

Public Safety Realignment in Contra Costa County

AB 109 Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2016/17



Report prepared by Resource Development Associates (RDA)





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Introduction to the Report

This report provides an overview of AB 109-related activities undertaken in Contra Costa County during the fiscal year 2016/17, with a focus on understanding the impact of AB 109-funded County departments, divisions, programs, and contracted service providers. Toward this end, this report describes the volume and type of services provided by all of the County's AB 109 partners over the course of the year.

As context for these activities, the report begins with an overview of the legislative impact of AB 109 on California counties and a discussion of Contra Costa County's response to Public Safety Realignment. This is followed by an in-depth look at the AB 109-related supervision and services provided by each of Contra Costa County's AB 109-funded departments, divisions, and programs, as well as the cross-departmental Pre-trial Services program.¹ The County departments, divisions, and programs included in this report, listed in alphabetical order, are:

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

After summarizing the implementation and impact of AB 109 across County departments, divisions, and programs, this report describes the services provided by AB 109-contracted community based organizations. Finally this report concludes with an overview of AB 109 population outcomes and a discussion of the County's AB 109 priorities moving forward.

A Note on Data

The report development team worked with each County AB 109-funded department, division, and program, as well as 11 community-based organizations ("CBOs") contracted to provide AB 109 services, to obtain the data necessary for the following report. Because data were collected across a variety of agencies that track AB 109 client measures differently, we caution against making direct comparisons from figures across agency sections. Moreover, because each agency has a separate data system and tracks AB 109 client data disparately, some measures such as the percentage of the AB 109 population

¹ Contra Costa County also provides \$200,405 in AB 109 funding to the County Superior Court to support courtroom operations. This funding pays for two courtroom clerks to expedite case file processing and data entry.



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under supervision with new criminal charges and/or convictions during FY 16/17 could not be calculated without tracking individuals across departments, divisions, and programs.



Realignment in Contra Costa County

Legislative Impacts of AB 109

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

- ❖ Transferred the location of incarceration for individuals incarcerated for lower-level offenses (specified non-violent, non-serious, non-sex offenders) from state prison to local county jail and provided for an expanded role for post-release supervision for these individuals;
- ❖ Transferred the responsibility for post-release supervision of individuals incarcerated for lower-level offenses (those released from prison after having served a sentence for a non-violent, non-serious, and non-sex offense) from the state to the county level by creating a new category of supervision called Post-Release Community Supervision (“PRCS”);
- ❖ Shifted the responsibility for processing certain parole revocations from the state Parole Board to the local court system; and
- ❖ Shifted the responsibility for housing revoked supervision clients affected by the above changes from CDCR to county detention facilities.

There are three new populations for which the County is now responsible for housing and supervising, all classified under AB 109. These populations include:

- ❖ **Post-Release Community Supervisees:** County Probation Departments now supervise a specified population of incarcerated individuals discharging from prison whose commitment offense was non-violent and non-serious.
- ❖ **Parolees:** Parolees – excluding those serving life terms – who violate the terms of their parole serve any detention sanction in the local jail rather than state prison. In addition, as of July 1, 2013 local courts are now 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 now



served either in county jail, on felony probation or on a split sentence (where part of the term is served in jail and part under supervision by the county Probation Department).

In addition to transferring the responsibility of housing and supervising these populations from the state to the County, AB 109 also required that the County use AB 109 funding towards building partnerships with local health and social service agencies and community based services to provide supportive services designed to facilitate the successful reentry and reintegration of AB 109 individuals into the community and reduce the likelihood that they would recidivate.

Contra Costa County's Approach to Public Safety Realignment

After the enactment of AB 109, the Executive Committee of Contra Costa County's Community Corrections Partnership ("CCP") developed an AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Implementation Plan approved by the County's Board of Supervisors. During the first two years of Public Safety Realignment, the County focused on absorbing the impacts of AB 109 across County departments, divisions, and programs using data to inform decision making around how best to prepare for housing and supervising the AB 109 population. During this time Contra Costa County also established an AB 109 Operational Plan and worked towards developing a coordinated reentry infrastructure, emphasizing the use of evidence based practices ("EBPs") for serving the AB 109 reentry population.

In the years since then, Contra Costa County's approach to AB 109 implementation has largely centered on developing 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 ("CBOs"). 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. Probation has also increased communication and collaboration with BHS and AB 109-contracted CBOs resulting in a greater number of referrals to reentry support services that are in place to help returning citizens successfully reintegrate into the community.

During the 2016/17 Fiscal Year a number of key changes and investments further refined the County's approach to AB 109, as well as reentry more generally. These included:

- ❖ Contracting with HealthRIGHT360 to operate the Central-East Reentry Network of Services in order to improve coordination and service delivery;
- ❖ Establishing the Office of Reentry and Justice 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;
- ❖ Development of a Pre-release Planning Pilot Program to create a more seamless custody-to-community reentry process; and
- ❖ Increasing investments in housing services and supports to address the rising cost of housing.



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RDA utilized the annual report template developed previously to compile the following FY 2016/17 AB 109 Annual Report.



County Department, Division, and Program Impacts (FY 16/17)

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

Behavioral Health Services

Table 1: Funding Allocation for BHS

Program Expenditure	FY 15/16	FY 16/17
Staff	\$ 1,011,070	\$ 1,092,651
Operating	\$ 903,646	\$ 1,150,781
Total	\$ 1,914,716	\$ 2,243,433

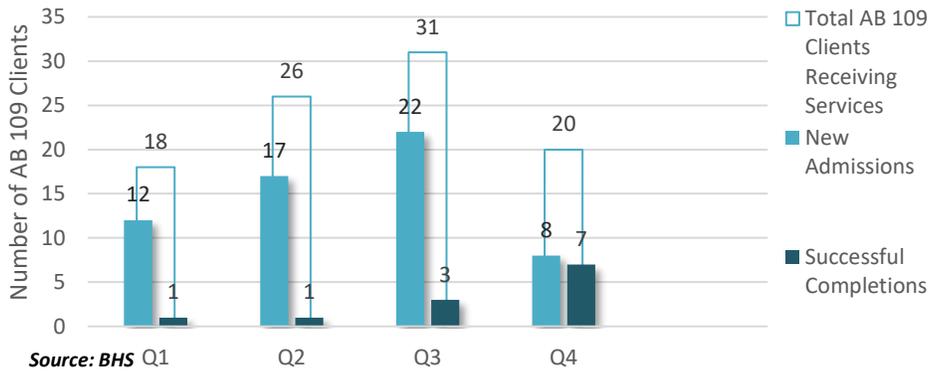
The BHS Division combines Alcohol and Other Drugs Services (“AODS”), the Homeless Program, Forensic Mental Health Services, and Public Benefits into an integrated system of care. BHS partners with clients, families, and community-based organizations to provide services to the AB 109 population. While BHS provided services for the reentry population prior to the start of AB 109, Realignment resulted in an increased focus on and funding for serving these clients. The sections below demonstrate the number of AB 109 individuals receiving services from each department, division, and program over the course of the 2016/17 fiscal year.

Alcohol and Other Drugs Division

The AODS division 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. As shown in Figure 1, AODS provided outpatient services to an increasing number of AB 109 clients throughout the first three quarters of FY 16/17. During the entire FY, 59 clients were admitted to outpatient treatment and 12 successfully completed outpatient treatment services.

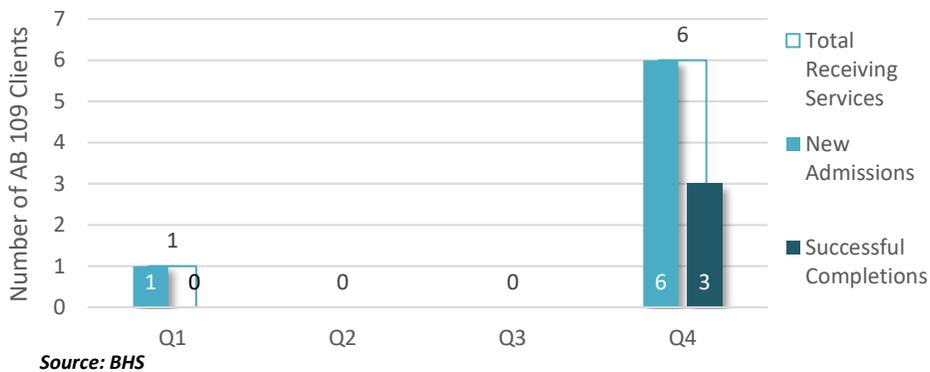


Figure 1: Outpatient Treatment Services



For AB 109 clients in need of acute withdrawal services, AODS provides residential detoxification treatment. During FY 16/17, AODS providers admitted 7 AB 109 clients to residential detox. As shown in Figure 2, 3 clients successfully completed residential detox during that year.

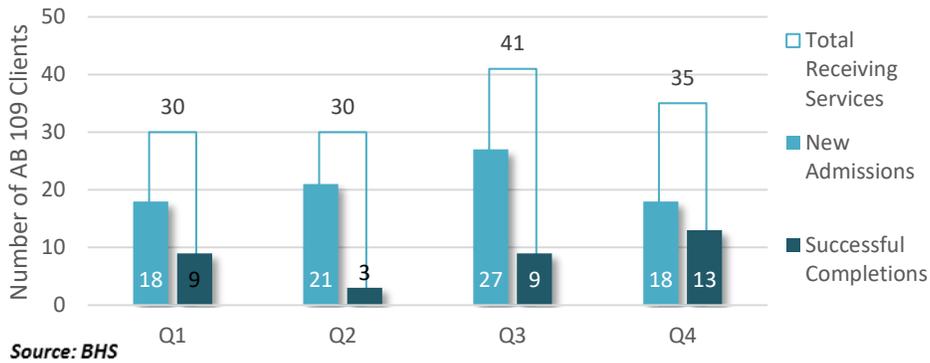
Figure 2: Residential Detoxification Services



AODS also provides residential substance abuse treatment to clients on AB 109 supervision. As shown in Figure 3, AODS provided residential treatment services to an increasing number of AB 109 clients for the first three quarters of the year. During FY 16/17 the County admitted 84 AB 109 clients to residential treatment, and 34 clients successfully completed residential services. Additionally, the number of clients completing services increased in the fourth quarter.



