



Contra Costa County

Public Safety Realignment Annual Report: FY 2018/19

Public Safety Realignment in Contra Costa County

AB 109 Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2018/19

Prepared by the Office of Reentry & Justice





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Glossary of Terms

AB 109:	Assembly Bill 109
ACER:	Arraignment Court Early Representation
ACES:	Accelerating Careers through Essential Skills
AODS:	Alcohol and Other Drugs Services
BALA:	Bay Area Legal Aid
BHS:	Behavioral Health Services
BJA:	Bureau of Justice Assistance
BOS:	Board of Supervisors
CAIS:	Correctional Assessment and Intervention System
CAO:	County Administrator's Office
CBO:	Community-based Organization
CCEB:	Catholic Charities of the East Bay
CCP:	Community Corrections Partnership
CDCR:	California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
CFRP:	Community and Family Reunification Program
CHD:	Center for Human Development
CoCo Lead+:	Contra Costa Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion Plus
CSAC:	California State Association of Counties
DA:	District Attorney
DHS:	Detention Health Services
DOJ:	Department of Justice (California)
DPO:	Deputy Probation Officer
EBP:	Evidence Based Practice
FAST:	Foundations in Automotive Services Training (FAST)



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FTA:	Failure to Appear
FY:	Fiscal Year
GA:	General Assistance
Goodwill:	Goodwill Industries of the Greater East Bay
HRS:	Housing Resource Specialist
JAG:	Justice Assistance Grant
MDF:	Martinez Detention Facility
MCDF:	Marsh Creek Detention Facility
MHET:	Mental Health Evaluation Team
MWP:	Men and Women of Purpose
OR:	Own recognizance
ORJ:	Office of Reentry & Justice
PD:	Public Defender
PRCS:	Post-Release Community Supervision
PSR:	Public Safety Realignment
PTS:	Pre-trial Services
RDA:	Resource Development Associates
REACH:	Reach Fellowship International
RFP:	Request for Proposals
RJTF:	Racial Justice Task Force
SLE:	Sober Living Environment
SOARS:	Sustainable Occupational Advancement and Reentry Success
SSDI/SSI:	Social Security Disability Income/Supplemental Security Income
START:	Service Technician and Auto Repair Training
TAY:	Transition aged youth
TIC:	Trauma-informed care



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- WCDF: West County Detention Facility
- WDB: Workforce Development Board
- YJI: Youth Justice Initiative



Executive Summary

This report provides an overview of AB 109-funded activities and services provided in Contra Costa County during the fiscal year 2018/19 (“FY 18/19”) and concludes with priorities for FY 19/20.

The County’s 5-year Reentry Strategic Plan (2018-2023), updated in FY 17/18, serves as the County’s guiding document for reentry programs and services, including but not limited to, AB 109-funded services. The County draws on the Plan to engage stakeholders to define priority areas, goals, and strategies that can help address gaps and needs of the local reentry system. One priority need area of particular importance surrounds the effective use and coordination of data for on-going program evaluation and continuous quality improvement. In an effort to enhance the use and coordination of data to inform decision-making, the ORJ hired a Research and Evaluation Manager (REM) during the FY 18/19.

With the addition of the REM to ORJ, other efforts specifically focused on data access, collection, integration, management and security have advanced. These efforts include the development of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between Probation and the ORJ to support the data sharing and analysis among the two agencies. In addition, in collaboration with the Probation Department, the ORJ submitted an application to the California Department of Justice (DOJ) to obtain statewide criminal justice data for individuals under the supervision of the County’s Probation Department. The DOJ data will help to provide a more complete picture of recidivism and is expected to be available during FY 19/20.

Since its inception, the ORJ has been working closely with contracted AB 109 community-based providers in order to improve their ability to benefit from access to high quality data related to service provision and client goals. The ORJ has made investments into the SAFE database used by these providers to improve the user experience and quality of the data entered. Further, regular trainings for staff and ongoing feedback on data entry from the REM have both also helped to improve the quality and consistency of the data entered into the system. In addition, these efforts surrounding data quality are critical as other efforts seek to integrate SAFE data with criminal justice data in order to account for service provision and thus improve assessment of criminal justice and community outcomes.

To supplement its data analysis capacity, the ORJ initiated a 12-week, part-time summer student internship program in FY 18/19. The goal of the program is to support the priority efforts of the ORJ while simultaneously providing a practical, applied experience to a student in higher education. By all accounts, the internship was successful, and the ORJ expects to continue this program in FY 19/20.

The Requests for Proposals (“RFP”) procurement process to identify vendors to provide reentry services to residents returning to local communities is a focus of work for the ORJ. This process in FY 18/19 resulted in new or continuing contracts with community-based organizations (“CBOs”) for a 3-year term beginning July 1, 2019 through June 30, 2022.

Other notable accomplishments in FY 18/19 include the conclusion of the Pre-Release Planning Pilot project which ended in May 2019. Overall, the results from the pilot point to a promising program



particularly as it relates to engagement in community-based post-release services. Engagement in post-release services was found to be positively associated with employment. Given that employment is a critical factor in reentry success, this was a particularly notable finding. Given the positive results of the pilot program, the County Office of Education has assumed the responsibility for the program which has been branded “Game Plan for Success (GPS).

The Youth Justice Initiative (“YJI”), a multi-year project funded by the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (“JAG”) was also completed in FY 18/19. This pilot provided integrated prevention and intervention activities at key points along the spectrum from school to detention and reentry and applied innovative practices with an aim to shift culture and staff interaction with youth. The pilot was found to effectively shift school culture, thereby reducing suspensions and truancy rates, and support from a point person who assisted with reentry needs and problems was found to be invaluable to youths’ successful transition.

CeaseFire hosted a retreat this fiscal year that served to reinvigorate and further enhance community partnerships. A guest speaker from the National Institute of Criminal Justice Reform outlined a framework for the establishment of criteria necessary to classify individuals at high risk. As a result, the program was situated to develop a list of high-risk individuals for on-going contact.

The Public Defender’s Office expanded its successful Early Representation (EarlyRep) pilot program to all three regions of the County in FY 18/19 with the Central County Program launched in September 2019 through a partnership with the California Highway Patrol. The program reached about 2,500 participants through its first two and a half years of operation reducing the rate of failures to appear for court from 57% to 17%. The success of the EarlyRep program launched the development of the “Holistic Intervention Partnership” (“HIP”), a public-private partnership between the Contra Costa County Office of the Public Defender, multiple County agencies, and community-based partners. Funded by the JAG, HIP seeks to provide interdisciplinary case management and navigation services to indigent individuals to ensure timely and coordinated access to a client-centered array of housing, behavioral health, transportation and legal services at the critical time of initial law enforcement contact.

The Board of Supervisors’ (BOS) 17-member *Racial Justice Task Force* (“RJTF”) completed its Final Report in June 2018 and submitted it to the Board of Supervisors for adoption in July 2018. The Task Force was commissioned with identifying racial disparities in the local justice system and providing the Board of Supervisors with a set of recommendations on how these disparities might be addressed and reduced. Implementation of the adopted recommendations is expected to begin in FY 19/20 through the Board’s newly created *Racial Justice Oversight Body* (“RJOB”).

Assembled by ORJ staff, the County’s first Draft Racial Equity Action Plan (REAP) was developed in FY 18/19 by County employees participating in the Government Alliance on Race and Equity (GARE) in 2016, 2017 and 2018. The draft REAP is offered as a framework to continue to advance the development and maintenance of the necessary County infrastructure, policy and resources to ensure racial equity and immigrant inclusion. After a comprehensive community engagement process planned in FY 19/20, the



Board of Supervisors is expected to adopt the REAP in 2021. ORJ staff will support the community engagement process, as needed, and is in the process of identifying resources to translate the draft REAP into multiple languages for greater language accessibility.

Led and coordinated by ORJ, Fogbreak Justice conducted a training and assessment program designed to promote the accessibility, fairness and effectiveness of government by teaching the concept and practices of procedural justice and implicit bias to County and community partners. This training program was well received by its participants. Therefore, ORJ plans to continue this program in FY 19/20 to provide a procedural justice and implicit bias workshop and an advanced racial equity training to the RJOB and other County and community partners.

In FY 18/19, the Behavioral Health Division of Health Services was awarded with Proposition 47 state funding to initiate a Forensic Assertive Community Treatment (FACT) program in FY 19/20 to provide pretrial diversion services to individuals with serious and persistent mental illness. FACT will also leverage funding from AB 1810 and utilize restorative justice principles in the provision of mental health, substance use, housing, vocational, and trauma treatment services.

The District Attorney's Office secured a \$1 million Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) Youth Reinvestment Grant in FY 18/19 to start a pilot juvenile diversion program in FY 19/20. Recognizing persistent racial and ethnic disparities in youth contact with the juvenile and criminal justice systems, the District Attorney will partner with RYSE to create the County's first pre-charge diversion program and use restorative justice alternatives to reduce justice related costs, enhance victim satisfaction and reduce recidivism.

In April 2019, funded by the County's FY 18/19 Local Innovation Fund, ORJ partnered with Jeweld Legacy Group (JLG), HealthRIGHT 360 and the Reentry Success Center, to produce a capacity building symposium for participating community-based reentry service providers throughout the County. In all, 29 individuals attended the symposium including 16 participants from CBOs and the remaining 13 participants representing government agencies. Based on the evaluations survey completed, the majority of participants indicated a high level of satisfaction with the symposium and acknowledged increase in new skills, knowledge and resources. The JLG is expected to provide two more symposiums or sharing learning events in FY 19/20 and FY 20/21 with one related to successful reentry for young people up to age 25, and a second focused on characteristics of effective reentry and diversion programming.

In June 2019, in partnership with Jeweld Legacy Group and George Mason University, Center for Advancing Correctional Excellence (ACE!), ORJ provided a workshop on Risk, Needs and Responsivity (RNR) Principles and Practices. This workshop was provided in response to a level of interest in the RNR model and the County's investment in integrating these principles into its reentry practices. Two more RNR model related workshops will be conducted in FY 19/20 to complete the program assessment and the system assessment phases of the project for the County.



Introduction

This report provides an overview of AB 109-related activities and services provided in Contra Costa County during FY 18/19. As context, the report begins with a historical overview and the legislative impact of AB 109 on California counties, followed by a discussion of Contra Costa County's response to Public Safety Realignment. An in-depth look at the AB 109-related supervision and services provided by each of the County's AB 109-funded departments, as well as the cross-departmental Pre-trial Services program, is presented.

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

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

After summarizing the implementation and impact of AB 109 across County departments, the report describes services each of the AB 109-contracted community-based organizations provides, highlighting the referrals they received from Probation and other CBOs, as well as the total number of enrollments and successful completions of program services over the course of the year. Finally, the report concludes with an overview of AB 109 population outcomes and a discussion of the County's reentry priorities for FY 19/20.

A Note on Data

The Office of Reentry & Justice worked with each County department and nine contracted community-based organizations to obtain the data necessary for this report. As data were collected across a variety of organizations with different tracking systems, we caution against making direct comparisons of figures across the sections of this report. Some County partners were unable to provide data that was previously available in earlier fiscal years. Data that is not available this year is noted within the report along with a reason why the data is not available.

Worth noting is that the ORJ continues to work with all participating agencies and community-based organizations to improve the reporting process and better ensure data validity.



Realignment & Reentry in Contra Costa County

Historical Overview of AB 109 & Legislative Impacts

Largely a response to prison overcrowding in California, the Public Safety Realignment Act (Assembly Bill 109 ["AB 109"]) was signed into law in 2011 and took effect on October 1, 2011. AB 109 transferred the responsibility of supervising individuals convicted of specific lower-level felonies, and detention for parole violations, from the state's California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation ("CDCR") to counties, realigning three major areas of the criminal justice system. Specifically, AB 109:

- ❖ Transferred the location of incarceration for those convicted of lower-level felonies (specified non-violent, non-serious, non-sex offenders) from state prison to local county jails and provided for an expanded role for post-release supervision for this population;
- ❖ Transferred the responsibility for post-release supervision of individuals released from prison after serving a sentence for a specified non-violent, non-serious, and non-sex offense from the state to the county by creating a new category of supervision called Post-Release Community Supervision ("PRCS");
- ❖ Shifted the responsibility for processing certain parole revocations from the state Parole Board to the Superior Court;
- ❖ Shifted the responsibility for housing individuals after a parole revocation described above from CDCR to county detention facilities.

