentage of people who are homeless who are experiencing improved well-being.
 - Increase the percentage of people who are homeless who are experiencing wellbeing.
 - Improve the safety of parks and neighborhoods negatively impacted by people engaging in anti-social and criminal behavior who struggle with homelessness.
 - Decrease the occurrences of public anti-social behavior committed by and towards people struggling with homelessness.

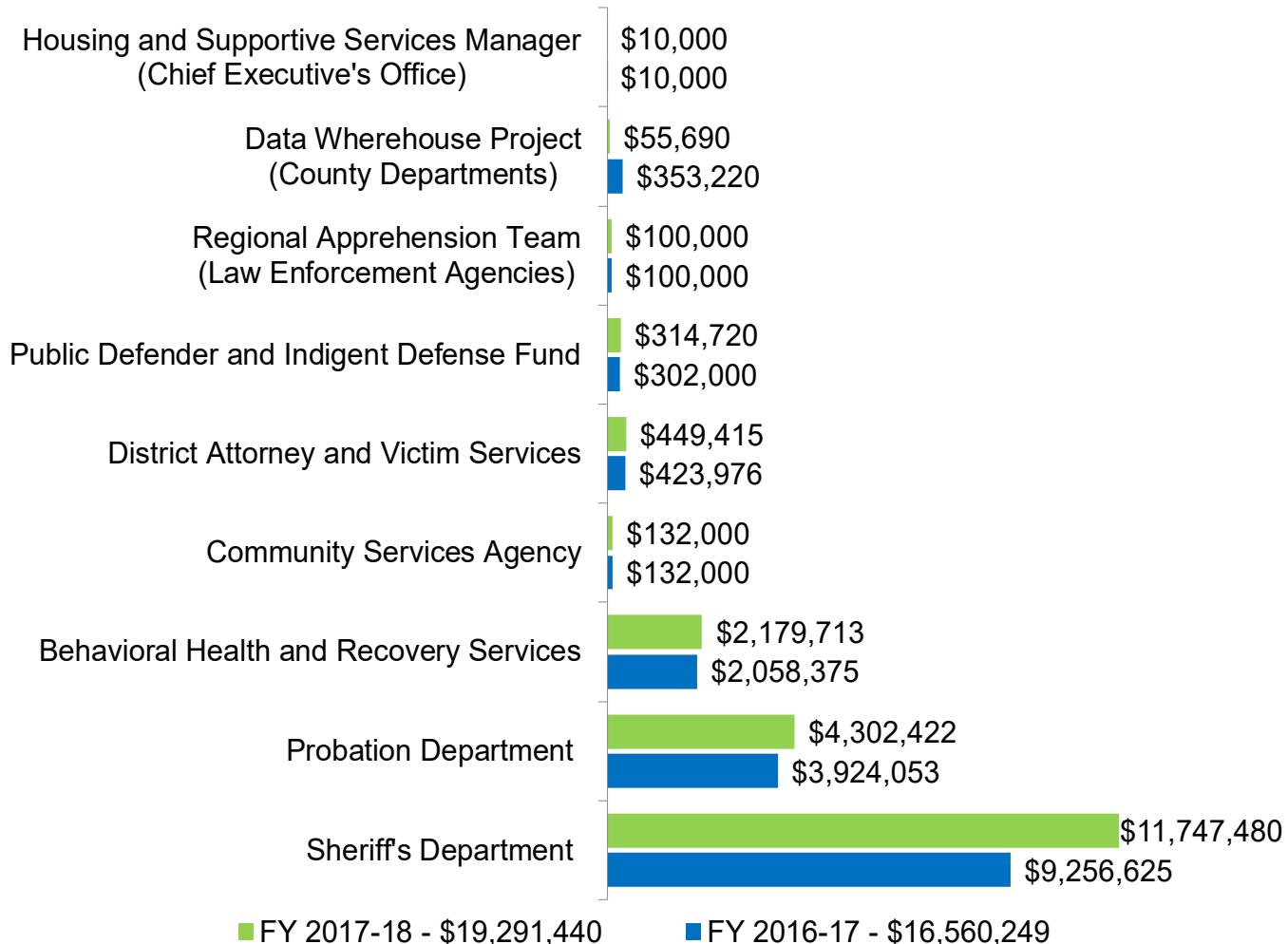
Progress: During the first month of the 2017-2018 year, the homeless access center was opened. The center is designed to be a one-stop shop for services. Plans are also underway to create a low barrier shelter for local residents who are homeless.

“Point-in-time” surveys or counts were conducted in 2015 and 2017 in an effort to obtain data on our local homeless population. 2017 survey results have yet to be obtained.

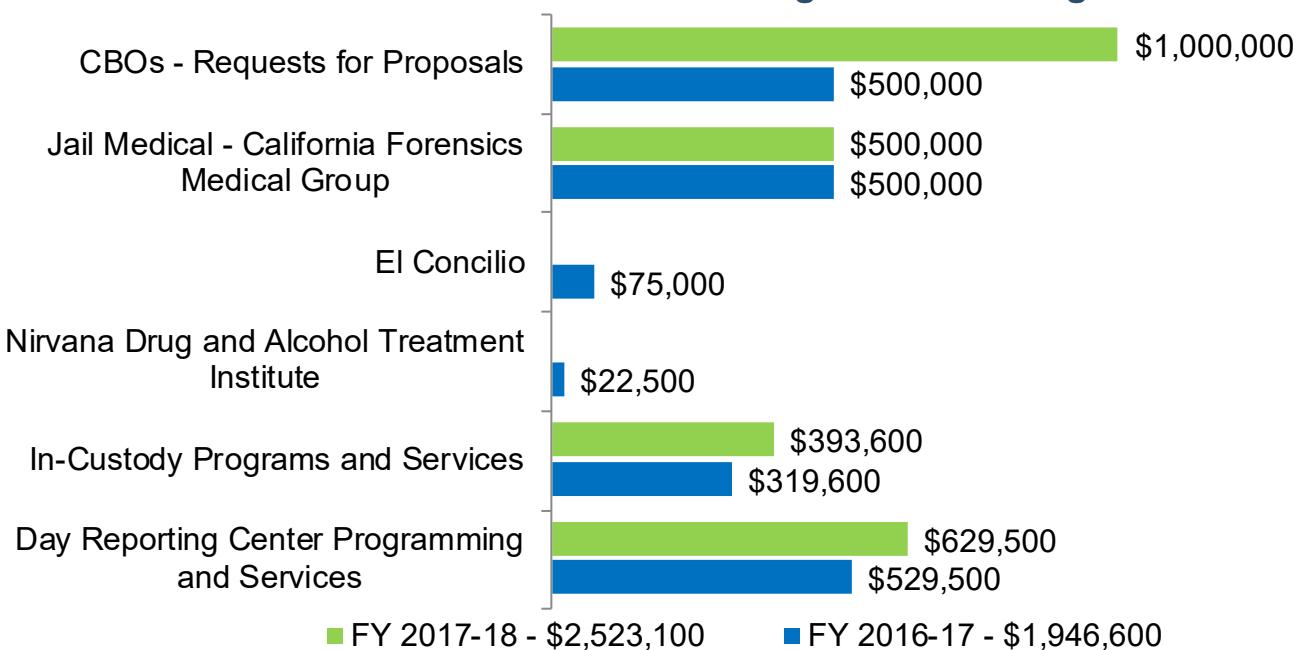
FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 Budget Allocations



FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Responses to Optional Survey Questions

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

Beginning during the 2015-2016 fiscal year, the CCP adopted a five-year budget plan. Beginning in 2016-2017 through 2020-2021, the CCP specifically budgeted funds for community-based organizations (CBOs). As part of the funds, each CBO must submit a Request for Proposal (RFP) annually to receive an award. The RFP process includes submitting references, describing approaches and methodologies, and articulating indicators and measurements towards the Results-Based Accountability model. RFP submittals are evaluated by CCP panel members, who subsequently make recommendations to the CCP Executive Committee. The CCP Executive Committee then formally votes and presents their recommendations to the Board of Supervisors. The Board of Supervisors must subsequently provide approval before services are rendered and funds released.

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

Yes. The CCP annually budgeted \$84,000.00 for a crime analyst beginning in 2015-2016 through 2020-2021. The crime analyst's primary role is evaluating CCP funded services. The analyst's formal, written evaluation will be ready to be reviewed by the CCP by the conclusion of the 2017-2018 fiscal year. Furthermore, each vendor is contractually required to submit monthly outcome measures utilizing the Results-Based Accountability model.

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

Yes. Vendors who are currently funded through the CCP's CBO allotment must reapply for funding through the RFP process as outlined in question above regarding process used to determine potential programs and/or services for local implementation using Realignment funds. References and outcomes from the previous fiscal year are considerations for panel members and the CCP Executive Committee.

Does the county use BSCC definitions when collecting data? If so, which?

Yes. Recidivism and Treatment program completion rates.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming?

Less than 20%

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

Existing mental health and substance abuse treatment programs that were offered last year continue to be offered. Various levels of treatment are still being provided. The following summarizes the level of services that are presently being offered:

Behavioral Health and Recovery Services (BHRS) has received funding to provide treatment for substance use disorders (SUD) to inmates released from local detention facilities and adult parolees under the jurisdiction of County Probation. Services include assessment, referral and linkage, and treatment at the Day Reporting Center (DRC).

Treatment at the DRC follows an Intensive Outpatient Treatment (IOT) model consisting of a minimum nine-hour a week of programming, offered in three-hour sessions, three days a week. Individuals are also met with at least once a month for individual counseling and are frequently drug tested.

BHRS staff have been trained in the following evidence-based practices: (1) Moral Reconation Therapy (MRT) and (2) Motivational Interviewing. The core IOT programming centers around 26 topics identified to be fundamental in the treatment of substance use disorders.

BHRS also received funding to provide mental health services to inmates released from local detention facilities and adult parolees under the jurisdiction of County Probation. Services include assessment and treatment for behavioral health needs. Once enrolled, the Integrated Forensics Team program provides three levels of care: (1) Full Service, (2) Intensive Community Support, and (3) Wellness. Depending on identified needs, all participants receive outreach and engagement services, with appropriate linkages to community resources and/or treatment services. The Full Service and Intensive Community Support levels include medication services, access to groups, peer supported programming, case management, rehabilitation services, individual therapy, and limited employment/housing support services. The least intensive level, Wellness, is primarily focused on administering, dispensing, and monitoring of medications. Comparatively, Full Service offers the highest level of care, has the smallest staff-to-client ratio, and is accessible 24/7.

To improve outcomes for this difficult to engage population, the program utilizes the following evidence-based practices: (1) MRT, (2) Seeking Safety, (3) Assertive Community Treatment, (4) Motivational Interviewing, and (5) Strength-Based Case Management.

BHRS received funding to provide mental health services to inmates serving time at the County Jails. Services include assessments for behavioral health needs. Once enrolled, the Detention - Mental Health program offers individual therapy and group therapy based on appropriateness and need. The primary objective of the program is to ensure that needs of inmates diagnosed with serious mental illness (SMI) are identified, engaged, and treated while incarcerated, while creating a safer in custody environment for everyone. Additionally, beginning engagement and treatment of individuals while still in custody helps facilitate the connection to outpatient programs with the hope of reducing recidivism and contributing to a healthier and safer community.

To improve outcomes for this difficult to engage population, the program utilizes the following evidence-based practices: (1) MRT, (2) Seeking Safety, (3) Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT), and (4) Motivational Interviewing.

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

Viable housing options continue to be a challenge for our community. Stanislaus County has in excess of 1,400 homeless individuals, according to point in time counts in 2015. A number of these individuals are on probation, mandatory supervision and/or Post Release Community Supervision. It is exceptionally difficult to locate affordable housing for this population. Compounding the situation is many of these offenders suffer from mental illness and/or have substance use disorders. Live-in, residential treatment capacity also remains an issue. For example, Nirvana Drug and Alcohol Treatment Institute is a residential treatment facility that is funded through the CCP. Nirvana's bed space is routinely full with 15-17 individuals on the waiting list at any one time.

What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

The Day Reporting Center continues to serve as a one-stop shop for offenders in need of assessment, services and/or treatment. County Probation, the Sheriff's Department and Behavioral Health and Recovery Services are housed together at the Day Reporting Center in an effort to improve collaboration for offenders.

The Sheriff's Department and County Probation have tried to mirror the same services that are offered both in-custody and at the Day Reporting Center, with the hope that offenders can continue where they left off upon release. Behavioral Health and Recovery Services can also offer a multitude of services in the facility, which range from group and individual treatment, to distributing psychotropic medication. County Probation assesses nearly the entire probation population for risk and need and makes referrals for programming and services on-site. Treatment and educational services offered weekly throughout the facility include: Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, Anger Management Counseling, Seeking Safety, Thinking for a Change, High School Equivalency Diploma and College Preparation Courses, Moral Reconation Therapy, Intensive Outpatient Treatment for Substance Use Disorders, Mental Health Treatment, Principles and Values, 52-Week Domestic Violence/Batterer's Treatment, Successfully Transitioning Into the Community Courses, group coaching and employment-based services.

In addition to the above, by the conclusion of 2017-2018, it is expected the Sheriff's Department will be opening a brand new building adjacent to the Day Reporting Center. The building, entitled the Re-entry and Enhanced Alternatives to Custody Training Center (REACT), contains 288 beds, along with classrooms and programming space intended to prepare offenders for release through treatment and programming.

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

Through the RFP process outlined in question 13, an award was provided to Leaders in Community Alternatives (LCA) to provide employment-based services both in-custody and at the Day Reporting Center. Services subsequently commenced in April of 2017. From April of 2017 through September of 2017, 68 offenders have completed resumes, 38 have received employment, 34 have completed vocational training and 78 have engaged in job search efforts. LCA has also assisted offenders with barriers to employment. Barriers to employment may include visible tattoos, dental issues, transportation or child care. This program remains a promising one, as many offenders have never been successful in obtaining employment due to their extensive criminal histories.

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**Community Corrections
Partnership Membership**
As of October 1, 2017

Donna Garcia
Chief Probation Officer

Stephanie Hansel
Presiding judge or
designee

Jim Whiteaker
County supervisor or
chief administrative
officer or designee

Amanda Hopper
District Attorney

Mark Van Den Heuvel
Public Defender

J. Paul Parker
Sheriff

Robert Landon
Chief of Police

Nancy O'Hara
Department of Social
Services and Department
of Mental Health

Rinky Basi
Department of
Employment

Tony Hobson
Alcohol and Substance
Abuse Programs

Baljinder Dhillon
Office of Education

Ed Anderson
Community-based
organization

Tony Kildare
Victims' interests

The CCP meets three
times per year

Sutter County

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2016-17

Goal: Provide employment services to out-of-custody supervised offenders at the Probation Department.

Objectives: • 40% of referred offenders will obtain employment in FY 2016-17.

Measure: • Number of referred offenders who obtain employment through the Probation Department's employment services program.

Progress: In FY 2016-17, 33 offenders obtained employment with the support of the Probation Department's employment services program. The total number of offenders referred to this program increased 13% from 91 referred in FY 2015-16 to 103 in FY 2016-17. Overall, 32% of the referred offenders in FY 2016-17 obtained employment, which is short of the 40% employment goal set for the past two fiscal years. However, the total number of offenders who secured employment was three more than last fiscal year, increasing from 30 to 33. The Probation Department will look to build on this success as well as to conduct increased outreach with probation staff to insure that offender employment status is accurately and consistently captured and reported to the department's workforce specialist.

Goal: Increase the completion/graduation rate of the Probation Department's CHOICES outpatient substance abuse program in FY 2016-17.

Objectives: • Increase the number of client graduations in the Probation Department's CHOICES program by five over the previous year's total number of graduates.

Measure: • The number of CHOICES program graduates over FY 2015-16 graduation total of 14.

Progress: The total number of CHOICES program graduates for FY 2016-17, was 11 graduates. Due to unexpected changes in Intervention Counselor staffing and the increased utilization of Recovery Court services, the number of CHOICES program completions decreased compared to the total number of 14 graduates in FY 2015-16. The Probation Department is looking to stabilize staffing and further develop engagement skills in an effort to see increased completions in FY 2017-18. This is a continued goal as we look to maintain engagement with those offenders who are assessed as needing outpatient drug treatment.

Goal: Expand Pretrial Services release options.

Objectives: • Implement Electronic Monitoring (EM) in the Probation Department's Pretrial Services Program as an additional release option.

Measure: • The Probation Department's Pretrial Services Officers work with the Sheriff's Department to expand and implement EM for pretrial offenders as an additional supervision option for offenders released by the Court in the Pretrial Services (PTS) Program.
• The number of offenders released on supervision with EM by the Probation Department's PTS Program.

Progress: During FY 2016-17, significant progress was made towards implementing the use of EM in the PTS. Probation and Sheriff's Department staff attended several vendor demonstrations and ultimately contracted with STOP (Satellite Tracking of People) to provide equipment and software for EM services. Next steps include collaborating with justice partners and developing procedures to fully implement EM as a PTS release option.

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2017-18

Goal: Provide employment services to out-of-custody supervised offenders at the Probation Department.

Objectives: • 40% of referred offenders will obtain employment in FY 2017-18.

Measure: • Number of referred offenders who obtain employment through the Probation Department's employment services program.

Progress: In progress.

Goal: Assist homeless offenders with obtaining transitional and long-term housing.

Objectives: • Identify supervised offenders who are homeless.
• Collaborate with the county's Homeless Management Team to find appropriate housing options within the community.
• Employ available resources to provide transitional housing to homeless clients.

Measure: Identification and documentation of the housing needs of offenders as they are released from custody.

A list of appropriate housing options and on-going collaboration to identify future housing possibilities.

Documentation of resources/funding expended on housing for identified offenders in need.

Progress: In progress.