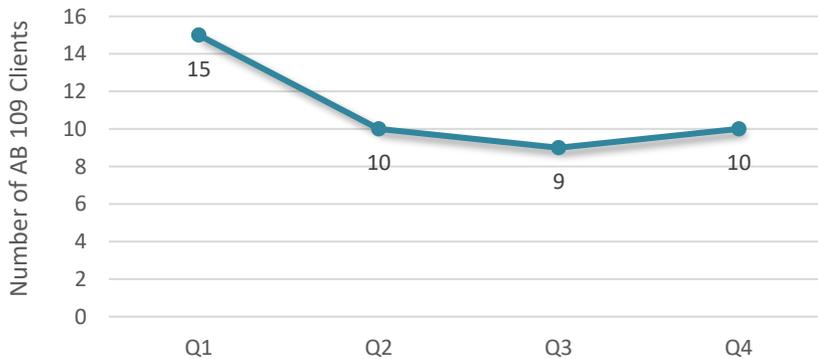
Figure 3: Residential Treatment Services



Homeless Program

In FY 16/17, the County’s Homeless Program² served 15 AB 109 individuals in the first quarter, 10 in the second, 9 in the third, and 10 in the fourth, as shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4: AB 109 individuals provided Homeless Services



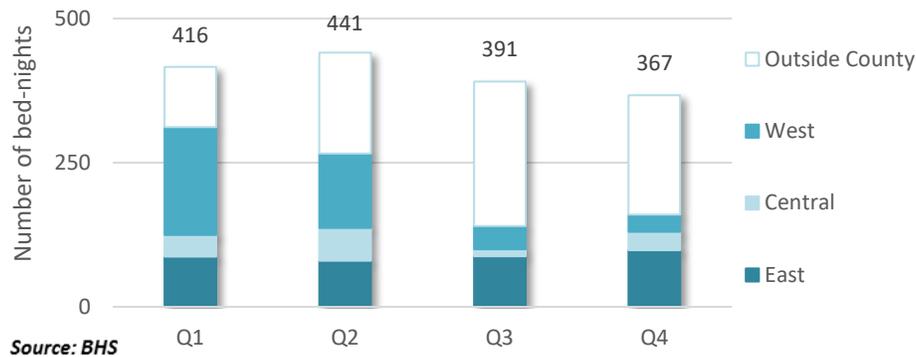
Source: Health Services – Health, Housing, and Homeless Service Division

The total number of bed-nights utilized by the AB 109 population are provided in Figure 5 below, which shows 1,615 bed-nights were utilized both in and out of the county during the fiscal year.

² Although the County’s Homeless Program is listed in the Behavioral Health Services section of this report, please note that Homeless Services are actually provided through the Homeless Program’s association with the Health, Housing, and Homeless Services Division.



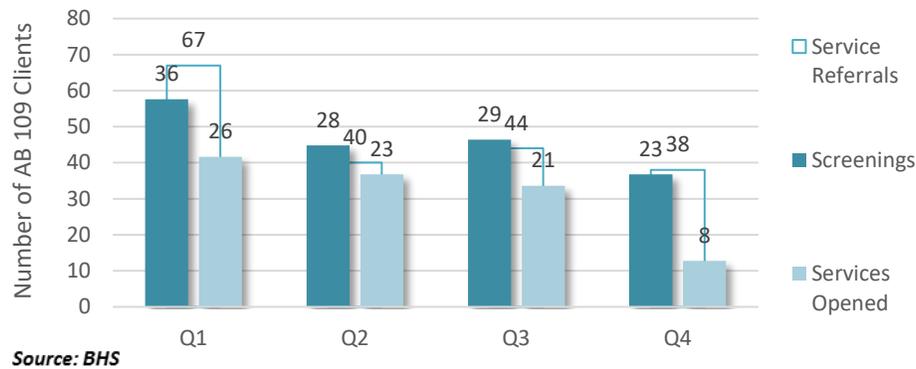
Figure 5: Total bed-nights utilized by AB 109 population



Mental Health Division

Forensics Mental Health collaborates with Probation to support successful community reintegration of individuals with co-occurring mental health and substance related disorders. Services include assessment, groups and community case management. As indicated in Figure 6, Probation referred 189 AB 109 clients to Forensic Mental Health services, of whom 116 received mental health screenings, and from which 78 opened services.

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

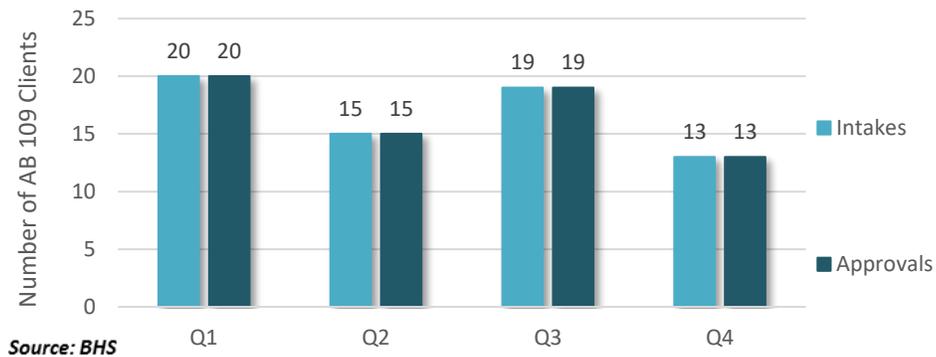


Public Benefits

BHS also assists AB 109 clients with applying for public benefits, including Medi-Cal, General Assistance, CalFresh, and Social Security Disability Income/Supplemental Security Income (“SSDI/SSI”). Figure 7 displays the number of AB 109 clients assisted with applications for Medi-Cal in FY 16-17, and the number of applications approved by the State.



Figure 7: Medi-Cal intakes and approvals



In contrast, no data was available on whether AB 109 clients were assessed for or enrolled in other benefits, such as General Assistance, CalFresh, and SSDI/SSI benefit applications than Medi-Cal applications. Given that such data was available in prior years, it is not clear why BHS was unable to provide it for this year.

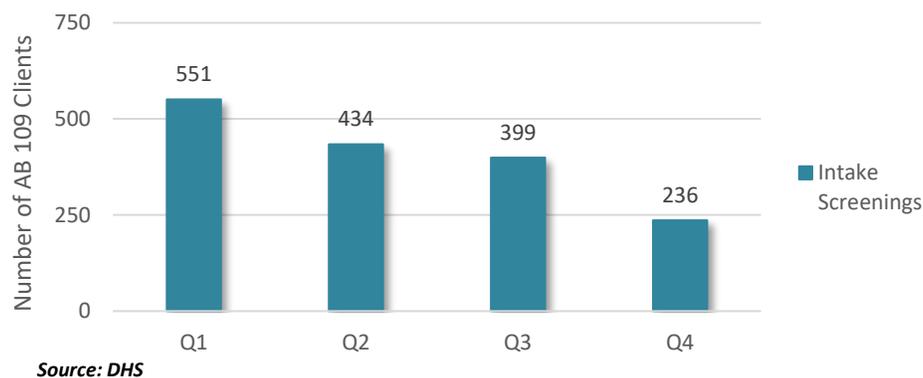
Health Services: Detention Health Services

Table 2: Budget Allocation for DHS

Program Expenditure	FY 15/16	FY 16/17
Staff	\$ 1,055,562	\$ 1,055,562
Total	\$ 1,055,562	\$ 1,055,562

Contra Costa County’s Detention Health Services Department (“DHS”) provides health care to all incarcerated individuals – including AB 109 individuals – housed within the County. DHS provides in-custody access to nurses, doctors, dentists, mental health clinicians, and psychiatrists who provide medical and mental health care for all AB 109 individuals in custody. The County’s detention facilities provide basic health screenings to all new individuals in custody, including AB 109 individuals. Figure 8 displays the number of AB 109 individuals who were provided intake health screening across each quarter of FY 16/17.

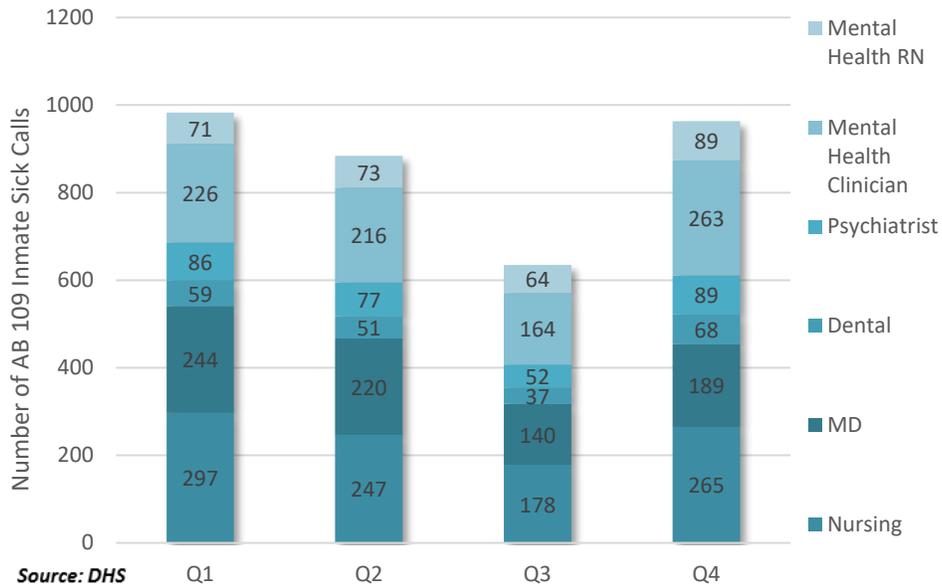
Figure 8: DHS needs assessments and intake screenings for AB 109 inmates





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. Figure 9 displays the distribution of sick calls (e.g., in-person appointments) provided for AB 109 individuals in FY 16/17.

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



District Attorney’s Office

Table 3: Budget Allocation for the DA FY 16/17

Program Expenditure	Current FY 16/17
Salaries & Benefits: Victim Witness Program	\$ 87,434
Salaries & Benefits: Arraignment Program	\$ 592,516
Salaries & Benefits: Reentry/DV Program	\$ 606,169
Salaries & Benefits: ACER Clerk	\$ 89,624
Salaries & Benefits-Add (1) Gen’l Clerk	\$68,059
Ceasefire Coordinator Program	\$110,000
Operating Costs	\$ 82,995
Total	\$ 1,636,797

Table 4: Budget Allocation for the DA FY 15/16

Program Expenditure	FY 15/16
Salaries & Benefits:	\$ 1,122,727
Operating Costs	\$ 134,189
Total	\$ 1,256,916



The District Attorney’s Office (“DA”) functions to protect the community by prosecuting crimes and recommending sentences intended to increase public safety. Certain felony charges, if convicted, result in AB 109 sentences. As shown in both Figure 10 and Figure 11 below, only 148 of all convicted felonies in the County in FY 16/17 —fewer than 10% overall—resulted in AB 109 sentences.

Figure 10: Number of AB 109 sentences as a percentage of all felony sentences, by FY 16/17 quarter

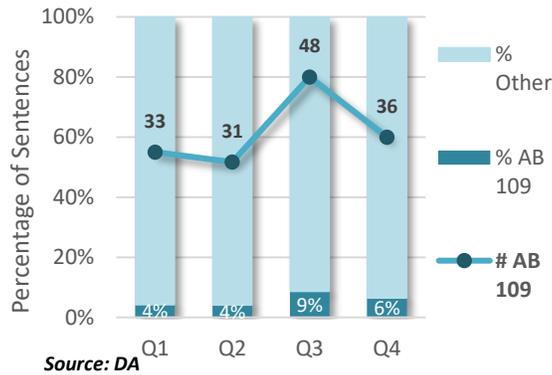
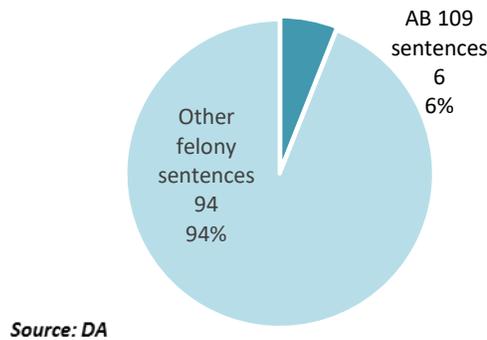


Figure 11: Number of AB 109 sentences as a percentage of all felony sentences, all FY 16/17



The Court may sentence a convicted AB 109 individual to either local custody or a split sentence, which entails local incarceration followed by Probation supervision. Increasing evidence shows that split sentences lead to better outcomes, and the County’s District Attorney has been a statewide leading advocate for split sentences. As shown in both Figure 12 and Figure 13, 100% of AB 109 sentences in the County were a combination of custody and supervision. Sentences labeled “Supervision” are instances where individuals were sentenced to custody and supervision as well; in these instances, individuals were released upon sentencing after receiving credit for time served prior to their sentence.