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

- ❖ **Post-Release Community Supervisees:** Individuals discharging from prison whose commitment offense was non-sexual, non-violent and non-serious.
- ❖ **Parole Violators:** Excluding those serving life terms – individuals who violate the terms of their parole will serve any detention sanction in the local jail rather than state prison. In addition, effective July 1, 2013 local courts are responsible for parole revocation hearings for parolees who violate the terms of their parole, rather than the state Parole Board.
- ❖ **1170(h) Sentenced defendants:** Individuals convicted of non-violent or non-serious felonies serve their sentence under the jurisdiction of the county instead of state prison. Sentences are served



either in county jail, on a term of “Mandatory Supervision” by the probation department, or on a split sentence (where part of the term is served in jail and part as Mandatory Supervision).

In addition to transferring certain housing and supervision responsibilities to the County, AB 109 also enables the County to use AB 109 funding towards the development of alternative interventions through partnerships with local health and social service agencies and community-based organizations. The County has leveraged these partnerships to provide supportive services that facilitate the successful reentry and reintegration of individuals into the community and reduce their likelihood of being involved in future criminal activity.

Public Safety Realignment in Contra Costa County

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

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

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

- ❖ In FY 13/14, the Pre-trial Services Program was developed as an evidence-based collaborative between the Office of the Public Defender, Probation, the Sheriff’s Department, and the District Attorney’s Office to reduce the use of money bail and the number of individuals held in jail prior to trial.
- ❖ During the FY 14/15, the West County Reentry Success Center, a one-stop center where the reentry population can connect with a diverse array of reentry support providers, was opened.
- ❖ In addition, the Network Reentry System was launched in FY 15/16. The Network uses mobile Coordinators to connect the reentry population, especially those in East and Central County, with County services and AB 109-contracted service providers.



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- ❖ During FY 16/17, the Office of Reentry and Justice was established as a 2.5 year pilot of the County Administrator's Office to align and advance the County's public safety realignment, reentry, and justice programs and initiatives.
- ❖ In FY 16/17, a Pre-release Planning Pilot Program was developed to improve the transition of individuals from incarceration to services and programs that aid in their successful reentry into the community once they are released from custody. This is accomplished by screening for and assessing a person's needs, developing an individualized transition plan related to the identified needs, and providing the person with support as they implement their plan.
- ❖ *Stand Together Contra Costa* was launched as a pilot project on January 1, 2018 and is managed by the Office of the Public Defender in partnership with nonprofit organizations and community members. The project seeks to ensure that all people in Contra Costa County, regardless of citizenship or immigration status, are afforded the rights established by the United States Constitution and are protected from actions or policies that result in disparate, discriminatory, or unlawful treatment. The backbone of Stand Together Contra Costa is a Rapid Response Hotline, which is staffed 24 hours a day, seven days a week to provide a single point of contact for people who witness or are targeted by federal Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) actions undertaken in the County. The pilot phase of the initiative is scheduled through June 30, 2020.
- ❖ Launched in FY 17/18, the County's Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion Plus ("CoCo LEAD+") project is led by the Health Services Department and funded through a Proposition 47 grant to the County's Health Services Department. In collaboration with HealthRIGHT 360 and the Antioch Police Department, the program's objective is to divert individuals with behavioral health needs and multiple recent low-level arrests from the justice system into an array of supportive programs. These programs include cognitive based teaching, restorative programs, employment and housing assistance.
- ❖ The Smart Reentry Pilot was also launched in FY 17/18. This pilot was developed to address the particular needs of transition aged youth (TAY). Drawing on a Bureau of Justice Assistance ("BJA") funded grant, the collaborative pilot seeks to serve 100 moderate to high risk TAY who reside in East County after a period of incarceration. TAY who are or at high risk of homelessness are a priority for this project.
- ❖ *Central-East CeaseFire*, hosted a retreat that was open to the public during the FY. Approximately 40 people attended including those from law enforcement, faith leaders, community members and service provider partners. The retreat served to reinvigorate and further enhance community partnerships. In addition, a guest speaker from the National Institute of Criminal Justice Reform, a national organization with vast CeaseFire experience, provided a framework for the establishment of criteria necessary to classify individuals at high risk. As a result, the program has developed a list of high-risk individuals for on-going contact. In addition, the retreat provided an opportunity to recruit new working group members from the community.



County Department Impacts

Public Safety Realignment required that the County use AB 109 funding towards building partnerships between County departments to provide coordinated and evidence-based supervision of, and services for, the AB 109 reentry population. In Contra Costa County, through partnerships with local health and social service agencies, individuals supervised by the Probation Department as part of PSR are provided with access to supportive services that help facilitate their reentry and reintegration into the community when released from custody. Organized in the order a typical case would move through the justice system, the sections below summarize how AB 109 has impacted County Departments by highlighting the volume and types of AB 109 related services provided to the residents across the included County agencies.

District Attorney's Office

Table 1: Budget Allocation for the DA

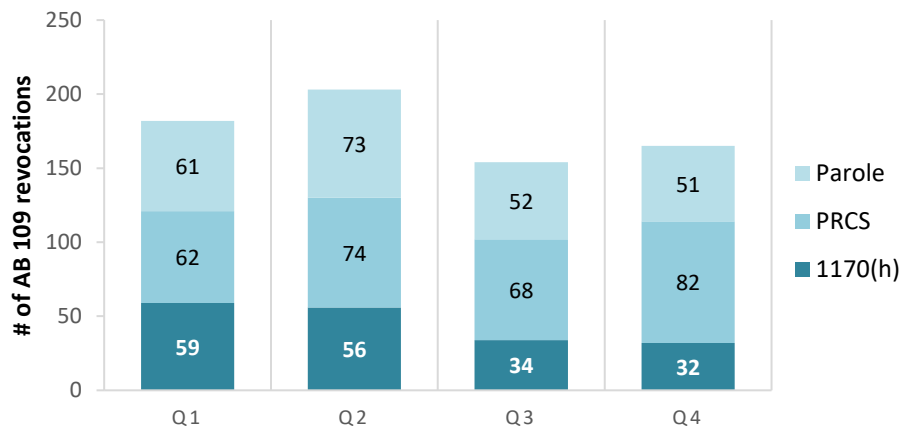
DA Program Expenditure	FY 2018-19
Salaries & Benefits: Victim Witness Program	87,881
Salaries & Benefits: Arraignment Program	682,494
Salaries & Benefits: Reentry/DV Program	792,950
Salaries & Benefits: ACER Clerk	72,372
Salaries & Benefits: Gen'l Clerk	60,399
Operating Costs	92,638
Total	1,788,734

The District Attorney's Office ("DA") functions to protect the community by prosecuting crimes and recommending sentences intended to increase public safety. The program expenditures above reflect an approximate 7 percent increase over the previous fiscal year.

The DA can initiate supervision revocations for probation and parole violations. Figure 1 presents the number of AB 109 supervision revocations by AB 109 classification and quarter. Over the course of FY 18/19 there were a total of 564 revocations. While there is some variation by quarter, the number of revocations by AB 109 classification are somewhat consistent over time with the highest number of PRCS revocations occurring in the 4th quarter of the fiscal year.

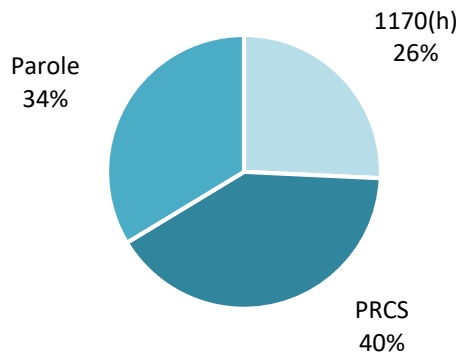


Figure 1: Types of AB 109 supervision revocations



As presented below, the majority of revocations (n=286, 40%) were among the PRCS population followed by parole revocations (n=237, 34%) and 1170(h) revocations (n=181, 26%).

Figure 2: Types of supervision revocations as a percentage of all AB 109 revocations



Sentencing data

The number and percentage of AB 109 sentences as a percentage of all felony sentences, the number of split sentences with new charges filed against, and the number of AB 109 individuals who were convicted of a new criminal offense during FY 2018/19 are not available this fiscal year. The Court staff are transitioning to a new case management information system and have indicated they do not have the capacity to provide the necessary data required for this year's report.



Office of the Public Defender

Table 2: Budget Allocation for the PD

PD Program Expenditure	FY 2018-19
Salaries & Benefits: Clean Slate/Client Support	413,160
Salaries & Benefits: ACER Program	907,698
Salaries & Benefits: Reentry Coordinator	340,827
Salaries & Benefits: Failure to Appear (FTA) Program	354,912
Stand Together CoCo	500,000
Total	2,516,597

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

The Office also provides a suite of post-conviction Clean Slate services including a Clean Slate attorney and advocates who will file petitions requesting various forms of record clearance relief including expungement, reduction of felonies to misdemeanors, certificates of rehabilitation, motions for early termination from supervision, and arrest record sealing.

With the addition of two additional staff for the current fiscal year, the County’s AB 109 funds now support three social workers in the Office of the Public Defender who provide social service assessments, referrals for clients needing additional supports, and prepare social history reports for court consideration in sentencing and case negotiations. The program expenditures above reflect an approximate 18 percent increase over the FY 17/18 budget.

As presented in Figure 3, during FY 2018/19, 97 percent of defendants who were assessed for social service needs were referred to community-based services (n=142) intended to help address identified needs.

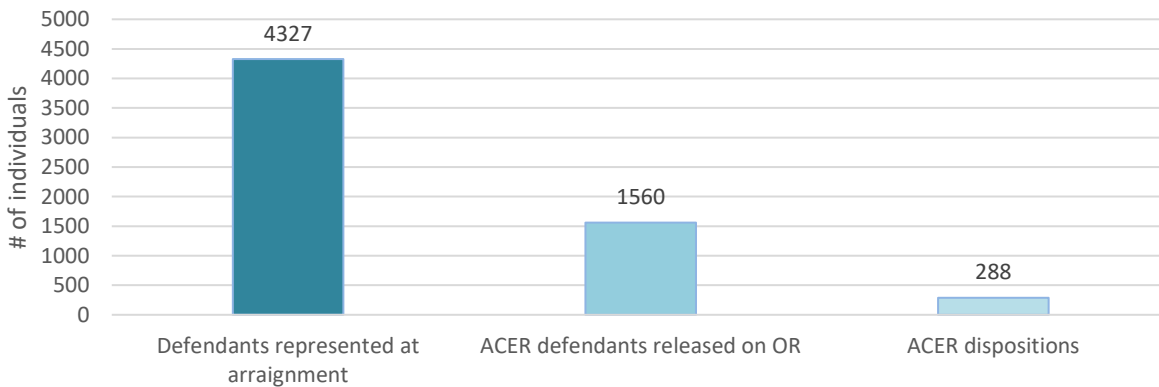


Figure 3: Number of individuals served by Public Defender Social Workers



The ACER collaboration between the Office of the Public Defender and the District Attorney’s Office has resulted in thousands of defendants receiving representation at arraignment and appears to facilitate both pre-trial releases and early case resolution. As Figure 4 shows, more than 4,000 defendants were represented at arraignment through the ACER program. During the year, 1560 defendants were released on their own recognizance at arraignment.

Figure 4: Number of clients released on OR and ACER dispositions

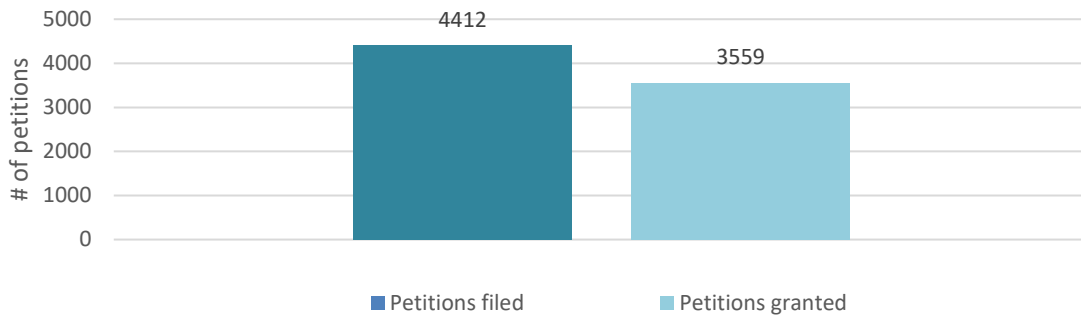


A smaller but still sizeable percentage of criminal cases were also disposed of through ACER. Throughout the year, 288 cases resolved at arraignment, comprising 7% of all cases handled by an ACER attorney.

In addition to these services, the Office of the Public Defender dedicated significant effort to Clean State services. As Figure 5 shows, the Office of the Public Defender filed 4412 Clean Slate petitions throughout the year. During this time, 3559 Clean Slate petitions were granted. This represents a granted rate of 81% overall. It is important to recognize that each individual may have more than 1 petition. At this time, the average number of petitions per individual is not collected. However, this is a data point that is worthy of future attention.