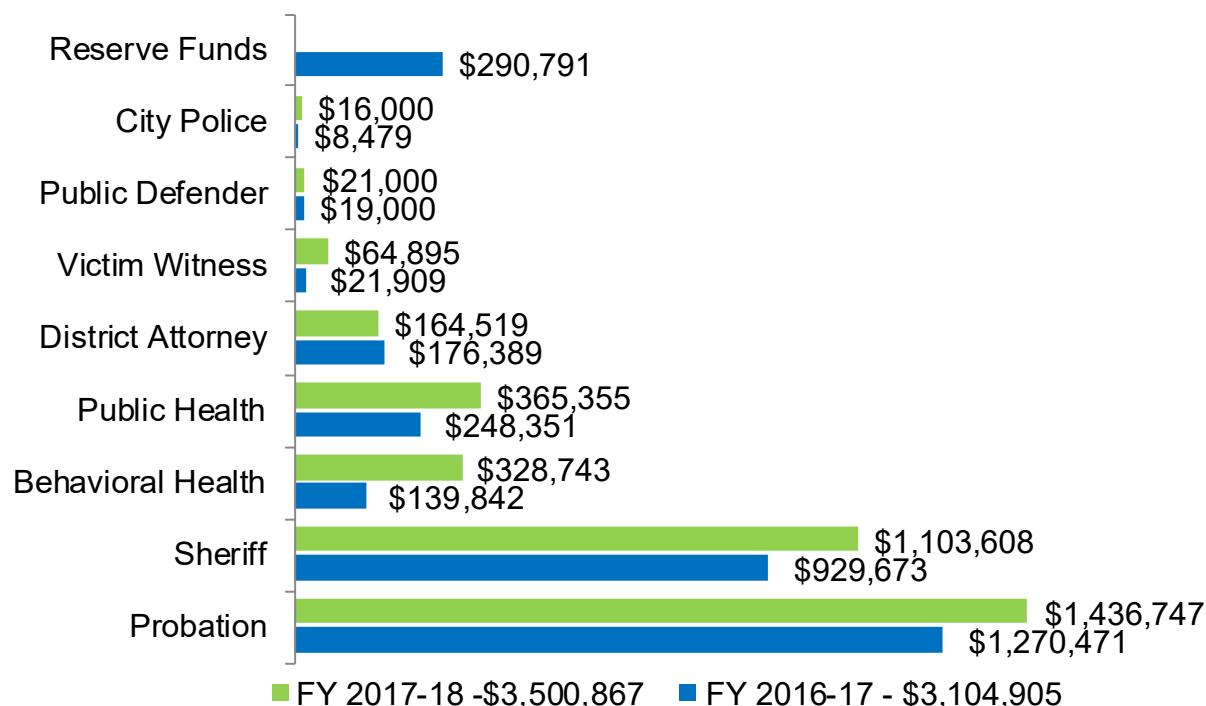
Goal: Increase the completion/graduation rate of the Probation Department's CHOICES outpatient substance abuse program in FY 2017-18.

Objectives: • Increase the number of client graduations in the Probation Department's CHOICES program by five over the previous year's total number of graduates.

Measure: The number of CHOICES program graduates over FY 2016-17's graduation total of 11.

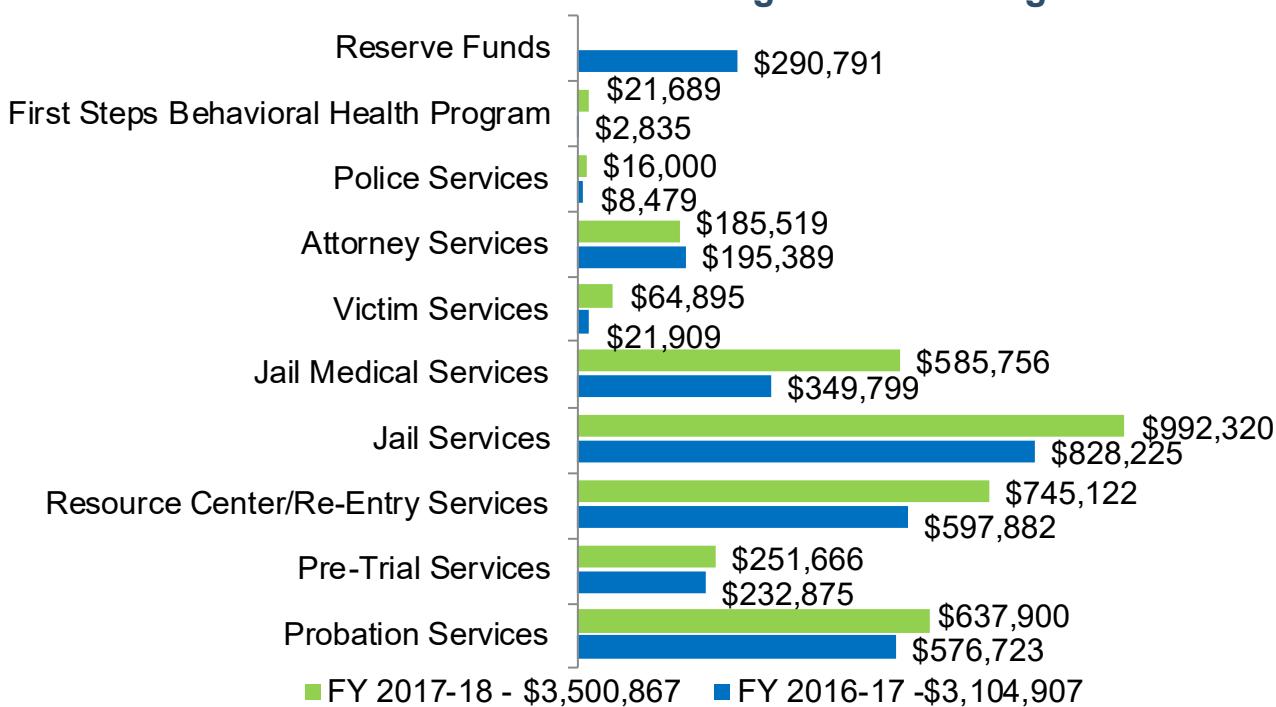
Progress: In progress.

FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 Budget Allocations



Carry-over Funds 2017-18: \$365,965

FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Carry-over Funds 2017-18: \$365,965

FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services

- The county did not provide information on Non-Public Agencies receiving allocations.

Responses to Optional Survey Questions

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

The CCP meets for regular meetings three times per year; however, special meetings may be called at any time if any of the CCP agencies determine there is a need for modifications to the county realignment plan. Most often, needs for potential programs and/or services are identified through the regular collaboration of the affected agencies. The CCP contracts with a full-time data analyst to collect and analyze jail population numbers over time, the number and types of offenders (PRCS vs. Mandatory Supervision) supervised by the Probation Department and/or housed in the county jail, offenders' risks levels to reoffend, the types of commitment crimes and recidivism data. The data analyst also tracks PTS data for the CCP. Data regarding substance abuse programs, the adult education and employment services, and other ancillary services is collected and analyzed by the probation programs supervisor. The data information from both the data analyst and the programs supervisor is reported out at each CCP meeting. CCP members have the opportunity to raise questions and discuss the data and any trends that may develop. CCP members also consider local and statewide issues such as mentally ill offenders housed in local detention facilities and/or the homeless offenders who could possibly benefit from programs implemented using Realignment funds. When any one or a group of CCP agencies identifies or defines a potential need, a proposal including a budget is presented before the CCP Executive Committee for consideration and possible approval after a discussion before the entire CCP committee.

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

Yes. Sutter County continues to define program effectiveness by evaluating program completion and/or other positive outcomes including attainment of educational goals, employment, engagement in therapeutic or mental health services, and successful completion of supervision without recidivating. In FY 2015-16, the CCP renewed its contract with a full-time data analyst who collects data for the involved departments and agencies and reports out to the CCP members at the regularly scheduled meetings. The Probation Department also employs a Supervising Probation Officer who supervises the programs unit in the department and who collects data related to the programs and services offered and delivered by programs and treatment staff to in-custody and out-of-custody adult offenders.

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

Yes. In past years, the probation department has made adjustments to the number of contract hours for the employment of an adult education teacher for out of custody offenders. Modifications were made and hours set to best accommodate the needs of the referred offenders. Additionally, in FY 2016-17, the Sheriff's Department contracted with a privately operated jail medical provider, California Forensic Medical Group (CFMG), which resulted in jail medical and behavioral health services being delivered by non-county staff. The funding to support one LVN position to serve AB 109 offenders was continued after CFMG took over medical services in the jail. The Community CCP also voted to approve a change in the methodology as to how jail medical costs were determined subsequent to the contract with CFMG. Previously, jail medical costs were directly billed for services, but for FY 2017-18, jail medical funding was set based on the highest annual cost thus far as agreed upon by CCP executive team members and will be assessed annually based on jail population.

Does the county use BSAC definitions when collecting data? If so, which?

Yes. Average daily population, Conviction, Length of stay, and Recidivism.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming?

21% - 40%

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

Currently, Sutter County offers the following programs and services:

Outpatient treatment programs at the Probation Department and through the Behavioral Health Department are offered for moderate and high risk offenders. These programs utilize the Matrix substance abuse curriculum, and Moral Reconation Therapy (MRT) for behavior modification. There is a mental health therapist housed at the Probation Department as part of the Innovations Grant to provide behavioral health services to clients who are incarcerated and to also continue those services upon their release to supervision. Realignment funds were included in the CCP budget for FY 2016-17 for a mental health therapist to be housed in the jail to assess offenders suspected or known to have mental health needs when they are initially booked into custody; however, that position has remained vacant after the therapist left the position in FY 2015-16 and more recently, those services are being provided by CFMG. The Probation Department continues to offer Batterer's Treatment programming to moderate and high-risk offenders. Four probation officers completed Domestic Violence – Moral Reconation Therapy (DV-MRT) training in October 2016, to augment the facilitator pool for the Batterer's Treatment program. Realignment funds also pay for two part-time adult education teachers (one at the jail and the other housed at the Probation Department), and a full-time Workforce Specialist also housed at the Probation Department as part of the Resource Center. A variety of ancillary programs continue to be offered, including Functional Family Therapy (FFT), Seeking Safety, Courage to Change journaling program, and Coping with Anger. For the low risk/high drug and alcohol need offenders, the Probation Department offers the Recovery Basics program. For in-custody offenders, Intervention Counselors provide MRT, Coping with Anger and Peer Relationships to male and female populations.

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

A continuing challenge for our county is to provide programs and services to in-custody offenders due to having limited meeting space within the jail to hold the variety of programs needed, and program time scheduling constraints as a result of competing jail operations. Probation staff provide MRT groups in custody; however, the number of groups that can be offered is limited due to scheduling conflicts in the meeting spaces that currently exist. Sutter County is in the process of expanding the jail facility which will hopefully mitigate this issue in the future.

Our county also continues to be challenged to provide transitional housing assistance to offenders as there are limited affordable housing options available in our area. The issue of homelessness is one that our county leaders have taken up recently and hopefully viable and sustainable solutions will be found soon.

The availability of local evidence-based programs training continues to be a need for CCP agencies and departments as well. The lack of local program training results in higher costs and the delay of services when needed training is unavailable. This past year the Probation Department hosted Correctional Counseling, Inc. (CCI) training for staff to be trained in DV-MRT. The training was well-attended by staff from surrounding county agencies and filled a great need in our area. Absent hosting the training ourselves, probation officers would have had to go out of state for the training, resulting in a much greater cost with fewer officers trained in the curriculum.

What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

The county declined to respond to this question.

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

**Community Corrections
Partnership Membership**
As of October 1, 2017

Richard A. Muench
Chief Probation Officer

Honorable C. Todd Bottke
Presiding judge or designee

Bill Goodwin
County supervisor or chief administrative officer or designee

Gregg Cohen
District Attorney

Vacant
Public Defender

Dave Hencratt
Sheriff

Kyle Sanders
Chief of Police

Amanda Sharp
Department of Social Services

Missi Bullington
Department of Employment

Valerie S. Lucero
Department of Mental Health and Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs

Rich DuVarney
Office of Education

Scott Camp
Community-based organization

Linda Luca
Victims' interests

The CCP meets quarterly

Tehama County

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2016-17

Goal: Provide Moral Reconation Therapy (MRT) for all PRCS and mandatory supervision offenders.

Objectives: • 100% of participants will be assigned to MRT.

Measure: • Number of participants completing MRT.
• Number of MRT graduates and successfully completing with three years without reoffending.

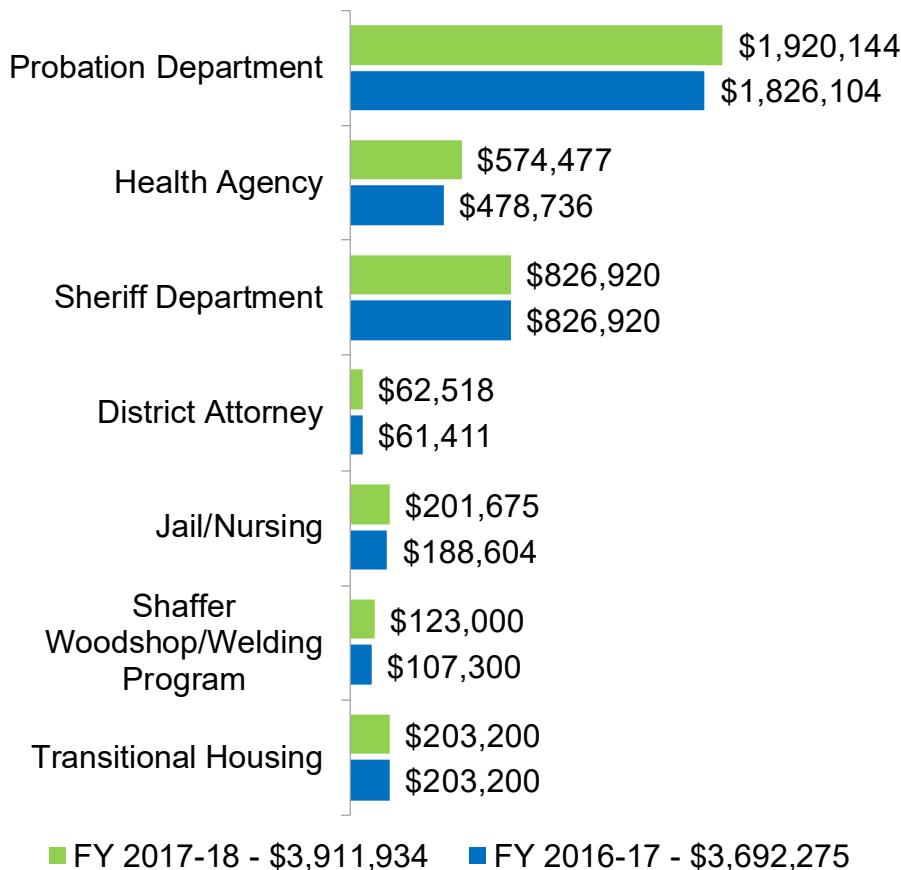
Goal: Maintain 100% occupancy at Transitional Housing.

Objectives: • Probation officers, Jail staff, and State Parole to review eligibility.

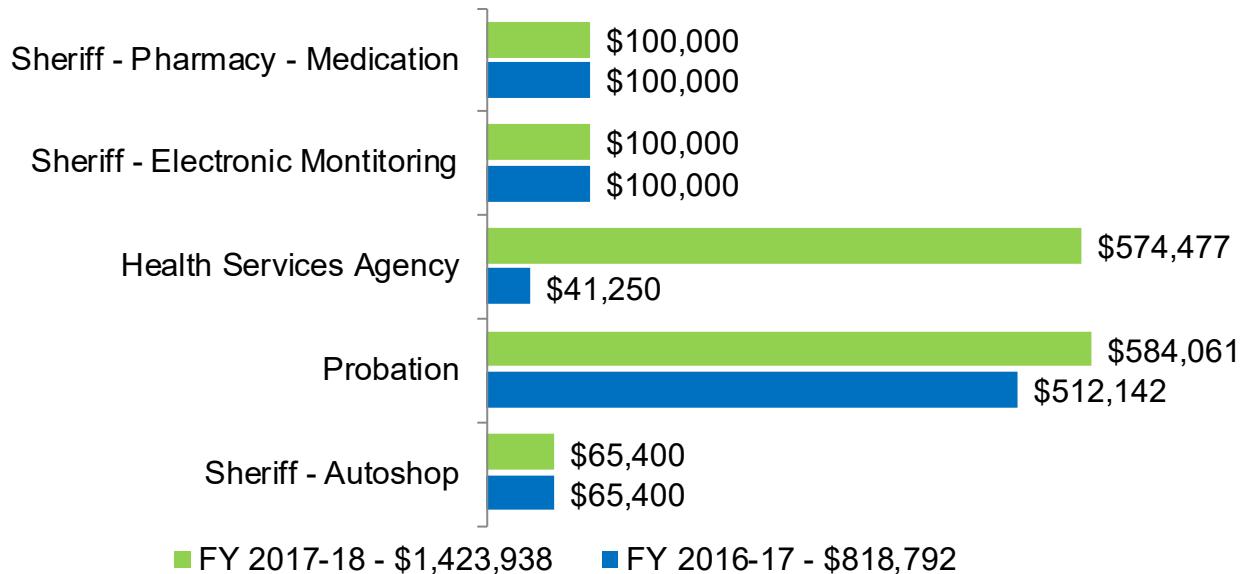
Measure: • Number of transitional housing residents successfully completing housing program.

The CCP did not provide goals for FY 2017-18.