Figure 12: Types of sentences as a percentage of all AB 109 sentences, by FY 16/17 quarter³

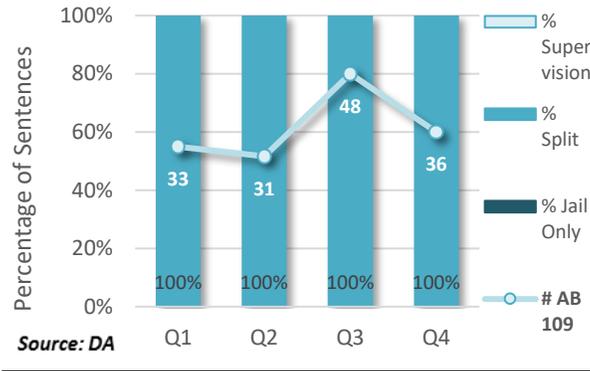
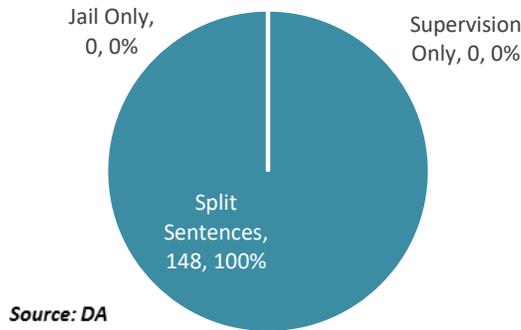
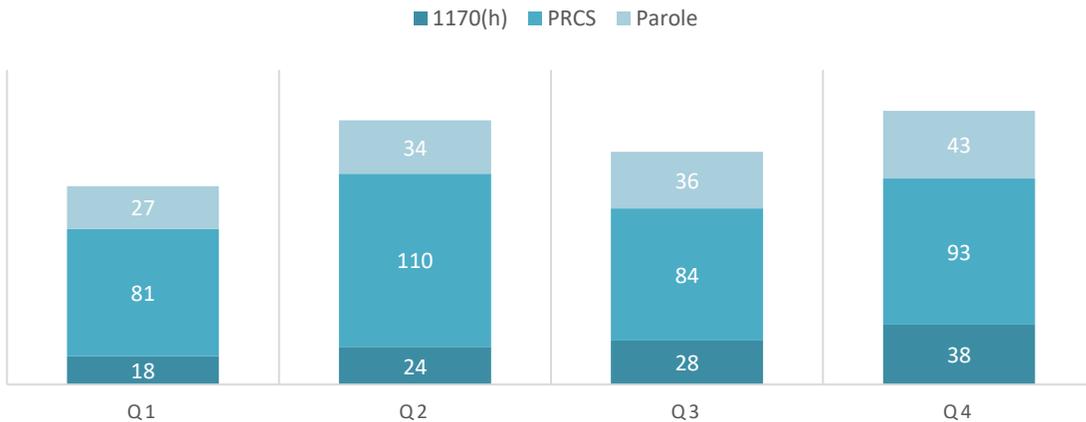


Figure 13: Types of sentences as a percentage of all AB 109 sentences, all FY 16/17³



Additionally, the DA can initiate supervision revocations for probation and parole violations. Figure 14 and Figure 15 illustrate the number of AB 109 supervision revocations in FY 16/17, by AB 109 classification types.

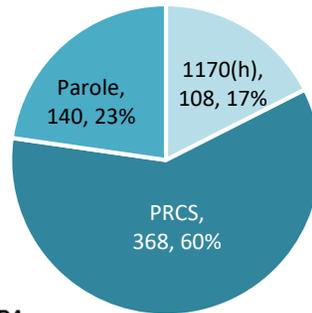
Figure 14: Types of AB 109 supervision revocations, by FY 16/17 quarter



³ Only includes new 1170(h) sentences.



Figure 15: Types of supervision revocations as a percentage of all AB 109 revocations, all FY 16/17



Source: DA

Office of the Public Defender

Table 5: Budget Allocation for the PD FY 16/17

Program Expenditure	Current FY
Salaries & Benefits: Clean Slate/ Client Support	\$ 316,930
Salaries & Benefits: ACER Program	\$ 697,958
Salaries & Benefits: Reentry Coordinator	\$ 257,399
Salaries & Benefits: Failure to Appear Program	\$ 151,080
Total	\$ 1,423,367

Table 6: Budget Allocation for the PD FY 15/16

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

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

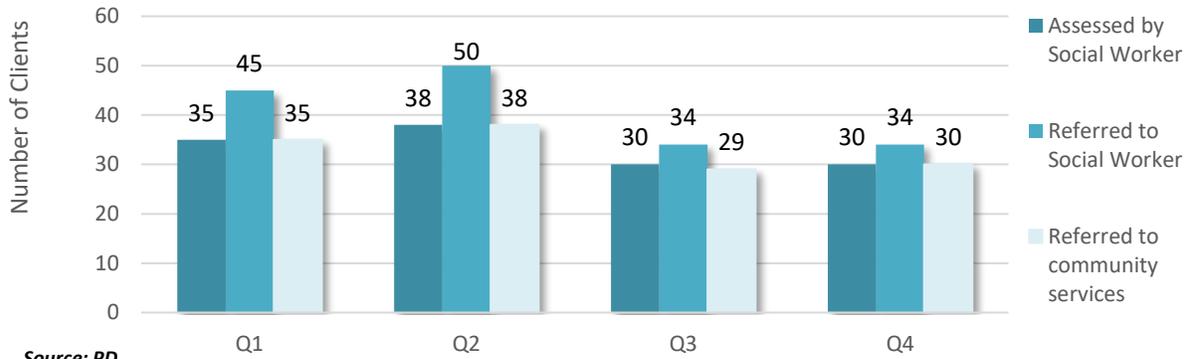
County AB 109 funds also support a social worker who provides social service assessments and referrals for clients needing additional support and prepares social history reports for court proceedings. The Office



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

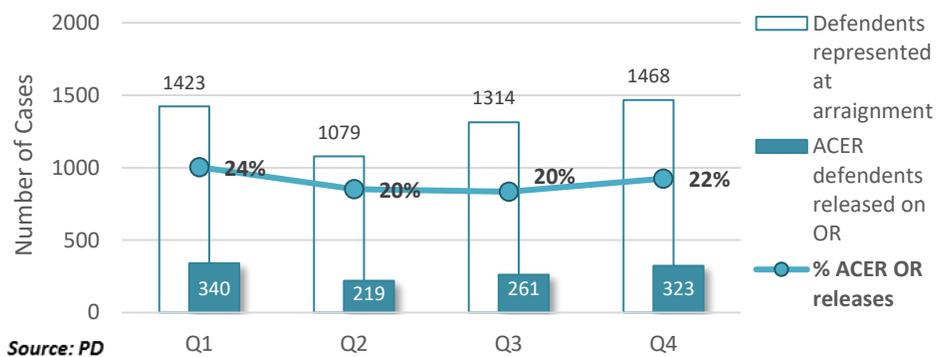
During FY 16/17, the social worker in the Office of the Public Defender assessed 133 defendants for social service needs and referred 132 of these individuals to community-based services intended to help address identified needs.

Figure 16: Clients referred to Social Worker by PD and community service providers by Social Worker



The ACER collaboration between the Office of the Public Defender and the District Attorney’s Office has resulted in thousands of defendants receiving representation at arraignment and does appear to facilitate both Pre-trial releases and early case resolution. As Figure 17 shows, more than 5,284 defendants were represented at arraignment though the ACER program; of these between approximately 20% and 24% were released on their own recognizance.

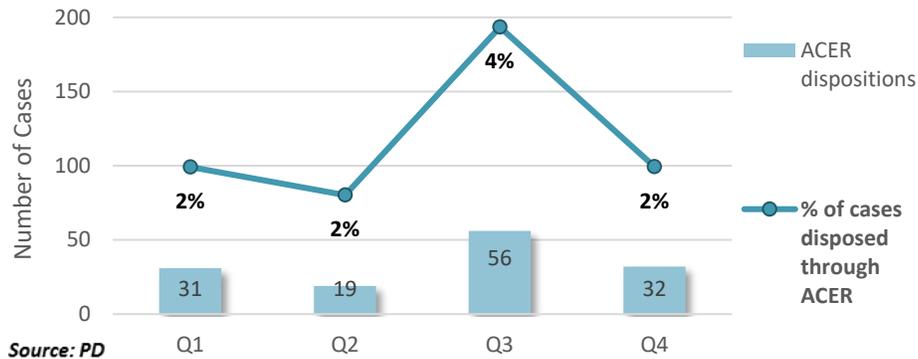
Figure 17: Number and percentage of clients released on OR, by FY 16/17 quarter





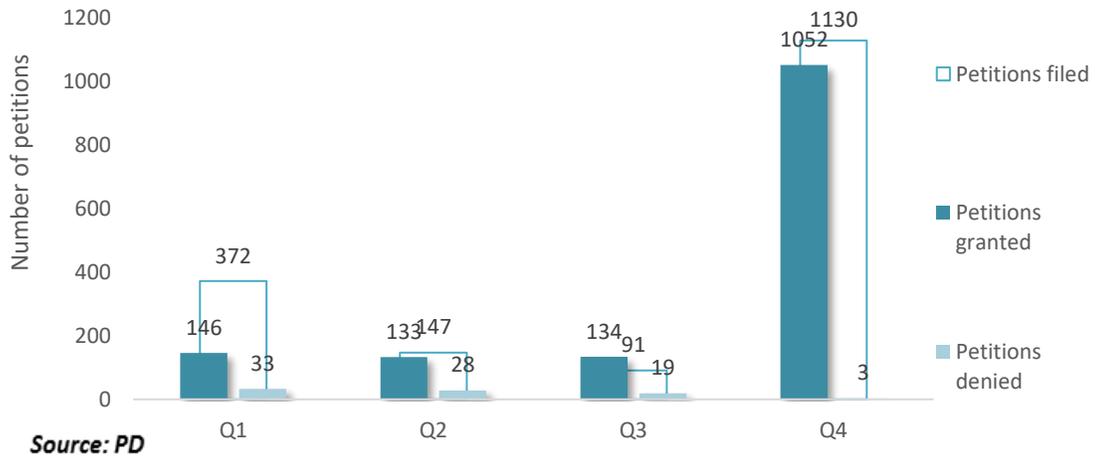
A smaller but still sizeable percentage of criminal cases were also disposed through ACER. Across the year, 138 cases were disposed at arraignment, comprising between 2% and 4% of all cases that went through the ACER process.⁴

Figure 18: Number and percentage of ACER dispositions, by FY 16/17 quarter



In addition to these services, the Office of the Public Defender dedicated significant efforts to Clean State services. As Figure 19 shows, the Office of the Public Defender filed 1,740 Clean Slate petitions. Over the same period of time, 1,465 Clean Slate petitions were granted and 83 were denied⁵. (Due to time lags between the filing of petitions and the review thereof, the number of petitions ruled on does not align with the number filed.)