Figure 5: Clean Slate petitions filed and granted



Stand Together Contra Costa

A public-private initiative managed by the Office of the Public Defender in partnership with nonprofit organizations and community members, Stand Together Contra Costa's pilot phase began in January 1, 2018 and runs through June 30, 2020. The mission of Stand Together Contra Costa is to ensure that all people in Contra Costa County, regardless of citizenship or immigration status, are afforded the rights established by the United States Constitution and are protected from actions or policies that result in disparate, discriminatory, or unlawful treatment. The project provides no-cost rapid-response support, civil deportation defense legal services and clinics, immigrant rights education and training, and direct-service support for immigrant individuals and families in Contra Costa County. Catholic Charities of the East Bay ("CCEB") serves as the project's primary community-based partner and as lead of a coalition of seven nonprofit agencies including: CCEB, Bay Area Community Resources, Centro Legal, International Institute of the Bay Area, Jewish Family & Community Services, Oakland Community Organizations, and Monument Impact. The backbone of this initiative is the Rapid Response Hotline, which is staffed 24 hours a day, seven days a week to provide a single point of contact for people who witness or are targeted by federal Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) actions undertaken in our community. Stand Together Contra Costa is a testament to the power of dedication, partnership, and inclusion, embodied in the project's Steering Committee of representative leaders who volunteer their time to support this work. The Stand Together CoCo program expenditures above reflect an approximate 13 percent decrease over the FY 17/18 budget.

Pre-trial Services

Table 3: Budget Allocation for PTS

PTS Program Expenditure	FY 2018-19
Salaries & Benefits: Probation	784,296
Salaries & Benefits: Public Defender	295,788
Operating Costs	80,872
Total	1,160,956



PTS is a collaboration between the Office of the Public Defender, the District Attorney, Probation, Office of the Sheriff and the Court aimed at reducing the Pre-trial custodial population through the use of evidence-based alternatives to money bail. The program budget above reflects an approximate 14 percent increase over FY 17/18.

All eligible individuals scheduled for arraignment are screened by legal assistants from the Public Defenders office. Qualifying clients are then assessed for risk utilizing a validated assessment tool. In general, there are five categories of risk: low, below average, average, above average, and high.

The number of PTS clients assessed for risk and their resulting risk level by quarter are shown in Figure 6 below. Over the course of the year, the number of clients assessed increased from 204 in Q1-Q2 to 251 in Q3-Q4, or 23%. The percentage of PTS clients assessed across risk levels was relatively consistent over the course of the year, with the exception of the above average and low risk groups. The percentage of PTS clients assessed as above average risk increased from 36% to 44% while the percentage of PTS clients assessed as low risk decreased from 6% to 1%. This trend speaks to a population of PTS clients that is at slightly higher risk at the end of the fiscal year compared to the beginning of the fiscal year.

Figure 6: PTS clients assessed for Pre-trial risk

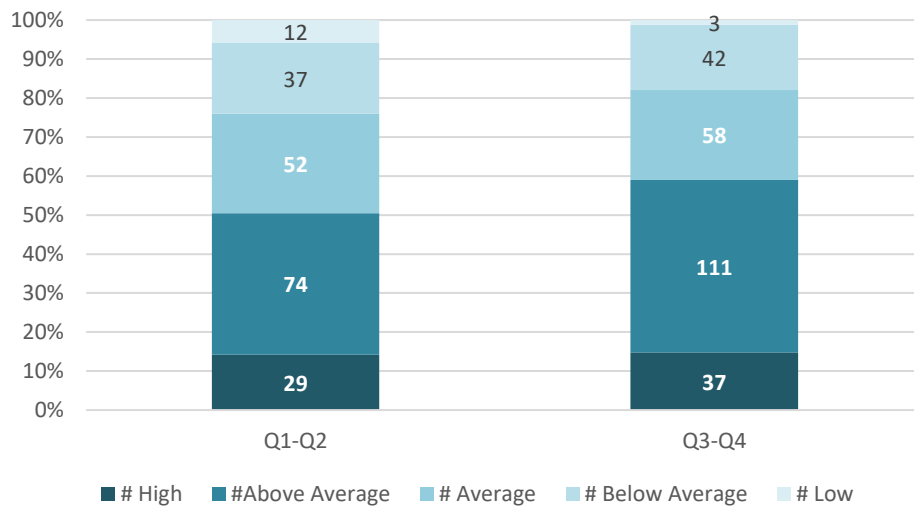


Figure 7 below displays the count of individuals under pre-trial monitoring by quarter along with the count of completions. As shown, and consistent with FY 17/18, the number of clients being monitored continues to grow over time. In Q4 FY 17/18, there were 264 clients being monitored. By Q4 FY 18/19, the number of clients under pre-trial monitoring increased 89%, to 499. While the number of clients monitored by the program throughout the year increased substantially, the rate of completions is consistent over time. These trends indicate on-going growth in the programmatic caseload.



Figure 7: PTS clients monitored and completed

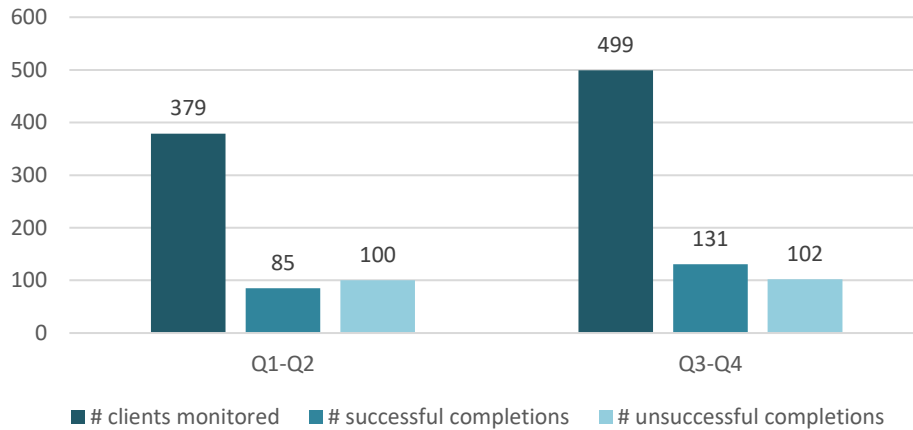


Figure 8 displays the distribution of PTS clients assessed and starting pre-trial by risk level. As shown, the plurality of clients scored above average or high risk during the year. Here, 685 clients were assessed at above average or high risk compared to the 388 clients who were assessed at average or below risk.

Figure 8: Count of PTS clients assessed and starting Pre-trial monitoring by Risk Level

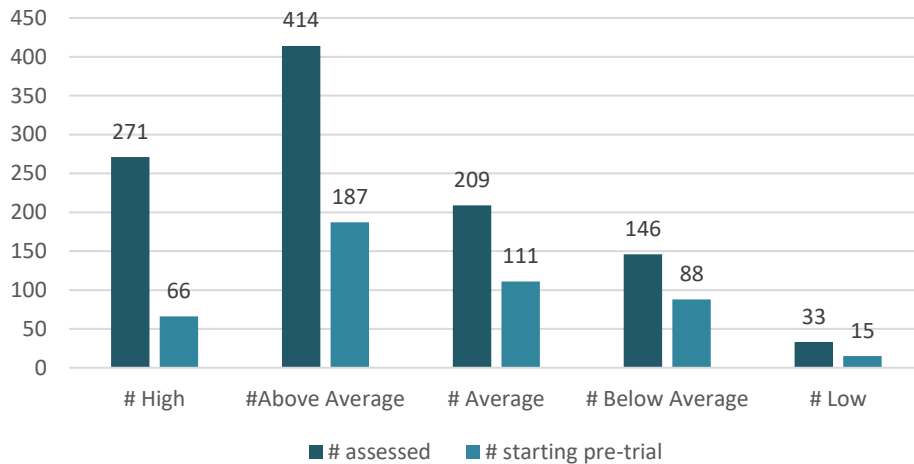
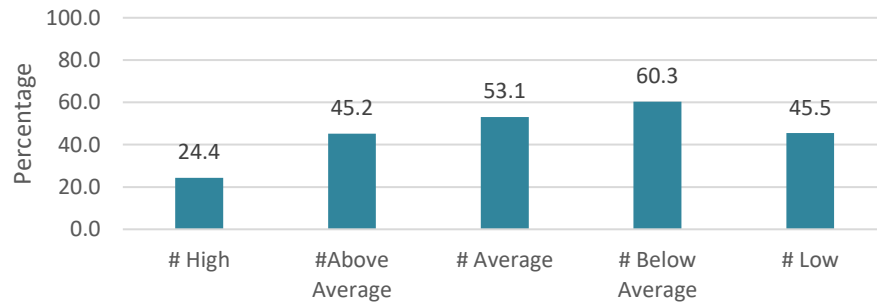


Figure 9 presents the percentage of assessed PTS clients who were released by the Court and went on to pre-trial monitoring, by risk group. Here, we can see that approximately 60% of individuals assessed as below average risk and almost 46% of those assessed as low risk went on to pre-trial monitoring. This rate of pre-trial monitoring for below average and low risk groups is substantially higher than what we



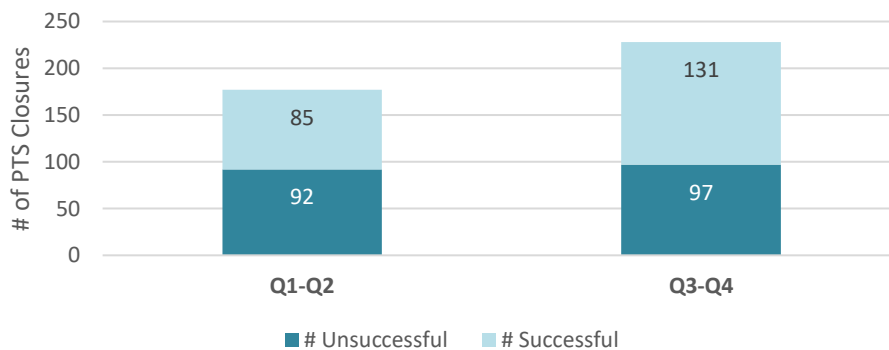
saw in Q's 3 and 4 of FY 17/18. In the last 2 quarters of FY 17/18, following the Humphrey decision¹, approximately 16% and 17% of individuals assessed as below average to low risk, respectively, started pre-trial monitoring. Over the current FY 2018/19, we have seen an approximate three-fold increase in Court releases among these risk groups. A similar and substantial trend is also seen over time among individuals who were assessed at average to high risk.

Figure 9: Percentage of assessed clients starting Pre-trial monitoring, by risk level



As Figure 10 shows, among all individuals under pre-trial monitoring whose case closed during FY 2018/19, on average, the majority (53%) successfully closed their cases. Here, a successful case closure indicates that clients appeared at their court dates and were not charged with any new offense while going through the court process. The percentage of successful case closures by quarter were 48% in Q1-Q2 and 57% in Q3-Q4.

Figure 10: Pre-trial monitoring case closures



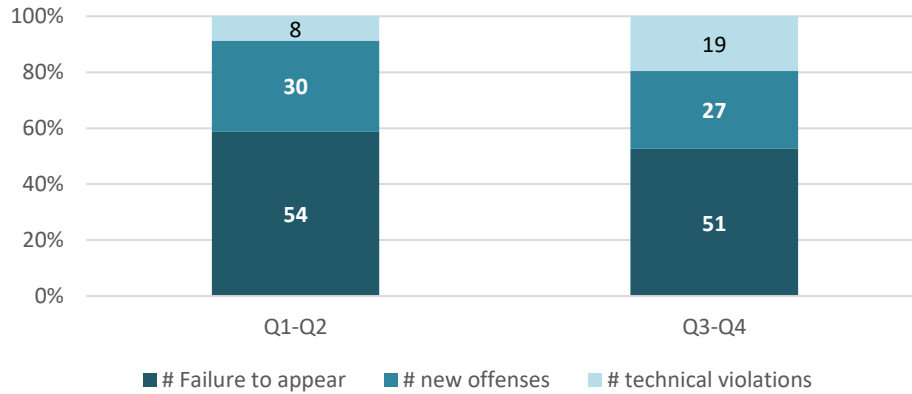
Despite overall success of PTS clients, almost half of clients (47%) did not successfully complete the program during the FY. As Figure 11 shows, this is most commonly due to a client's failure to appear at his/her court date. On average, 52% (n=105) of unsuccessful pre-trial case closures were due to a failure

¹ In January 2018, at the start of Q3, FY 17/18, the Humphrey decision was released and clarified the requirement for bail to be affordable and not fashioned to ensure detention. This decision likely accounts for a high proportion of the growth in individuals who started PTS between Q2 and Q3, FY 17/18. Although the Humphrey decision clarified the requirement for bail to be affordable and not fashioned to ensure detention, it likely accounted for the growth in individuals who started PTS in Q3 FY 17/18 (January 2018).



to appear at court. In addition, on average, 30% of unsuccessful case closures were accounted for by new arrests and 14% by technical violations. CAF rejections are not considered as unsuccessful completions.

