

YEAR SIX STATUS UPDATE

Public Safety Realignment in Alameda County
July 1, 2016 – June 30, 2017



Wendy Still, MAS, Chief Probation Officer and Community Corrections Partnership Executive Committee Chair

Alameda County Probation Department

Prepared by: Neola Crosby



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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Overview - Alameda County's Public Safety Realignment Year Six Status Report covers the period from July 1, 2016 – June 30, 2017. This Report will highlight Alameda County's allocations, expenditures, recidivism rate, population, services and client outcomes.

Community Corrections Partnership Executive Committee (CCPEC)

The Community Corrections Partnership Executive Committee (CCPEC) was established as a result of the passage of the AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Act (Realignment). The CCPEC has oversight for the implementation of Realignment in Alameda County, including the submission of funding and budgetary recommendations to the Alameda County Board of Supervisors.

CCPEC MEMBERS

Wendy Still, Chief Probation Officer and CCPEC Chair

Nancy O'Malley, District Attorney

Brendon Woods, Public Defender

Colleen Chawla, Director, Health Care Services Agency

Rich Lucia, Undersheriff, Sheriff's Office

David Spiller, Pleasanton Police Chief

Judge Wynne Carvill, Superior Court

CCPEC Workgroups

The CCPEC established four Workgroups with the following goals:

Data and Information Management Workgroup: Design and develop a comprehensive, integrated data management system that allows tracking of individuals, outcomes, and costs.

Fiscal and Procurement Workgroup: Develop an annual Realignment allocation plan and procedures for effective and efficient procurement.

Process and Evaluation Workgroup: Define and develop the plan for, implementation, and evaluation of, Realignment activities in Alameda County.

Programs and Services Workgroup: Ensure availability of, and access to, effective/results-oriented services for Realignment populations from the continuum of charging through successful reentry.

Alameda County Community Advisory Board (CAB)

In December 2013, the Alameda County Board of Supervisors established the Community Advisory Board (CAB) in an effort to ensure a "community voice" on matters relating to Realignment and reentry in Alameda County. The CAB is a 15-member board, appointed by the Board of Supervisors, with three representatives from each of the five supervisorial districts; at least one of the three members must be formerly incarcerated. The CCPEC approved Operating Guidelines¹ for the CAB on April 22, 2014.

¹ <http://www.acgov.org/probation/documents/CABOperatingGuidelines.pdf>

Realignment Funding

Alameda County received the following Public Safety Realignment funding for Fiscal Year FY 16/17:

Final Growth Allocation	\$42,856,842
Growth	\$2,422,666
Total Allocation	\$45,279,508

The Alameda County Board of Supervisors approved the designation of fifty-percent of the prior fiscal year's AB 109 Public Safety Realignment base allocation to community-based organizations (CBOs) that work with the realigned population. ***For FY 15/16, the base allocation was \$40,861,385, resulting in \$20,430,693 to be allocated to CBOs for FY 16/17.***

Following are the detailed amounts allocated to community-based organizations for Year Six:

Community Services

	FUNDING
Behavioral Health Care Service(Mental Health & Substance Use)	\$4,789,782
Community Capacity Fund	\$3,000,000
*Case Management	\$1,000,000
*Education	\$1,000,000
*Employment (\$3,000,000 FY 15/16 carryover)	\$5,800,000
Employment/Technical and Education Training Programs	\$2,055,693
Family Reunification	\$1,000,000
*For Us By Us	\$1,000,000
Housing	\$3,375,000
Innovations In Reentry	\$1,000,000
*Pre-Trial/Early Intervention Court	\$1,700,000
Transportation	\$759,198
Sub-total:	\$26,479,673
*FY 15/16 Carryover	(\$10,700,000)
Total:	\$15,779,673
<i>50% CBO Allocation Amount: \$20,430,693</i>	

Note: In FY 15/16, the total amount slated to be allocated to community-based organizations was \$15,748,980. However, \$20,400,000 was allocated which represented an additional \$4,651,020; this amount was set-aside in FY 16/17 to cover the overage from FY 15/16.

Following are the expenditures for the governmental partners for Year Six:

Governmental Partner Expenditures

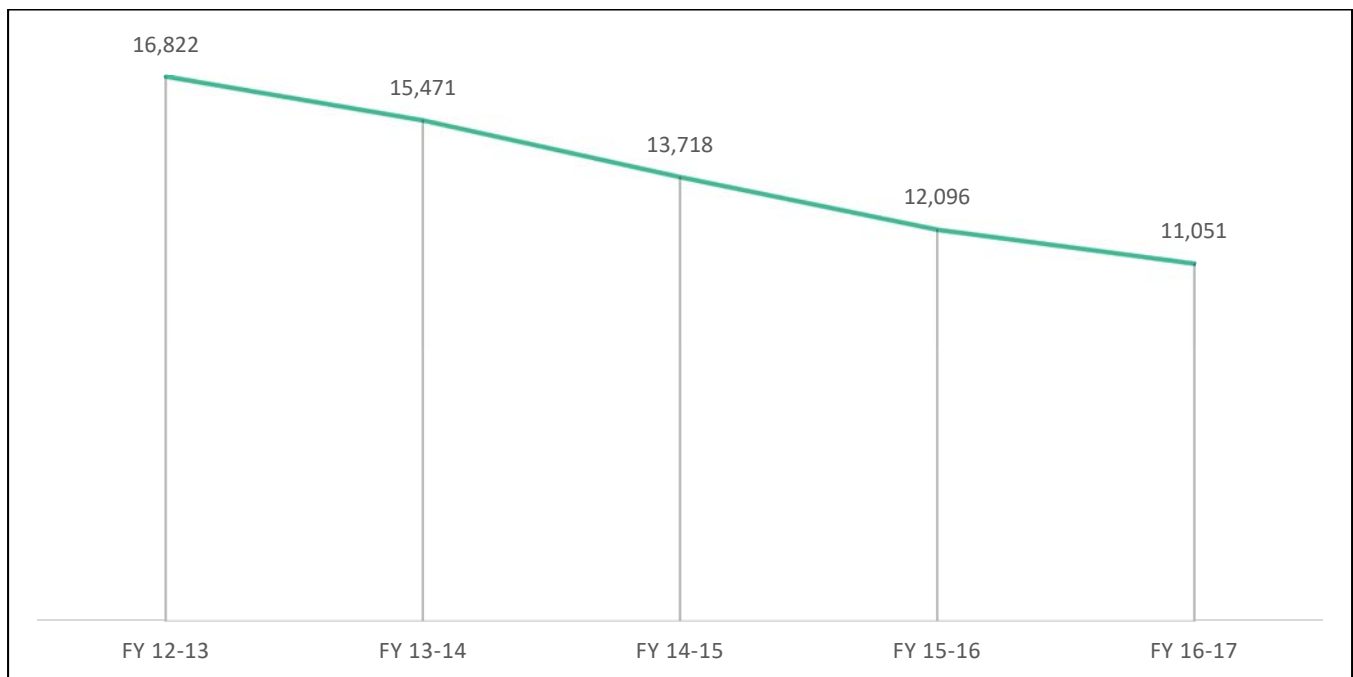
❖ District Attorney	\$ 1,250,000	❖ Public Defender	\$ 2,171,150
❖ Probation Department	\$ 4,160,289	❖ Sheriff's Office	\$22,523,117

Total: \$30,104,556

SUMMARY: Alameda County met its target for allocating 50% of the base allocation for FY 16/17 for CBOs. The remaining amount to be allocated to the governmental partners was \$24,848,815 (\$45,279,508 - \$20,430,693) and was exceeded by \$5,255,741 or 17%, indicating that governmental partners had to utilize non-realignment funding to provide the level of services delivered to realigned clients.

Population

Total Probation Supervision Population - Total number of unique clients supervised by Probation, include Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS), Mandatory Supervision and Formal Probation.



As a result of the passage of Proposition 47 and the AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Act, the clients being supervised by the Probation Department have more serious offenses and the Probation Department has been unable to meet the caseload standards set forth by the American Probation and Parole Association (APPA), which recommends 50:1 for moderate/low-risk and 20:1 for high-risk and specialized caseloads, such as mental health and sex offenders. Probation Department's caseloads for general supervision, which are all high-risk, average 80-100 clients and specialized caseloads average 50 clients.

Moderate-risk clients are assigned to the Kiosk, which is an electronic reporting system, and averages approximately 250:1. There are approximately 4,500 low-risk clients assigned to a services-as-needed (banked) caseload. All of the caseloads within the Probation Department far exceed APPA standards.