Figure 19: Clean Slate petitions filed, granted, or denied, by FY 16/17 quarter



⁴ This includes only felony cases resolved at arraignment and does not include misdemeanor or probation violations resolved by the ACER attorneys.

⁵ This estimate only includes expungement dismissal petitions and not Proposition 47 Felonies.



Pre-trial Services

Table 7: Budget Allocation for PTS FY 16/17

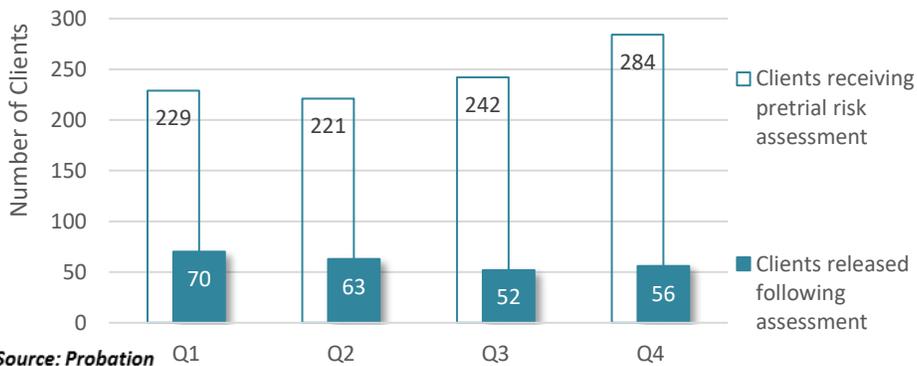
Program Expenditure	FY 16/17
Salaries & Benefits	\$ 866, 863
Operating Costs	\$75, 497
Total	\$ 942, 360

Table 8: Budget Allocation for PTS FY 16/17

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

PTS is a collaboration between the Office of the Public Defender, the District Attorney, Sheriff’s Office, Probation, and the Court that is aimed at reducing the pre-trial custody population. Paralegals screen all eligible individuals scheduled for arraignment, and qualifying clients are then assessed for risk utilizing a validated assessment tool. The numbers of PTS clients assessed for risk, and then released pre-trial following the assessment are shown below in Figure 20.

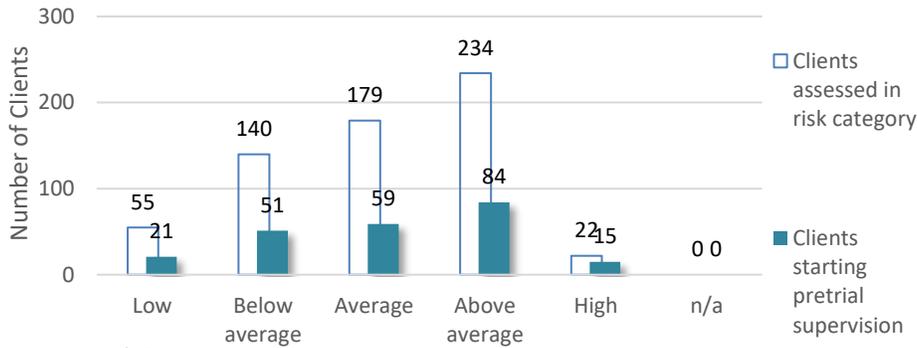
Figure 20: PTS clients assessed for pre-trial risk, by FY quarter 16/17



There are five categories of risk: low, below average, average, above average, and high, although some clients are screened for Pre-trial assessment but do not receive a score due to a lack of necessary information available at the time of assessment. Figure 21 displays the distribution of risk levels in FY 16/17, showing that most of clients scored above average during this period. Clients assessed as average or above average risk were more likely to be released onto pre-trial supervision than clients who were average risk and below.



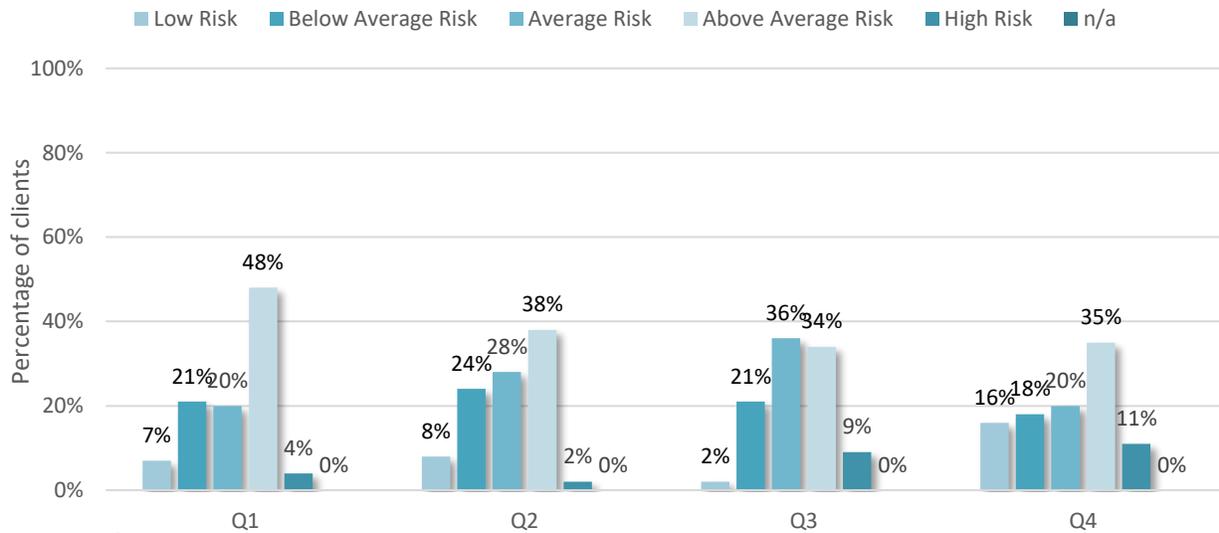
Figure 21: Assessed pre-trial risk levels, all FY 16/17



Source: Probation

Figure 22 demonstrates that throughout FY 16/17, the Court did release a higher proportion of above average risk clients, with the exception of quarter 3 when a higher proportion of average risk clients were released.

Figure 22: Risk-level distribution of clients starting pre-trial supervision, by quarter

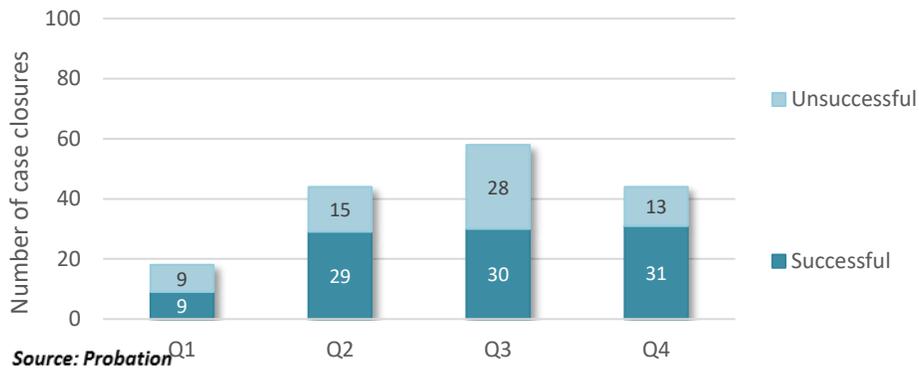


Source: Probation

As Figure 23 shows, among all individuals under pre-trial supervision whose case closed during FY 16/17, most successfully closed their cases, meaning that clients successfully appeared at their court dates and were not charged with any new offense while going through the court process. Because going through the court process can take months or years, the number of individuals whose pre-trial supervision cases closed is smaller than the number of individuals who started pre-trial supervision over the year.

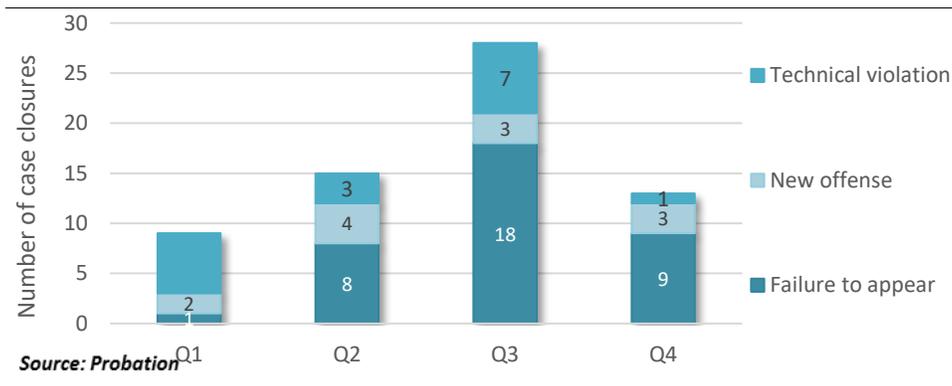


Figure 23: Pre-trial supervision case closures, by quarter



Despite overall success of PTS clients, a sizeable minority of clients do not successfully complete the program. As Figure 24 shows, this is usually due to a client’s failure to appear at his/her court date, although this is sometimes due to a client being charged with a new criminal offense or being returned to custody for a technical violation of the terms of pre-trial supervision.

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



Probation Department

Table 9: Budget Allocation for Probation

Program Expenditure	FY 15/16	FY 16/17
Salaries & Benefits	\$ 2,256,596	\$ 2,489,970
Operating Costs	\$ 269,934	\$ 294,173
Total	\$ 2,526,531	\$ 2,784,143

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



for both criminogenic risk factors and for general reentry needs, and then refer interested clients to a range of supportive services.

There were a total of 374 AB 109 Supervision cases during FY 16/17. Between new supervision cases and continuing supervision cases, there were 1,153 AB 109 cases supervised by the County Probation Department during the same time period. As Figure 25 and Figure 26 show, PRCS cases continue to be a substantial proportion of both new supervises and the overall AB 109 probation supervision population, in contrast to early state projections that estimated a reduction in new PRCS cases overtime.