Figure 11: Unsuccessful Pre-trial monitoring case closures, by type



Office of the Sheriff

Table 4: Budget Allocation for the Office of the Sheriff

Sheriff Program Expenditure	FY 2018-19
Salaries & Benefits	7,013,256
Inmate Food, Clothing, Household Expenses	456,250
Monitoring Costs	55,000
IT Support	40,000
Behavioral Health Operating Costs	80,500
“Jail to Community” Program	243,650
Inmate Program Services	755,000
Total	8,643,656

The primary role in AB 109 implementation of the Office of the Sheriff is to provide safe and secure housing for all incarcerated individuals, including AB 109 individuals. The Office of the Sheriff operates the County’s three detention facilities – Marsh Creek Detention Facility (“MCDF”), West County Detention Facility (“WCDF”), and Martinez Detention Facility (“MDF”), plus the Custody Alternative Facility (“CAF”) which offers electronic home detention. The budget expenditures above reflect a 5 percent increase over FY 17/18.

The MCDF is generally considered a minimum security facility and houses incarcerated individuals who have been convicted of lesser crime classifications and have already been sentenced. The facility houses an average incarcerated population of 62, with a maximum of 188. Frequently referred to as “the farm” because of its rural location, the MCDF encompasses approximately 32 acres of a land located at the base of Mt. Diablo. The WCDF, located in Richmond, is a direct supervision jail designed to operate as a co-educational, program-oriented facility. The facility houses up to 1,096 inmates within the confines of five separate housing units; four for males and one for females. The MDF is a maximum security facility and



houses a diverse population of both pre-sentenced and sentenced inmates. Over the course of FY 2018/19, there were 1810 AB 109-related bookings or commitments into the County’s detention facilities.

All AB 109 bookings take place at the Martinez Detention Facility, and Figure 12 shows the number of AB 109 bookings during each quarter of the year, with a breakdown by AB 109 classification. As this figure demonstrates, on average over the year, parole holds and commitments make up the vast majority (89%) of AB 109 bookings. While the number of parole holds and commitments increased from Q1 to Q2 by over 10%, overall, throughout the fiscal year the average was 310 per quarter. A similar pattern is seen with PRCS flash incarcerations. Between Q1 and Q2 a 64% increase in flash incarcerations is seen with the numbers returning to pre-Q2 levels in Q3 and Q4. Here, the average number of flash incarcerations is 15 per quarter. PC § 1170(h) commitments were relatively stable throughout the year.

Figure 12: AB 109 bookings, by type

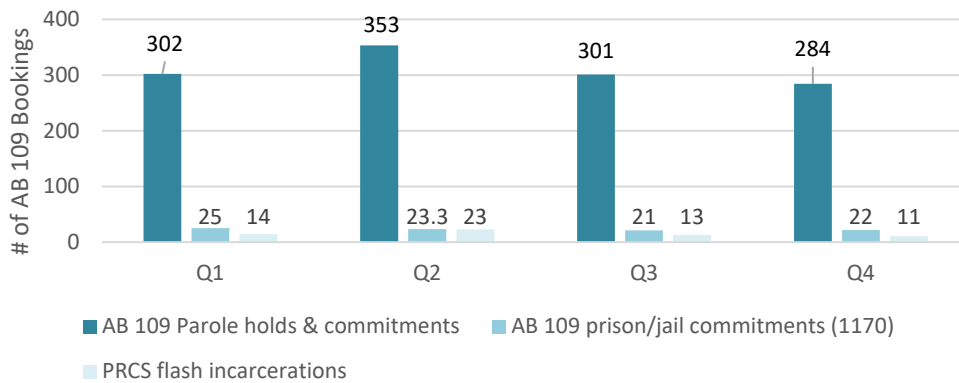
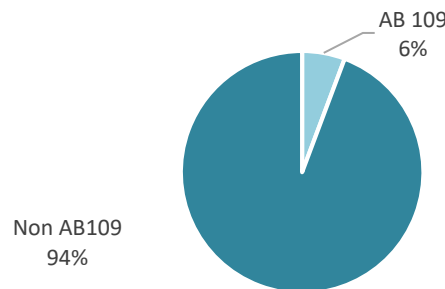


Figure 13 presents the distribution of the average daily jail population across all three detention facilities for the fiscal year. Here, a small proportion of the average daily jail population is classified as AB 109 (6%) while the vast majority is accounted for by individuals who are not AB 109 (94%)².

Figure 13: Average daily jail population



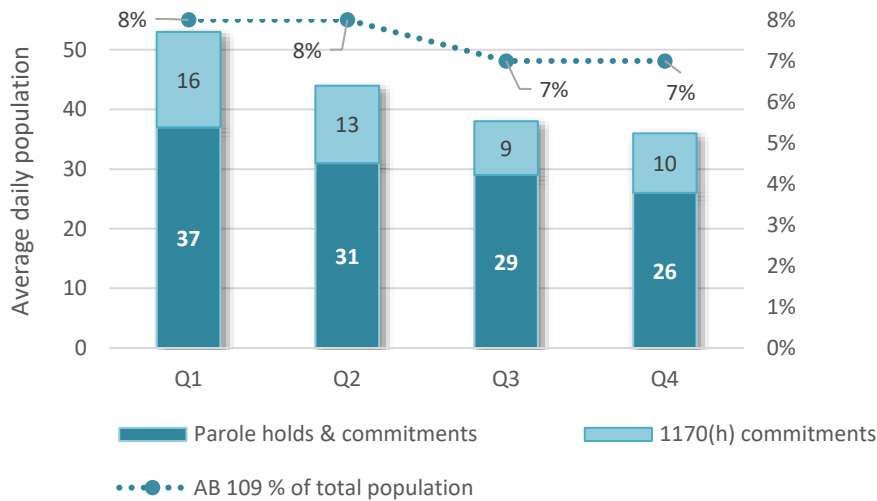
² Worth noting is that an unknown but potentially large portion of the unsentenced jail population may AB 109.



Figures 14 through Figure 16 present the average percentage of AB 109 individuals in each of the County’s detention facilities, as well as the number of AB 109 individuals in custody who are serving new 1170(h) sentences versus parole holds or commitments.

On average, the MDF has an average daily AB 109 population that is 7% of the total population. Overall, parole holds and commitments are greater than 1170(h) commitments with an average of 72% parole holds and commitments compared to 28% for 1170(h) commitments throughout the fiscal year.

Figure 14: Average daily AB 109 population – Martinez Detention Facility



As presented in Figure 15, the WCDF, on average, houses an average daily AB 109 population that is 8% of the total population. Similar to the MDF, parole holds and commitments are generally more common than 1170(h) commitments. Here, 54% of the average daily AB 109 population is accounted for by parole holds and commitments compared to the 44% accounted for by 1170(h) commitments.

Figure 15: Average daily AB 109 population – West County Detention Facility

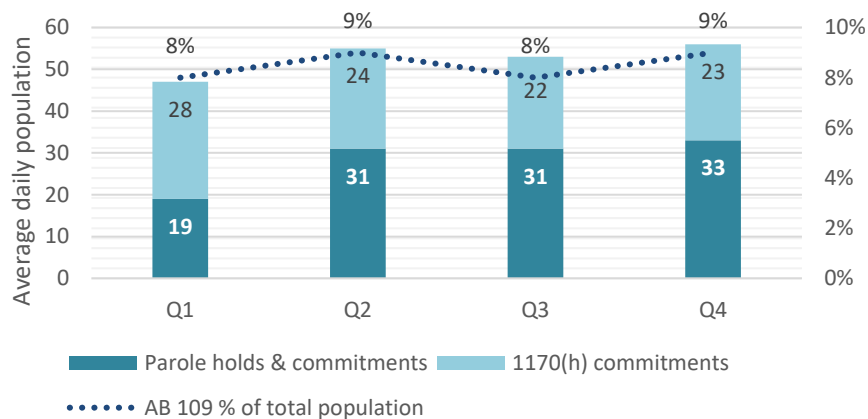
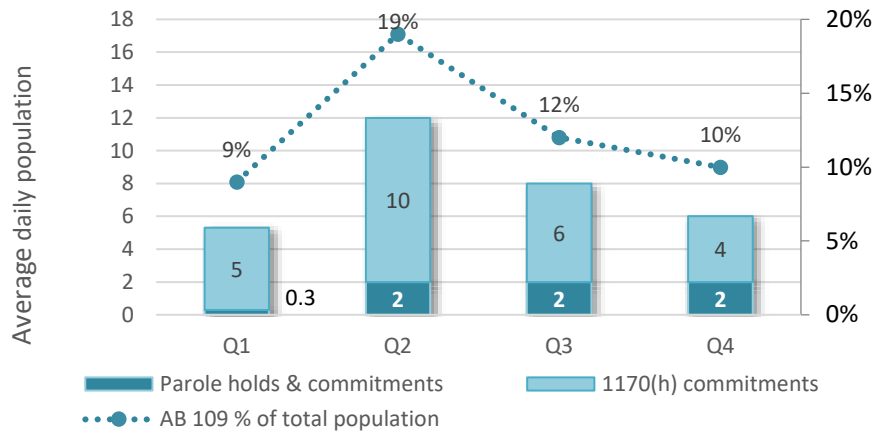




Figure 16, below, presents a more varied average daily AB 109 population in the MCDF compared to the MDF or WCDF. Here, the MCDF houses an average daily AB 109 population that is 12.5%, over the course of the fiscal year. Further, there a few parole holds and commitments at the MCDF with the vast majority of the population accounted for by 1170(h) commitments.

Figure 16: Average daily AB 109 population – Marsh Creek Detention Facility



While individuals on parole make up a larger percentage of the AB 109 incarcerated population overall, because jail commitments for a parole violation are for no longer than six months, individuals serving sentences under 1170(h) spend much more time in custody than the parole population. This point is illustrated in Figure 17. Notably, despite the fact that AB 109 allows for much longer sentences in local custody than was previously possible, AB 109 individuals serve, on average, much less than a year in jail. As presented below, over the course of the year, 1170(h) individuals served an average of 155 custodial days or around 5 months in custody while individuals on parole averaged a little over two weeks in custody waiting to clear a parole hold and about a month and a half in jail for the violation of their parole conditions.

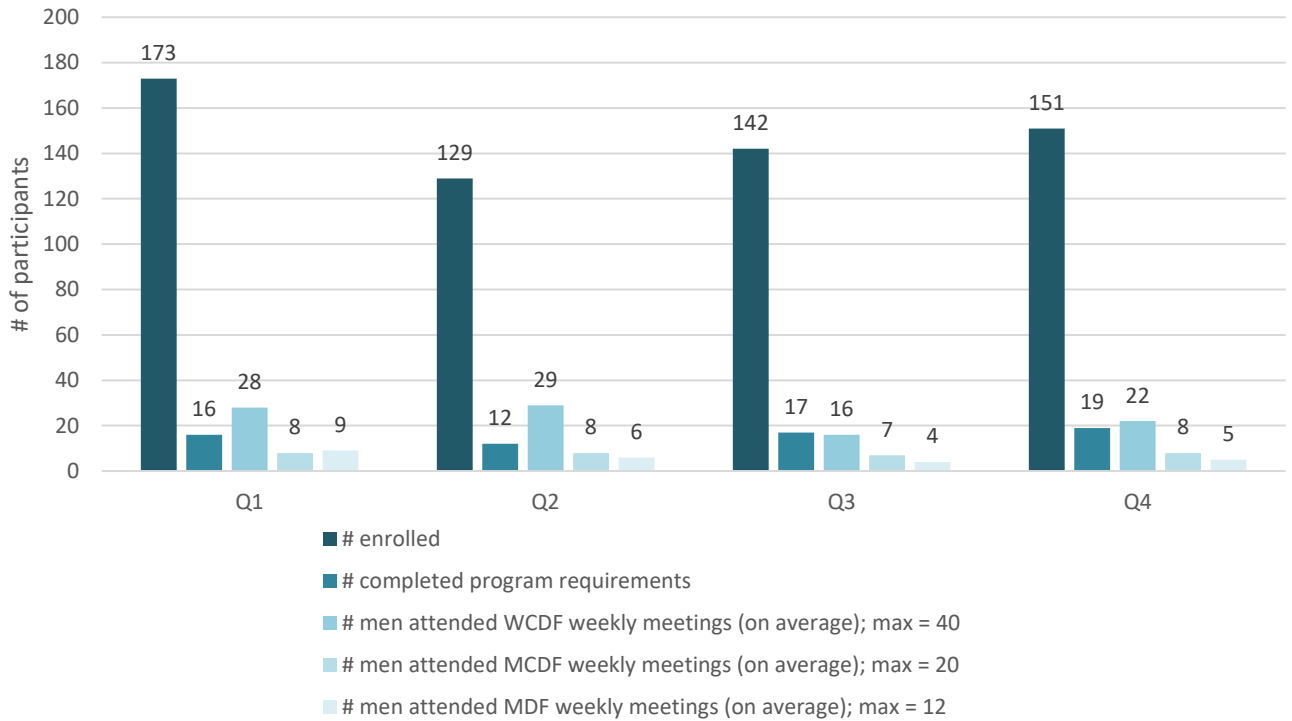
Figure 17: Average custodial days served by AB 109 clients, by classification

Average Custodial Days Served by AB 109 Clients, by Classification	
1170(h)	155
Parole (sentenced)	42
Parole (holds & dropped)	16

The Sheriff’s Jail to Community Program is a partnership with Men & Women of Purpose and Reach Fellowship. The program operates out of all three detention facilities. Figure 18 below reflects the number of individuals, on average, who participated in weekly mentoring and support meetings at each of the detention facilities by quarter. It is worth noting that the number of participants who attended weekly meetings is limited by the size of the meeting rooms available at each facility.