SUMMARY: There has been a steady decline in the number of probation clients supervised by the Alameda County Probation Department, resulting from many factors, including the passage of Proposition 47, enacted in November 2014. However, the decrease has been partially offset by the passage of AB 109, PRCs and Mandatory Supervision clients. Additionally, the Probation Department's caseloads average 80-100:1 for high-risk, general supervision clients and 50:1 for clients on specialized cases. All of the caseloads within the Probation Department far exceed standards set forth by the American Probation and Parole Association. Research indicates that meeting caseload standards helps reduce recidivism (re-arrests and technical violations).

Total Realigned Population

In March 2013, the Alameda County Community Corrections Partnership Executive Committee expanded the State's definition of realignment to include individuals charged and/or sentenced to an AB 109 eligible offense.

SUMMARY: From October 1, 2011 – June 30, 2016, Alameda County's realigned population is approximately 27,318 individuals.

Recidivism

In November 2014, the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) released a definition of recidivism to be used statewide in an effort to standardize the reporting and measurement of recidivism. The definition is as follows:

Adult Recidivism Definition: *Recidivism is defined as conviction of a new felony or misdemeanor committed within three years of release from custody or committed within three years of placement on supervision for a previous criminal conviction.*

Utilizing this definition, Alameda County's recidivism rate is as follows:

Type	Rate for FY 15/16	Rate for FY 16/17
New Convictions	20.3%	32%

SUMMARY: Alameda County is more apt to file violations of probation, in lieu of new convictions at a greater rate than many other counties; as a result, Alameda County also tracks recidivism based upon violations of probation, as well as new convictions for clients supervised or previously supervised by the Probation Department. Note: **The figures above are only for new offenses within Alameda County;** therefore, the recidivism rate presented may be an under-representation of the level of criminal activity in which probation clients engage.

Client Outcome Highlights

Employment

In Year Four (FY 14/15) of Realignment, the Alameda County Probation Department contracted with four vendors, as a result of a competitive bid process: Act Full Gospel Church (ACTS); Building Opportunities for Self-Sufficiency (BOSS); Center for Employment Opportunities (CEO); and the Oakland Private Industry Council (OPIC). These providers continued to help assist with preparation, training and attainment of employment through Year Five (FY 15/16) and a portion of Year Six (7/1/16 – 12/31/16).

As a result of another competitive procurement process, the number of contracted employment providers during FY 16/17 changed from four vendors from July – December 2016 to one vendor, effective January 2017.

Contracted Employment Outcomes

July – December 2016 (four vendors)/Total referred = 147:

- ***Enrolled/Assessed = 73% (107); Subsidized Employment = 52% (56); Unsubsidized Employment = 44% (47); 30-day Job Retention = 79% (37); 90-day Job Retention = 73% (27); and 180-day Job Retention = 67% (18)***

January – June 2017 (one vendor)/Total referred = 190:

- ***Enrolled/Assessed = 69% (132); Subsidized Employment = 77% (101); Unsubsidized Employment = 33% (44); 30-day Job Retention = 52% (23); 90-day Job Retention = 48% (11); and 180-day Job Retention = 73% (8)***

Education

Contracted educational services became effective January 1, 2017. During the last half of Year Six (1/1/17 – 6/30/17), a total of 82 clients were referred to educational services; 26 educational assessments were completed; 28 clients were enrolled in high school/GED programming; one client completed high school/GED programming; and one client enrolled in college.

Housing

During Year Six, the Realignment Housing Program's agencies served 346 clients. During the program year, 209 clients exited the program and, of those, 56% obtained either permanent (25%) or temporary (31%) housing. ***There is a 23% decrease in the total number served between FY 15/16 to FY 16/17.***

Substance Use Services

During Year Six, 399 clients received an array of substance use disorder (SUD) treatment services. ***Referrals by Probation to Criminal Justice Care Management (CJCM) for clients receiving SUD services increased by 27% from Year Five to Year Six.***

SUMMARY: Overall, Alameda County has experienced increases in the number of clients receiving services and improved client outcomes during Year Six of Realignment. Refer to the full report to review service outcomes in additional areas, such as mental health, Innovations in Reentry, etc.

II. GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Like Alameda County's Initial Implementation Plan (2011), Year Two Plan (FY 12/13), Year Three Status Update (FY 13/14), Year Four Status Update (FY 14/15) and Year Five (FY 15/16), the Year Six Public Safety Realignment Plan Status Update (FY 16/17) continues the Community Corrections Partnership Executive Committee's (CCPEC's) commitment to individual accountability and the use of research-indicated efforts to reduce recidivism for adult clients realigned from State to County responsibility. Alameda County's Realignment efforts continue to focus on reducing recidivism "through reinvestment in community-based corrections programs and utilization of evidence-based strategies that increase public safety while holding clients accountable."²

This Year Six Status Update continues the CCPEC's emphasis on interagency and public/private collaboration to provide effective in-custody and community-based services, treatments, and programs to realigned individuals (*Post-Release Community Supervision; Individuals charged and/or sentenced with an 1170(h)-eligible offense; and Parole Violators*) and to address programming needs at every stage of the correctional continuum — in custody, prior to release from custody, during community supervision, and after termination of supervision. Additionally, the CCPEC will continue to assess any new needs or policy changes in order to update and improve coordination, collaboration and systems integration.

This Year Six Status Update also continues the CCPEC's commitment to gathering data and carefully assessing its processes, programs, and outcomes related to Realignment. From the outset, it has been the CCPEC's intention to "track the services and outcomes of each individual in the realigned population and to assess the efficacy of the programs those individuals are referred to." Additionally, the CCPEC is committed to tracking and assessing "the recidivism and re-incarceration rates of new populations to be served under Realignment."³

² CCPEC Initial Implementation Plan, Guiding Principles, November 2011, page 3

³ op. cit. Alameda Plan, page 11

The major goals adopted for Year Two continued to guide Year Three, Year Four, Year Five and Year Six of Realignment. Approved by the Board of Supervisors in November 2012, these goals are:

Protect the public through transparent and accountable administration and service: Activities include staffing and programming in both custody and community settings designed to promote and sustain client's rehabilitation.

Ensure effective and supportive transitions from detention to the community: Activities include emphasizing and enhancing transition services designed to provide a continuum between in-custody services and support, and their community-based counterparts.

Develop innovative and therapeutic support for clients focused on health, housing, and improving access to family sustaining employment: Activities include, among others, maximizing partnerships with community-based service providers to deliver behavioral health care, housing, employment services, and other transition services known to help reduce client's recidivism.

Continued collaboration between and among community members, community-based service providers and public agency personnel is essential to accomplishing these goals. The Year Six Status Update seeks to sustain and enhance the vitality of ongoing collaboration and communication.



III. POPULATION

The total number of clients served by the Probation Department in Year Six (FY 16/17) of Realignment was 11,051. Recent years have seen a decline in the number of individuals on felony probation in Alameda County, which is driven by a decline in the number of individuals on formal probation grants, specifically. One contributing factor present for Year Five of Realignment is related to the implementation of Proposition 47. In addition to Proposition 47, terminations from probation supervision, along with the Probation Department's quality control efforts have contributed to the decrease of clients active to probation.

Aside from the decrease in the formal probation population, the number of PRCS clients and Mandatory Supervision clients has only fluctuated marginally over the last few years, with a steady decline over the last three years with the Mandatory Supervision population. The vast majority of Alameda County's Mandatory Supervision clients are clients that transfer in from other counties across the state, meaning that differences in these numbers are highly contingent upon changing circumstances outside of Alameda County.

In March 2013, the Alameda County Community Corrections Partnership Executive Committee expanded the State's definition of Realignment to include all of the following:

Defining the County's Realigned Population

- Individuals charged and/or sentenced to an AB 109 eligible offense
- Individuals sentenced under PC 1170(h)
 - Jail only
 - Mandatory Supervision
- Parole violations
- PRCS population

*Since the enactment of Realignment, Alameda County has a total of **27,318** unique individuals from October 1, 2011 – June 30, 2016 in the categories noted above.*

The table below shows the total number of unique court dockets and unique individuals across each population type from October 1, 2011, through June 30, 2016. Some unique individuals are duplicated across population types; for instance, someone who was on felony probation on October 1, 2011 may have subsequently committed a non-violent, non-serious, non-sexual offense and been sentenced under PC 1170(h) to a serve a straight local prison sentence. This individual would be counted twice in the table below, once in the felony probation population and again in the 1170(h) straight sentence population.