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

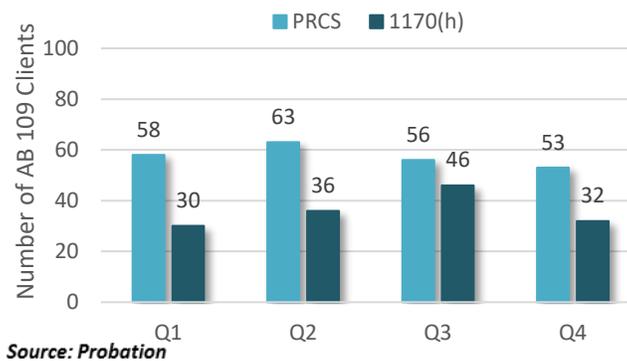
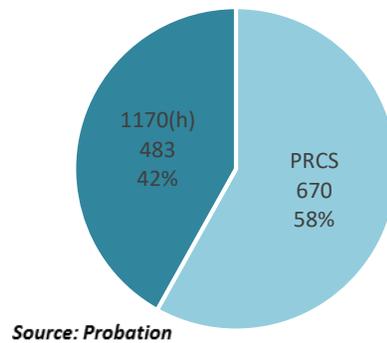


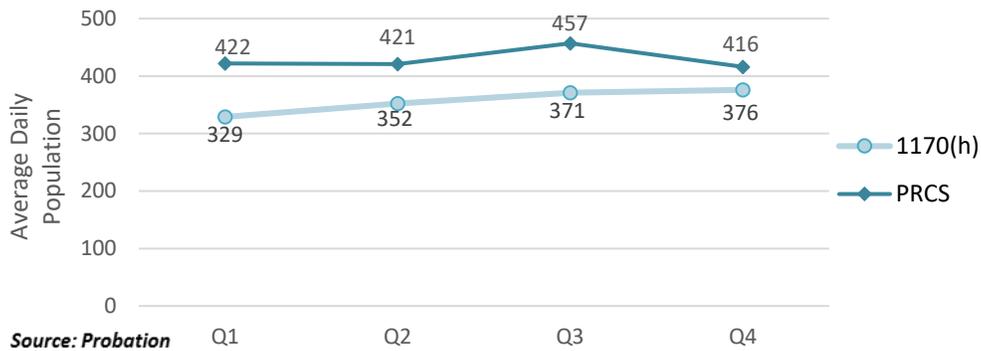
Figure 26: Total AB 109 cases under supervision during FY 16/17



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

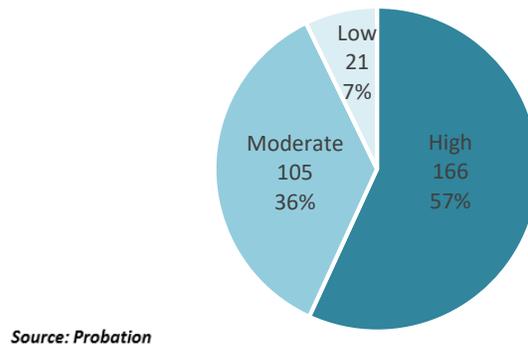


Figure 27: Average AB 109 population under County supervision, by classification, by quarter



A DPO conducts an interview and uses the Correctional Assessment and Intervention System (“CAIS”) risk assessment tool, an evidence based risk assessment tool used to determine each client’s risk for recidivism and associated risk factors, to determine each AB 109 client’s appropriate level of supervision intensity upon entering County supervision. Figure 28 indicates the distribution of recidivism risk for all AB 109 clients given an initial CAIS risk assessment during FY 16/17.

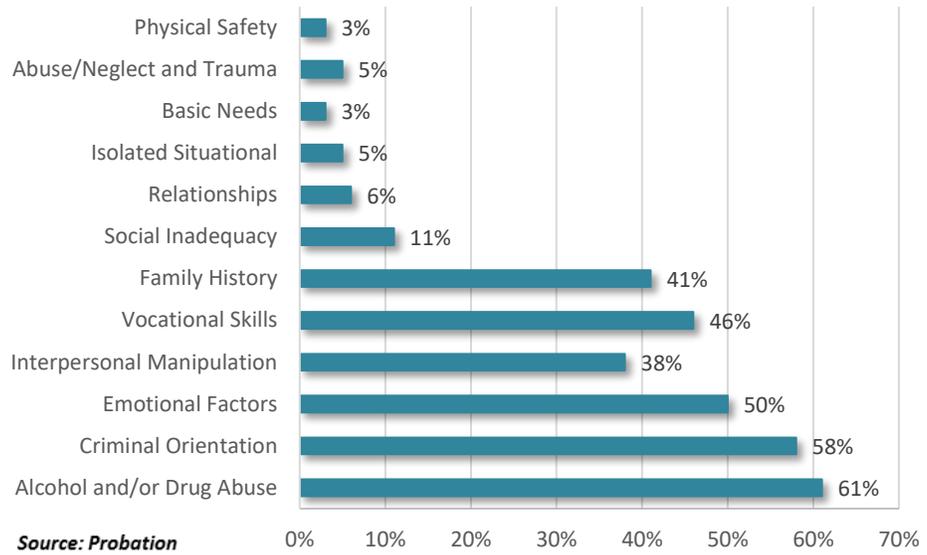
Figure 28: Initial CAIS risk levels, all FY 16/17



The majority of AB 109 Probation clients were assessed to have a variety of overlapping needs that are associated with a risk for future involvement in criminal activities. As shown in Figure 29, the most common risk factor among AB 109 Probation clients is alcohol and/or drug use, followed closely by criminal orientation.



Figure 29: AB 109 supervision population CAIS-assessed needs, all FY 16/17



Sheriff's Office

Table 10: Sheriff's Office Budget Allocation FY 16/17

Program Expenditure	FY 16/17
Salaries & Benefits	\$ 5,983,717
Inmate Food/Clothing/Household Exp	\$ 456, 250
Monitoring Costs	\$ 55, 000
IT Support	\$ 40, 000
Vehicle Maintenance/ Depreciation	-
Behavioral Health Court Operating Costs	\$ 80, 500
Transport Bus Maintenance	-
"Jail to Community" Program	\$ 200, 000
Inmate Welfare fund re: FCC Ruling	\$ 731, 000
WCDF Capital Projects	-
Total	\$ 7,546,467

Table 11. Sheriff's Office Budget Allocation FY 15/16

Program Expenditure	FY 15/16
Staffing	\$ 5,558,565
Operating Costs	\$ 833,507
Total	\$ 6,392,072

The Sheriff's Office primary role in AB 109 implementation is to provide safe and secure housing for all incarcerated individuals, including AB 109 individuals. The Sheriff's Office operates the County's three detention facilities—Marsh Creek Detention Facility ("MCDF"), West County Detention Facility ("WCDF"), and Martinez Detention Facility ("MDF").



Over the course of FY 16/17, there were 1,345 AB 109-related bookings or commitments into the County’s three detention facilities. Figure 30 - Figure 32⁶ show the number of AB 109 bookings into each County detention facility during each quarter of the year, with a breakdown of AB 109 population types. As these figures demonstrate, Parolees make up most AB 109 bookings across the County’s detention facilities.

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

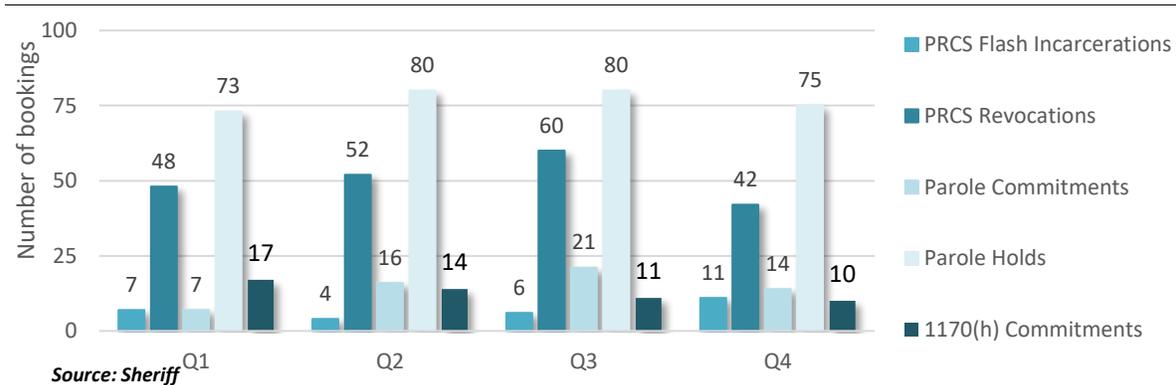
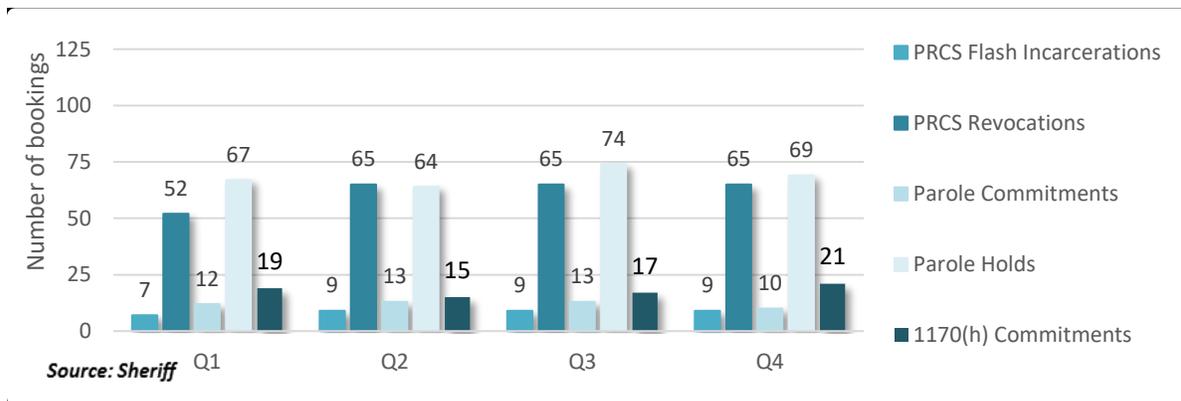


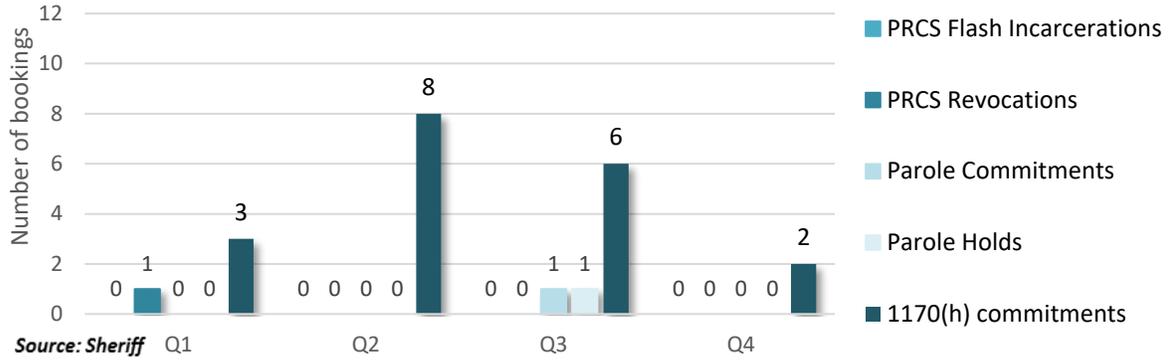
Figure 31: AB 109 bookings, by type – West County Detention Facility



⁶ One parolee may be counted in multiple categories. Parole Commitment numbers may be duplicated in Parole Hold numbers. This can be seen in MCDf Q3. An inmate was booked on a Parole Hold during Q3 and was then sentenced on that Parole Hold. The data reads 1 Parole Hold and 1 Parole Commitment however it is the same inmate. The majority of Parole Commitments are counted as such in the Parole Hold numbers.