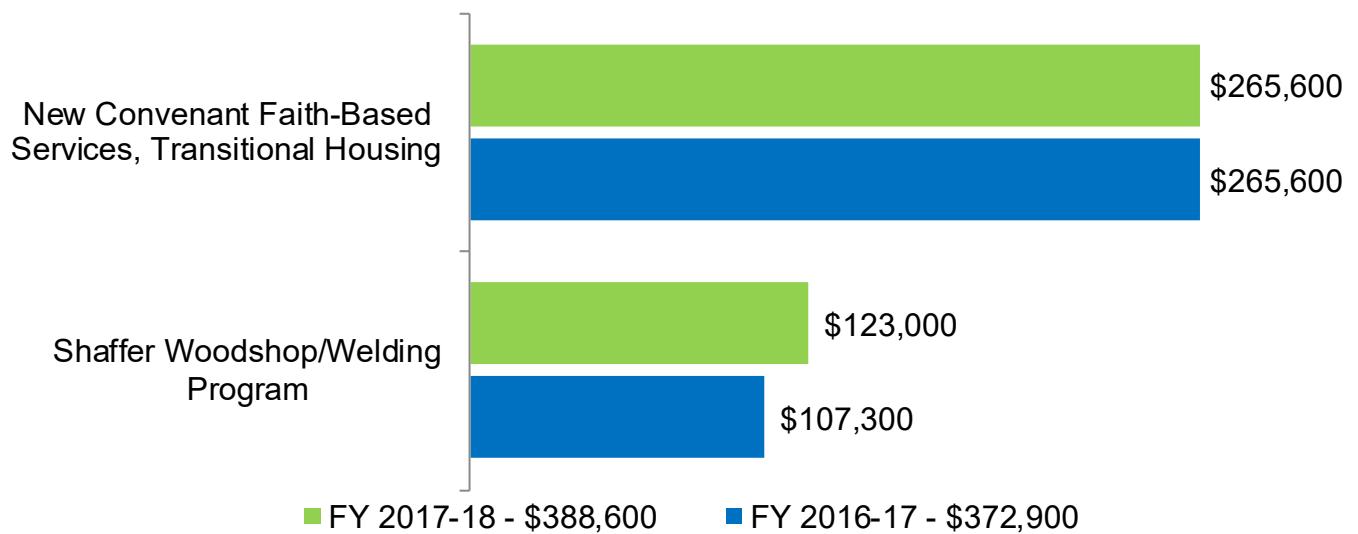
FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 Budget Allocations



FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Responses to Optional Survey Questions

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

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

No.

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

No.

Does the county use BSCC definitions when collecting data? If so, which?

Yes. Average daily population, Conviction, Length of stay, and Recidivism.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming?

41% - 60%

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

Drug and Behavioral Health Courts currently exist.

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

The county declined to respond to this question.

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

Work programs, cognitive behavior change systems, transitional housing, and ongoing treatment and compliance.

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**Community Corrections
Partnership Membership**
As of October 1, 2017

Tim Rogers
Chief Probation Officer

Mike Harper
Presiding judge or
designee

John Fenley
County supervisor or
chief administrative
officer or designee

Eric Heryford
District Attorney

Larry Olsen
Public Defender

Bruce Haney
Sheriff

Ryan Ham
Chief of Police

Letty Garza
Department of Social
Services

Vacant
Department of
Employment

Noel O'Neill
Department of Mental
Health

Anne Lagorio
Alcohol and Substance
Abuse Programs

Sarah Supahan
Office of Education

Caedy Minoletti
Community-based
organization

Vacant
Victims' interests

The CCP meets quarterly

Trinity County

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2016-17

Goal: Improve success rates of AB 109 offenders

Objectives:

- Maintain low recidivism rates.
- Reduce victimization.
- Increase community safety.

Measure:

- Implement a streamlined and efficient system in the County of Trinity to manage additional responsibilities under Realignment.
- Implement a system that protects public safety and uses best practices in recidivism reduction.
- Implement a system that effectively uses alternatives to pre-trial and post-conviction incarceration, where appropriate.

Progress: Recidivism rates remain low with this population due to collaborative endeavors and an increased use of evidence -based case management efforts between all stakeholder agencies. The design and implementation of our new Reentry Program has created a more streamlined, efficient system in our county, better addresses the criminogenic needs of the clients served, and functions well within our rural setting and limited resources.

Goal: Expand Transitional Housing Program

Objectives:

- Increase availability of transitional housing with case management services.
- Provide stability to clients upon re-entry to community.
- Case manager connects clients to appropriate services upon re-entry to community.

Measure:

- Increase funding to Human Response Network to meet goal.
- Place otherwise homeless clients into transitional housing with case management services coordinated by Human Response Network staff.

Progress: An additional \$20,000 was funded to Human Response Network (HRN) to purchase another mobile home that can be utilized by participants, with any remaining funds to be used for additional motel vouchers. The CCP also increased funding to HRN to improve the availability of transitional housing case management services, as well as provided \$12,000 towards the new Cedar House Project through TCBHS which will provide up to six new housing beds for participants with mental health and other co-occurring disorders.

Goal: Design and implement a new Reentry Program Improvement Project

- Objectives:**
- Early engagement with our clients when possible.
 - Comprehensive case planning (shared goals and strategies between the partnering agencies).
 - Dosage relative to the stage of re-entry. Creative incentives and rewards interrelated with the re-entry stage and performance towards meeting case plan goals.

- Measure:**
- Complete the new Reentry Program Improvement Project design.
 - CCP to fund additional positions with Sheriff, Behavioral Health and Human Response Network.
 - Meet early engagement goal by sending our AB 109 team to the prison to transport client back to county upon release from custody and begin the case planning.

Progress: We completed and implemented our new Reentry Program which included the funding of three additional positions (a Sheriff's Deputy, Substance Use Disorder Counselor, and a Program Coordinator with our local CBO) to enhance services that seek to meet the objectives above through improved engagement with clients, comprehensive and coordinated case planning between agencies, better defined dosage relative to a person's stage in the reentry process, and improved access to treatment, housing, and employment services.

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2017-18

Goal: Improve success rates of AB 109 offenders

- Objectives:**
- Provide Moral Reconation Therapy (MRT) to clients in the jail with access to continued treatment post-release.
 - Implement the EDOVO system in the jail to provide inmates with education and programming designed to prevent conflict and support positive change.
 - Maintain caseload sizes that support individualized attention and services for clients.
 - Provide comprehensive assessments and case planning to clients to ensure best practice supervision standards and services that correlate with identified risk, needs, and responsibility.
 - Implement a system that effectively uses alternatives to pre-trial and post-conviction incarceration, where appropriate.

- Measure:**
- Number of participants enrolled in MRT classes.
 - Number of participants accessing EDOVO tablets in the jail.
 - Caseload size for officers supervising this population.
-

Goal: Expand Transitional Housing Program

- Objectives:**
- Ensure an adequate stock of available transitional housing options in Trinity County for persons transitioning back to the community that lack housing.
 - Provide housing-related case management services to homeless post-incarcerated participants.

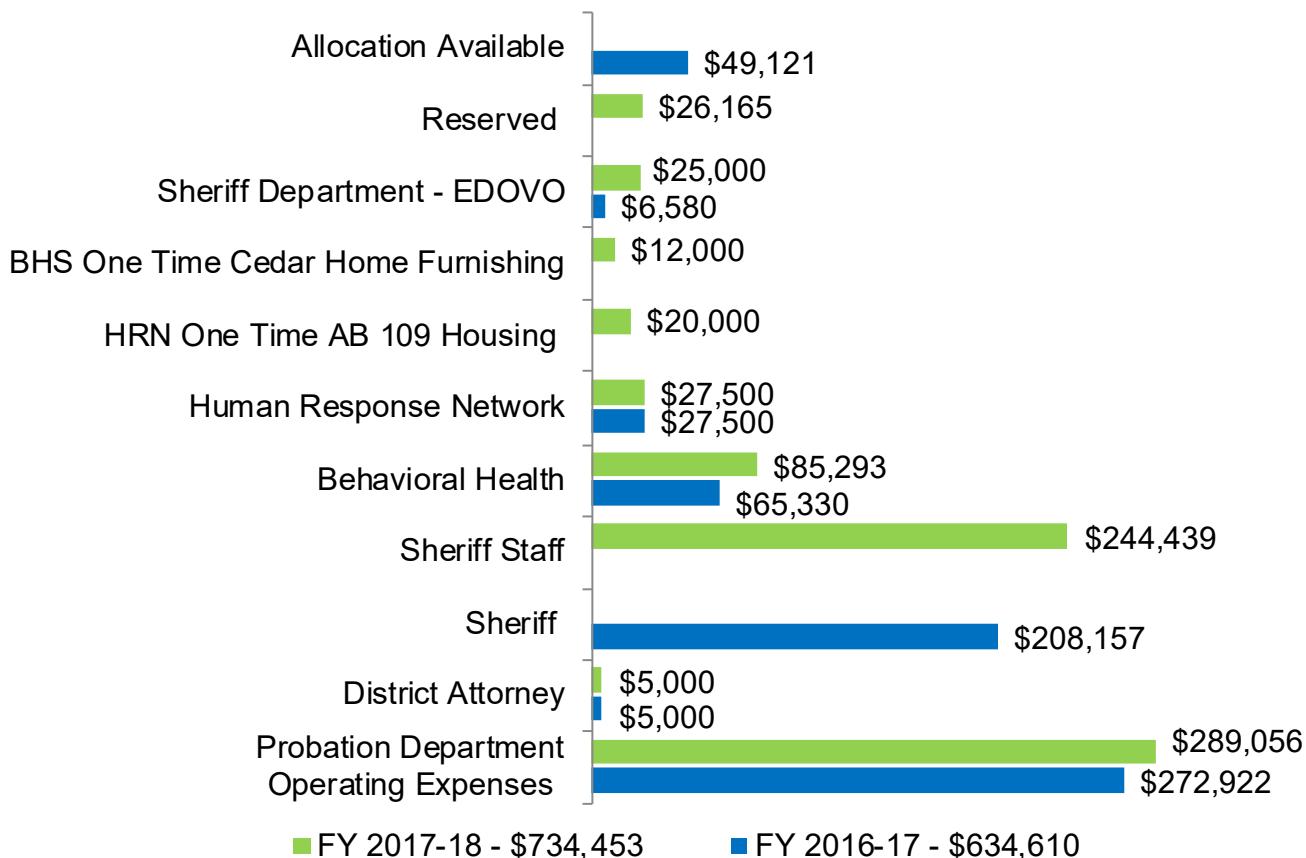
- Measure:**
- Number of physical structures and beds available for PRCS individuals.
 - Number of motel vouchers provided to program participants.
 - Number of participants denied transitional housing due to inadequate supply.
-

Goal: Increase efficiency and effectiveness in client programming and services by utilizing a collaborative multi-disciplinary reentry program with services that are evidence-based.

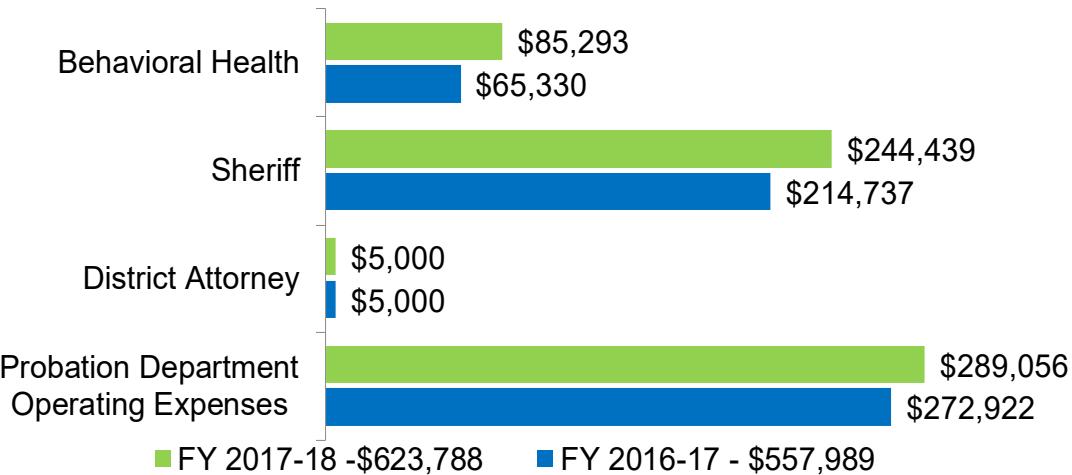
- Objectives:**
- Prioritize early engagement with our clients when possible.
 - Provide comprehensive case planning (shared goals and objectives) between the reentry team partnering agencies.
 - Provide opportunities for employment training, placement, and related services to program participants.
 - Implement service dosage relative to the stage of re-entry, and utilize creative incentives and rewards interrelated with the re-entry stage and participant performance to achieve case plan goals.

- Measure:**
- Number of coordinated pre-release team meetings and participant transports from correctional facilities.
 - Team monthly Case Presentation Form that identifies commonly shared participant goals and objectives.
 - Number of participants that receive services related to employment training and placement.
-

FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 Budget Allocations



FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services

- FY 2016-17: Human Response Network \$27,500
- FY 2017-18: Human Response Network \$27,500

Responses to Optional Survey Questions

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

The CCP relies on statistical information and analysis from our quarterly and yearly reports to the committee. Using this information, the committee recently updated and revised our CCP Implementation Plan which was presented to the county Board of Supervisors for review at the beginning of this fiscal year, which addresses potential programming and service changes to this population.

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

Yes. Program effectiveness is evaluated based mainly on a year-to-year comparison of recidivism rates and viewed within the context of the overall services provided. However, with the improvements that are being made to the outcome measures indicated above, additional data will be collected and analyzed starting this year to further evaluate the effectiveness of our new enhanced programming and services within this population.

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

Yes. The CCP utilizes both program-level data as well as data from providers to identify the programs and/or services that produce the best outcomes. As stated above, additional outcome measures will further refine the quality of the data being used in this regard.

Does the county use BSCC definitions when collecting data? If so, which?

Yes. Average daily population, Conviction, Length of stay, and Treatment program completion rates.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming?

61% - 80%

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

Trinity County Behavioral Health Services (TCBHS) offers outpatient assessment, treatment by licensed clinicians and APA Board certified psychiatrists, both in person and via telemedicine, and jail inmate screening using the Mental Health Brief Jail Screen and the TCM Drug Use Screen.

Trinity County Substance Use Disorder Services (TCSUDS) provides assessment, outpatient treatment and Moral Reconation Therapy™ (MRT™) at TCBHS and in the jail by state certified counselors.

TCBHS and TCSUDS AODS also administer other evidence-based programs and practices to this population such as Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT), MRT™, Seeking Safety, and Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (TF-CBT).

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

In addition to an overall lack of funding for adequate program and staffing resources, Trinity County only has one CBO operating in the county which places much greater responsibility on the core AB 109 Team to provide required services and programming to this population. Absent current AB 109-related funding, coordinated and comprehensive reentry services might be impossible.

What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

Given Trinity County's size and frontier-rural characteristics, most of our practices would not be cutting edge, especially given the fact that most of our Public Safety Realignment revenue must be used to fulfill core mission requirements.

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

Since we lack the ability to provide a vast array of services to this population, we focus on the individualized attention and personalized connections that our reentry team can make with our program participants. This includes prioritizing early engagement (the team travels to the correctional facility to meet with participants prior to release), bringing participants into our monthly team meetings, and ensuring warm handoffs to service providers.

**Community Corrections
Partnership Membership**
As of October 1, 2017

Michelle Bonwell
Chief Probation Officer

Stephanie Cameron
Presiding judge or
designee

Michael Spata
County supervisor or
chief administrative
officer or designee

Timothy Ward
District Attorney

Lisa Bertolino-Meuting
Public Defender

Mike Boudreaux
Sheriff

Jason Salazar
Chief of Police

Jason Britt
Department of Social
Services

Adam Peck
Department of
Employment

Dr. Timothy Durick
Department of Mental
Health

Juliet Webb
Alcohol and Substance
Abuse Programs

Jim Vidak
Office of Education

**Mary Escarcega-
Fechner**
Community-based
organization

Daniel Underwood
Victims' interests

The CCP meets quarterly

Tulare County

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2016-17

Goal: Complete implementation of a seamless continuum of care from incarceration to probation supervision and/or completion of straight commitment.

Objectives:

- Allow offenders to begin/complete court-ordered or other needs-driven care.
- Provide offenders with release incentives based on participation and positive behavior.
- Provide a custodial experience that promotes rehabilitation and assists in community transition.

Measure:

- The MDT will meet weekly to identify inmate programming, medical/ mental health treatment, and vocational/educational needs based on validated assessments.
- Finalize contracts with four additional treatment providers for incentivized custodial programming by January 15, 2017.
- Receive approval from County Counsel to issue Vocational Education certificates to inmates participating in 10 different custodial job training experiences by February 1, 2017.

Progress: The MDT meets weekly to identify inmate programming, medical/ mental health treatment, and vocational/ educational needs based on validated assessments. Contracts were finalized with four treatment providers for incentivized customized programming on January 15, 2017.

Goal: Implement utilization of an evidence-based inmate classification system for the Tulare County Jail Facilities.

Objectives:

- Classify and safely house adult inmates based on a validated assessment.
- Enhance inmate access to Court-ordered and other custodial programming.
- Allow for the electronic access and sharing of assessment information between the Sheriff's Office and the Probation Department.

Measure:

- Enter into contract with Northpointe, Inc. by January 15, 2017.
- Complete full implementation/systems integration by June 30, 2017.

Progress: As of June 30, 2017, the program was purchased, installed, and is in the final stages of integration with the Sheriff's Jail Management System. The Sheriff finalized a contract with Northpointe, Inc. for utilization of an evidenced-based inmate classification system for the Tulare County Jail Facilities in July 2017.

Goal: Complete formal evaluation of treatment provider outcomes.

- Objectives:**
- Determine which programs are impacting recidivism.
 - Improve outcomes by sharing information with existing providers to validate or provide direction and/or training for improvement.
 - Quality control of treatment services available to adult offenders.