Unique Dockets and Unique Individuals, By Population Type
October 1, 2011 - June 30, 2016^{4 5}

Population Type	Unique Dockets	Unique Individuals
1170(h) Mandatory Supervision Only	0	0
1170(h) Split Sentence - Local Prison and Mandatory Supervision	52	51
1170(h) Straight Sentence - Local Prison Only	637	571
Charged with AB 109 Eligible Offense – No Conviction	4,038	3,736
County Realigned Not on Probation	16,960	15,823
County Realigned on Felony Probation	7,608	7,376
Felony Probation Population	23,609	19,709
Parole Violations	Unknown	360
PRCS	2,515	2,512
TOTALS	55,779	50,138

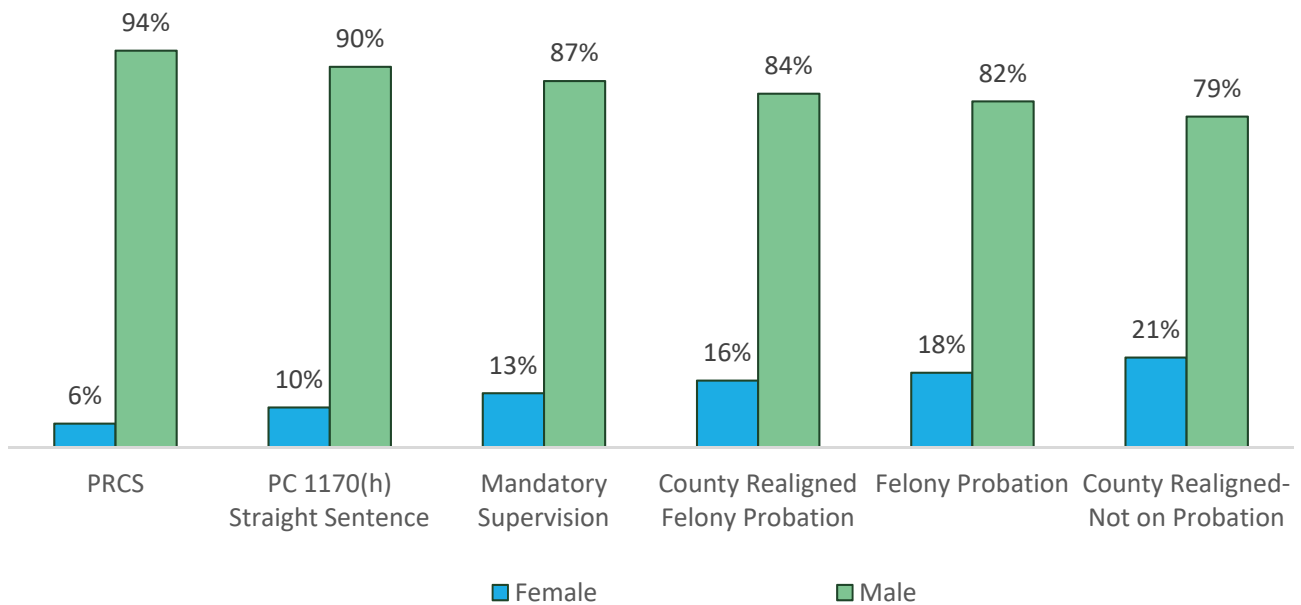
⁴ Given the challenges with the Court's Odyssey system, there appears to be missing data resulting in underestimates of the "County Realigned on Felony Probation" population, overestimates of the "County Realigned Not on Probation" population, and data that does not provide an unduplicated count of dockets.

⁵ Additional custody alternative sentencing options include GPS monitoring, or confinement to a residential drug or treatment program, transitional care facility that offers appropriate services, or mental health clinic or hospital that offers appropriate mental health services, among others. These sentencing options were sparingly used with the County's realigned population during the evaluation period, October 1, 2011 - June 30, 2016, and are included in the "County Realigned Not on Probation" population above.

Age, by Population Type

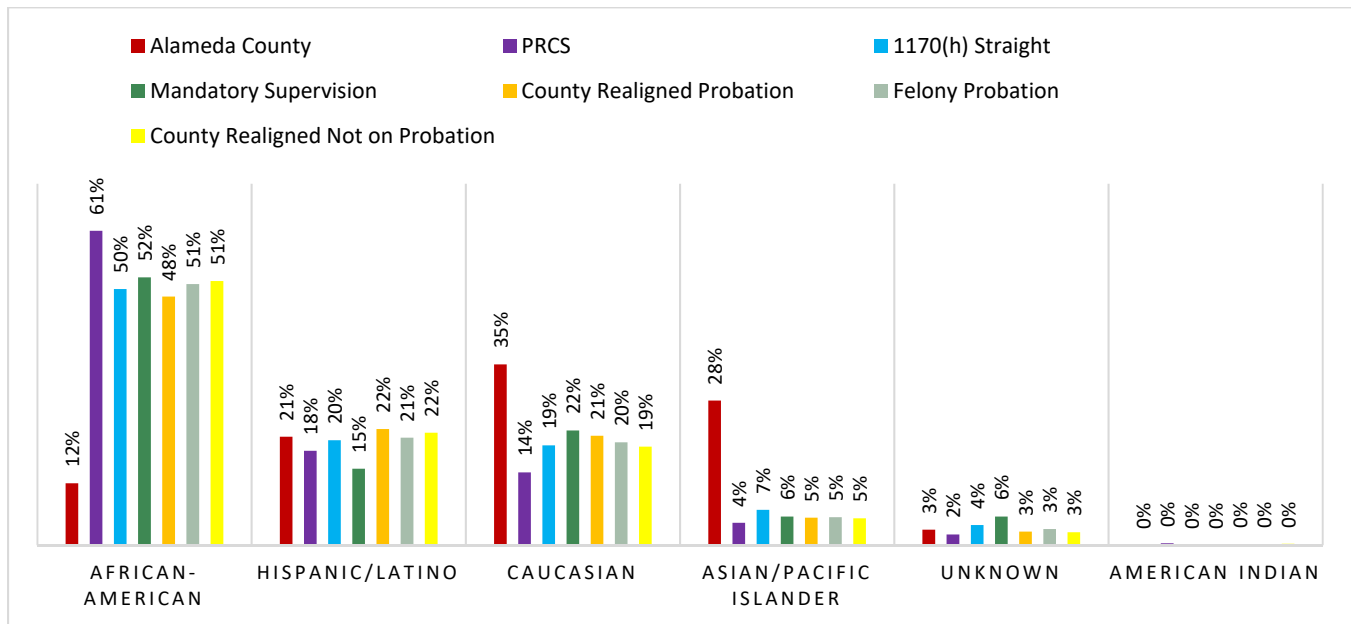
Population Type	Average Age	Minimum Age	Maximum Age
County Realigned Not on Probation	33.2	16	94
County Realigned Probation	34.4	17	81
Felony Probation	33.0	16	82
Mandatory Supervision	38.0	19	62
PC 1170 (h) Straight Sentence	36.1	18	77
Post Release Community Supervision	35.8	18	74

Gender, by Population Type⁶

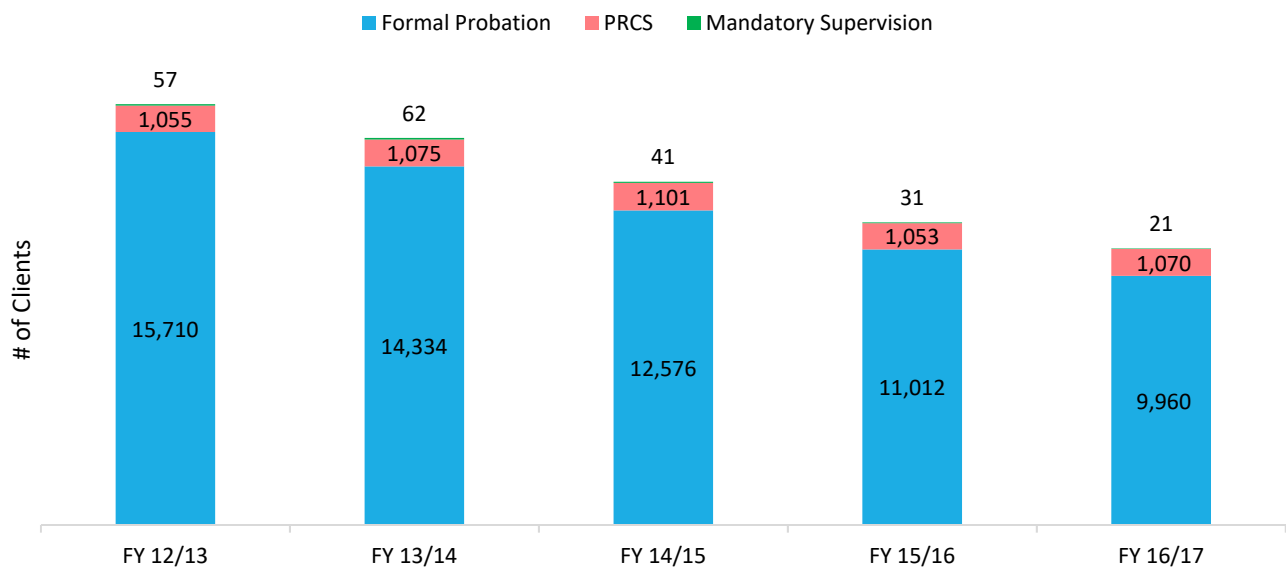


⁶ Data only available for approximately 60% of the "County Realigned – Not on Probation" Population.