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



Despite the relative high total number of AB 109 bookings and commitments that occurred over the year, AB 109 individuals in custody still make up a very small percentage of the County’s average daily incarceration population. As demonstrated in population.

Figure 33, over the course of the year, AB 109 individuals comprised 5% of the County’s average daily custodial population.

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

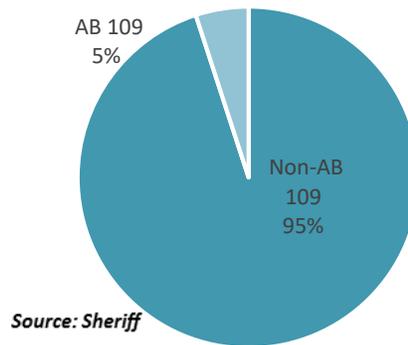


Figure 34 through Figure 36 show the average percentage of AB 109 individuals in each of the County’s detention facilities, as well as the number of AB 109 individuals in custody who are serving new 1170(h) sentences versus parole holds or commitment.



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

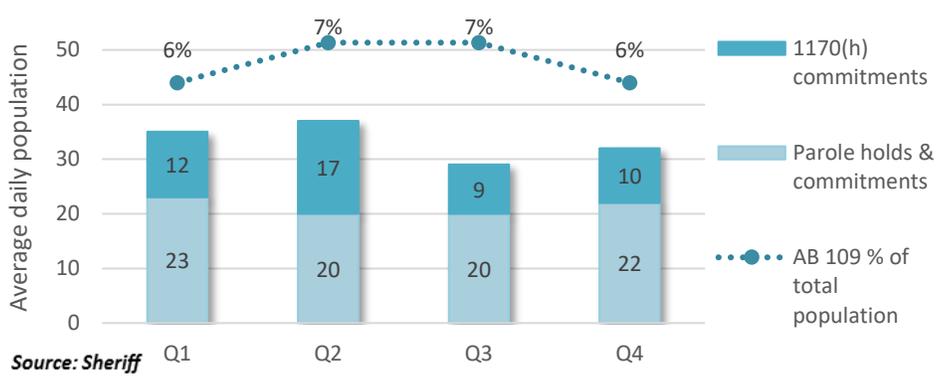


Figure 35: Average daily AB 109 population – West County Detention Facility

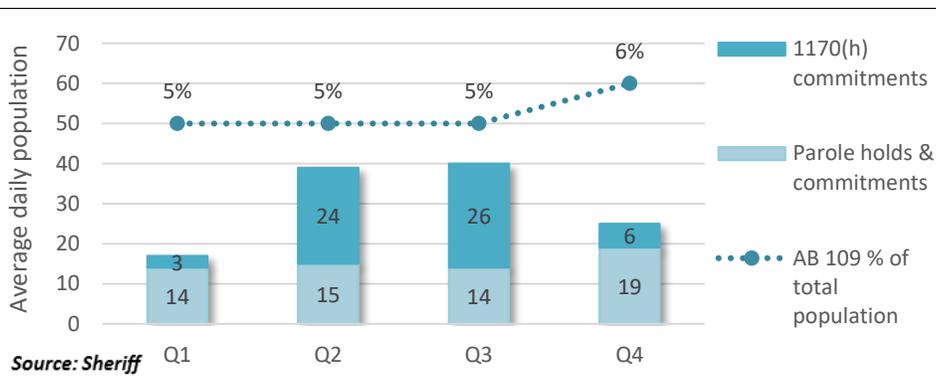
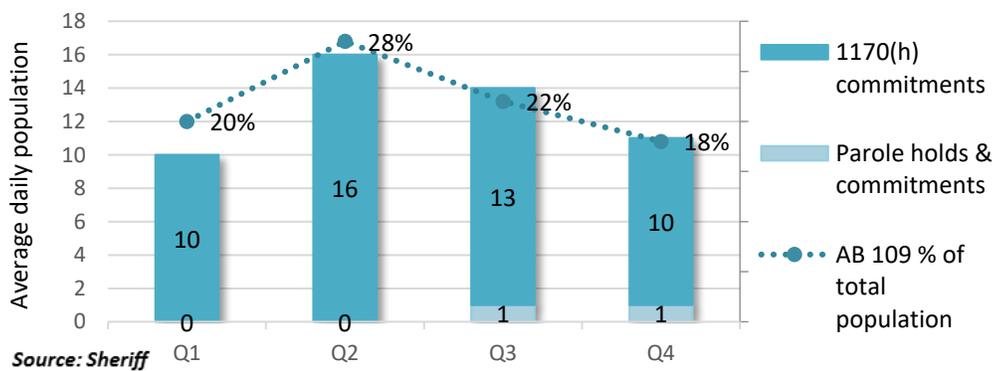


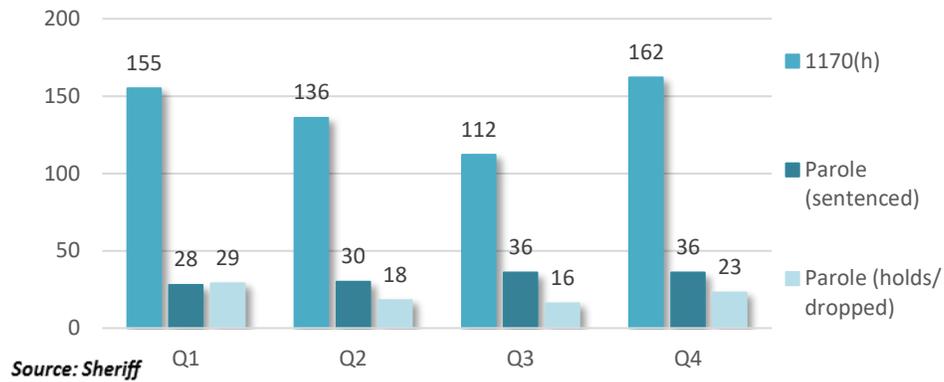
Figure 36: Average daily AB 109 population – Marsh Creek Detention Facility



While parolees make up a larger percentage of the AB 109 incarcerated population, on average 1170(h) individuals spend much longer time in custody than the parole population (who can be committed to County jail for up to six months for a parole violation). Notably, despite the fact that AB 109 allows for much longer sentences in local custody than was previously possible, AB 109 individuals serve, on average, much less than a year in jail.



Figure 37: Average custodial time served by AB 109 clients, by population type⁷



⁷ Quarterly averages are based on first day of custodial sentence. In FY 16/17 Q3 two of 22 individuals served/are serving sentences over 1,000 days, inflating that quarter's average. Additionally, several individuals on 3056 holds have other charges preventing parole or the courts from dropping their hold. This makes each quarter's average time served for 3056 holds/dropped appear larger than is typical.



Workforce Development Board

Table 12: Budget Allocation for the WDB

Program Expenditure	FY 15/16	FY 16/17
Salaries & Benefits	\$ 94,990	\$ 161,639
Overhead Costs	\$ 105,010	\$ 38,361
Total	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000

The role of the Workforce Development Board (“WDB”) in Contra Costa County is to strengthen local workforce development efforts by bringing together leaders from public, private, and non-profit sectors to align a variety of resources and organizations to help meet the needs of businesses and job seekers.

To date, the WDB’s primary role in AB 109 implementation has been to broker opportunities for the AB 109 reentry population and to coordinate with AB 109 partners to ensure they are aware of and are able to effectively access services and resources available for the AB 109 reentry population. To that end the WDB has identified 207 employer partnerships that are appropriate for the AB 109 population; they have also conducted a number of on-site recruitments and career fairs that AB 109 reentry clients, as well as other reentry individuals, can attend. The WDB has also met with Goodwill and Rubicon to create a process for AB 109 participants to co-enroll in the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA).

The WDB hosted its first Fair Chance Employer Summit in collaboration with the Office of Reentry & Justice in FY 16/17. The summit brought together employers and community partners to expand employment opportunities for previously incarcerated individuals. During the summit, 18 companies signed a Fair Chance Business Pledge.

Unfortunately, the WDB does not currently track the number of AB 109 clients who have utilized their services.



Community Based Service Providers

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

Contra Costa County’s reentry approach is centered on developing an integrated and supportive service system comprised of AB 109-contracted community-based organizations, public agencies, and the broader community. The system serves as a collaborative partnership that aids individuals, families, and their support system in achieving successful reentry and reintegration back into the community. AB 109-contracted CBOs play a large role in the reentry infrastructure, providing a range of services from housing assistance and employment services to mentorship and family reunification. When working successfully, the County’s reentry services are part of a continuum that begins at the point an individual enters the justice system and continues through successful reintegration.

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

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

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

Overview of AB 109 community partnerships

Table 13: Contracted Allocations

Service	FY 15/16	Current FY
West County Reentry Success Center	\$ 433,000	\$ 503,943
Central & East Network	\$ 800,000	\$ 820,000
Employment Support and Placement	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,000,000
Short and Long-Term Housing Access	\$ 500,000	\$ 1,030,000
Peer and Mentoring	\$ 110,000	\$ 110,000
Legal	\$ 80,000	\$ 150,000
Family Reunification	\$ 90,000	\$ 90,000
Total	\$ 4,013,000	\$ 4,703,943



In FY 14/15, Contra Costa County launched the Central & East Network Reentry System of Services (Network) for Returning Citizens to help connect AB 109 clients to a diverse array of AB 109-contracted and County reentry support providers.

In FY 15/16, the County established the Reentry Success Center (Center) in West County, a “one-stop” center that helps link reentry clients to both County and community-based services. Both the Center and the Network link AB 109 individuals to organizations that provide services within the categories recommended by the Community Advisory Board (CAB): Employment Support and Placement Services, Short and Long-Term Housing Access, Peer and Mentoring Services, Legal Services, and Family Reunification Services. Table 13 above lists the CCP-approved budget recommendations made by the CAB.

The following sections illustrate the budget allocations for each service category, as well as the program-specific outcomes achieved by the community-based organizations.

West County Reentry Success Center

Table 14: Budget Allocation for “Center” FY 16/17

Program Expenditure	FY 16/17
Staff	\$ 243,411
Consultants and Subcontractors	\$ 50,000
Occupancy	\$ 107, 554
Office and Communications	\$ 43, 598
Transportation & Travel	\$ 2, 100
Indirect	\$ 57, 480
Total	\$ 503,943

Table 15: Budget Allocation for Reentry Success Center FY 15/16

Program Expenditure	FY 15/16
Total	\$ 433,000

The West County Reentry Success Center (Reentry Success Center) serves as a central hub that provides a place for learning, capacity building, and access to information and services for justice involved individuals who are reentering the community. The mission of the Reentry Success Center is to gather effective resources into one accessible and welcoming hub of integrated services (e.g., family reunification, financial responsibility, education, employment, health and wellness, housing, legal aid, and pub benefits) in order to foster healing, justice, safety, and lifelong liberty for the people of Contra Costa County.⁸ The Reentry Success Center opened doors to new members in November of 2015, and has developed deep partnerships with the Office of the Public Defender, Men and Women of Purpose, Bay

⁸ Further The Work: Strengthening Nonprofits and their Partners. (2014). *A Design and Implementation Plan for a West County Reentry Resource Center*. Retrieved January 4, 2017 from <http://www.co.contra-costa.ca.us/DocumentCenter/View/30064>



Area Legal Aid, the African American Health Conductors, and Rubicon since then in an effort to connect the reentry population to experts who can help provide them with critical reentry services.