- Measure:**
- Determine recidivism rate on offenders involved in each individual treatment program during the period of January 2012 through December 2016 by January 15, 2017.
 - Meet with the five contracted providers to identify training needs to improve outcomes by January 30, 2017.
 - Provide outcome information and training recommendations for CCP approval to the CCP on February 21, 2017.
 - Provide identified training to contracted treatment providers by June 1, 2017.

Progress: As of January 15, 2017, an average of a 10% recidivism rate was determined based on data collected. A meeting was held with five contracted providers to identify needs to improve outcomes in February 2017. The training need identified was evidenced-based practices which was provided on October 24-25, 2017.

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2017-18

Goal: Implement utilization of an evidenced-based pre-trial assessment.

- Objectives:**
- Provide recommendations to the court based upon a validated assessment.
 - Expedite the processing of pre-trial court cases.
 - Expand the use of evidenced-based assessments within the department.

- Measure:**
- Enter into a contract to utilize the pre-trial assessment by February 15, 2018.
 - Enter into a contract to receive training to administer the pre-trial assessment by March 15, 2018.
 - Train staff to administer pre-trial assessment by May 15, 2018.
-

Goal: Expand the Pre-Trial Supervision Unit.

- Objectives:**
- Mitigate jail over-crowding issues.

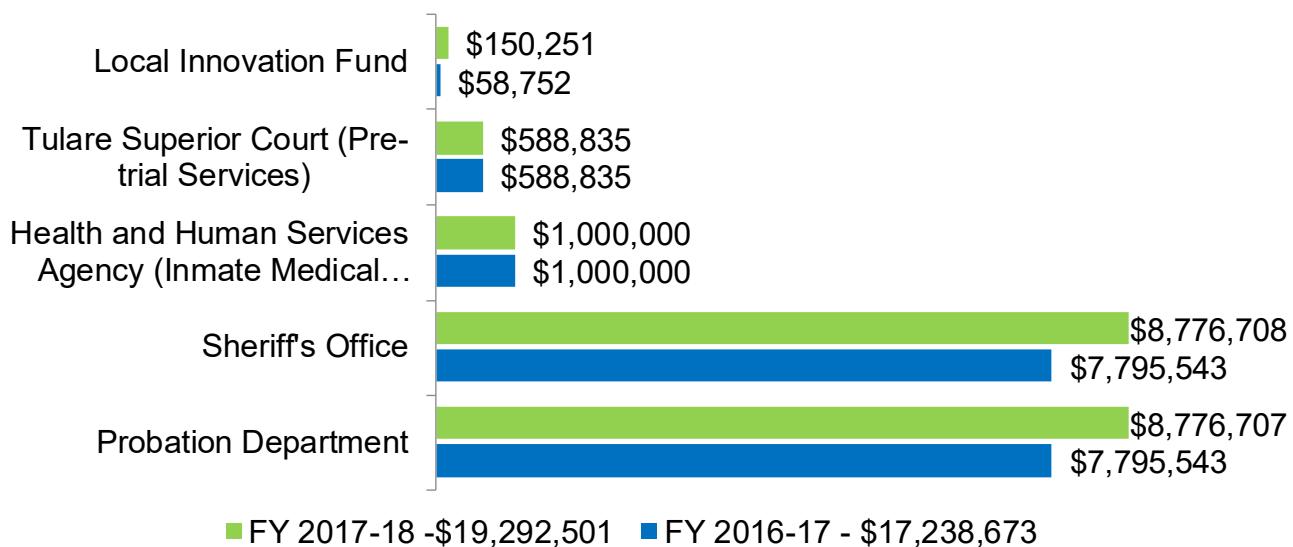
- Measure:**
- Eliminate holding persons in custody pending trial based on an inability to post bail.
 - Add three FTE Deputy Probation Officer II positions to the Pre-Trial Supervision Unit by November 15, 2017.
 - Evaluate outcome data to determine effectiveness by June 30, 2018.
-

Goal: Expand the Police/Probation Partnership.

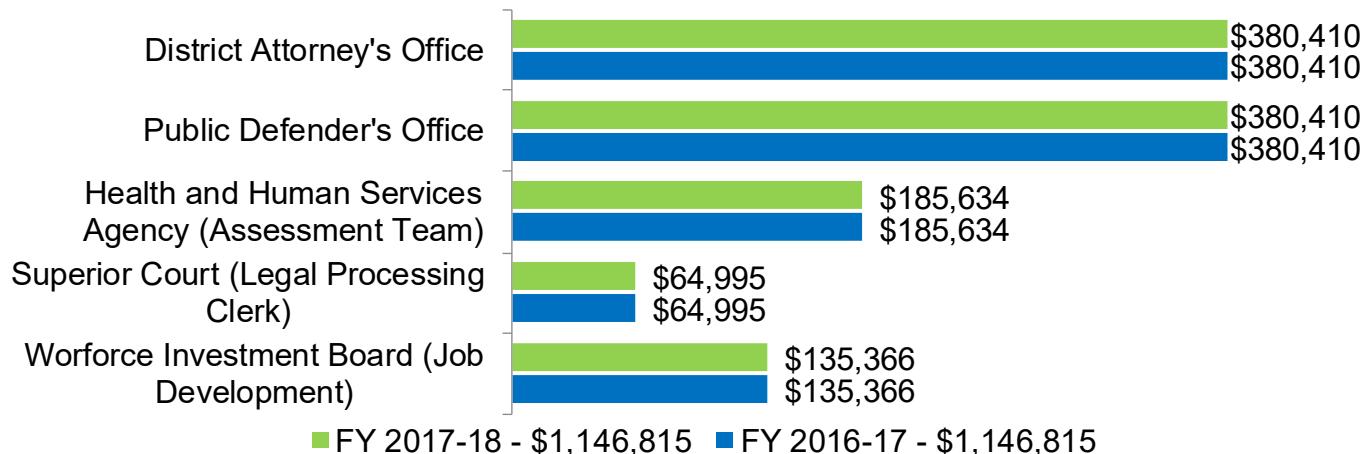
- Objectives:**
- Manage the increase in the number of high-risk Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) offenders.
 - Expand community partnerships with law enforcement agencies.

- Measure:**
- Add three FTE Deputy Probation Officer III positions to the Police/Probation Partnership program by November 15, 2017.
 - Evaluate outcome data to determine effectiveness by June 30, 2018.
-

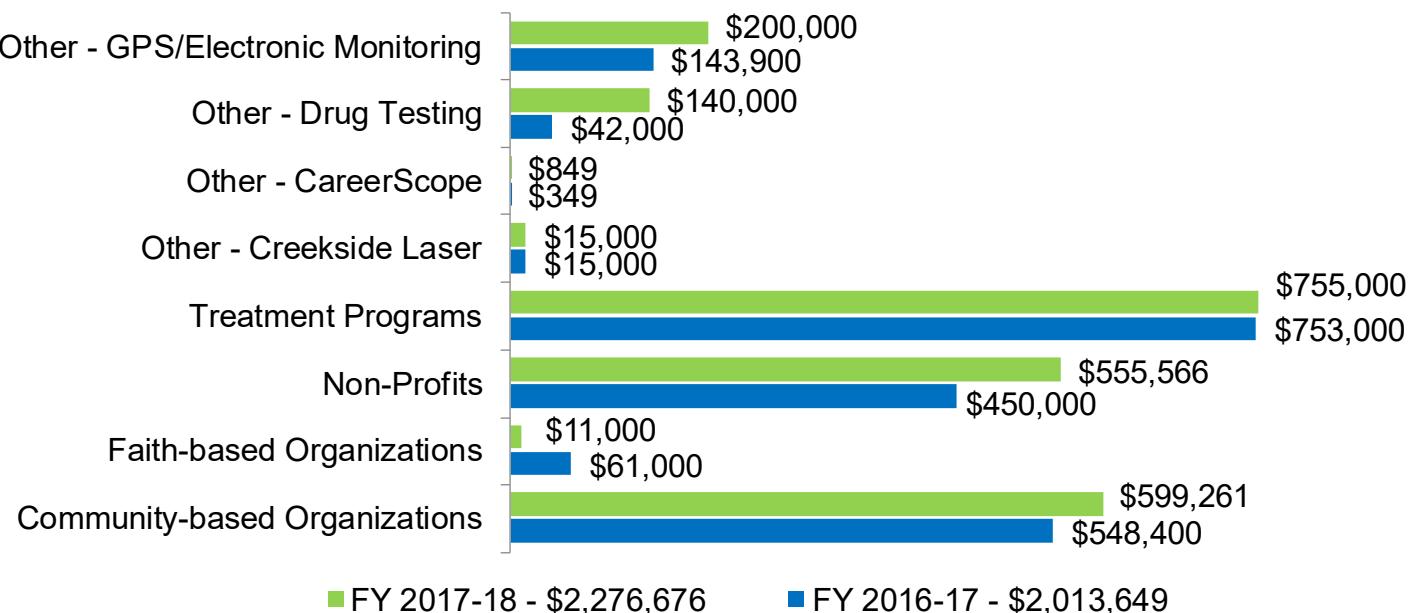
FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 Budget Allocations



FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Responses to Optional Survey Questions

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

The CCP defines the identified program and/or service need and then a Request for Proposal is issued to the public for a bidding process.

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

Yes. The measures to evaluate effectiveness are outlined within the RFP to ensure vendor compliance.

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

We have yet to have a vendor provide services long enough to consider evaluation results; however, they will be reviewed if these are available and the vendor reappplies for RFP.

Does the county use BSCC definitions when collecting data? If so, which?

Yes. Average daily population, Conviction, Length of stay, Recidivism, and Treatment program completion rates.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming?

81% or higher

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

Collaborative Court Programs

Mental Health Court; Veterans Court; Drug Court; Domestic Violence Court; Proposition 36 Court; Driving Under the Influence Court.

Probation Driven Treatment Programs

Tulare County Health and Human Services Agency/Division of Mental Health.

In-patient and out-patient mental health treatment services.

Sex offender treatment (CPC America).

Dual-diagnosis in-patient, out-patient, and transition services.

Substance abuse inpatient, outpatient, and transition services.

Medication management groups.

Theft Intervention (individual and group).

Veterans Administration.

Medical, mental health, substance abuse, anger management, sober living, and housing services.

Jail Driven Treatment Programs (in-custody)

Substance abuse treatment.

Gang Awareness Parenting program (GAP).

Parenting classes.

Medical/mental health treatment and release planning.

Theft diversion.

Domestic violence Batter's Treatment Program.

Literacy program.

Anger management.

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

None at this time. We have made great strides in the implementation/utilization of evidence-based practices across all systems.

What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

Court-ordered treatment has been the foundation in the expansion of services within our jail facilities, allowing offenders to complete all or a large portion of treatment prior to release.

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

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**Community Corrections
Partnership Membership**
As of October 1, 2017

Linda Downey
Chief Probation Officer

Donald Segerstrom
Presiding judge or
designee

Maureen Frank
County supervisor or
chief administrative
officer or designee

Laura Krieg
District Attorney

Robert Price
Public Defender

James Mele
Sheriff

Turu VanderWiel
Chief of Police

Ann Connolly
Department of Social
Services

Vacant
Department of
Employment

Steve Boyack
Department of Mental
Health and Alcohol and
Substance Abuse
Programs

Marguerite Bulkin
Office of Education

Vacant
Community-based
organization

Ginger Martin
Victims' interests

The CCP meets
semi-annually and as
needed

Tuolumne County

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2016-17

Goal: Reduce the number of Pre-Trial offenders held in secure detention

Objectives:

- Adopt an evidence-based risk assessment tool
- Adopt new release conditions

Measure:

- Pre-Trial Electronic Monitoring Program (EMP) completion rate
- Risk Tool adopted or utilized
- Release conditions adopted and/or utilized

Progress: Multiple CCP meetings were arranged to gather feedback from all members of the CCP. Once the Pre-Trial Program was fully assessed by members of the CCP, the Executive Members voted unanimously to implement. A risk assessment tool was adopted as well as Pre-Trial release conditions. The Pre-Trial Program will be implemented in fiscal year (FY) 17-18.

Goal: Increase the number of Day Reporting Center (DRC) participants who graduate the program

Objectives:

- Support participants to keep them progressing through all program steps of the DRC Program
- 75% of all participants referred to the DRC will graduate

Measure:

- Number of participants who are discharged from the DRC
- Number of participants who graduate from the DRC

Progress: During FY 16-17, the program had a 32% success rate which is commendable given the difficulty of the program.

Goal: Assist DRC participants in securing housing

Objectives:

- Work with DRC participants to complete housing applications
- Increase the number of homeless participants who secure housing by 10%

Progress: In the FY 16-17, there was a 9% homeless rate at time of discharge from the DRC. This percentage does not include individuals that were living in a sober living facility or living with friends/family.

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2017-18

Goal: Reduce the number of Pre-Trial offenders held in a secure detention: to ensure the safety of the community, that the released person appears in court for hearings, to protect the presumption of innocence, and to maximize the number of jail beds for sentenced inmates

Objectives:

- Adopt an evidence-based risk assessment tool
- Utilize EMP for Moderate-High Risk Pre-Trial offenders

Measure:

- Track all Pre-Trial releases for recidivism and court appearances
- Track outcome by risk level

Progress: Pre-Trial risk tool policies and procedures adopted November 1, 2017.

Goal: Increase the number of DRC participants who graduate the program

Objectives:

- Support participants to keep them progressing through all program steps of the DRC Program
- Increase DRC graduates by 5%

Measure:

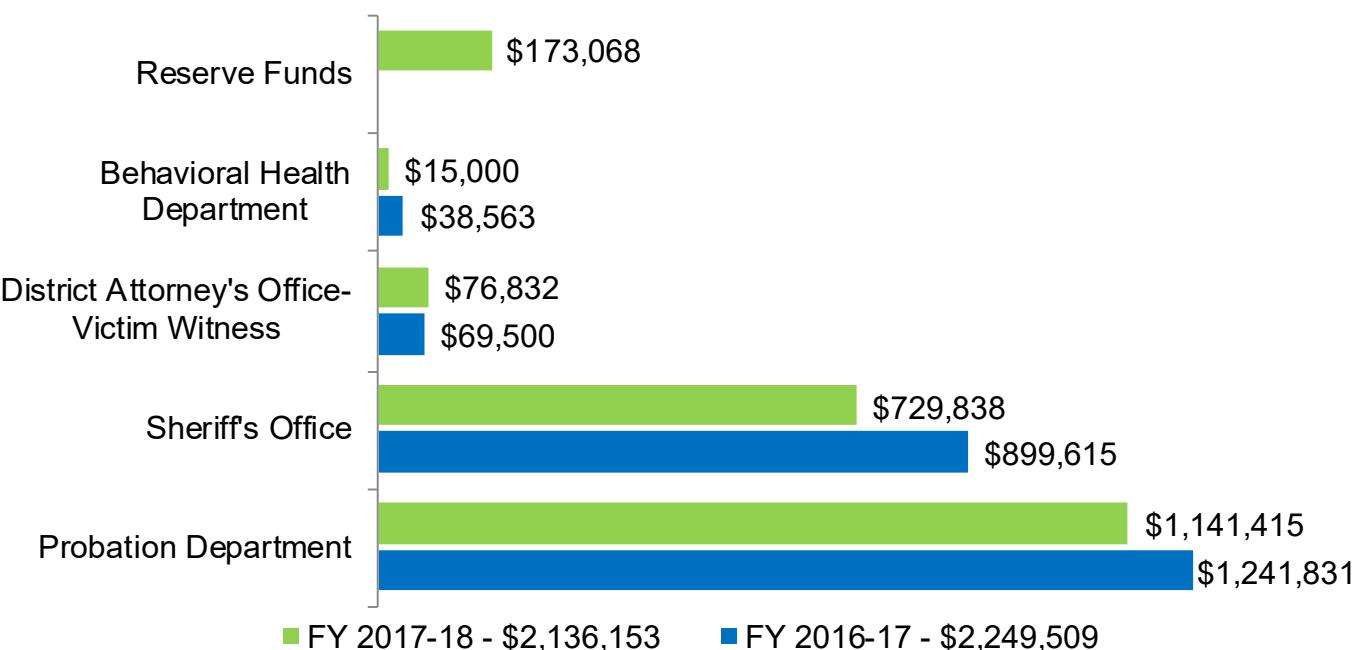
- Number of participants who are discharged from the DRC

Goal: Assist DRC participants in securing housing

Objectives:

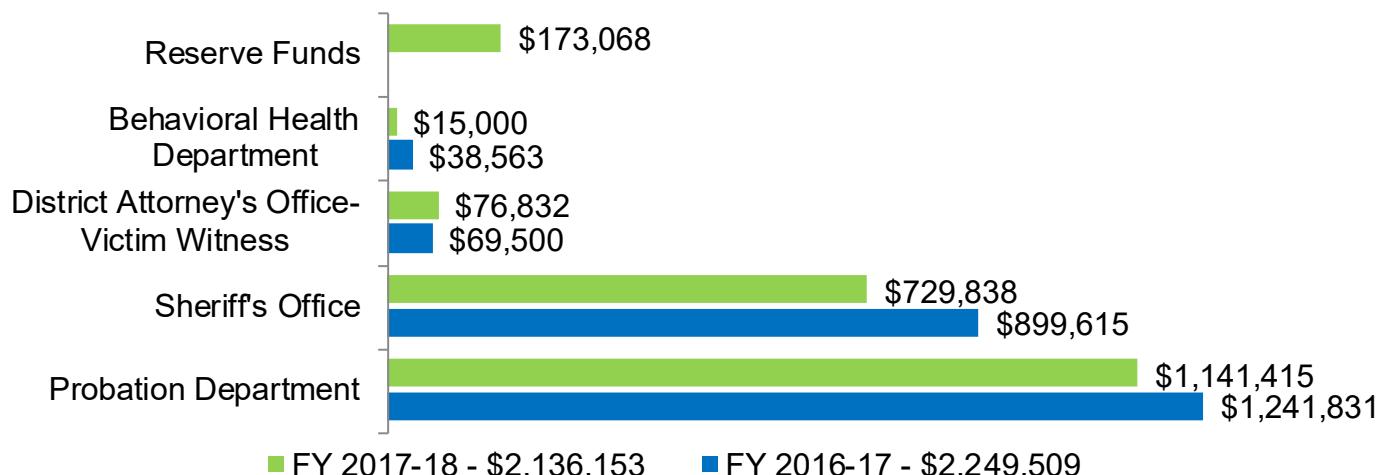
- Work with DRC participants to complete housing applications
- Increase the number of homeless participants who secure housing by 10%

FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 Budget Allocations



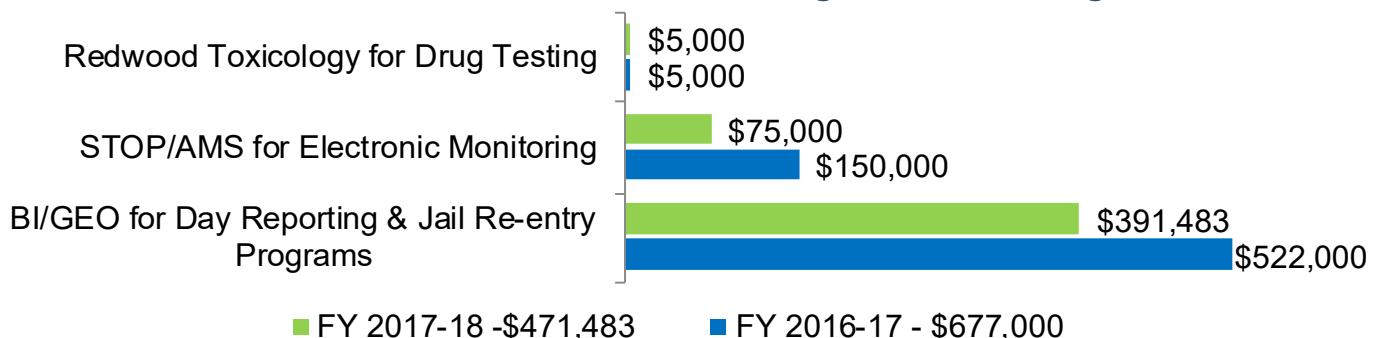
FY 2016-17: Reserve Funds used to cover shortfall of \$252,664

FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 2016-17: Reserve Funds used to cover shortfall of \$252,664

FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



*Funds in FY 2016-17 were originally allocated to county agencies, who then subcontracted with the private agencies listed above to provide services on the county's behalf.

Responses to Optional Survey Questions

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

The CCP meets semi-annually (and more frequently as needed) to discuss needs for potential programs and services. For a program/service to be considered it must be presented to the CCP Committee with a needs assessment and budget analysis. Outcome measures will be requested for future funding requests. Funding requests require the requesting agency to include a detailed description of the funding request, describe how it fits into the AB 109 framework, as well as an expense breakdown. Once evaluated by the CCP Committee, voting members vote on whether or not to adopt the program/service. After adoption, the CCP will monitor the funded agencies outcome measures related to that program/service.

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

Yes. The CCP provides an annual report to the Board of Supervisors which includes statistics and year-to-year tracking. This includes overall success rates of the programs funded by AB 109. The Probation Department Business Manager and Staff Services Analyst keep track of all things related to AB 109 on a monthly, quarterly, and annual basis in order to evaluate overall effectiveness of programs and services.

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

Yes. The CCP gives preference to programs that utilize evidence-based programming and practices as well as promising practices to ensure programs will be a benefit to clients and the county.

Does the county use BSCC definitions when collecting data? If so, which?

Yes. Average daily population, Conviction, Length of stay, Recidivism, and Treatment program completion rates.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming?

61% - 80%

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

Tuolumne County Behavioral Health treats severe and chronic mentally ill clients, as well as provides alcohol and drug treatment. Tuolumne County Behavioral Health primarily serves Medi-Cal clients. Tuolumne County as a whole lacks psychiatric treatment and services.

Due to the limited services available to our rural demographic, the CCP has utilized Realignment funding since the beginning to contract with GEO Reentry Services (DRC Program) to provide clients evidence-based cognitive behavioral programming, substance abuse programming, employment assistance, and other resources. This program is open to clients referred by the Courts and the Probation Department as part of an overall treatment program. GEO Reentry Services also refers clients to the Tuolumne County Behavioral Health Department for more intensive and specialized treatment.

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

Tuolumne County is currently spending more on AB 109 programs and services than the annual state revenue provides in order to meet the needs of the County AB 109 population, and to keep the programs solvent and successful. Personnel and program operational costs continue to rise at a greater rate than AB 109 revenues. Additionally, Tuolumne County has a significantly overcrowded jail. The local CCP plan continues to maximize funding for alternatives to secure detention, including Pre-Trial supervision, electronic monitoring, work release, Mandatory Supervision, and Sheriff's Parole. However, as realignment continues to unfold, the 1170(h) offenders are serving longer terms in county jail and they appear to have less successful outcomes when supervised in the community on Mandatory Supervision. Overall, annual AB 109 state allocations have not been sufficient to address the needs of our expanding AB 109 population. Although progress has been made by local leaders agreeing to reductions in funding without compromising quality programming, it is evident that more work needs to be done to address this higher risk population of offenders without relying on secure detention or additional revenue.

What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

The CCP evaluates annually the effectiveness of all the funded programs to ensure funding is spent on programs that are showing positive outcomes both short-term and long-term. In FY 17-18, Tuolumne County implemented a Pre-Trial Program to free bed space at the jail for sentenced inmates. On any given day, 60-75% of the jail population is occupied by pre-sentenced inmates. As a result, offenders are being released from their term early. The goal of the Pre-Trial Program is to ensure the following:

- Safety of the community
- The released person appears in Court for hearings
- Protect the presumption of innocence
- Maximize the number of jail beds for sentenced inmates

A risk assessment is completed to determine who can be released and the conditions of release that will address the risk. Those that are eligible are released on electronic monitoring to be supervised by the Probation Department. To date, the program has reduced the overall percentage of Pre-Trial inmates that occupy the jail.

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

Tuolumne County continues to contract with GEO Reentry Services to provide evidence-based programming to high risk offenders. This is known as the DRC Program. This program includes individual counseling, group sessions, and Moral Reconation Therapy. This program is very extensive and demanding for clients. In order to successfully complete the program, individuals must complete Phases 1-3, Aftercare, and obtain successful employment and housing. This program can be, at a minimum, a 210-day program. In order to advance to the next phase, the participant must complete each step listed in their Moral Reconation Workbook and remain drug free. From the start of the program, Tuolumne County has averaged a 43% success rate. Given the difficulty of the program and the type of offenders (typically PRCS and other high-risk classifications), a 43% rate is extremely positive. This can be attributed to the collaboration between GEO, Probation, and Sheriff's Office staff. GEO also provides a similar type of program in the County Jail.

The Jail Re-Entry Program (JRP) provides evidence-based programming to offenders while incarcerated. This is a structured, comprehensive 12-week program. The curriculum includes Moral Reconation Therapy (MRT), Substance Abuse Counseling, Release Preparation, and educational and individual counseling. Successful completion for this program is very similar to the DRC Program as inmates must complete Phases 1-3 of the program. Offenders can then transition into the DRC program after release for further in-depth programming and long term treatment. The overall success rate of the JRP program is 61%.

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**Community Corrections
Partnership Membership**
As of October 1, 2017

Mark Varela
Chief Probation Officer

Patricia Murphy
Presiding judge or
designee

Mike Powers
County supervisor or
chief administrative
officer or designee

Greg Totten
District Attorney

Todd Howeth
Public Defender

Geoff Dean
Sheriff

Scott Whitney
Chief of Police

Barry Zimmerman
Department of Social
Services

Barry Zimmerman
Department of
Employment

Elaine Crandall
Department of Mental
Health

Dan Hicks
Alcohol and Substance
Abuse Programs

Stanley Mantooth
Office of Education

Caroline Prijatel-Sutton
Community-based
organization

Michael Jump
Victims' interests

The CCP meets quarterly

Ventura County

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2016-17

Goal: Increase alternatives to incarceration and services to offenders

Objectives:

- Develop a matrix of graduated behavior responses to violation behavior
- Develop incentives for offenders to be successful
- Develop alternatives to incarceration, including electronic monitoring (EM), GPS, and Pre-Trial

Measure:

- Matrix document of graduated responses
- Incentives program for offenders
- Implement alternative to incarceration options

Progress: Matrix on responses and incentives has been developed and will be rolled out during 2018. The incentives program has been implemented and EM, GPS, and Pre-Trial programs are implemented.

Goal: Develop multi-agency dashboard

Objectives:

- Define measures to be collected
- Identify sources to pull information
- Develop dashboard design and access

Measure:

- Identification of measures
- Identification of data sources
- Development, access, and implementation

Progress: Initial build has been completed. Currently developing analytical tools.

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2017-18

Goal: Complete Phase III of AB 109 Program Evaluation

Objectives:

- Work with Evalcorp to initiate Phase III of the Program Evaluation
- Review 2013 cohort

Measure:

- Identify trends between cohorts I, II and III
- Determine what is working and what is not working

Progress: A review of cohorts I and II has been completed and there have been some trends identified.

Goal: Update the initial AB 109 Strategic Plan from 2011

Objectives:

- Develop an updated AB 109 Strategic Plan
- Hire an evaluator to review available data to determine what is working, are there any gaps in services that need to be addressed, and to develop performance measures

Measure:

- Updated AB 109 Strategic Plan document

Progress: The CCP Exploratory Committee is working on this. They are in the final stages of securing an evaluator to begin the project.

Goal: Expanding the Pre-Trial program

Objectives:

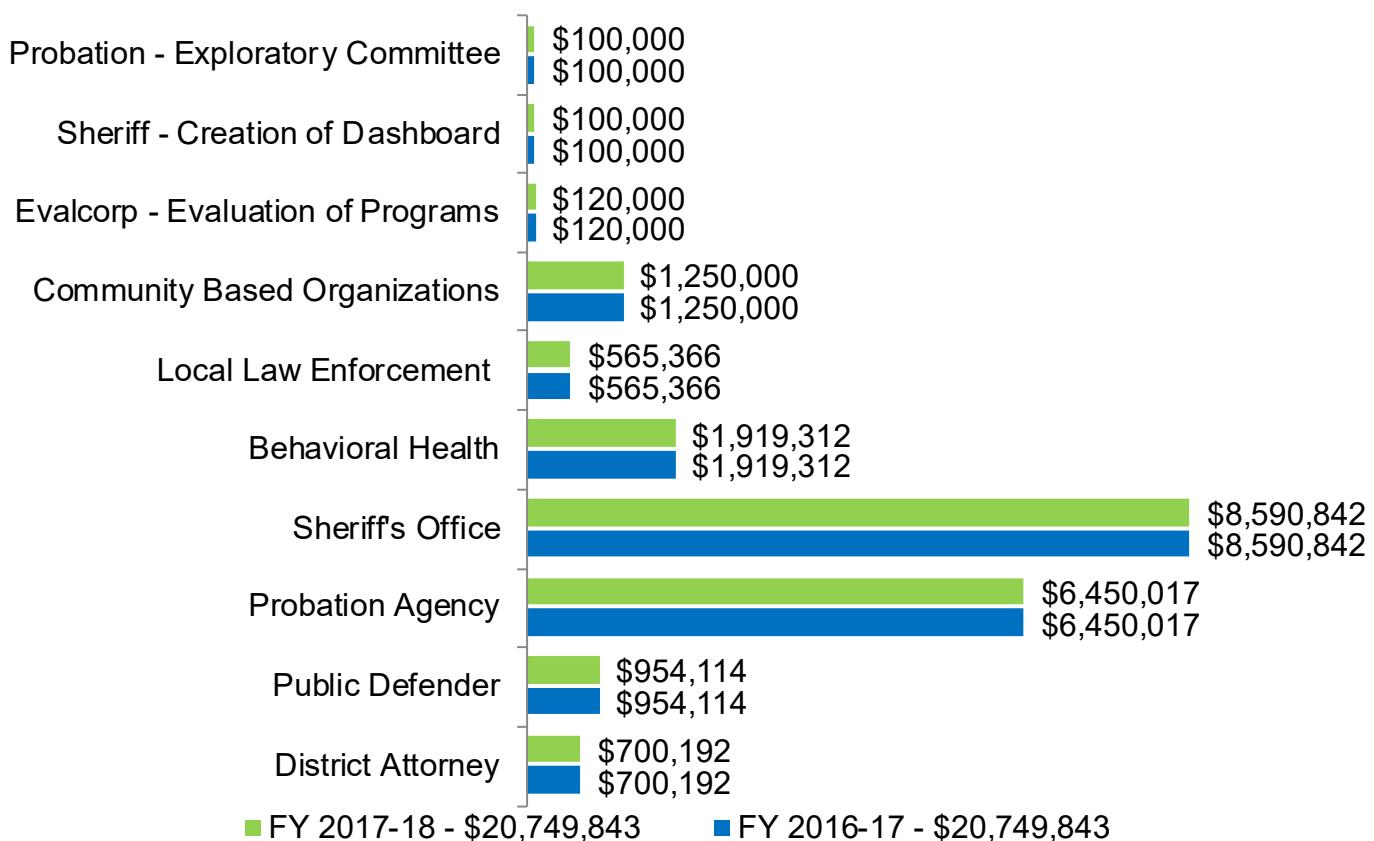
- Review four years of Pre-Trial data for re-arrests and court appearances
- Expand the program to include misdemeanor and prison eligible population

Measure:

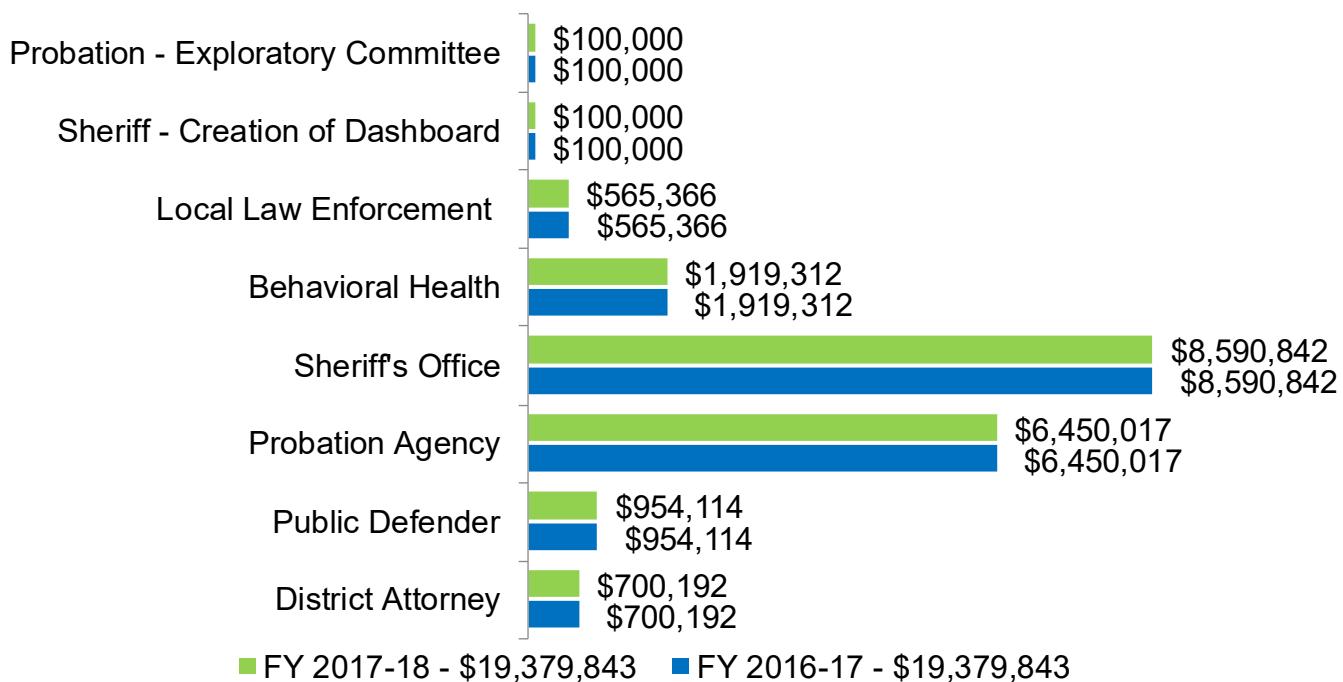
- Number of participants in the Pre-Trial Program
- Number of re-arrests by participants in the Pre-Trial Program
- Number of participants who appear in court while participating in the Pre-Trial Program

Progress: Participants who participate in the Pre-Trial Program currently have a 90% rate of no new arrests and an 80% rate of appearing in court.