Race, by Population Type⁷



Clients Active on Probation

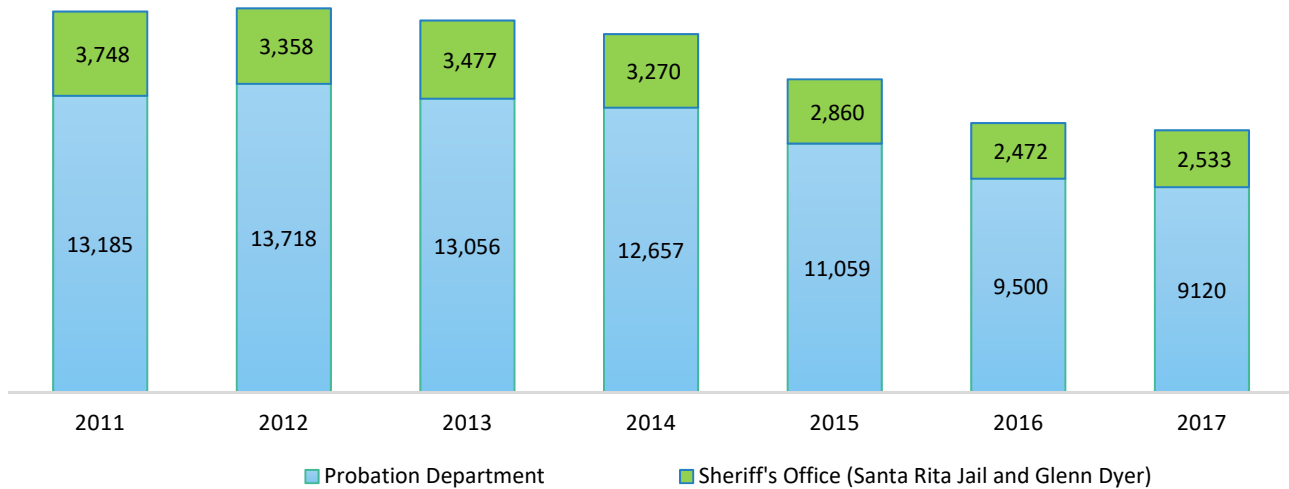


Note: Probation's data includes PRCS, Mandatory Supervision, and Formal Probation clients.

	FY 12/13	FY 13/14	FY 14/15	FY 15/16	FY 16/17
Totals	16,822	15,471	13,718	12,096	11,051

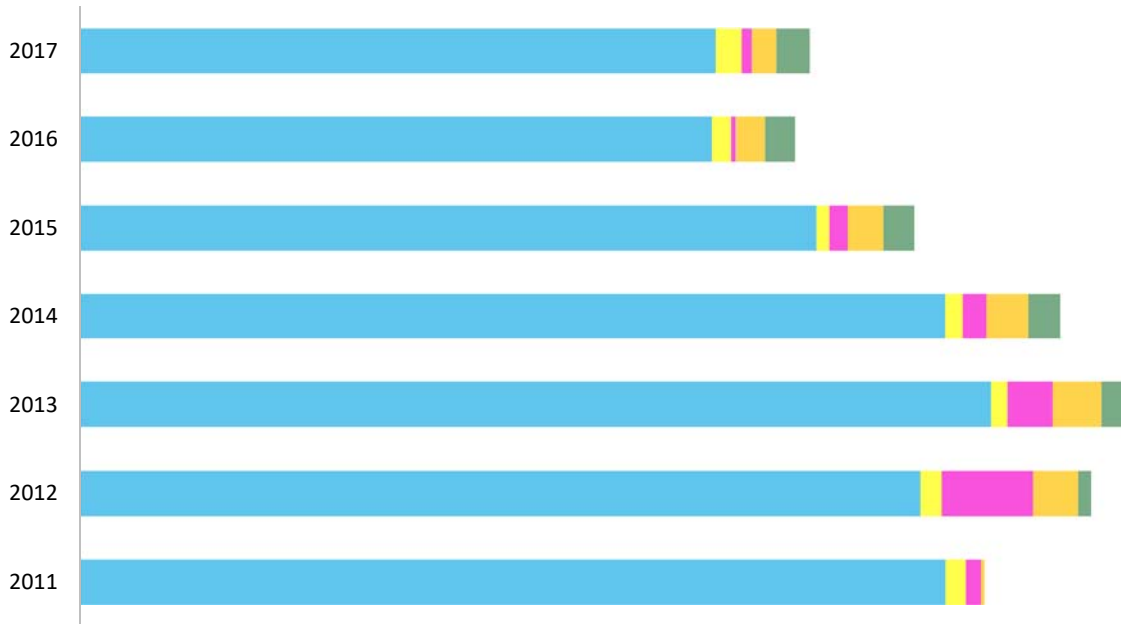
⁷ Data only available for approximately 60% of the "County Realigned – Not on Probation" Population.

Average Daily Population by Calendar Year (2011 - 2017)



Since the enactment of Realignment, there has been a steady decline in the average daily population for both the Probation Department and the Sheriff's Office. As a result of the passage of Proposition 47 and the AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Act, the clients being supervised by the Probation Department have more serious offenses and the Probation Department has been unable to meet the caseload standards set forth by the American Probation and Parole Association (APPA) which recommends 50:1 for moderate/low-risk and 20:1 for high-risk and specialized caseloads, such as mental health or sex offenders. The Probation Department's caseloads average 80-100 clients on general supervision, which are all high-risk, and an average of 50 clients for specialized caseloads. Moderate-risk clients are assigned to the Kiosk, which is an electronic reporting system, and averages approximately 250:1. There are approximately 4,500 low-risk clients assigned to a service-as-needed (banked) caseload. All of the caseloads within the Probation Department far exceed APPA standards. Research indicates that meeting caseload standards will help reduce recidivism (re-arrests and technical violations).

SANTA RITA JAIL AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION BY CALENDAR YEAR 2011 - 2017



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Local	2,469	2,398	2,599	2,468	2,101	1,803	1,814
Federal	58	60	47	50	37	54	74
County CDC	43	261	129	68	52	14	29
1170(h)	10	128	139	119	102	83	70
PRCS Violations	-	37	70	91	88	86	95

Legend

- Local** = Commitments to Santa Rita Jail (SRJ); the numbers also include probation violations
- Federal** = Inmates under the jurisdiction of the United States Marshall housed at SRJ
- County CDC** = Parole Violation enforced by State of California
- 1170(h)** = Individuals charged and/or resolved with a non-violent/non-serious felony offense as defined by Penal Code 1170(h)
- PRCS Violators** = Local State Prisoners that violated probation at the County level

The average daily population for all inmates at Santa Rita Jail, with the exception of Federal, have seen a decline over the last three years, which may also be attributed to the passage of Proposition 47.

IV. RECIDIVISM

Reducing recidivism continues to be at the forefront of the work within the County. The resources and efforts dedicated to rehabilitate and reintegrate the realigned population serve to provide a life free from crime, both for them and for their communities. In this regard, recidivism rates indicate how successfully this population is served.