The Reentry Success Center dedicated significant time and resources in FY 15/16 implementing a Salesforce database and training partners to successfully utilize the software. The database tracks all referrals, including those made by Probation, as well as program specific outcomes measures (e.g., retrieving identification card, completing homeless court, successfully entering employment services), in order to allow partners to easily view who each client is working with. This has helped to reduce referrals to redundant services, and also allowed for less room for members to fall through the cracks without receiving the necessary support for successful reentry.

Central & East Network Reentry System of Services

Table 16: Budget Allocation for “Network”

Program Expenditure	FY 15/16	FY 16/17
Total	\$ 800,000	\$ 820,000

Similar to the West County Reentry Resource Center, the Central & East Network Reentry System of Services (“the Network”) functions to connect AB 109 clients in Central and East County to a diverse array of AB 109-contracted reentry support providers. Dubbed the “No Wrong Door” (NWD) Network, the foundational element of the Network is that there are multiple entry points and varied opportunities for engagement made available to returning citizens seeking reentry services

During FY 15/16 the Network was managed by an independent contractor, and staffed by three contracted Field Operation Coordinators who served to connect members of the AB 109 reentry population to AB 109-contracted CBOs. The County experienced some challenges with this model, and contracted a single organization – HealthRight360, in November 2016.

Fast Eddie’s Automotive

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. Fast Eddie’s received \$65,000 amount out of the Network’s \$820,000 to provide these services.

Table 17: Fast Eddie’s: Program-Specific Outcomes

Fast Eddie’s	Number of AB 109 Clients	Number of Other Clients	Total Number of Clients
Referred to services	16	41	57
Enrolled in services	6	11	17
Provided Service Provision Plan	10	13	23
Participated in 1 module	10	11	17



Participated in 2 modules	10	11	17
Participated in 3 modules	4	11	15
Participated in 0 modules	0	2	2
Completed 1 module	6	10	16
Completed 2 modules	6	9	15
Completed 3 modules	4	9	13
Completed Auto Training Program		4	4
Completions			
Total participants no longer in program due to court or criminal involvement	1	1	2
Total participants no longer in program due to lack of engagement	2	1	3
Other reasons:			
Needs could not be met	0	2	2
Death	0	1	1

Mz. Shirliz Transitional

Mz. Shirliz Transitional provides clean and sober transitional housing and support services to formerly incarcerated individuals. Support services include mentoring, weekly house meetings, and connections to local organizations for other needed services. Clients are required to attend NA/AA meetings through NA and AA a minimum of 3 times per week. Most clients arrive at Mz. Shirliz employed or working with partner agencies to find employment. Mz. Shirliz received \$150,000 out of the Network’s \$820,000 budget to provide these services.

Table 18: Mz. Shirliz Transitional: Program-Specific Outcomes

Mz. Shirliz Transitional	Number of AB 109 Clients	Number of Other Clients	Total Number of Clients
Referred to services	25	16	41
Enrolled in services	6	8	14
Assessed pre-release for post-release service needs	0	0	0
Provided a service provision plan	0	0	0
Received housing counseling	4	3	7
Received rent payment assistance	0	0	0
Received rental deposit assistance	0	0	0
Received utility payment assistance	0	0	0
Moved in to transitional housing	6	10	16
Received transportation assistance	0	0	0
Received credit counseling	0	0	0
Received legal services	0	0	0
Received job finding assistance	0	0	0
Received case/care management	0	0	0
Received clothing support	1	0	1
Received court support	0	0	0
Attended recovery meetings	6	8	14



Completions			
Total participants no longer in program due to failure to meet program requirements	1	3	4
Total participants no longer in program due to court or criminal involvement	0	0	0
Total participants no longer in program due to lack of engagement	0	0	0
Total participants no longer in program due to absconding	0	0	0
Total participants no longer in program due to relocation or case transfer	0	0	0
Successfully completed the program	1	0	1
Other reasons:			
Probation revoked	0	0	0
Needs could not be met	0	0	0
Disagreement with rules/persons	0	0	0
Death	0	0	0
Other	0	1	1

Men and Women of Purpose

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. Men and Women of Purpose received \$50,000 out of the Network’s \$820,000 budget to provide these services.

Table 19. Men and Women of Purpose: Program-Specific Outcomes

MWP	Number of AB 109 Clients	Number of Other Clients	Total Number of Clients
Referred to Men and Women of Purpose (Employment and Placement Services)	35	80	115
Participated in workshops	34	49	83
Enrolled pre-release	36	27	63
Enrolled post-release	27	38	65
Learned of program through pre-release workshop attendance	32	60	92
Assessed pre-release for post-release service needs	65	54	119
Provided Service Provision Plan	45	53	98
Obtained documents successfully:	59	98	157
Birth certificate	13	5	18
California ID	28	69	97
Social Security Card	22	30	52
California Driver’s License	51	108	159



Completions			
Total participants who successfully completed program	59	98	157
Total participants no longer in program due to failure to meet program requirements	16	31	48
Total participants no longer in program due to court or criminal involvement	13	21	34
Total participants no longer in program due to lack of engagement	14	22	36
Total participants no longer in program due to absconding	8	6	14
Total participants no longer in program due to relocation or case transfer	3	1	4
Other reasons:			
Probation revoked	3	1	4
Needs could not be met	13	9	22
Disagreement with rules/persons	14	18	32
Death	0	1	0

Reach – Employment and Education Services

Centering their program services on women, Reach Fellowship International (“Reach”) provides weekly employment and education workshops in West County Detention Facility (“WCDF”), in addition to pre- and post-release one-on-one case management. Reach provides employment and education liaison services to female returning citizens in fulfillment of the County’s Reentry into the Community Program and also acts as a lead information specialist for County jail facilities for the AB 109 program. Finally, Reach also conducts workshops to introduce employment and educational opportunities to participants, to assist incarcerated and returning citizens with obtaining the paperwork required for those opportunities, and to screen participants for employment and educational preparedness. Reach received \$50,000 out of the Network’s \$820,000 budget to provide these services.

Table 20: Reach Fellowship: Program-Specific Outcomes (Education and Employment Liaison)

Reach Fellowship	Number of AB 109 Clients	Number of Other Clients	Total Number of Clients
Referred to services	30	17	47
Enrolled in services	39	138	177
Participated in workshops	23	127	150
Enrolled pre-release	14	111	125
Enrolled post-release	13	39	52
Learned of program through pre-release workshop attendance	18	111	129
Assessed pre-release for post-release service needs	15	110	125
Provided Service Provision Plan	22	67	89
Obtained documents successfully:	13	43	56
Birth certificate	0	0	0
California ID	10	34	44



Social Security Card	3	7	10
California Driver's License	0	2	2
Completions			
Successfully completed	13	64	77
Total participants no longer in program due to failure to meet program requirements	3	11	14
Total participants no longer in program due to court or criminal involvement	5	19	24
Total participants no longer in program due to lack of engagement	6	16	22
Total participants no longer in program due to absconding	4	12	16
Total participants no longer in program due to relocation or case transfer	8	16	24

Employment Support and Placement Services

Table 21: Budget Allocations for Employment Support and Placement Services

	Previous FY 15/16	FY 16/17
Goodwill Industries	\$ 600,000	\$ 900,000
Rubicon	\$ 1,400,000	\$ 1,100,000
Total	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,000,000

Goodwill Industries

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.

Table 22: Goodwill Industries: Program-Specific Outcomes

Goodwill Industries	Number of AB 109 Clients	Number of Other Clients	Total Number of Clients
Referred to services (Q1-Q4)	229	119	348
Enrolled in services (Q1-Q4)	108	113	221
Assessed pre-release for post-release service needs	0	0	0
Provided a service provision plan	108	113	221
Obtained unsubsidized employment	51	97	148
Obtaining subsidized transitional employment	96	91	187
Obtaining subsidized on-the-job training	96	91	187
Completions			
Total participants who successfully completed program	51	97	148
Total participants no longer in program due to failure to meet program requirements	57	16	73



Total participants no longer in program due to court or criminal involvement	14	7	21
Total participants no longer in program due to lack of engagement	43	9	52
Total participants no longer in program due to absconding	0	0	0
Total participants no longer in program due to relocation or case transfer	0	0	0

Rubicon

Rubicon provides employment support and placement services, integrated with other supports, to AB 109 participants in East County and West County. Rubicon’s program for AB 109 participants is 3 years and 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 addition to helping clients gain employment, Rubicon focuses on developing career paths and continues to provide support after a client attains their first job. To provide a continuum of services, Rubicon partners with a number of other organizations through formal subcontracts, including vocational training partners, AB 109 providers, and other community-based organizations.

Table 23: Rubicon: Referrals, Enrollments, and Completions

Rubicon	Number of AB 109 Clients
Referrals	574
Enrollments	151
Completions	
Total participants no longer in program due to failure to meet program requirements	1
Total participants no longer in program due to court or criminal involvement	1
Total participants no longer in program due to lack of engagement	37
Total participants no longer in program due to relocation or case transfer	1
Other reasons:	
Substance Abuse	4
Death	1
Other	1

Short and Long-Term Housing Access

Table 24: Budget Allocations for Short and Long-Term Housing Access Services

	FY 15/16	FY 16/17
SHELTER, Inc.	\$ 720,000	\$ 980,000
Reach Fellowship International	-	\$ 50,000
Total	\$ 720,000	\$1,030,000



SHELTER Inc.

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

Table 25: SHELTER, Inc.: Program-Specific Outcomes

SHELTER, Inc.	Number of AB 109 Clients
Referred to services	277
Enrolled in services	104
Provided a service provision plan	104
Completions	
Total participants no longer in program due to failure to meet program requirements	10
Total participants no longer in program due to court or criminal involvement	1
Total participants no longer in program due to lack of engagement	4
Total participants no longer in program due to absconding	0
Total participants no longer in program due to relocation or case transfer	0
Successfully completed the program	8

Reach – Housing

REACH Housing provides housing placement services to formerly incarcerated women at their Naomi House facility. Additional services include support groups, employing training, anger management, and parenting classes. REACH Housing also partners with other local county homeless agencies to provide additional housing opportunities to their cliental. REACH housing provided no services to AB 109 clients in FY 16/17.