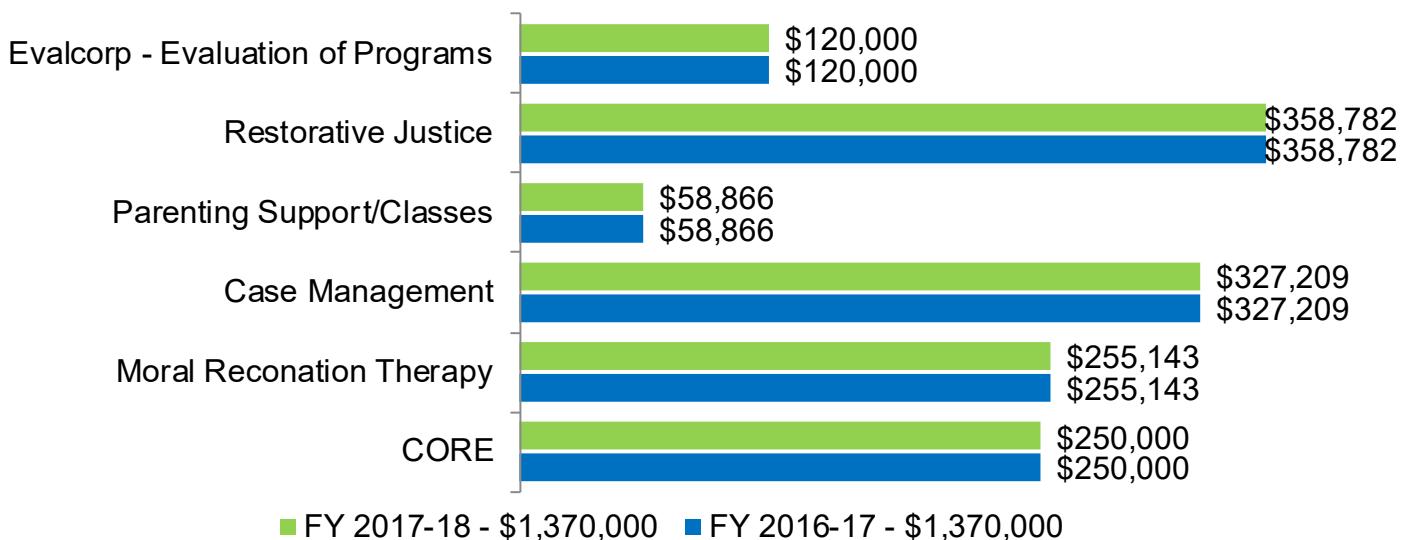
FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 Budget Allocations



FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Responses to Optional Survey Questions

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

The county declined to respond to this question.

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

Yes. We use statistical information to measure outcomes and have partnered with EvalCorp to conduct efficacy studies on our programs and efforts. We also require that our CBO partners collect data and present outcomes to ensure fidelity in their programming. Interface, (the lead agency of our Core Connection providers) hired an evaluator (Resource Development Associates) on their own to ensure the programs are utilizing EBP and producing outcomes to reduce recidivism.

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

Yes. Please see above question. This demonstrates that our providers understand the importance of data driven decisions and funding.

Does the county use BSCC definitions when collecting data? If so, which?

Yes. Average daily population, Conviction, Length of stay, Recidivism, and Treatment program completion rates.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming?

41% - 60%

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

Ventura County Behavioral Health (VCBH) in collaboration with the Sheriff's Office, Probation, and the Superior Court offer an array of programming for those under post-release offender supervision (PROS/AB 109). VCBH's Alcohol and Drug Programs Division employs three Master's-level clinicians who evaluate AB 109 clients all referred by Probation. The clinicians are embedded in three probation offices (i.e., Ventura, Oxnard, and Simi Valley). The purpose of the screenings is to determine whether clients would benefit from substance use treatment and/or behavioral health treatment, as well as, make recommendations for level of care for treatment interventions. VCBH contracts with community-based, substance use treatment providers to deliver the appropriate level of treatment. Residential treatment is provided by Khepera House (for men) and Prototypes (for women). The average length of stay in residential treatment is 90 days. Alternative Action Program (AAP) provides outpatient, substance use treatment. In addition, VCBH, Probation, and the Ventura County Sheriff's Department (VCSD) developed an MOU to begin providing Vivitrol to AB 109 offenders (they voluntarily agree to participate while in custody) who suffer from opioid addiction or severe alcohol-related issues.

In order to address behavioral health needs, VCBH contracts with Telecare Corporation whose clinical staff assess and provides specialty mental health services (i.e., psychiatric medication, rehabilitation, and case management) for those who exhibit symptoms of a serious mental illness and significant functional impairment. Two levels of behavioral health treatment have been delineated and differ in terms of the nature/frequency of treatment/contact. Telecare has the capacity for 15 clients with the higher-level need and 40 with the lower level need. In FY 15/16, a total of 57 unduplicated clients received services at the higher level of care and 75 at the lower level.

VCBH works with Probation and the contracted providers to coordinate services and treatment when AB 109 clients are receiving services from more than one provider at a time (e.g., substance use treatment from AAP and mental health treatment from Telecare). Typically, the nature and level of care evolves with the clients' recoveries. Additionally, there is collaboration with Interface Children and Family Services who provides case management for AB 109 clients who require assistance with activities of daily living. Lastly, some AB 109 clients are participants in Re-entry Court which results in collaboration with the Court to guide and monitor progress.

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

The single biggest challenge VCBH confronts in operating these programs are limited availability of residential treatment, detox services, and appropriate housing. At the higher end of substance use treatment, there is limited capacity for licensed residential treatment and detox services. Similarly, with behavioral health treatment there are too few Board and Cares, privately owned businesses operating under licenses, providing 24/7 onsite staff, and dispensing medication. Additionally, Ventura County is challenged to provide enough well-run, sober living houses and other more independent living options. Because of this, the CBOs/case managers are consistently trying to find supportive environments for clients who are engaging in substance abuse treatment and working towards maintaining sobriety.

What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

Based on data and program utilization, the CCP has allowed the CBO partners to reallocate funds to increase services to programs which have a greater population and need. CBO partners have essentially developed a menu of probation approved treatment services that meet individual specialized needs of the clients. For example, additional beds were secured for sober housing and domestic violence treatment fees are being paid for if the client is temporarily unable to work or has lost their job.

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

The Ventura County Pre-Trial Program has four years of data that has shown favorable outcomes. Participants attend their court hearings at a percentage rate of 80% and 90% of the participants do not receive any arrests while participating. Because of these outcomes, we are looking at expanding the populations served by the program to include clients with misdemeanors and those who are prison eligible.

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**Community Corrections
Partnership Membership**
As of October 1, 2017

Brent Cardall
Chief Probation Officer

Shawn Landry
Presiding judge or
designee

Jim Provenza
County supervisor or
chief administrative
officer or designee

Jeff Reisig
District Attorney

Tracie Olson
Public Defender

Ed Prieto
Sheriff

John Miller
Chief of Police

Karen Larsen
Department of Social
Services, Department of
Employment, Department
of Mental Health, and
Alcohol and Substance
Abuse Programs

Jesse Ortiz
Office of Education

Marc Nigel
Community-based
organization

Laura Valdez
Victims' interests

The CCP meets monthly

Yolo County

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2016-17

Goal: Ensure a safe environment for all residents and visitors by reducing and preventing local crime

Objective:

- Establish data workgroup to agree on minimal baseline data needed to meet needs of CCP and strategic plan
- Recommend to CCP that Police Chiefs commit to collecting recommended data
- Implement comprehensive continuum of substance abuse services focused on prevention by 2016

Measure:

- CCP Data and Recidivism Committee meets as need and is conducting Recidivism Study using the CCP approved definitions
- All arrest and booking data is tracked and submitted to Data Subcommittee for analysis
- Continuum of Care hierarchy of needs continues to inform community substance abuse treatment referrals

Progress: The objectives under this goal are largely active or completed. As data needs change, the objective of providing useful data changes with it. The recidivism study work has been ongoing, with the goal of reporting on 2011-2012 Offender Recidivism by January 2017.

Goal: Build offender competency and support reintegration

Objective:

- Available services will address an increasing percentage of identified offender needs annually
- Social workers will work with pretrial clients to develop disposition outcomes that emphasize rehabilitation and treatment
- Perform gap analysis of services required to support full reintegration of offenders into the community

Measure:

- Implementation of the Risk-Need-Responsivity (RNR) simulation tool through Justice Reinvestment will provide the means to identify programmatic gaps in services
- Enhance services to address identified gaps
- Identify resources needed to reduce wait list

Progress: Yolo County Probation partnered with Yolo County Health and Human Services Agency to apply for the BSCC Prop 47 Treatment and Rehabilitation Grant, receiving a 3-year grant award. These funds will increase treatment and housing services for substance abusing homeless offenders in Yolo County communities. The grant was informed by a gap analysis conducted by Health and Human Services to support the service scope targeting the grant population

Goal: Restore Victims and the Community

- Objective:**
- Implement at least one evidence-based restorative justice program in Fiscal Year (FY) 2015-16
 - Implement coordinated victim notification system
 - Develop a baseline of victim satisfaction in Yolo County by 2016

- Measure:**
- Restorative Justice Program implemented by end of FY 2015-16
 - Victim Notification System implemented by FY 2015-16
 - Implement victim satisfaction survey by 2016

Progress: All outcome measures have been met and are being maintained.

The CCP reports it will use the same goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2017-18 in addition to the following.

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress FY 2016-17

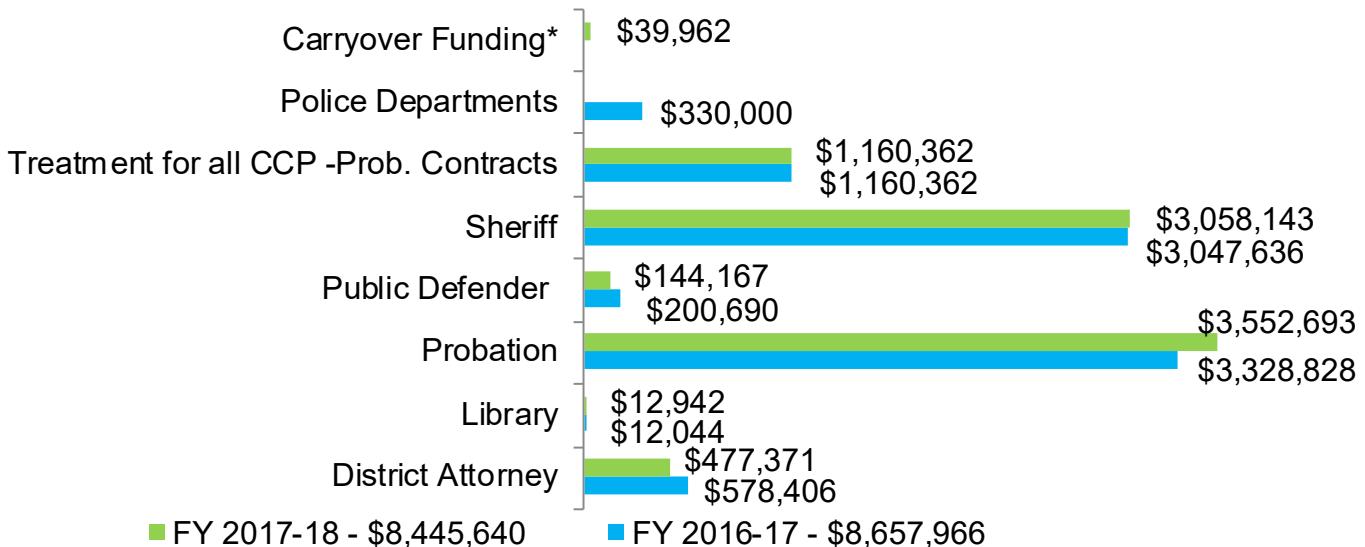
Goal: Hold offenders accountable

- Objective:**
- Maintain capacity of the Day Reporting Center (DRC) at 80% by 1-1-2015
 - Implement a probation case management system by 12-1-2015
 - Determine available funding for agencies to address increased workload due to AB 109 implementation

- Measure:**
- Develop referral process to maintain capacity of DRC
 - Collect data and report on the number served and the success rate of participants
 - Identify workload estimates related to AB 109

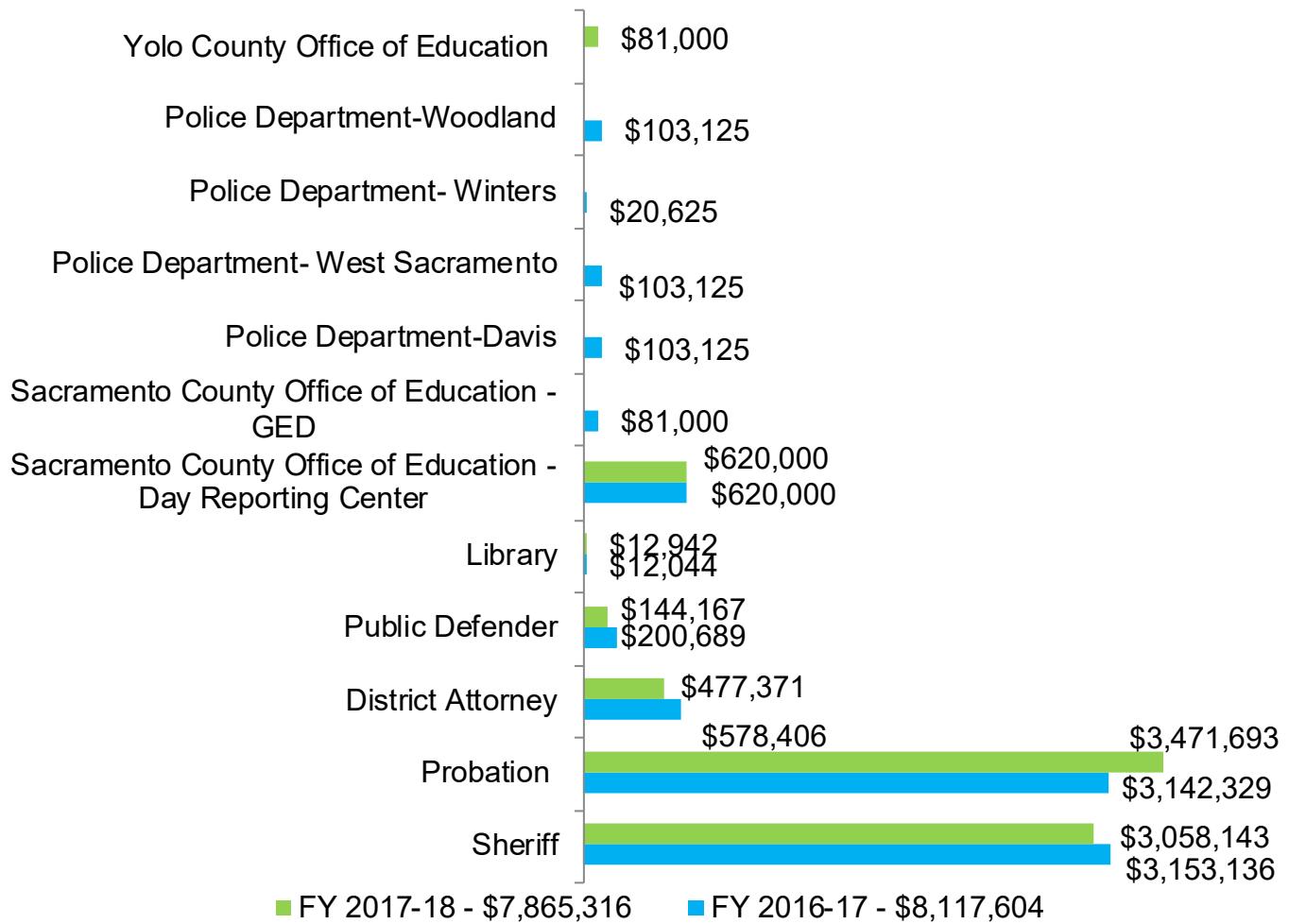
Progress: Yolo County Probation has worked with the DRC provider, Sacramento County Office of Education, to maintain referral activities that have ensured the program maintains its 80% enrollment/attendance goals for the past five years. As of October 2017, Yolo County Probation reorganized caseload assignments so a DRC Officer could be funded through AB 109. This Officer is dedicated to case managing offenders under supervision of the Department and enrolled in the DRC. This Officer will conduct case plans with DRC staff to ensure that goals, including minimum attendance, are met starting January 2018.

FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 Budget Allocations

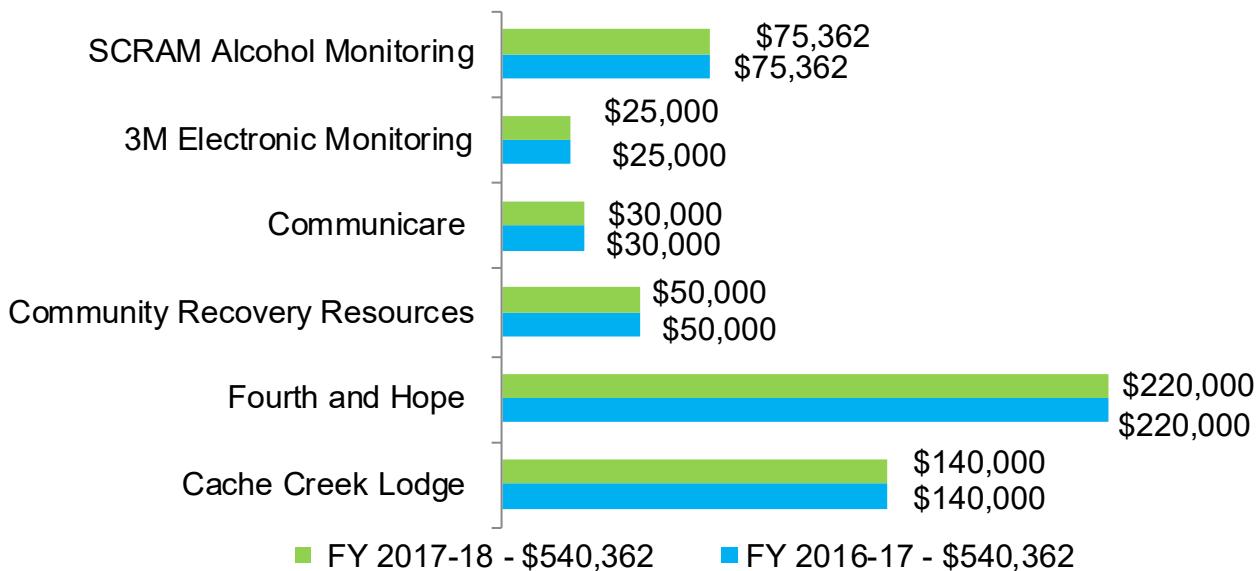


FY 2016-17: Reserve Funds \$1,442,992

FY 16-17 & FY 17-18 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services



Responses to Optional Survey Questions

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

The Yolo County CCP is in the middle of a process to determine continued use of Realignment funds for current and potential programs and services for local implementation.