Since the enactment of AB 109, recidivism has been defined in different ways by different stakeholders and throughout the State of California. As a result, the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC), in an effort to standardize the measurement of recidivism, released a statewide definition of recidivism in November 2014, as follows:

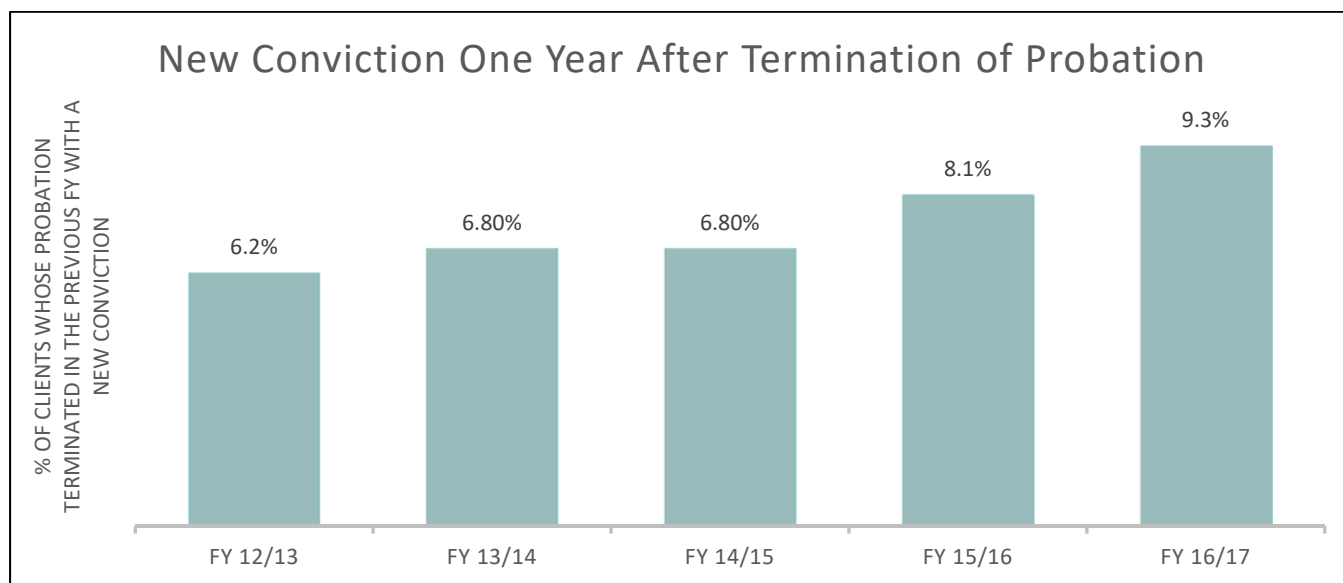
BSCC Adult Recidivism Definition: *“Recidivism is defined as conviction of a new felony or misdemeanor committed within three years of release from custody or committed within three years of placement on supervision for a previous criminal conviction.”*

As a result, this report will provide Alameda County’s recidivism rate, based upon the BSCC definition, which will serve as the County’s baseline for future reports. ***Because Alameda County tends to file violations of probation, in lieu of new convictions at a greater rate than many other counties, it is noteworthy for Alameda County to track recidivism based upon violations of probation, as well as new convictions for clients supervised or previously supervised by the Probation Department.*** It is important to note, however, that these figures are only for violations and new offenses within Alameda County; therefore, the recidivism rates presented below may be under-representations of the level of criminal activity in which probation clients engage.

TYPE	RATE
▪ New Convictions	32%
▪ Violations and Petitions to Revoke Probation	18%

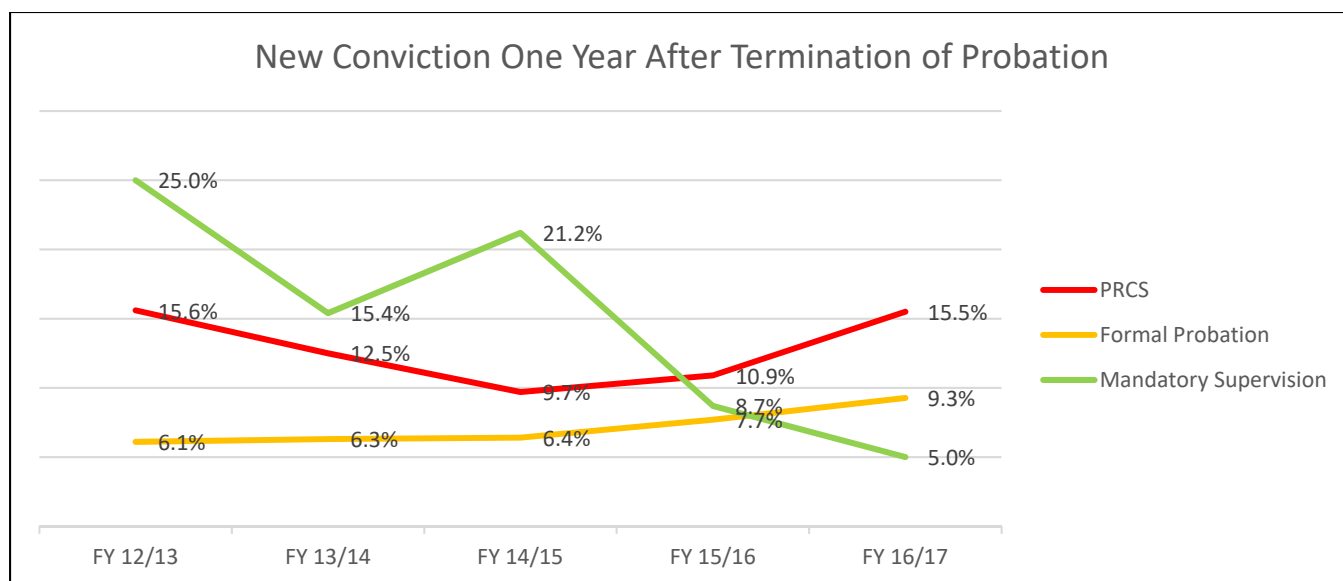
Although it is important to understand what happens to our clients while on probation, it is perhaps even more important to understand the lasting effects on probation clients. Thus, it becomes important to also view recidivism in the light of how many prior probation clients have received a new conviction after their probation supervision ended. By looking at the number of clients whose supervision ended in one fiscal year, and seeing whether they were registered for a new conviction in the subsequent fiscal year, provides insight into how well the Probation Department and its partners prepare clients for longer-term success after probation.

The chart below reflects the totals for all three types of probation clients – PRCS, Mandatory Supervision and Formal Probation. There was a slight increase in the number of clients whose cases closed during FY 15/16 and subsequently experienced a new conviction during FY 16/17.



Note: Alameda County convictions, only

The graph below depicts the details of the above graph by classification type. While there was a sharp decline of new convictions registered for PRCS clients a year after their supervision was terminated for fiscal years 12/13, 13/14 and 14/15, there has been a slight increase for both PRCS and formal probation clients who had their cases terminated during FY 15/16 and experienced a new conviction during FY 16/17. There has been some fluctuation for the few clients on Mandatory Supervision with a sharp decline between FY 14/15 and FY 15/16 and a steady decline between FY 15/16 and FY 16/17.