Figure 18: Jail to Community Program



Probation Department

Table 5: Budget Allocation for Probation

Probation Program Expenditure	FY 2018-19
Salaries & Benefits	2,695,085
Operating Costs	175,862
Total	2,870,947

The Probation Department’s primary role in AB 109 is to enhance public safety by supporting the successful reentry of AB 109 clients upon their release from custody and return to the community. In addition to providing the PRCS and Mandatory Supervision populations with community supervision services, AB 109 Deputy Probation Officers assess clients for criminogenic risk factors and general reentry needs, then refer interested clients to a range of supportive services. The Probation Department budget above reflects an increase of approximately 4 percent over the FY 17/18 budget.

A total of 365 individuals were released onto AB 109 Supervision during FY 2018/19. Between these new supervision clients and continuing supervision clients, 1061 AB 109 clients were supervised by the County Probation Department during this same time period.

As Figure 19 and 20 show, PRCS cases represent a higher proportion of both new clients and the overall AB 109 probation supervision population, in contrast to early State projections that estimated a reduction



in new PRCS cases overtime. As per the Governor’s proposed budget for the FY 18-19, this anticipated reduction in PRCS cases has not yet occurred due to court ordered measures and Proposition 57. Figure 19 below presents the number of AB 109 clients that were newly released onto AB 109 supervision during the fiscal year. On average, PRCS supervisees represent 77% of the new supervisees while 1170(h) clients represent 23% of the total new cases for the department.

Figure 19: Newly processed AB 109 supervisees, by classification

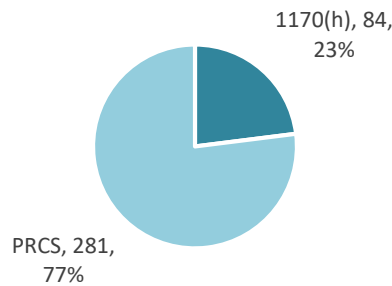
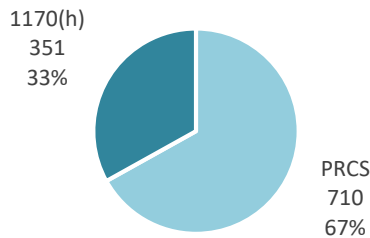


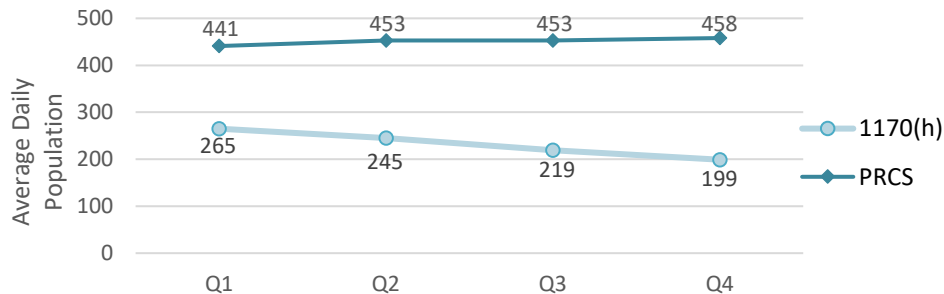
Figure 20 below graphically presents the percentage of the total AB 109 population by classification. Here we see that 33% of the total population is under 1170(h) supervision while 67% is under PRCS supervision.

Figure 20: Total AB 109 individuals under supervision



Historically, PRCS clients have made up a higher proportion of the average daily number of AB 109 clients under County supervision. As presented in Figure 21 below, this fiscal year is consistent with the historical pattern where the average daily number of AB 109 PRCS clients is greater than the average daily number of 1170(h) clients.

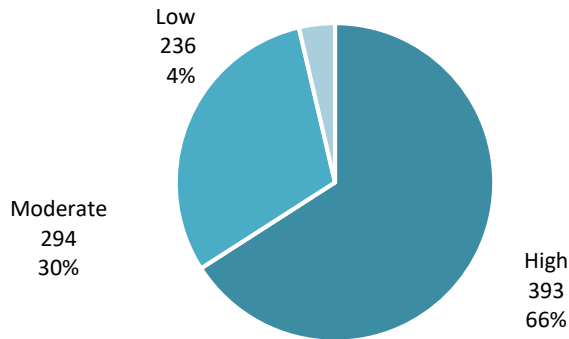
Figure 21: Average AB 109 population under County supervision, by classification





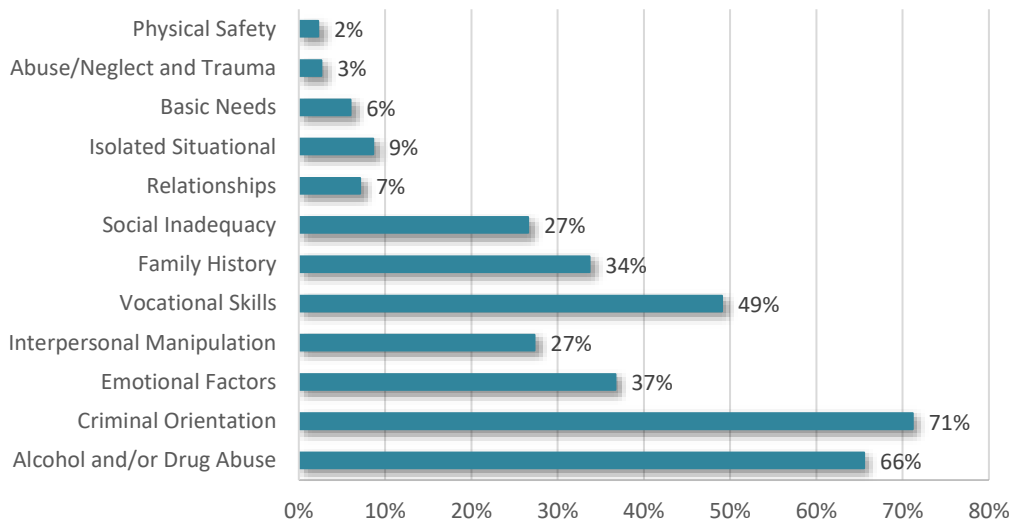
To determine each AB 109 client’s appropriate level of supervision intensity upon entering County supervision, a DPO conducts an interview drawing on the evidence based Correctional Assessment and Intervention System (“CAIS”) risk assessment tool, to determine each client’s risk for recidivism and associated risk factors. Figure 22 indicates the distribution of recidivism risk for all AB 109 clients given an initial CAIS risk assessment during FY 2018/19. Here, among the 493 AB 109 clients that received an initial assessment, 66% were assessed as high risk while 30% and 4% received assessments of moderate and low risk, respectively.

Figure 22: Initial CAIS risk levels



The majority of AB 109 Probation clients were assessed to have a variety of overlapping needs that are associated with a risk for future involvement in criminal activities. As shown in Figure 23, the most common risk factors among AB 109 Probation clients is criminal orientation (71%) and alcohol and/or drug abuse (66%) followed by vocational skills (49%), emotional factors (37%), family history (34%), and social inadequacy and interpersonal manipulation (both at 27%). This pattern of needs is comparable to the needs assessed in FY 17/18.

Figure 23: AB 109 supervision population initial CAIS-assessed needs





Detention Health Services

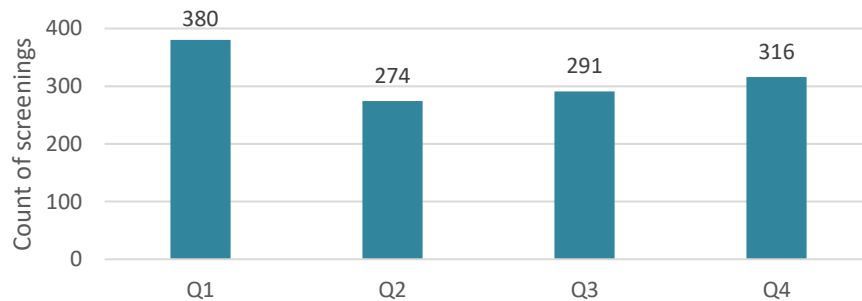
Table 6: Budget Allocation for DHS

DHS Program Expenditure	FY 2018-19
Salaries & Benefits, Fam Nurse, WCD/MCD	195,038
Salaries & Benefits, LVN, WCD	306,499
Salaries & Benefits: RN, MCD	513,764
Salaries & Benefits: MHCS, WCD/MCD	126,394
Total	1,141,696

Detention Health Services Department (“DHS”) provides health care to all incarcerated individuals – including AB 109 individuals – housed within the County. DHS provides in-custody access to nurses, doctors, dentists, mental health clinicians, and psychiatrists who provide medical and mental health care for all AB 109 individuals in custody. Further, basic health screenings to all new individuals in custody, including AB 109 individuals, are also provided. The DHS program expenditure above reflects a 4% increase over the FY 17/18 budget.

Figure 24 displays the number of AB 109 individuals who were provided with health screenings at intake across each quarter of FY 18/19. A total of 1,261 individuals received intake screenings throughout the fiscal year.

Figure 24: DHS intake screenings for AB 109 inmates

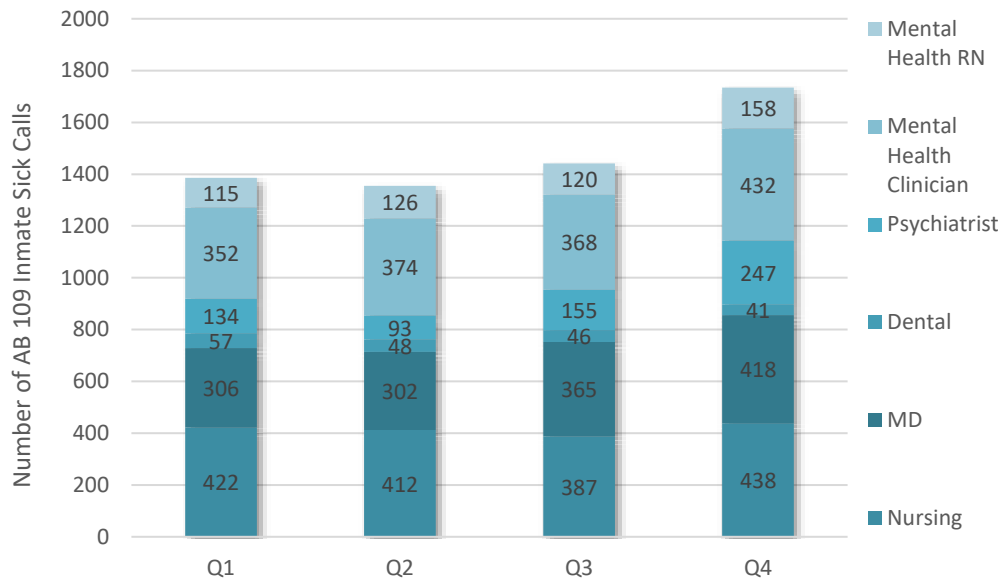


In addition to these screenings, DHS provides an array of health-related services to all individuals incarcerated in the County’s detention facilities, including physical, behavioral, and dental care. Unfortunately, at this time, disaggregated data that speaks to the proportion of AB 109 inmates with mental health, physical or dental care conditions is not available.