This process includes:

Environmental Scan: Gather data from various departments and organizations to gain a better understanding of the needs of the criminal justice population. This includes the data required by CA Penal Code § 1231 as well as the qualitative data of the Continuum of Care Intercept groups.

Performance Measures: Apply the Yolo Performance model to programs currently funded by the CCP. This model incorporates the Results-Based Accountability format for performance measures which focuses on measuring outcomes to determine if the target population served is better off. Each county department has a representative on the Yolo Performance Work Group that can assist in developing measures for their program with assistance from the County Administrator's Office.

Develop CCP Strategic Plan: The CCP will work collaboratively to develop a new Strategic Plan with facilitation from the new CCP Analyst.

1. The CCP will review the legal purpose of the CCP and revisit their mission statement, guiding principles, and goals.
2. The group will then receive a presentation on the results of the environmental scan and review the developed performance measures.
3. Finally, the CCP will develop and prioritize objectives for the new Strategic Plan.

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

Yes.

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

Yes. Evaluation results directly inform funding decisions when the Yolo CCP determines the budget for each fiscal year. Discussions and presentations are made to the CCP during regularly scheduled meetings leading up to a vote on the budget for each fiscal year.

Does the county use BSCC definitions when collecting data? If so, which?

Yes. Average daily population, Conviction, Length of stay, Recidivism, and Treatment program completion rates.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming?

81% or higher

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

Over the past year, the Probation Department along with various stakeholders have developed and implemented Addiction Intervention Court. Both the Proposition 47 Pilot Program and Proposition 47 Diversion Program (scheduled to begin on January 1, 2018), in concert with Mental Health Court and the Yolo County Continuum of Care initiative, established a spectrum of resources to provide care to Low Risk/Low Need clients up to High Risk/High Need clients with minimal disruption of service. Each service is based upon voluntary participation.

For clients with little previous interaction with the criminal justice system, the Probation Department has started working in concert with the District Attorney's Neighborhood Court Program to expand treatment for clients with mental illness and/or addiction. The program utilizes restorative justice practices and community volunteers to help support, educate, and restore both the victim of a crime and the client. These clients are identified post-arrest by the DA and are referred to the program. Treatment is identified and addressed by the neighborhood court.

For clients with a misdemeanor offense directly related to drug use or mental illness, the Proposition 47 Pilot and Diversion Programs were developed. Based upon the LEAD program in Oregon, clients are identified after contact with police. Police refer the client to probation (post-arraignment for the pilot and pre-arraignment for the full diversion program). Once the client has been identified, they are assessed for both risk of recidivism by probation and for level of care/need by a clinician. Based upon the assessment, accurate treatment is provided through other county resources and community-based organizations (CBOs) ranging from detox and community court to outpatient or inpatient intensive treatment. The pilot project initiated the process which led to the award of a \$6 million grant to the county bring it to scale and improve it. This led to the Prop 47 Diversion Program, which is set to begin accepting clients on January 1, 2018. In the Diversion Program, clients are assisted by a full-time probation officer, two clinicians from a CBO, and three case workers from a CBO. Clients that successfully complete treatment and demonstrate improved stability and independence have their cases dismissed by the District Attorney.

For clients with a more extensive criminal justice history or more serious initial conduct, Mental Health Court and Addiction Intervention Court are available. Each court specializes in treatment, support, and developing independence with a higher risk forensic caseload.

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

Yolo County, like many other county jurisdictions, are limited in the services they can provide to offenders re-entering the community because the services identified as a top three criminogenic need using our risk assessment tool (the ORAS) cannot fund everything. Specifically, transitional housing and workforce training have been consistent needs that the county cannot afford to adequately support. Transitional housing lengths of stay are limited to 3-4 months, when many offenders can use 6 months to 1 year after leaving a drug treatment program. To address this challenge, the CCP established a pilot project which will result in the purchase of one residence for transitional housing. The goal of the pilot program is to pursue sustainable community-supported housing utilizing non-CCP funds.

Yolo County also had some difficult choices in rebalancing the CCP budget after the state changed the Realignment funding formula. Less funding is being allocated to Yolo, which will force the county as a whole to look at priority services in criminal justice and potentially reduce them.

What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

The Yolo County CCP continues to make most of its programmatic changes and adjustments to projects and services based upon nationally recognized assessments and evidence-based program fidelity reviews. In FY 2016-17, the CCP invested much of the year's work into developing analysis and contingencies for a significant drop in total funding. The annual programming budget required and still requires reductions to funded programming in order to maintain responsible financial planning.

Additionally, the Yolo County CCP maintained a workgroup to address the emerging needs of clients who were on probation for offenses affected by Proposition 47. As drug possession became a misdemeanor, clients were cited out of the jail due to potential overcrowding. While out of custody, a large majority were incurring new drug-use related offenses and failing to appear for court or engage in treatment of their own accord while each matter was pending. This placed an additional burden not only on the clients, but on each partner in the CCP. The recently awarded BSCC Prop 47 Grant to Yolo County will directly address this gap in services and staff.

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

One of our newest promising programs is the Prop 47 Diversion Program. The program was developed in concert with Health and Human Services, the District Attorney, the Public Defender, and community-based organizations (CBOs). A \$6 million grant was awarded to Yolo County to provide treatment and support for misdemeanor clients with addiction and/or mental illness. It was built using evidence-based practices and a treatment mindset. Clients are identified early in the criminal justice process (immediately upon arrest/citation) and are asked if they would like to participate in the program or proceed through court. If they indicate they would like help, they are assessed within a week of first contact with law enforcement, and are given an accurate treatment plan based upon early assessment for both recidivism and treatment need/stability. The program provides treatment in either an outpatient or inpatient setting, and provides both civil legal services and housing support for clients. Upon completion of treatment and/or demonstration of stability, their case is dismissed by the District Attorney.

The program consists of one Probation Officer, one paralegal with the DA's Office, two clinicians from a CBO, and three case workers from another CBO. The team works closely together to help clients connect with accurate treatment either locally or, if necessary, in a residential treatment program. In addition to treatment, housing, income, and independence are addressed to help reduce the likely hood of repeated contact with the criminal justice system. The hope of the program is to reduce recidivism, increase treatment participation, and completion as well as to provide personalized care to clients as community members.

**Community Corrections
Partnership Membership**
As of October 1, 2017

James L. Arnold
Chief Probation Officer

**Honorable Debra L.
Givens**
Presiding judge or
designee

Randy Fletcher
County supervisor or
chief administrative
officer or designee

Patrick McGrath
District Attorney

Brian Davis
Public Defender

Steve Durfor
Sheriff

Chris Sachs
Chief of Police

Jennifer Vasquez
Department of Social
Services

Tracy Bryan
Department of
Employment

Tony Hobson
Department of Mental
Health and Alcohol and
Substance Abuse
Programs

Francisco Reveles
Office of Education

Vacant
Community-based
organization

Jason Roper
Victims' interests

The CCP meets quarterly

Yuba County

Goals, Objectives, Outcome Measures, and Progress

FY 2016-17

Goal: Reduce Jail Population

- Objectives:**
- Release low level offenders on work release programs (PC 4024.2)
 - Release offenders on electronic monitoring
 - Release offenders on County Parole (PC 3074)

- Measure:**
- 30 offenders released via 4024.4 PC
 - Zero offenders released via electronic monitoring
 - Five offenders released via 3074 PC

Progress: In Fiscal Year (FY) 16/17, 35 offenders were released via alternative sentencing programs to help reduce the jail population.

Goal: Maintain Day Reporting Center

- Objectives:**
- Work-release program
 - Evidence-based programming

- Measure:**
- 30 offenders released via 4024.4 PC
 - 541 referrals made for evidence based programming at our DRC

Progress: The number of DRC referrals represents an increase of 237% from the prior FY.

Goal: Maintain Pre-Trial Program

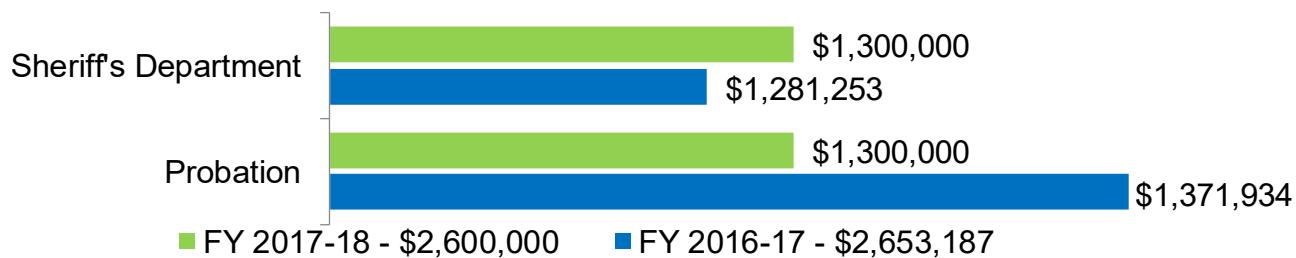
- Objectives:**
- Release low level offenders pending Court
 - Reduce the number of failures to appear

- Measure:**
- Of 517 pre-trial reports completed, 116 received an own recognizance release
 - Of 116 offenders receiving an own recognizance release, 10 failed to appear for Court.

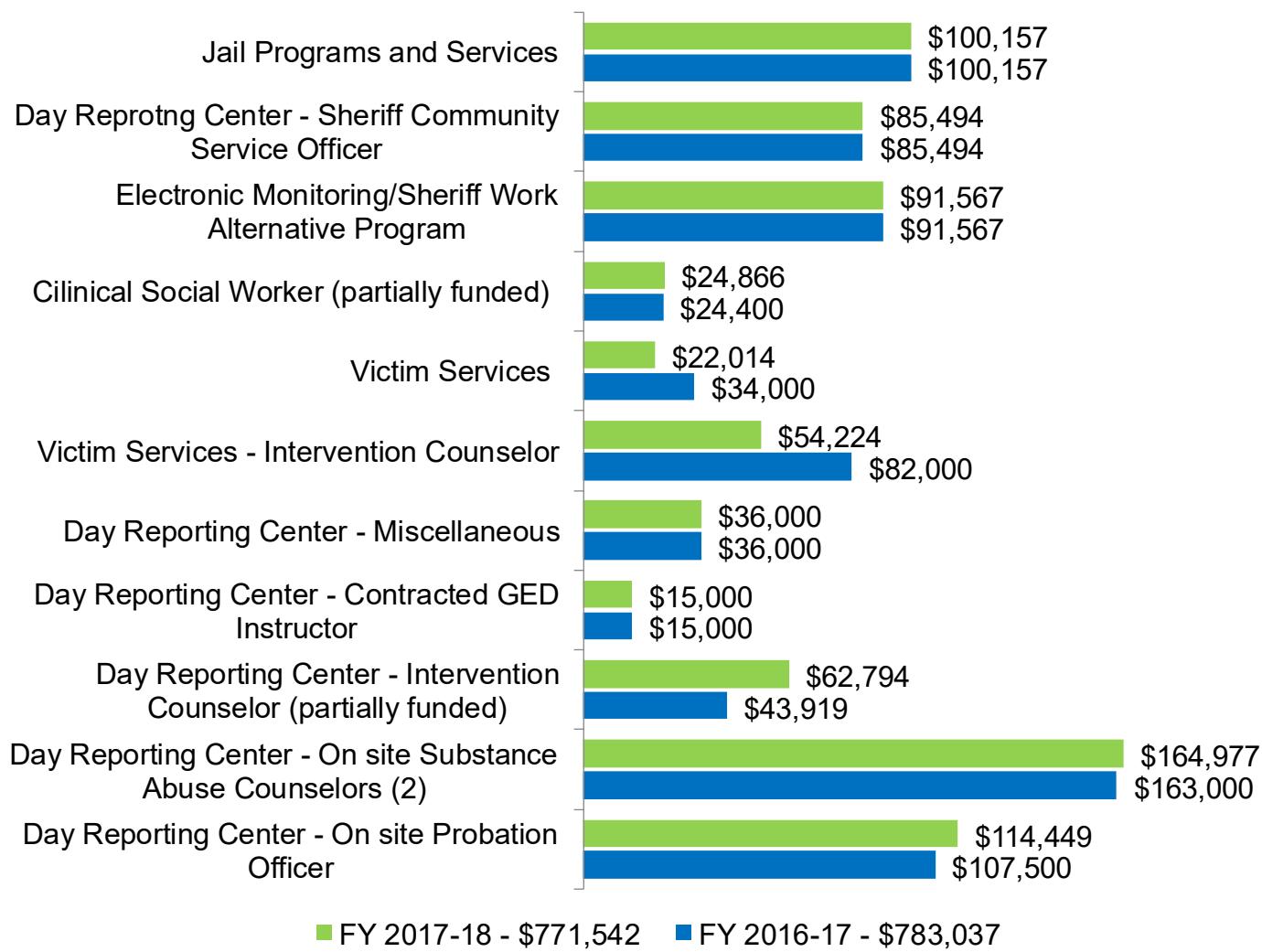
Progress: This is the second full year of our pre-trial program. The failure to appear rate has decreased from 14.4% to 8.6%.

The CCP reports it will use the same goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2017-18.

FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 Budget Allocations



FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Public Agencies for Programs & Services



FY 16-17 and 17-18 Allocations to Non-Public Agencies for Programs & Services

- The county reported no allocations to non-public agencies for programs and services.

Responses to Optional Survey Questions

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

Each CCP member can introduce a potential program/service they would like to see implemented. The CCP will then vote whether or not to fund the proposal. The majority of programming is done by the Probation Department through its Day Reporting Center. Some funds are allotted to the county's Victim Witness Office (also a branch of Probation) to offer services for citizens victimized by AB 109 offenders.

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

No.

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

No.

Does the county use BSCC definitions when collecting data? If so, which?

Yes. Average daily population, Conviction, Recidivism, and Treatment program completion rates.

What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming?

61%-80%

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

We have two full-time Mental Health Therapists assigned to the Probation Department. Two full-time Substance Abuse Counselors are assigned to the Probation Department's Day Reporting Center (DRC). Two Probation Officers (1 full-time, 1 part-time) are assigned to the DRC for supervision and programming. One Intervention Counselor is also assigned to the DRC to conduct the majority of programming on-site.

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

Reward offenders for attending programming through recognition and incentives.

What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

The programming services we provide are at minimal or no-cost to the offenders.

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

The Courage for Change curriculum and the GED class have been well received. We also contract with our local county employment center to assist offenders with job placement.

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APPENDICES

- Glossary of Terms
- BSCC Definitions of Key Terms
- FY 2017-18 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

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Glossary of Terms

AB	Assembly Bill	
ACA	Affordable Care Act	COMPAS Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions
ACS	Alternative Custody Supervision	CPC Correctional Program Checklist
ADP	Average Daily Population	CPCA California Police Chiefs Association
AOD	Alcohol and Drugs	CPOC Chief Probation Officers of California
ART	Aggression Replacement Training®	CSAC California State Association of Counties
ASAM	American Society of Addiction Medicine	CSSA California State Sheriffs Association
ATC	Alternative Treatment Center	CTC Community Treatment Center
BH	Behavioral Health	DA District Attorney
BHC	Behavioral Health Court	DAPO Division of Adult Parole Operations, CDCR
BJA	Bureau of Justice Assistance	DMH Department of Mental Health
BOS	Board of Supervisors	DPO Deputy Probation Officer
BSCC	Board of State and Community Corrections	DRC Day Reporting Center
CAB	Community Advisory Board	DV Domestic Violence
CAIS	Correctional Assessment and Intervention System™	EBP Evidence-Based Practices and/or Evidence-Based Programs
CBO	Community-based Organization	EM(P) Electronic Monitoring (Program)
CBT	Cognitive Behavioral Therapy	EPICS Effective Practices in Community Supervision
CCJCC	Los Angeles Countywide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee	ESC Executive Steering Committee
CCP	Community Corrections Partnership	FBO Faith-based Organization
CDCR	California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation	FSP Full Service Partnership
		FTA Failure to Appear

Glossary of Terms Continued

FTE	Full-Time Equivalent	RAI	Risk Assessment Instrument
FY	Fiscal Year	RFP	Request for Proposals
GED	General Education Development	RNR	Risk-Needs-Responsivity
HHS(A)	Health and Human Services (Agency)	SB	Senate Bill
IMD	Institutes for Mental Disorders	SLE	Sober Living Environment
JAG	Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant	SMI	Seriously Mentally Ill
JH	Juvenile Hall	SO	Sheriff's Office
LEAD	Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion	STRONG	Static Risk and Offenders Needs Guide
LS/CMI	Level of Service/Case Management Inventory™	SUD	Substance Use Disorder
LSI-R	Level of Service Inventory- Revised™	TJC	Transition from Jail to Community
MAT	Medication Assisted Treatment	TX	Treatment
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding	Vivitrol® Prescription injectable medicine used to treat alcohol dependence and prevent relapse to opioid dependence after opioid detox	
MRT	Moral Reconation Therapy™	WSIPP Washington State Institute for Public Policy	
MS	Mandatory Supervision		
NCCD	National Council on Crime and Delinquency		
ORAS	Ohio Risk Assessment System		
OR	Own Recognizance		
PD	Public Defender		
PPIC	Public Policy Institute of California		
PRCS	Post-Release Community Supervision		
PSP	Post-Release Supervised Person		

BSCC Definition of Key Terms

Assembly Bill 1050 amended Section 6027 of the Penal Code to require the Board to “Develop definitions of key terms, including, but not limited to, ‘recidivism,’ ‘average daily population,’ ‘treatment program completion rates,’ and any other terms deemed relevant in order to facilitate consistency in local data collection, evaluation, and implementation of evidence-based practices, promising evidence-based practices, and evidence-based programs.” The following definitions have been approved by the Board.