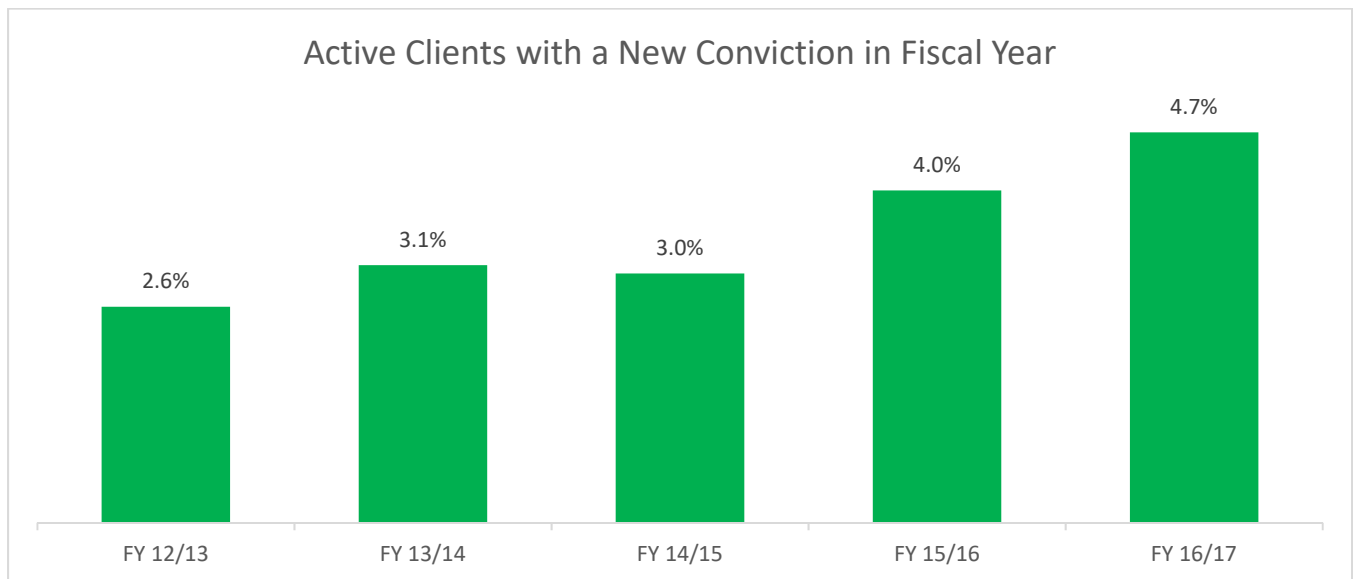


Note: Based on Alameda County data

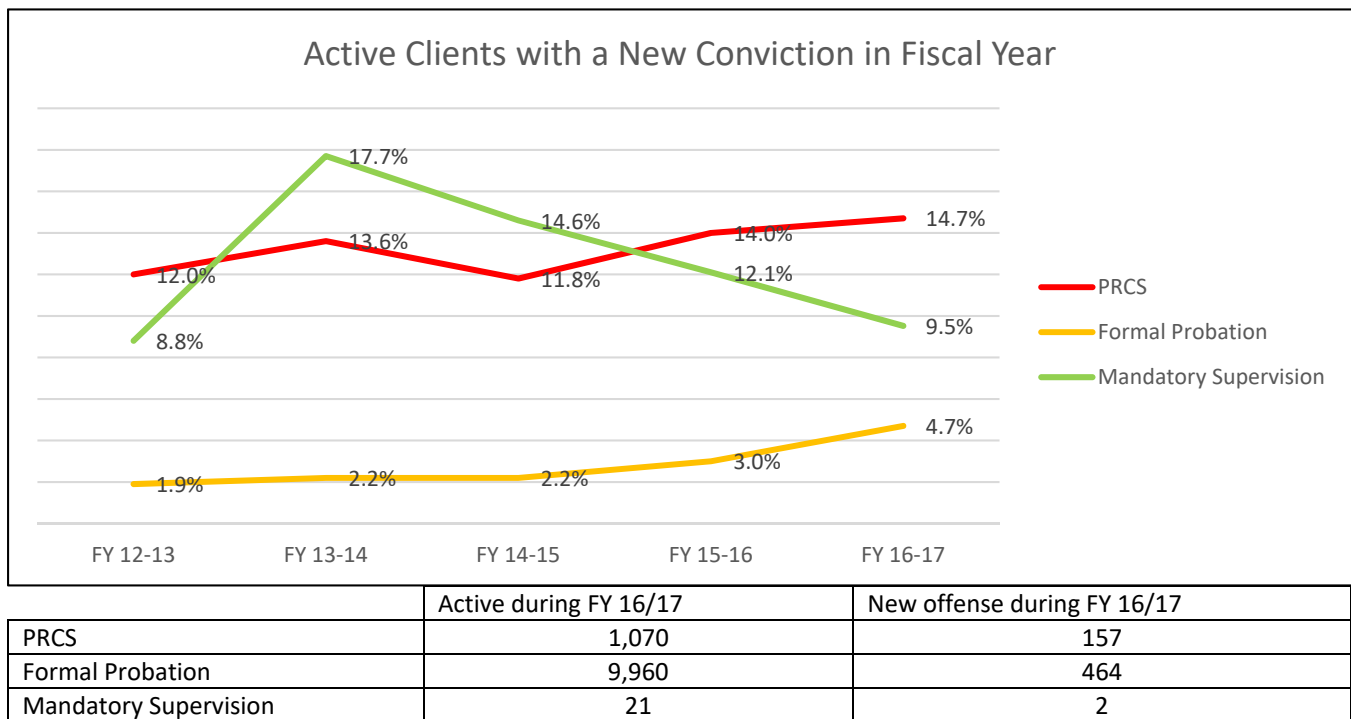
Below are the numbers that align with the percentages reflected in the graph on the previous page.

	Closed during FY 15/16	New offense one year after termination FY 16/17
PRCS	440	68
Formal Probation	4,378	406
Mandatory Supervision	20	1

Another benchmark of recidivism denotes clients who Probation supervises and experience a new conviction during the course of their supervision. The following two graphs depict the totals for all three types of supervision and the breakdown for each type of supervision. For PRCS and Mandatory Supervision clients, there has been some fluctuation in convictions over the past four years of Realignment, while new convictions for clients on Formal Probation remain largely unchanged.



Note: Alameda County convictions, only



Overall, Year Six of Realignment saw slight increases in recidivism rates for two categories of supervision. Further research is needed, including researching the impact of Proposition 47 terminations that may have resulted in unintended consequences as clients are terminated with fewer resources and no supervision. Additionally, the County has contracted with an outside evaluator and moving forward, will be able to utilize the information garnered through the evaluation to better determine the services and needs of our clients, along with next steps and the priority of initiatives that will positively impact service delivery and client outcomes.

V. EDUCATION

The Alameda County Probation Department released a Request for Proposal that resulted in a contract with Five Keys Charter School selected to provide educational services that include:

- High School Diplomas
- GED /Hi-Set Classes and Testing
- Adult Basic Education & Literacy Programs
- Workforce Job Readiness Career Training
- Educational & Basic Skills Assessments
- College Readiness
- Vocation Training and Skills Building Programs
- Educational Services Plans
- Stipends

Five Keys partners with approximately ten organizations/education institutions to ensure a countywide and diversified approach to education services leading to Career Technical Education, community college, post-secondary and other supportive skills that ensure academic success connected to workforce opportunities.

Outcomes

January 1, 2017 – June 30, 2017

Referred	Assessed	High School/GED Enrollment	High School/ GED Completion	College Enrollment
82	26	28	1	1



*Probation staff attend the Five Keys graduation to honor the accomplishments of their clients, including **Josue Garibay**, who is receiving his high school diploma. Mr. Garibay also participated in the Reentry Hiring Program and received employment as a Program Service Worker employed by the Social Services Agency.*

VI. EMPLOYMENT

At the beginning of Year Four (FY 14/15) of Realignment, the Alameda County Probation Department contracted with four community organizations to help assist the realigned population with preparation, training and attainment of employment. The four vendors selected through the competitive bidding process were Acts Full Gospel Church (ACTS); Building Opportunities for Self-Sufficiency (BOSS); Center for Employment Opportunities (CEO); and the Oakland Private Industry Council (OPIC). Services with these four vendors were extended to Year Five (FY 15/16) of Realignment and a portion of Year Six (7/1/16 – 12/31/16). Combined, these partners cover a range of different employment-related services across the entire County, and played a critical role in helping clients transition from the criminal justice system to a self-sustaining life free of crime.

A partial list of employment services provided by the contracted vendors include:


- ❖ Employability Assessments
- ❖ Job Readiness Training
- ❖ Transitional Work Programs
- ❖ Subsidized/Unsubsidized Employment
- ❖ Job Retention Services



Employment Service Benchmarks/Outcomes

Contract Period July 1, 2016 – December 31, 2016

(Four Vendors: Acts Full Gospel Church, Building Opportunities for Self-Sufficiency, Center for Employment Opportunities, Oakland Private Industry Council)




<i>Referred</i>	<i>Enrolled / Assessed</i>	<i>Subsidized Employment</i>	<i>Unsubsidized Employment</i>	<i>30-Day Job Retention</i>	<i>90-Day Job Retention</i>	<i>180-Day Job Retention</i>
147	107	56	47	37	27	18
	73% of all referred clients enrolled into employment services	52% of all clients enrolled attained transitional work/subsidized employment	44% of all clients enrolled obtained unsubsidized job placement	79% of all clients placed in unsubsidized job placement reached 30 days of job retention	73% of all clients that reached the 30-day benchmark progressed to 90 days of job retention	67% of all clients that reached the 90-day benchmark progressed to 180 days of job retention

Contract Period July 1, 2016 – December 31, 2016

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Referred</i>	<i>Enrolled/ Assessed</i>	<i>Subsidized Employment</i>	<i>Unsubsidized Employment</i>	<i>30-Day Job Retention</i>	<i>90-Day Job Retention</i>	<i>180-Day Job Retention</i>
<i>ACTS*</i>	26	25	15	3	1	0	0
<i>BOSS</i>	78	58	23	12	9	5	4
<i>CEO*</i>	40	21	18	10	3	3	1
<i>PIC*</i>	3	3	0	22	24	19	13

* Contract ended December 31, 2016

Contract Period January 1, 2017 – June 30, 2017
(One Vendor Only: Building Opportunities for Self-Sufficiency)



<i>Referred</i>	<i>Enrolled / Assessed</i>	<i>Subsidized Employment</i>	<i>Unsubsidized Employment</i>	<i>30-Day Job Retention</i>	<i>90-Day Job Retention</i>	<i>180-Day Job Retention</i>
190	132	101	44	23	11	8
	69% of all referred clients enrolled into employment services	77% of all clients enrolled attained transitional work/subsidized employment	33% of all clients enrolled obtained unsubsidized job placement	52% of all clients placed in unsubsidized job placement reached 30 days of job retention	48% of all clients that reached the 30-day benchmark progressed to 90 days of job retention	73% of all clients that reached the 90-day benchmark progressed to 180 days of job retention

* These numbers represent unduplicated clients.