Table 26: Reach Fellowship: Program-Specific Outcomes (Housing Services)

Reach Fellowship	Number of AB 109 Clients	Number of Other Clients	Total Number of Clients
Referred to services	0	10	10
Enrolled in services	0	7	7
Participated in workshops	0	6	6
Enrolled pre-release	0	5	5





Enrolled post-release	0	6	6
Learned of program through pre-release workshop attendance	0	5	5
Assessed pre-release for post-release service needs	0	5	5
Received housing counseling	0	7	7
Received rent payment assistance	n/a	7	7
Received utility payment assistance	n/a	7	7
Moved into transitional housing	n/a	7	7
Received transportation assistance	n/a	7	7
Received credit counseling	n/a	3	3
Received legal services	n/a	2	2
Received job finding assistance	n/a	2	2
Received case/ care management	n/a	7	7
Provided Service Provision Plan	n/a	7	7
Completions			
Successfully completed program	n/a	4	4
Total participants no longer in program due to failure to meet program requirements	n/a	3	3
Total participants no longer in program due to court or criminal involvement	n/a	2	2
Total participants no longer in program due to lack of engagement	n/a	1	1
Total participants no longer in program due to absconding	n/a	0	0
Total participants no longer in program due to relocation or case transfer	n/a	0	0
Other reasons:			
Probation revoked	n/a	0	0
Needs could not be met	n/a	2	2
Disagreement with rules/persons	n/a	1	1
Death	n/a	0	0
Other	n/a	0	0

Peer and Mentoring Services

Table 27: Budget Allocations for Peer and Mentoring Services

	FY 15/16	FY 16/17
Men and Women of Purpose	\$ 110,000	\$ 110,000
Total	\$ 110,000	\$ 110,000

Men and Women of Purpose

Men and Women of Purpose (“MWP”) provides peer and mentoring liaison services for the County jail facilities, for which the program 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.



Table 28: Men and Women of Purpose: Program-Specific Outcomes

MWP	Number of AB 109 Clients	Number of Other Clients	Total Number of Clients
Referred to Men and Women of Purpose (Peer and Mentoring Services)	41	107	148
Enrolled in services	31	82	113
Provided a service provision plan	35	99	134
Participated in one-on-one mentoring	36	95	131
Participated in group mentoring	61	108	169
Learned of program through pre-release workshop attendance	22	98	120
Completions			
Total participants no longer in program due to failure to meet program requirements	15	29	44
Total participants no longer in program due to court or criminal involvement	13	46	59
Total participants no longer in program due to lack of engagement	12	42	54
Total participants no longer in program due to absconding	4	11	15
Total participants no longer in program due to relocation or case transfer	3	2	5
Successfully completed program	31	44	75
Other reasons:			
Probation revoked	4	2	6
Needs could not be met	17	14	31
Disagreement with rules/persons	7	8	15
Death	1	0	
Other	0	0	

Legal Services

Table 29: Budget Allocations for Legal Services

	FY 15/16	FY 16/17
Bay Area Legal Aid	\$ 79, 619	\$ 150, 000
Total	\$ 79, 619	\$ 150, 000

Bay Area Legal Aid

Bay Area Legal Aid (“BayLegal”) provides legal services for AB 109 clients and educates them about their rights and responsibilities. The legal services BayLegal provides include: obtaining or retaining housing, public benefits, and health care, financial and debt assistance, family law, and obtaining driver’s licenses. The program provides post-release legal check-ups for each client to identify legal barriers that are able to be remediated, educates clients about early termination of probation, and assists with fines, and attorneys are also able to meet individually with clients in both jail and prison prior to their release.





Table 30: Bay Area Legal Aid: Program-Specific Outcomes

Bay Legal	Number of AB 109 Clients
Referred to services	86
Enrolled in services	127
Assessed pre-release for post-release service needs	8
Provided a service provision plan	4
Obtained RAP sheet review	4
Obtain/review driving record	60
Received housing barrier assistance	11
Received public benefits barrier assistance	9
Received healthcare barrier assistance	4
Received assistance with financial health	6
Received information/referral in court matters	16
Received information/referral in family law matters	9
Received employment barrier assistance	35
Completions	
Total participants no longer in program due to failure to meet program requirements	0
Total participants no longer in program due to court or criminal involvement	0
Total participants no longer in program due to lack of engagement	0
Total participants no longer in program due to absconding	0
Total participants no longer in program due to relocation or case transfer	0

Family Reunification

Table 31: Budget Allocations for Family Reunification Services

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

Center for Human Development

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.

Table 32: Center for Human Development: Program-Specific Outcomes

CHD	Number of AB	Number of	Total Number
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	109 Clients	Other Clients	of Clients
Referred to services	18	10	28
Enrolled in services	43	32	75
Assessed pre-release for post-release service needs	43	32	75
Provided a service provision plan	43	32	75
Participated in family skills building	43	32	75
Participated in family reunification	43	32	75
Reunited with partner			
No. who reunited with children and family	2	1	3
Participated in general parenting class			
Completions			
Successfully completed program	1	0	6
Total participants no longer in program due to failure to meet program requirements	3	1	4
Total participants no longer in program due to court or criminal involvement	2	0	2
Total participants no longer in program due to lack of engagement	11	2	13
Total participants no longer in program due to absconding	1	0	1



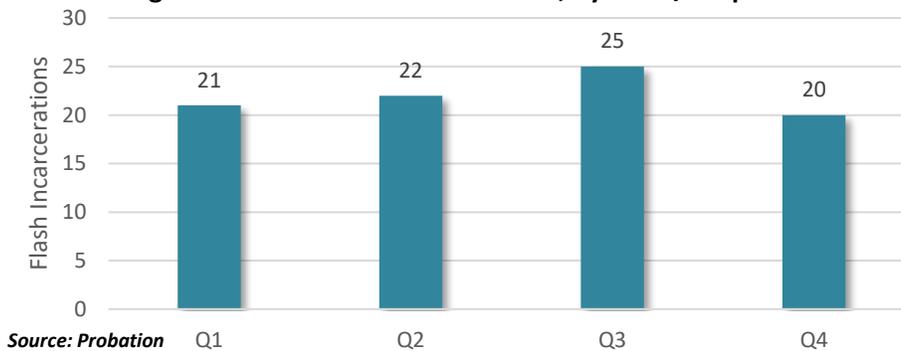
AB 109 Population Outcomes

Over the course of FY 16/17 there were a total of 1,153 AB 109 clients under supervision at some point in time. Of these 1,153 AB 109 clients, 206 individuals successfully completed the terms of their Probation during the fiscal year. The following sections demonstrate the number of AB 109 clients who violated the terms of their supervision and served flash incarcerations and/or had their probation revoked, as well as the number of clients with new criminal charges filed against them and/or new criminal convictions during the fiscal year.

Violations

Probation officers use graduated sanctions with AB 109 clients. For instance, when clients have dirty drug tests they are typically referred to inpatient or outpatient treatment rather than having their supervision term revoked, and returned to custody. This allows them to receive treatment without further justice involvement. AB 109 Probation Officers may also use flash incarcerations of up to ten days in county jail for PRCS clients. This serves as an intermediate sanction where individuals must serve a short period of time in county jail, but do not have further criminal charges filed against them. Figure 38 shows that the number of flash incarcerations imposed on PRCS clients⁹ ranged from 20 to 25 flash incarcerations per quarter.

Figure 38: PRCS flash incarcerations, by FY 16/17 quarter



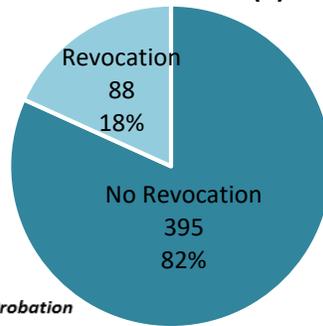
Of the 483 1170(h) Probation cases¹⁰ under supervision over the course of FY 16/17, approximately 18% of AB 109 cases (88) were revoked from probation. Among the PRCS population the percentage was lower, as 13% of PRCS cases were revoked from probation.

⁹ One client may receive multiple flash incarcerations. The total number of flash incarcerations does not represent the total number of unique individuals who received flash incarcerations.

¹⁰ One case does not necessarily represent one individual. One individual may receive 1170(h) status more than once in a given fiscal year.

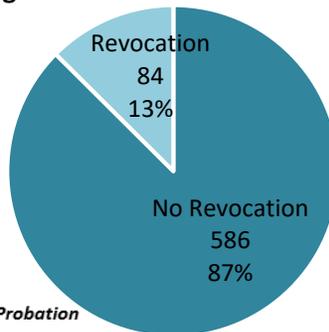


Figure 39: Percentage and number of 1170(h) cases revoked in FY 16/17



Source: Probation

Figure 40: Percentage and number of PRCS cases revoked in FY 16/17



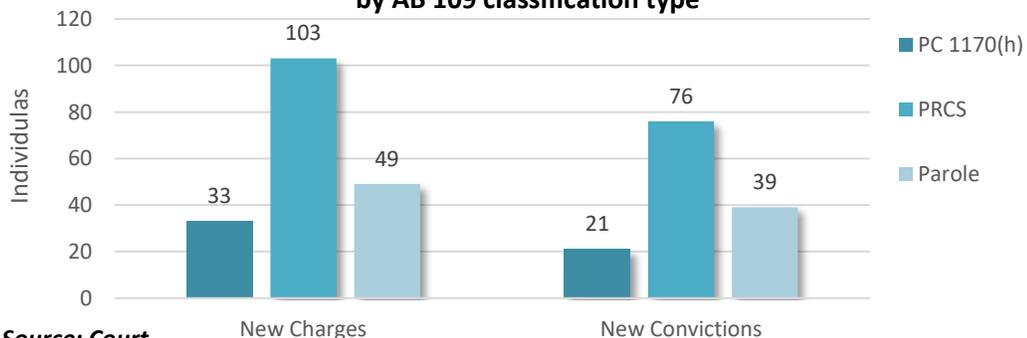
Source: Probation

New Charges and Convictions

Figure 41 below shows the number of AB 109 individuals with new charges filed against them during FY 16/17, as well as the number of AB 109 individuals who were convicted of a new criminal offense during FY 16/17. Because the court does not have a record of individuals currently under AB 109 supervision, Figure 41 includes all individuals who have ever been supervised or sentenced under AB 109, including those not currently under County supervision, who had new charges filed and/or new criminal convictions during FY 16/17.

The percentage of the AB 109 population with new charges or criminal convictions during FY 16/17 is not calculated because the court does not have a record of all individual under AB 109 supervision. As a result, there is no way to calculate this percentage without tracking individuals across data systems.

Figure 41: AB 109 clients with new charges and/or new criminal convictions during FY 16/17, by AB 109 classification type



Source: Court





Looking Ahead

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

In FY 17/18, the County will undertake a comprehensive planning process to develop a Reentry Strategic Plan to guide the County's reentry system as a whole, including but not limited to AB 109-funded services. As the County has continued to implement Public Safety Realignment, the need for an inclusive reentry system that provides access to individuals regardless of their AB 109 status has become apparent, with the County granting approval to expand access to AB 109-funded services to any returning resident. The five-year strategic plan will begin with a needs assessment to identify key strengths and needs in the reentry system. This needs assessment will build on recommendations born from AB 109 evaluations over previous years. The County will then engage stakeholders in defining priority areas, goals, and strategies to address gaps and needs in the reentry system. The Reentry Strategic Plan will serve as the County's guiding document for reentry programs and services for 2018-2023.