Figure 25 presents the distribution of sick calls (e.g., in-person appointments) provided for AB 109 individuals in FY 2018/19. Over the course of the year, 5,916 sick calls were provided to AB 109 inmates. While the majority of calls were calls to nursing (28%), the combination of calls for mental health nursing (9%), mental health clinician (26%) and psychiatry (11%) speak to the prevalence of mental health needs among the in-custody AB 109 population. Overall, 45% of calls were made to a mental health provider.



Figure 25: Types of DHS sick calls for AB 109 inmates



Health Services

Table 7: Funding Allocation for BHS

BHS Program Expenditure	FY 2018-19
Salaries & Benefits	1,036,027
Operating Costs	61,102
Contracts	1,343,772
Vehicle & Maintenance	23,346
Travel	10,608
Total	2,474,855

Behavioral Health Services

The Behavioral Health Services (BHS) Division of Health Services combines Alcohol and Other Drugs Services (“AODS”), Forensic Mental Health Services, and Public Benefits into an integrated system of care. BHS works with clients, families, and community-based organizations to provide services to the AB 109 population. While BHS provided services for the reentry population prior to the start of AB 109, PSR resulted in an increased focus on and funding for services to this population. The overall health services program expenditure above reflects a 4% increase over the FY 17/18 budget.

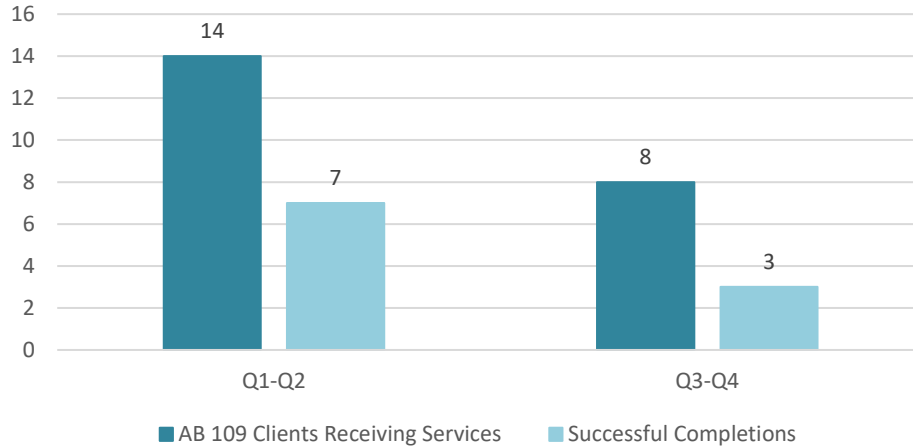
The sections below present the number of AB 109 individuals receiving services from each BHS service program over the course of the FY 18/19.



Alcohol and Other Drugs

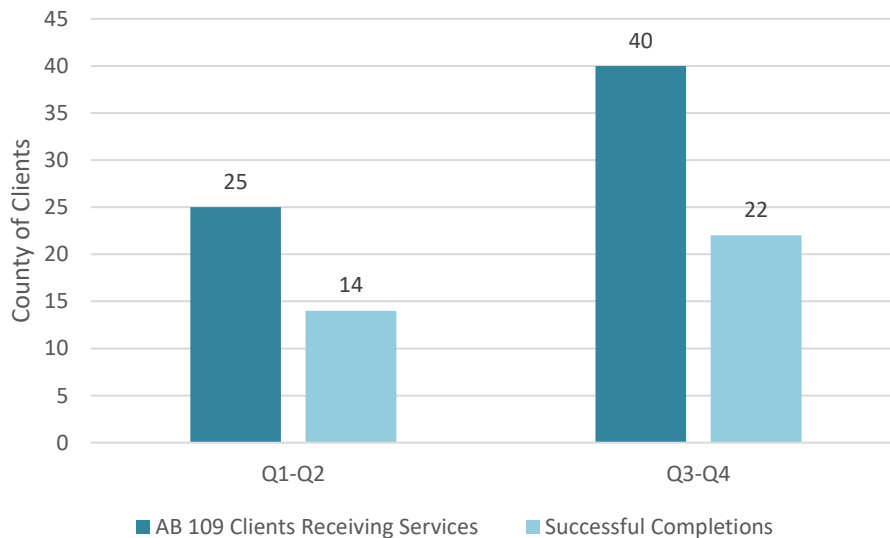
The AODS program of BHS operates a community-based continuum of substance abuse treatment services to meet the level of care needs for each AB 109 client referred. During FY 18/19, 337 AB 109 referrals were made for AODS treatment services. As shown in Figure 25, a total of 22 individuals received outpatient AODS services throughout the fiscal year. Of those, 45% successfully completed the AODS outpatient treatment.

Figure 26: Outpatient AODS Treatment Services



AODS also provides residential substance abuse treatment to clients on AB 109 supervision. As shown in Figure 26, AODS provided residential treatment services to 65 AB 109 clients. Of those receiving residential treatment services, 55% successfully completed the program.

Figure 27: Residential AODS Treatment Services

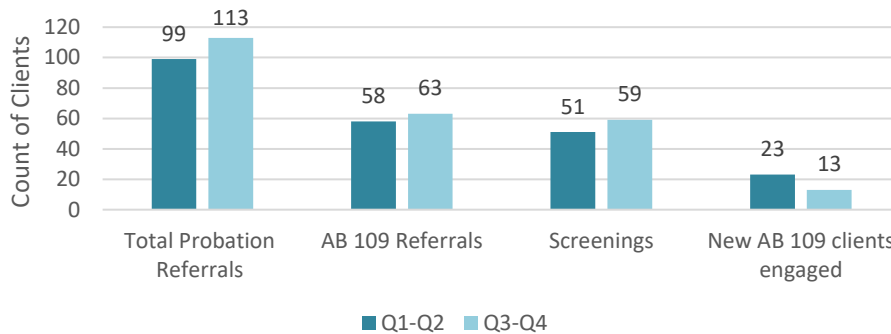




Mental Health Division

Forensic Mental Health collaborates with Probation to support successful community reintegration of individuals with co-occurring mental health and substance related disorders. Services include assessment, groups and community case management. As indicated in Figure 28, Probation referred 212 clients to Forensic Mental Health services of whom 121 or 57% were AB 109 referrals. Of the clients referred to the Mental Health Division, 110 received mental health screenings and 36 or 33% engaged in mental health services.

Figure 28: Clients referred to, screened for, and received Forensic Mental Health services



Public Benefits

BHS also assists AB 109 clients with applying for public benefits, including Medi-Cal, General Assistance, CalFresh, and Social Security Disability Income/Supplemental Security Income (“SSDI/SSI”). Medi-Cal provides medical, dental, and vision insurance to low-income individuals and their families while General Assistance (GA) provides temporary, short-term, employment focused cash grants to unemployed persons with no other means of support. GA also provides continued aid for disabled or unemployable persons while they apply for and secure SSI. The CalFresh program, formerly known as Food Stamps and federally known as Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (“SNAP”), provides electronic funds for low-income individuals and families that can be used to buy most foods. Finally, SSDI/SSI are federal programs that provide cash assistance to persons with disabilities. SSDI is based on an individual’s work history and earnings record while SSI is based on financial need. Any of these public benefit programs may assist AB 109 clients returning to the community.

Figure 29 displays the number of AB 109 clients assisted with applications for Medi-Cal in FY 18/19, and the number of applications approved by the State. Over the course of the year, 248 Medi-Cal intakes were completed and 189 approvals were received. This amounts to, on average, an approval rate of 76%.



Figure 29: Medi-Cal intakes and approvals

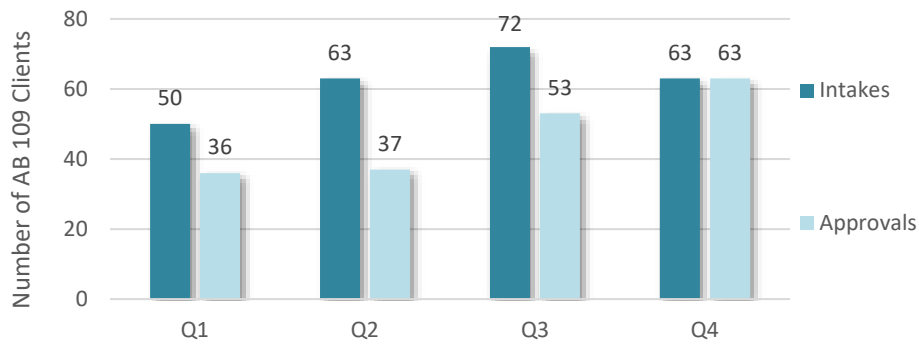


Table 8 displays the number of AB 109 client applications and approvals for GA, Cal-Fresh, and SSDI/SSI public benefits. Little is known as to the number of AB 109 clients who have applied for and enrolled in General Assistance or Cal-Fresh programs as these programs cannot be initiated by BHS and require that the individual apply in person. However, over the course of the year, 18 applications for SSDI/SSI were filed with 14 approvals received. This amounts to an approval rate of 78%.

Table 8: AB 109 GA, Cal-Fresh, and SSDI/SSI intakes and approvals

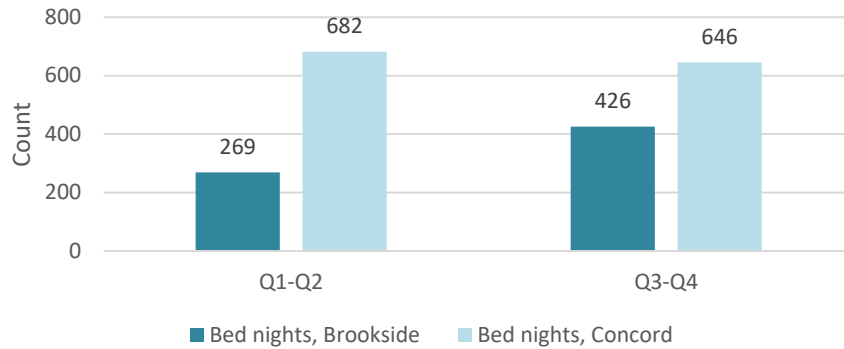
	Intakes	Approvals
GA	0	0
CalFresh	0	0
SSDI/SSI	18	14

Homeless Services

In FY 2018/19, the County’s Homeless Program, provided by the Health, Housing and Homeless Services Division, served 50 AB 109 individuals. The total number of emergency shelter bed-nights utilized by the AB 109 population are shown below in Figure 30. Both the Brookside and Concord shelters provide shelter and case management services to assist residents with ending their homelessness. Further, both facilities operate 24 hour a day and have the capacity to serve over 160 men and women. Services include meals, laundry facilities, mail, and telephones. If involved in case management, residents may stay for up to 120 days. Overall, 2023 bed-nights were utilized throughout the county during the fiscal year, with 66% of bed nights provided by the Concord shelter and 34% at the Brookside shelter.



Figure 30: Total bed-nights utilized by AB 109 population



Workforce Development Board

Table 9: Budget Allocation for the WDB

WDB Program Expenditure	FY 2018-19
Salaries & Benefits	212,160
Travel	4,160
Total	216,320

The role of the Workforce Development Board (“WDB”) is to strengthen local workforce development efforts by bringing together leaders from public, private, and non-profit sectors to align a variety of resources and organizations to help meet the needs of businesses and job seekers. The budget allocation above reflects a 4 % increase over the FY 17/18 budget.

To date, the WDB’s primary role in AB 109 implementation has been to broker opportunities for the AB 109 reentry population and to coordinate with AB 109 partners to ensure they are aware of and are able to effectively access services and resources available for the AB 109 reentry population. To that end, the WDB has hosted several Fair Chance Hiring Summits throughout the County and identified more than 350 employer partnerships that are appropriate for the AB 109 population; they have also conducted a number of on-site recruitments and career fairs that the AB 109 reentry clients, as well as other reentry individuals, have attended.

The WDB was successful in leveraging their AB 109 allocation for a \$400,000 AB2060 Supervised Population grant and served 51 reentrants over a 2-year period with this funding (2016-2018). The WDB has also received approximately \$460,000 over 2 years (2019-2021) in Prison to Employment State funds and will be leveraging this project to further support their work with the AB 109 community.