The above numbers for the 30, 90 and 180 benchmarks represent cumulative days. Therefore, clients must work 30 cumulative days with the same employer for the vendor to obtain the 30-day job retention benchmark. Additionally, subsidized employment provides clients with 80 hours of training and transitional work.

Employment Totals

	<i>*Referred</i>	<i>Enrolled/ Assessed</i>	<i>Subsidized Employment</i>	<i>Unsubsidized Employment</i>	<i>30-day job retention</i>	<i>90-day job retention</i>	<i>180-day job retention</i>
FY 14/15	397	259	164	79	38	17	7
FY 15/16	1029	509	316	182	144	89	52
FY 16/17	337	239	157	91	60	38	26

*These numbers reflect referrals to contracted providers. However, clients are also referred to non-contracted employment providers and those numbers are not represented above.

During FY 16/17, after receiving input from a variety of stakeholders regarding the employment model with four vendors and reviewing outcomes, the Probation Department proceeded with implementing a change in the employment strategy to contract with a single vendor as the lead, along with a sub-contracted vendor, to ensure that services were available throughout Alameda County. BOSS, as the lead contractor, sub-contracted with La Familia and entered into Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) with additional vendors to provide services in approximately six sites throughout the County.

The contracts for the four vendors was originally scheduled to expire effective June 30, 2016, but because there was a need to ensure a smooth transition for clients receiving services from the vendors who were not awarded the contract, the contracts for all four vendors were extended through December 2016. Because of this transition, there was a 67% decline in referrals and subsequent benchmarks from FY 15/16 to FY 16/17. Additionally, the decline in the number of clients receiving subsequent benchmarks after being referred, depicts the challenges facing clients to remain stable (in terms of housing, substance use, etc.) in order to proceed through the employment process and reach 180 days of employment.



VII. HOUSING

This report represents the data on the Realignment-funded housing program during the period between July 1, 2016 - June 30, 2017. This represents two distinct programs - one being a collaborative partnership between three community-based organizations, currently referred to as the Realignment Housing Program (RHP) and the second program, provided by Men of Valor Academy, includes shelter and wrap-around case management services.

The Realignment Housing Program (RHP) providers:

- Abode Services – serving South/East/Mid County
- Berkeley Food and Housing Program (BFHP)⁸ – serving Berkeley, Albany, and Emeryville
- East Oakland Community Program (EOCP) – serving Oakland and Piedmont

The range of services provided by the RHP agencies include, though is not limited to the services below:

- Short-term rental subsidies
- Housing search and placement support
- Support with reducing barriers to obtaining housing
- Coordination with employment support providers
- Housing case management
- Landlord relationship building
- Assistance with reunification with family members
- Transportation assistance
- Emergency Shelter

The Alameda County Housing and Community Development (HCD) Department provides programmatic coordination and oversight. **The program began as a pilot in 2012. Therefore, the RHP completed its fifth year, as June 30, 2017.**

The HCD coordinates with the Alameda County Probation Department, the Santa Rita Jail Transition Center and the Transition Day Reporting Center, which provide referrals for clients in need of services. Referral to the program may occur while the individual is still incarcerated or after they have been released. Eligible participants are individuals who are supervised by Probation under Realignment and are homeless or have other housing needs.



⁸ Berkeley Food and Housing Project discontinued their Realignment Housing Program partnership following November 2016. The remaining two agencies ensured the seamless transition of caseloads from BFHP.

How Much Did We Do?

Table 1: Realignment Housing Program (RHP) Referrals and Enrollments

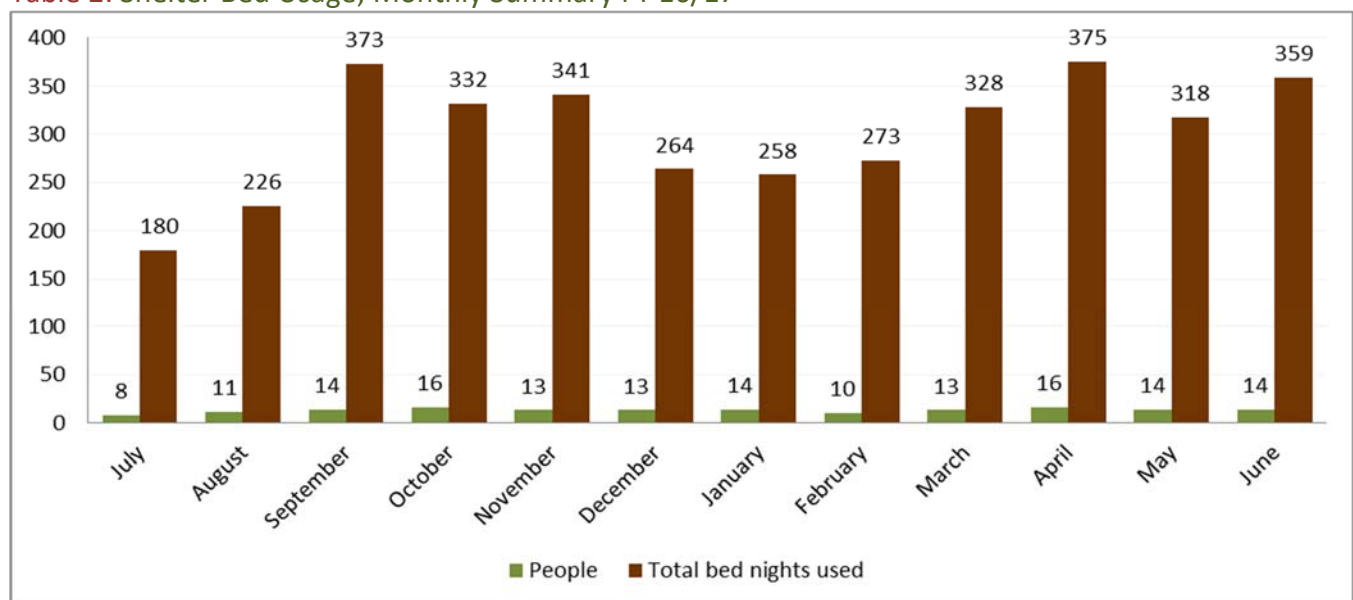
	Aug 2012 – June 2013*	July 2013 – June 2014*	July 2014 – June 2015	July 2015 – June 2016	July 2016 – June 2017
Total Served	97	144	280	451	346
Referrals	123	154	266	432	285

Source: Alameda County HCD, Realignment Housing Program Spreadsheets

*Note: During the first two years of the RHP, only the people being supervised under Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) were eligible for the program. FY 14-17 of the RHP include those in Outreach carried over as of the start of the reporting period. FY 14/15 Outreach carryover to FY 15/16 = 9; FY 15/16 Outreach carryover to FY 16/17 = 128; and FY 16/17 Outreach carryover to FY 16/17 = 136.

Probation Officers, working with those currently incarcerated and in the community, provide referrals to agency partners within the RHP. There is a 23% decline in the number of clients served between FY 15/16 to FY 16/17. However, as of June 30, 2017, the program had **136 RHP referrals in Outreach** who had not yet been enrolled.