Average Daily Population Daily population is the number of inmates housed in a facility in a day. Average daily population is the daily population divided by the number of days in the period of measurement.

Measurement

For a monthly average daily population take the daily inmate count (usually at or near midnight), add these daily counts together and divide by the number of days in that month.

Conviction-

Conviction is defined as:

- Entry of judgment of guilty on a plea of guilty or no contest; or
- Entry of judgment of guilty on a verdict of guilty

Length of Stay-

intake to date of release.

Length of Stay for each inmate is the number of days from date of

intake to date of release.

- The Length of Stay for each inmate is the number of days from date of intake to date of release regardless of changes in classification, housing, or sentencing status during that period.
- Any part of one calendar day counts as one day (e.g. if booked/received at 9:00pm on Monday and released at 2:00 am on Tuesday, counts as two days)
- If an inmate is released from detention multiple times during the quarter, he/she will have multiple separate lengths of stay.
- Periods spent under an alternative form of custody will not be counted towards Jail Length of Stay*.
 - Electronic monitoring
 - Work Release
 - Residential Treatment
 - Non-Residential Treatment
 - County Parole
 - Work Alternative Programs
 - Day Reporting
 - Home confinement

*This list may not be all inclusive.

Adult Definition of Recidivism

Recidivism is defined as conviction of a new felony or misdemeanor committed within three years of release from custody or committed within three years of placement on supervision for a previous criminal conviction.¹

Supplemental Measures

This definition does not preclude other measures of offender outcomes. Such measures may include new arrest, return to custody, criminal filing, violation of supervision, and level of offense (felony or misdemeanor).

Recidivism Rates

While the definition adopts a three-year standard measurement period, rates may also be measured over other time intervals such as one, two, or five years.

Treatment Program Completion Rates Treatment program completion rate is the percentage of people entering a program who go on to complete it.

Note: While this measure provides useful information for the purposes of program evaluation, by itself it does not provide a direct measure of program effectiveness.

Measurement

Treatment programs are multifaceted in their design, services and population served. To avoid unintentionally excluding programs with a narrow definition, respondents are asked to define enrollment and completion prior to calculating the treatment program completion rate.

A. Enrollment

- An enrollment definition includes criteria on admittance, intake, and/or referral. A clear start date should be captured locally.
- E.g. Enrollment in the ABC treatment program begins after the participant completes an in-take interview with a program counselor
- E.g. Enrollment in the ABC treatment program begins when the participant receives an acceptance letter

B. Completion

- A completion definition includes criteria on the steps a participant must take to finish the program. The client's status at departure (e.g. met criteria, transferred out of program, dismissed from program, etc.) and date of completion should be

¹ "Committed" refers to the date of offense, not the date of conviction.

captured locally.

- E.g. Completion in the ABC treatment program is defined as graduation from phases 1-3
- E.g. Completion of the ABC treatment program is achieved when the participant receives a Certificate of Completion

Formula

$$\text{Number Completed} = \frac{\text{Completion Rate}}{\text{Number Enrolled}}$$

1. Tally the number of participants who have enrolled in the program
2. Tally the number of participants who have completed the program
3. Divide completions by enrollment to arrive at the completion rate

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FY 2017-18 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

This survey is designed to help Californians understand your efforts, goals, and successes in implementing Public Safety Realignment. The information you share will be used as the basis of the Board of State and Community Corrections' (BSCC) annual report to the Governor and Legislature on the implementation of Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) Plans as required by section (11) of subdivision (b) of Section 6027 of the Penal Code. Your responses help to illustrate how counties are allocating and using funds to reduce recidivism while keeping communities safe. We hope you will also consider answering a few optional questions to show how your county is responding to the unique needs of local offenders and what, if any, challenges have arisen and changes have resulted from those responses.

Survey

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

The Budget Act of 2017 (AB 96, Chapter 23) appropriates \$7,900,000 to counties as follows:

Counties are eligible to receive funding if they submit a report to the Board of State and Community Corrections by December 15, 2017, that provides information about the actual implementation of the 2016-17 Community Corrections Partnership plan accepted by the County Board of Supervisors pursuant to Section 1230.1 of the Penal Code. The report shall include, but not be limited to, progress in achieving outcome measures as identified in the plan or otherwise available. Additionally, the report shall include plans for the 2017-18 allocation of funds, including future outcome measures, programs and services, and funding priorities as identified in the plan accepted by the County Board of Supervisors.

Funding

Funds will be distributed by January 31, 2018 to counties that comply with all survey requirements as follows:

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

Survey Distribution

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

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

Submission Instructions

To make the survey more user friendly, the BSCC is using both Microsoft Word and Excel for a complete submittal package. **The survey consists of two (2) parts and five (5) sections:**

- *Part A- to be completed in Microsoft Word*
Section 1: CCP Membership;
Section 2: Your Goals, Objectives and Outcome Measures; and
Section 3: Optional Questions.
- *Part B- to be completed in Microsoft Excel*
Section 4: FY 2016-17 Public Safety Realignment Funding; and
Section 5: FY 2017-18 Public Safety Realignment Funding.

Respondents may use spell and grammar checks for their narrative responses (Part A, Sections 1, 2, and 3) and Excel's auto-sum features when completing the budgetary questions (Part B, Sections 4 and 5). If you choose not to answer an optional question, please respond "Decline to Respond".

To produce a more comprehensive report on the implementation of realignment, we are asking for photos and quotes from program participants, if available. You do not need to provide identifying information. Please attach photos of programs in action along with a few quotes. These may be published in the *2011 Public Safety Realignment Act: Sixth Annual Report on the Implementation of Community Corrections Partnership Plans*. Please ensure any individual(s) in the photos have given their consent for use/publication.

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

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

Due Date

A single completed survey package (Parts A and B) must be submitted electronically to the BSCC by **Friday, December 15, 2017**. The CCP is encouraged to collaborate on responses and the CCP Chair should submit the survey. Only one submission by a county will be accepted.

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

Brian Wise, BSCC Associate Governmental Program Analyst
916-341-7326 or Brian.Wise@bscc.ca.gov

Thank you.

FY 2017-18 Community Corrections Partnership Survey

PART A

SECTION 1: CCP Membership

Section 1 asks questions related to the CCP composition and meeting frequency. There are five (5) questions in this section.

1. County Name:
2. Penal Code Section 1230 identifies the membership of the CCP. Provide the name of each individual fulfilling a membership role as of October 1, 2017 in the spaces to the right of each membership role. If a membership role is not filled, respond by indicating "vacant."

Chief Probation Officer	
Presiding Judge of the Superior Court or designee	
County Supervisor or Chief Administrative Officer or a designee of the Board of Supervisors	
District Attorney	
Public Defender	
Sheriff	
Chief of Police	
Head of the County Department of Social Services	
Head of the County Department of Mental Health	
Head of the County Department of Employment	
Head of the County Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs	
Head of the County Office of Education	
A representative from a community-based organization with experience in successfully providing rehabilitative services to persons who have been convicted of a criminal offense	
An individual who represents the interests of victims	

3. How often does the CCP meet? Use an "X" to check the box to the left of the list.

	Bi-weekly (every other week)
	Monthly
	Bi-monthly (every other month)
	Quarterly
	Semi-Annually
	Annually
	Other (please specify)

4. How often does the Executive Committee of the CCP meet? Use an “X” to check the box to the left of the list.

	Bi-weekly(every other week)
	Monthly
	Bi-monthly(every other month)
	Quarterly
	Semi-Annually
	Annually
	Other (please specify)

5. Does the CCP have subcommittees or working groups? Use an “X” to check the box to the left of the list.

	Yes
	No

If "Yes," list the subcommittees and/or working groups and the purpose.

SECTION 2: Your Goals, Objectives and Outcome Measures

Section 2 asks questions related to your goals, objectives, and outcome measures. To view your responses provided in the 2016-17 survey, [click here](#).

For the purpose of this survey:

- **Goals are defined as broad statements the CCP intends to accomplish.**
- **Objectives support identified goals and are defined by statements of specific, measureable aims of the goal.**
- **Outcome measures consist of the actual measurement of stated goals and objectives.**

Example:

Goal	Increase substance use disorder treatment to offenders in ABC County
Objective	40% of participants will complete substance use disorder treatment
Objective	100% of participants will receive screening for substance use disorder treatment
Outcome Measure	Number of participants enrolled in substance use disorder treatment
Outcome Measure	Number of participants completing substance use disorder treatment
Progress toward stated goal	Between January 2017 and October 2017, 70% of participants in substance use disorder treatment reported a decrease in the urge to use drugs. This is a 10% increase from the same period last year.

6. Describe a goal, one or more objectives, and outcome measures from FY 2016-17. If the CCP kept the same goal, objective and outcome measure from a prior fiscal year for FY 2016-17, provide that information. If no goal, objective, or outcome measure was identified, respond by indicating “Not Applicable.”

Goal	
Objective	
Objective	
Objective	
Outcome Measure	
Outcome Measure	
Outcome Measure	
Progress toward stated goal	

7. Describe a goal, one or more objectives, and outcome measures from FY 2016-17. If the CCP kept the same goal, objective, and outcome measure from a prior fiscal year for FY 2016-17, provide that information. If no goal, objective, or outcome measure was identified, respond by indicating "Not Applicable."

Goal	
Objective	
Objective	
Objective	
Outcome Measure	
Outcome Measure	
Outcome Measure	
Progress toward stated goal	

8. Describe a goal, one or more objectives, and outcome measures from FY 2016-17. If the CCP kept the same goal, objective, and outcome measure from a prior fiscal year for FY 2016-17, provide that information. If no goal, objective, or outcome measure was identified, respond by indicating "Not Applicable."

Goal	
Objective	
Objective	
Objective	
Outcome Measure	
Outcome Measure	
Outcome Measure	

Progress toward stated goal	
------------------------------------	--

9. Will the CCP use the same goals, objectives, and outcome measures identified above in FY 2017-18? Use an “X” to check the box to the left of the list.

	Yes
	No. The CCP will add and/or modify goals, objectives, and outcome measures (continue with section 3)

10. Describe a goal, one or more objectives, and outcome measures for FY 2017-18.

Goal	
Objective	
Objective	
Objective	
Outcome Measure	
Outcome Measure	
Outcome Measure	
Progress toward stated goal	

11. Describe a goal, one or more objectives, and outcome measures for FY 2017-18.

Goal	
Objective	
Objective	
Objective	
Outcome Measure	
Progress toward stated goal	

12. Describe a goal, one or more objectives and outcome measures for FY 2017-18.

Goal	
Objective	
Objective	
Objective	

Outcome Measure	
Outcome Measure	
Outcome Measure	
Progress toward stated goal	

SECTION 3: Optional Questions

Section 3 asks optional questions about evaluation, data collection, programs and services, training and technical assistance needs, and local best practices. There are 10 questions in this section. Responses will be used by the BSCC and its justice-system partners to better understand the needs of counties. If you choose not to answer an optional question, please respond “Decline to Respond.”

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

14. Does the county evaluate the effectiveness (as defined locally) of programs and/or services funded with its Public Safety Realignment allocation? Use an “X” to check the box to the left of the list.

	Yes
	No

If yes, how?

15. Does the county consider evaluation results when funding programs and/or services? Use an “X” to check the box to the left of the list.

	Yes
	No

If yes, how?

16. Does the county use BSCC definitions (average daily population, conviction, length of stay, recidivism, and/or treatment program completion rates) when collecting data? Use an “X” to check the yes or no box to the left of the list, as applicable.

Yes	No	
		Average daily population
		Conviction
		Length of stay

	Recidivism
	Treatment program completion rates

17. What percentage of the Public Safety Realignment allocation is used for evidence-based programming (as defined locally)? Use an “X” to check the box to the left of the list.

	Less than 20%
	21% 40%
	41% 60%
	61% 80%
	81% or higher

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

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

20. What programmatic changes and/or course corrections have you made in the implementation of Public Safety Realignment that you believe other counties would find helpful?

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

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

NOTE: The information contained in this report will be made public by the BSCC in the annual report to the Governor's Office and the Legislature on the implementation of Community Corrections Partnership plans in print and on the BSCC website.

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

Name	
Organization	
Address	
Address 2	
City/Town	
ZIP Code	
Email Address	
Phone Number	

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

	Same as above
	Other (If "Other" provide contact information below)

Name	
Organization	
Address	
Address 2	
City/Town	
ZIP Code	
Email Address	
Phone Number	

ATTENTION: This is only Part A of the Survey. Please complete Part B in Microsoft Excel which consists of two (2) budgetary sections

SUBMITTAL INSTRUCTIONS:

In a single email, please attach both the completed Part A (Word) and completed Part B (Excel) documents, including any optional photos and/or quotes, and email to:

Helene Zentner, Field Representative
Board of State and Community Corrections
916-323-8631 or Helene.Zentner@bscc.ca.gov

**FY 2017-18 Community Corrections Partnership Survey
PART B**

SECTION 4: FY 2016-17 Public Safety Realignment Funding Allocation

Section 4 contains questions related to the allocation of FY 2016-17 Public Safety Realignment dollars. There are three (3) questions in this section.

When answering these questions, consider the total funds received in FY 2016-17, which should include 2015-16 growth and 2016-17 programmatic funding.

[To view your response provided in the 2016 survey, click here.](#)

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

County Name:

25. Of the total funds received in FY 2016-17, how did the CCP budget the allocation? Input the total allocation in the cell above the table. Within the table, identify where funds were allocated to, and include if you are using any carry-over funds and/or if you are putting any funds into a reserve fund. Please correct the information provided if there is a difference showing between the stated total allocation and the calculated amount (directly below the table). Differences will automatically display in red.

Example:

Total Allocation: \$ 40,000,000

Total sums to: \$ 40,000,000

*Please spell out all names,
no acronyms.*

Difference from

Stated Allocation: \$

Total Allocation:

(Total sums to) \$
Difference from

26. Of the total funds received in FY 2016-17, how much did the CCP allocate to public agencies for programs and services? How much did the CCP allocate to non-public agencies for programs and services? Input the total allocations in the cells above each table. Within the tables, identify where funds were allocated to. Please correct the information provided if there is a difference showing between the stated total allocation and the calculated amount (directly below the table). Differences will automatically display in red.

Example:

Total Allocation to public agencies: \$ 14,000,000

Total Allocation to non-public agencies: \$ 15,000,000

(Total sums to) \$ 14,000,000

(Total sums to) \$ 15,000,000

*Please spell out all names,
no acronyms.*

Difference from

*Please spell out all names,
no acronyms.*

Difference from

Total Allocation to public agencies

Total Allocation to non-public agencies: □

(Total sums to) \$

(Total sums to) \$

*Please spell out all names,
no acronyms.*

Difference from

*Please spell out all names,
no acronyms.*

Difference from

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

SECTION 5: FY 2017-18 Public Safety Realignment Funding Allocation

Section 5 asks two (2) questions related to the allocation of FY 2017-18 Public Safety Realignment funding.

When answering these questions consider the total funds received in FY 2017-18, which should include 2016-17 growth and 2017-18 programmatic funding.

28. Of the total funds received in FY 2017-18, how did the CCP budget the allocation? Please identify the total allocation you received, if you are using any carry-over funds, and/or if you are putting any funds into a reserve fund. Input the total allocation in the cell above the table. Within the table, identify where funds were allocated to, and include if you are using any carry-over funds and/or if you are putting any funds into a reserve fund. Please correct the information provided if there is a difference showing between the stated total allocation and the calculated amount (directly below the table). Differences will automatically display in red.

Example:

Total Allocation: \$ 40,000,000

*Please spell out all names,
no acronyms.*

(Total sums to) \$ 40,000,000

Difference from Start & Allotment

Stated Allocation: \$

Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com

Total Allocation:

Amount

*Please spell out all names,
no acronyms*

(Total sums to) \$

Difference from

Stated Allocation: \$

Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com

29. If known: of the total funds received in FY 2017-18, how much did the CCP allocate to public agencies for programs and services? How much did the CCP allocate to non-public agencies for programs and services? Input the total allocations in the cells above each table. Within the tables, identify where funds were allocated to. Please correct the information provided if there is a difference showing between the stated total allocation and the calculated amount (directly below the table). Differences will automatically display in red.

Example:

Total Allocation to public agencies: \$ 14,000,000

Total Allocation to non-public agencies: \$ 15,000,000

*Please spell out all names,
no acronyms*

(Total sums to) \$ 14,000,000
Difference from
Stated Allocation: \$

*Please spell out all names,
no acronyms*

(Total sums to) \$ 15,000,000
Difference from
Stated Allocation: \$

Total Allocation to public agencies

Total Allocation to non-public agencies:

Please spell out all names,

(Total sums to) \$
Difference from
State Allocation \$

Please spell out all names,

(Total sums to)
Difference from
State Allocation

NOTE: The information contained in this report will be made public by the BSCC in the annual report to the Governor's Office and the Legislature on the implementation of Community Corrections Partnership plans in print and on the BSCC website.

ATTENTION: This is only Part B of the Survey. Please complete Part A in Microsoft Word which consists of three (3) narrative sections.

SUBMITTAL INSTRUCTIONS:

SUBMITTAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Helene Zentner, Field Representative
Board of State and Community Corrections
916-323-8631 or Helene.Zentner@bscc.ca.gov

Thank you.