Community Based Service Providers

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

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

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

- ❖ **Culturally Respectful and Responsive:** Diverse perspectives that reflect the wide array of cultures, beliefs, and attitudes within our community should be reflected in the design and implementation of reentry system approaches.
- ❖ **Evidence-Based:** Better reentry outcomes require a commitment to employing evidence-based practices and continuous quality improvement, while also leaving room for innovative approaches that will produce promising results.
- ❖ **Fairness and Equity:** Procedural justice is important and must respect the dignity and experience of all justice-involved people, as well as demonstrate concern for communities experiencing criminal justice disparities that have been persistent and historical.
- ❖ **Holistic:** Community reintegration is most easily achieved by continuous, appropriate delivery of quality services that are tailored to the holistic needs of individuals and families most impacted by incarceration.
- ❖ **Inclusive:** Effective reentry strategies are best created through an inclusive approach that utilizes input from justice system professionals at all levels of government and in community and faith-based organizations, those with histories of justice system involvement, and other interested stakeholders to develop appropriate interventions that encourage community reintegration and recidivism reduction.
- ❖ **Justice Reinvestment:** Reinvesting in the communities most impacted by the criminal justice system supports public safety by addressing the root causes of crime and empowering communities.



- ❖ **Partnership:** Collaboration, coordination, information and resource sharing, and communication are essential elements of productive partnerships and critical components of a high-functioning reentry system.
- ❖ **Public Safety:** Effective implementation of reentry solutions will reduce recidivism, ensure victims’ rights are protected, and ultimately result in an environment where all members of the community feel safe and secure.
- ❖ **Rehabilitation, Restoration, and Healing:** To create a safe and healthy community, rehabilitation, restoration, and healing must inform the decisions, policies, and practices of all stakeholders in a reentry system that is client-centered, trauma-informed, and culturally sensitive.

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

Countywide

Across the county, AB 109 contracted community-based organizations served 1,230 justice involved individuals during FY 18-19. As presented in Figures 31 and 32, individuals, primarily men, were served across all regions of the county with the greatest service utilization in West and East County.

Figure 31: Individuals Served by Region across the County

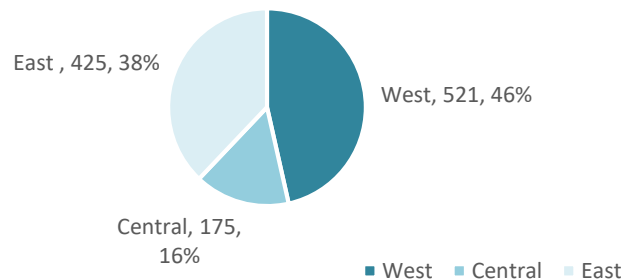
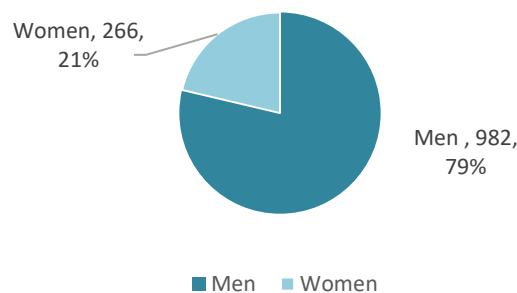


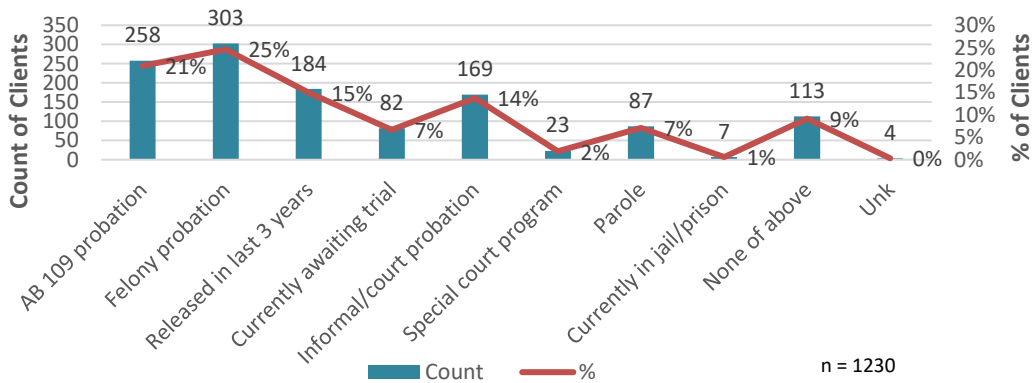
Figure 32: Distribution of Men and Women Served





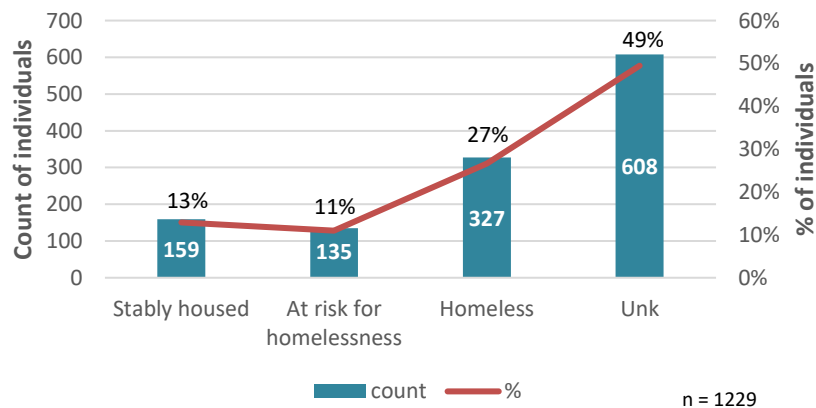
Almost half (46%) of the 1,230 justice involved individuals served were on AB 109 probation or felony probation. As shown in Figure 33 below, 21 percent of the population (n=258) were on AB 109 probation with the majority of individuals on felony probation (n=303, 25%). A smaller proportion of individuals (n=184, 15%) were released in the last 3 years; another 14% (n=169) were on informal court probation; 7 percent (n=82) were awaiting trial and 7 percent (n=87) were on parole. It is unclear how 9 percent of those served (n=117) were involved with the criminal justice system.

Figure 33: Criminal Justice Involvement



The unmet need for housing, presented in Figure 34, continues to be a barrier for community reentrants with just over 10% of individuals reporting stable housing at service intake. Just over one-quarter of individuals identified as being outright homeless with an additional 11 percent at risk for homelessness. It is not clear why almost half of individuals did not report a housing status. However, it is likely that a large portion of this group is not stably housed.

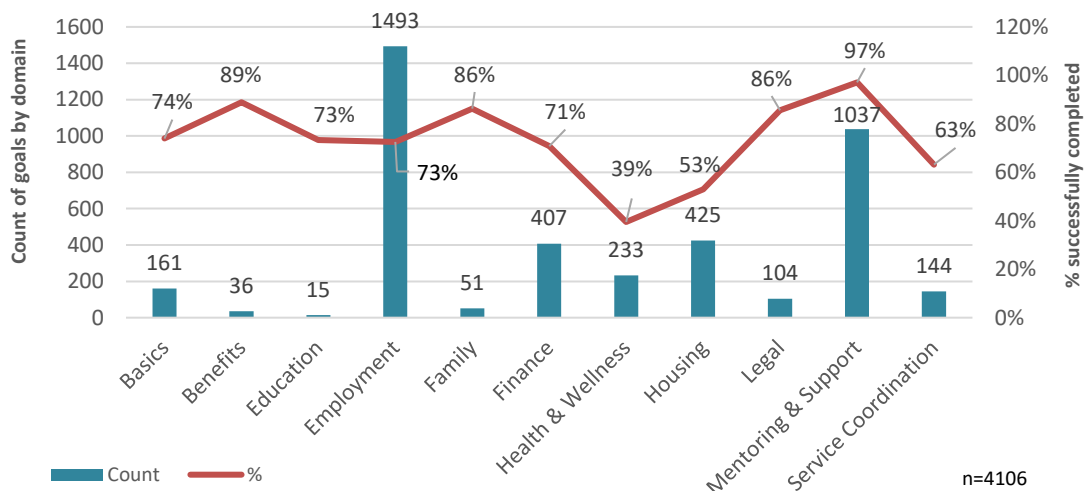
Figure 34: Housing Status at Service Intake with Community Based Organizations





Among those served, on average, individuals completed three goals each during the fiscal year. As expected, employment was the most common goal followed by mentoring and support, housing and finance. Notably, as shown in Figure 35, the count and percentage of completed housing and health related goals are low compared to goals in other domains. Here, 73% of employment related goals were successfully completed compared to 53% of housing related goals and 39% of health-related goals. This low level of housing related completions points to the on-going housing crisis in the County while both housing and health related goals are likely related to the amount of time it takes to obtain housing or reach a stable health related goal. It is worth noting that mentoring and support services are relatively high as mentoring services are available in custody compared to other service domains which are primarily provided in the community.

Figure 35: Count of Goals by Domain, Percentage Successfully Completed



Overview of AB 109 Community Partnerships

The County established the Reentry Success Center in FY 14/15, presently staffed and managed in Richmond by Rubicon Programs, to serve as a collective impact backbone agency that provides individuals with a “one-stop” center and access to a variety of free, integrated, and effective County and community-based reentry services. During FY 15/16, the Reentry Network was launched, currently staffed and managed by HealthRIGHT 360, in East and Central County to coordinate support and access to services through “No Wrong Door” sites that are collectively aimed at helping returning residents reintegrate back into the community after periods of incarceration. In addition, through the pre-release planning pilot, developed to improve the transition of individuals from custody to community services, the County’s Office of Education makes referrals to post-release AB 109 contracted service providers including the Reentry Network, the Reentry Success Center and the diverse array of providers listed in Table 11 below, among others. These programs provide a gateway to community-based service provision for individuals returning to their community.



Table 10 describes the number of referrals each AB 109-contracted CBO received during FY 2018/19, as well as the total number of enrollments and successful service completions. AB 109-funded CBOs now provide services to any reentry clients in need of those services. In addition, given the diverse nature of the programs, the numbers reported should not be compared across organizations. It is worth noting that for some providers the total completions are greater than the total number of enrollments for the year. This is due to the duration of time it can take for some goals to be accomplished. For example, legal goals can take a good deal of time to complete and here, we see 37 new enrollments and 59 completions.

Table 10: Community-based service referrals, enrollments, and completions

Organization	Total Referrals		Total Enrollments		Total Completions	
	AB 109	Other	AB 109	Other	AB 109	Other
Bay Area Legal Aid	100	--	37	--	59	--
Center for Human Development	15	38	5	12	2	9
Centerforce	79	--	57	--	4	--
Fast Eddie’s Auto Service	40	--	28	--	3	--
Goodwill Industries	79	160	64	121	32	60
Men and Women of Purpose	77	41	50	34	28	--
Mz. Shirliz	3	41		25		10
Rubicon	324	--	202	--	48	--
SHELTER Inc.	356	11	138	--	39	--

Below are brief descriptions of the services that each of the AB 109-contracted CBO service providers offer the County’s population.

Bay Area Legal Aid

Budget Allocation for Bay Area Legal Aid

\$ 156,000

Bay Area Legal Aid (“BayLegal”) provides civil legal services for reentry clients through representation and empowerment with legal rights. BayLegal assists with the following legal issues, non-exclusively: housing access/retention, landlord/tenant disputes, housing discrimination, "clean slate" services, public benefits and health care access, employment discrimination and occupational licensing, consumer and criminal debt, and traffic court and DMV advocacy to restore driving privileges. Staff meet with clients before or after release from custody to assess legal needs, counsel and inform of legal rights and tailor a strategy for addressing barriers to housing and economic security.

During the FY, BayLegal served 74 individuals. The most common types of matters were occupational licensing and housing. Fifty-nine (n=59) client cases were completed during the year. Most individuals (n=42) obtained the legal advice they were seeking. Additionally, 8 of 9 individuals received full representation and obtained favorable outcomes, 3 individuals overcame occupational licensing restrictions while 6 maintained their subsidized housing.



Center for Human Development

Budget Allocation for the Center for Human Development **\$ 93,067**

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

During the FY, the CHD enrolled 17 new participants into their family skills program. Eleven individuals (or 65%) successfully completed the program.

Centerforce

Budget Allocation for Centerforce **\$ 62,400**

Centerforce provides culturally competent services for adult women transitioning from the County Jail to the East and Central regions of the County. The Women Empowered for Successful Transition (WEST) Program is staffed by women with advanced training in drug and alcohol counseling and draws on a team-based approach to provide case management focused on behavioral health, substance use disorders, family reunification, and empowerment.

During the FY, Centerforce provided services to 57 women, 38 of whom were contacted in custody. Four individuals successfully completed at least 3 services.

Fast Eddie’s Auto Services

Budget Allocation for Fast Eddie’s Auto Services **\$ 67,600**

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

During the FY, Fast Eddie’s enrolled 28 individuals in their 12-stage automotive technical training. Three individuals completed all 12 training modules.

Goodwill Industries

Budget Allocation for Goodwill Industries **\$ 933,793**

The Bridges to Work program of Goodwill Industries of the Greater East Bay (“Goodwill”) facilitates the County’s Employment Support and Placement Services to provide employment support and placement



services in Central County. Participants can engage in up to 90 days of transitional, paid employment at local Goodwill stores or other partner agencies, in addition to receiving job search assistance for competitive employment opportunities. Goodwill also serves as a service hub for other providers.

During the FY, Goodwill served 185 individuals. Forty-eight percent (88) of individuals served successfully completed the program.

Men and Women of Purpose

Budget Allocation for Men and Women of Purpose **\$ 110,000**

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

During the FY, MWP enrolled 84 individuals in their program. They provided post-release service assessments to 78 individuals and warm hand-offs from the WCDF to the RSC for 48 individuals returning to their community.

Mz. Shirliz

Budget Allocation for Mz. Shirliz **\$ 156,000**

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

During the FY, 25 new residents were housed by Mz. Shirliz and 10 of the 49 active participants successfully transitioned to independent housing during the year.

Rubicon

Budget Allocation for Rubicon **\$ 1,492,940**

Rubicon provides employment support and placement services, integrated with other supports, to AB 109 participants in East County and West County. Rubicon’s program includes pre-release engagement, job readiness workshops, educational and vocational training, transitional employment, individualized career



coaching, legal services, financial stability services, and domestic violence prevention and anger management. In order to provide a continuum of services, Rubicon partners with a number of other organizations through formal subcontracts, including vocational training partners, AB 109 providers, and other community-based organizations. During the fiscal year, Rubicon served over 300 individuals who returned to their communities.

Given the breadth of Rubicon's program, the counts of total referrals, enrollments and completions presented in Table 10 is not comparable to the other CBO programs. Here, the count of Rubicon referrals speaks to all individuals referred to Rubicon including those who are seeking not only specific employment services but also other services such as educational services or vocational training. As the primary objective of their program is employment, the Total Enrollments count found in Table 10 speaks to the number of individuals enrolled in their employment specific program, called Foundations Workshop, and thus excludes other program participants. Further, the Total Completions count refers to the number of individuals who have completed the program and obtained and retained competitive employment for a period of 12 months.

As it relates to successful employment outcomes, it is worth noting that during the FY, there was a 98% completion rate for the Foundations Workshop. Further, of those who completed Foundations, 77% secured unsubsidized employment. The average hourly wage was \$16.56 per hour and average hours per week was 37. In addition, among those who obtained employment following completion of Foundations, a 90% retention rate was found after 30 days of employment. Consistent with other reentry populations, the employment retention rate dropped to 63% after 90 days and to 53% after 6 months.

SHELTER Inc.

Budget Allocation for SHELTER, Inc.

\$ 1,016,855

SHELTER, Inc. operates the County's AB 109 Short and Long-term Housing Access Program. This program assists incarcerated and formerly incarcerated persons who are referred to them under the AB 109 Community Programs to secure and maintain stabilized residential accommodations. SHELTER, Inc. provides a two-phased approach to clients seeking housing assistance. The first phase in the process is an option to move into a transitional housing that is provided through a Sober Living Environment (SLE). While placed in the SLE, individuals receive intensive case management to assist them as they work through barriers to housing. The second phase in the process is to work with a Housing Resource Specialist (HRS) that provides tenant education and housing leads. Participants receive financial assistance to help them in the process of obtaining permanent housing. They continue to receive case management to complete the 12 months provided as part of the program.

During the FY, SHELTER, Inc. provided services to over 130 individuals. Fifty individuals were placed in SLE housing, 66 individuals received short term rental assistance and 39 individuals successfully completed the program and exited to permanent housing.



Public Safety Officers

In certain areas of the County, Public Safety Officers are funded for participation in three specific AB 109 related activities. These activities include: the AB 109 Officers, Mental Health Evaluation Teams (MHET), and Central-East County Ceasefire. The budget allocation for these law enforcement activities in FY 18/19 is presented below in Table 11.

Table 11: Funding Allocation for Public Safety Officers by City

City Police Department	FY 2018-19
Pittsburg Police	396,298
Ceasefire	114,000
AB 109 Officer	141,149
MHET	141,149
City of Richmond	282,298
AB 109 Officer	141,149
MHET	141,149
City of Antioch	141,149
AB 109 Officer	141,149
City of Concord	141,149
AB 109 Officer	141,149
Walnut Creek	141,149
MHET	141,149
Total	1,102,043

AB 109 Officers

The AB 109 officers comprise a joint operation team that draws on a collaborative approach to the pursuit of public safety. Law enforcement efforts are directed primarily toward the supervised AB 109 population at medium to high risk of recidivism and include primary residence confirmations, probation compliance checks, multi-jurisdiction compliance checks, surveillance, and criminal investigations. These activities currently operate in the cities of Pittsburg, Richmond, Antioch, and Concord.

Mental Health Evaluation Teams

Mental Health Evaluation Teams (MHET), comprised of a County mental health clinician and a city law enforcement officer, provide services to a sub-population of city residents who have been diagnosed with a serious and persistent mental illness and who also have a history of multiple contacts with law enforcement or visits to Psychiatric Emergency Services (PES), acts of physical aggression during encounters with law enforcement or others, domestic violence, or firearm use or possession. This program is intended to provide mental health services to individuals in the community that are most



vulnerable by focusing on joint welfare checks, clinical assessments with recommendations, case management and linkage to appropriate and available community mental health services. Currently, there are three MHET teams operating in the cities of Pittsburg, Richmond, and Walnut Creek.

Central-East County Ceasefire

Central-East Ceasefire, launched in FY 17/18, is a partnership among law enforcement agencies in Central and East County, service providers, faith leaders, and community members which seeks to reduce firearm violence through a deterrence model that uses law enforcement data to direct resources to individuals at the highest risk of being perpetrators or victims of gun violence. Central-East County Ceasefire has a committed Working Group that consists of at least one member from each role in the process which meets regularly to discuss gun related crimes in the community and identify individuals from those incidents who may meet the criteria for targeted interventions. The program, which is coordinated by a Lieutenant in the Pittsburg Police Department, aims to raise community awareness and support through the use of community led evening marches in impacted neighborhoods (“night walks”), and “call-ins” where law enforcement lead conversations with at-risk individuals to thwart the use of firearms in local communities.



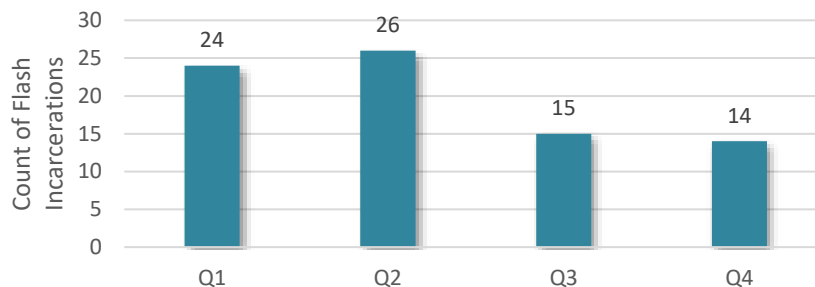
AB 109 Population Outcomes

Over the course of FY 2018/19 there were a total of 1061 AB 109 clients under supervision at some point in time. Of these AB 109 clients, 182 individuals successfully completed the terms of their Probation during the fiscal year. The following sections demonstrate the number of AB 109 clients who violated the terms of their supervision and served flash incarcerations or had their probation revoked, as well as the number of clients with new criminal charges filed against them or new criminal convictions during the fiscal year.

Supervision Sanctions

Probation officers use graduated sanctions with AB 109 clients. For instance, when clients have dirty drug tests, they are typically referred to inpatient or outpatient treatment rather than having their supervision term revoked and returned to custody. This allows them to receive treatment without further justice involvement. AB 109 Probation Officers may also use flash incarcerations of up to ten days in county jail for PRCS clients. This serves as an intermediate sanction where individuals must serve a short period of time in county jail, but do not have further criminal charges filed against them. Figure 35 shows that the number of flash incarcerations imposed on PRCS clients ranged from 14 to 26 per quarter.

Figure 36: PRCS flash incarcerations



Revocations of supervision were more common among PRCS clients compared to 1170(h) clients. As shown in Figures 36 and 37, 36% (n = 257) of PRCS clients had their probation revoked over the course of FY 2018/19 while 19% (n = 65) of the 1170(h) population experienced a revocation.

Figure 37: Percentage and number of 1170(h) clients revoked

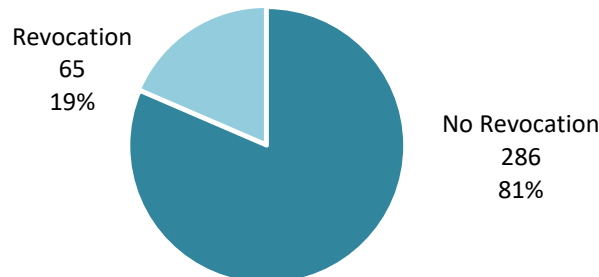
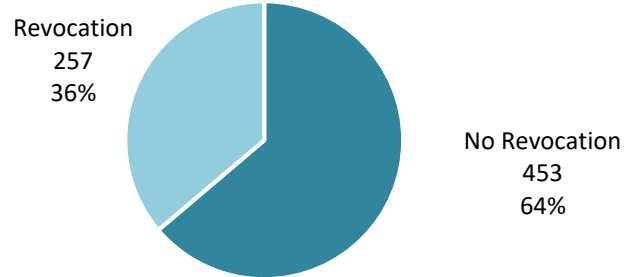




Figure 38: Percentage and number of PRCS clients revoked



New Charges and Convictions

The number of AB 109 individuals with new charges filed against them during FY 2018/19, as well as the number of AB 109 individuals who were convicted of a new criminal offense during FY 2018/19 are not available this fiscal year. The Court staff are transitioning to a new case management information system and do not have the capacity to provide the necessary data this year.



Looking Ahead to Fiscal Year 2019/20

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

As we look to fiscal year 2019/20, data collection and integration will continue to be a priority. The ORJ will continue to seek collaborations with County Departments and other agencies that hold data relevant to evaluation outcomes while also ensuring the privacy of confidential information. Data such as a history of behavioral health conditions and shelter usage will be areas of focus for integration during the FY 19/20. Integrated data will allow for the assessment of differential trajectories of criminal justice involvement based on housing instability or the presence of a behavioral health condition. Other agencies that hold relevant data include the California Department of Education and the CDCR.

Other data related activities will be focused on on-going enhancements to the SAFE database for the use by CBO staff. These activities include regular monitoring of data consistency and integrity, training of new staff, and enhancements to the database that will allow additional programmatic data to be collected, as needed. It is anticipated that all SAFE users will be well trained on the basics of service referrals and goal completions by the end of FY 19/20.

While the County's reentry approach is centered on an integrated and supportive service network comprised of AB 109-contracted community-based organizations, public agencies and the broader community for the AB 109 reentry population to utilize, this model has shown to be somewhat limited in regard to reentry service provision during evening hours. Evening hours would allow for employed individuals to participate in supportive programming in addition to serving as a bridge for individuals seeking to access homeless services Warming Centers for the night. Further, given that some individuals are released from custody after 5 PM, an evening program may serve to improve engagement with individuals who are released after hours. Recognizing these needs, the Reentry Success Center has begun the implementation of extended hours in the coming fiscal year.

During FY 19/20, the Office of Education plans to expand the pre-release pilot project to all three detention facilities, under a rebranded program called Game Plan for Success (GPS). While the findings from the pilot are limited, they are consistent with research showing that pre-release planning is an important evidence-based practice that helps reduce recidivism. Given the promising outcomes demonstrated by the pilot, the Office of Education seeks to move the reentry and reintegration system in a positive direction and intends to launch the GPS in the first quarter of FY 19/20.



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Given that the initial experience with a part-time summer intern was highly successful, the ORJ will continue to recruit and draw on interns, as the budget allows, in order to support its priority efforts as well as to provide interns with a hands-on experience that will contribute to their future development and career.

In collaboration with the California State Association of Counties (CSAC's) Support Hub, County partners including the Probation Department and the Sheriff's Office and led by the ORJ and the County Administrator's Office (CAO) will be developing a strategic framework for data-driven and evidence-based practice. Key components of this framework include cost/benefit analyses, modified contracting policies, an integrated data infrastructure, and process and outcome evaluations.

And, finally, in an effort to develop additional resources for the reentry system, the ORJ will continue to support the County's efforts to compete for various state and federal grants, as well as continued advancement of the County's efforts in "Stepping Up," a national initiative to reduce the number of people with mental illnesses in jail.