Table 2: Shelter Bed Usage; Monthly Summary FY 16/17

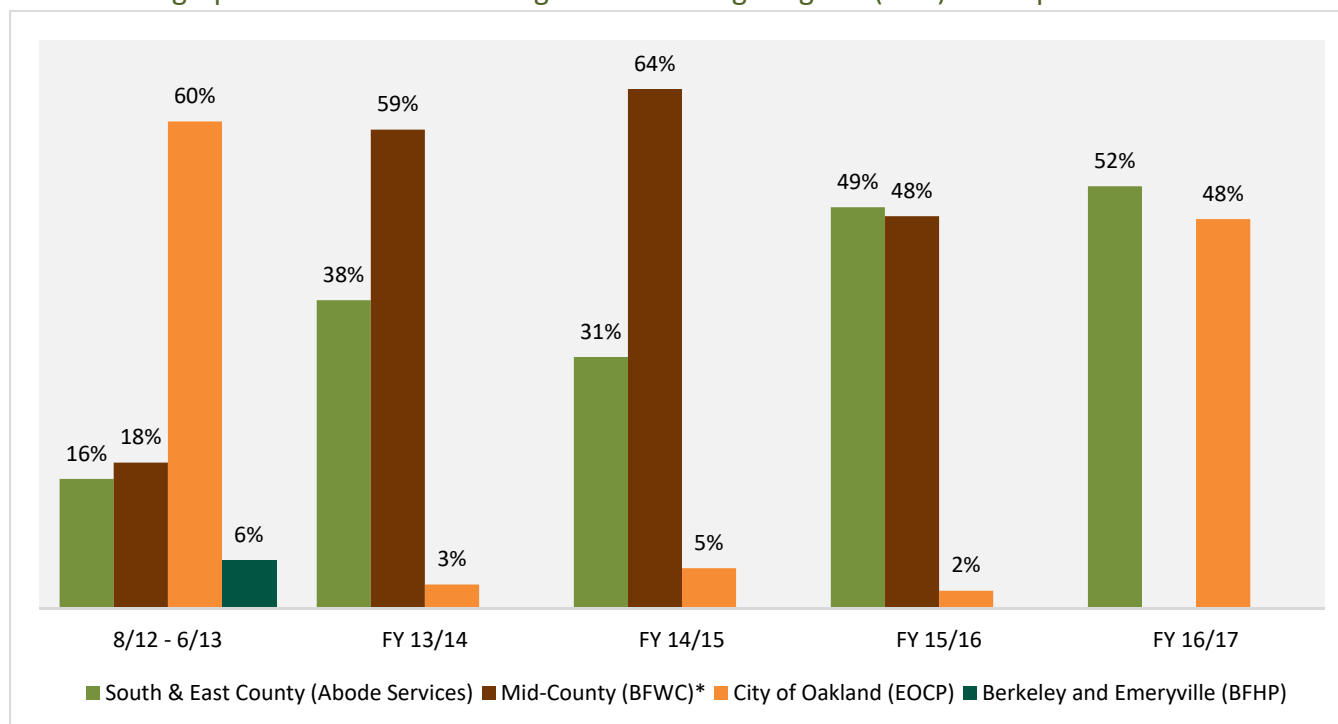


Source: Alameda County HCD, Shelter Occupancy Report – HMIS, addition of Abode Services data submission

Emergency shelter services were provided for RHP participants who indicated a temporary shelter need. The housing agencies also provided motel vouchers for emergency temporary housing when shelter space was not available or appropriate. The table above only reflects shelter stays. In total, **36** unique participants utilized the agencies' shelter services for **3,627** bed nights. The table above represents the total bed nights used each month (in brown), and the total unique program participants accessing shelter services that month (in green). For comparison and analysis of trends, during FY 15/16, agencies supported 61 participants with shelter services for 3,548 total bed nights. Clients accessing shelter services were also consecutively enrolled in the RHP and received services and support towards obtaining permanent housing.

How Much Did We Do?

Table 3: Geographic Distribution of Realignment Housing Program (RHP) Participants



Source: Alameda County HCD, RHP Summary Report – InHOUSE

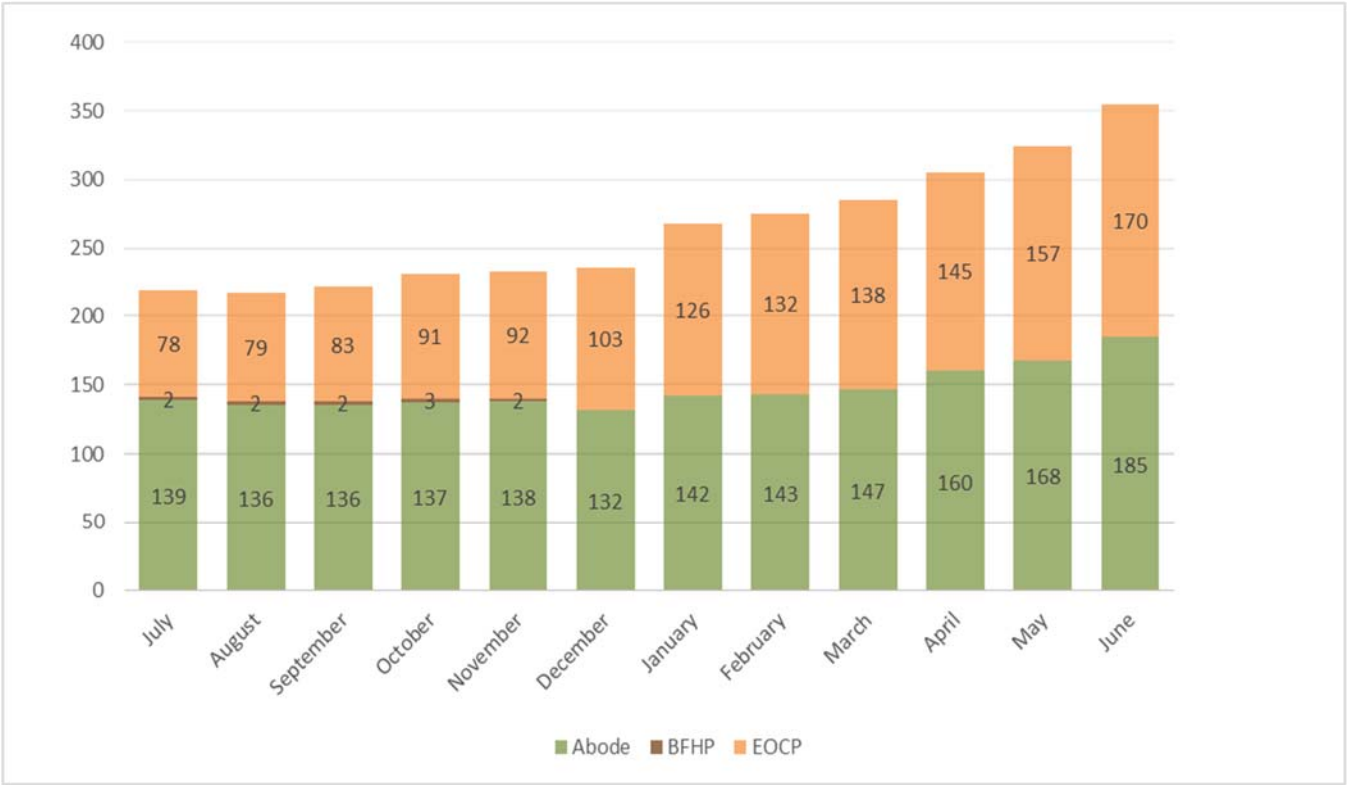
* BFWC provided services during FY 12/13 only. Following that year, Mid-County was combined with South and East County regions and served by Abode. Another partner, BFHP ended its participation after November 2016 and its service area was combined under EOCP's contract.

As in prior years, many of those served returned to the City of Oakland. RHP housing agencies report that, due to continued rising housing costs, some clients receive support in re-locating to areas of the county with slightly lower rental costs. Alternatively, some clients temporarily return to their pre-incarceration housing situation and receive services to obtain more stable housing in another part of the county. Partner agencies receive referrals primarily from the Alameda County Probation Department and from Santa Rita Jail (from Probation Officers). Referrals are made based upon the geographical region supported by the agency. The housing caseworker works with the client to establish rapport and a team approach is developed to work towards obtaining positive housing, while also establishing methods to sustain it. Various methods include staff coaching the client in the process of applying for a unit, landlord recruitment, and ensuring that the client is working towards increasing income, which can sustain the housing long-term, along with limited-term financial assistance.

Agencies report that local barriers, which contribute to difficulties in obtaining housing, include the high cost of rentals in the county, coupled with a lack of income needed to sustain the housing unit, while oftentimes also caring for multiple household members. Agencies have also relayed numerous success stories and instances of family reunification for clients served in the Realignment Housing Program. Additionally, agencies cite an increase in communication with referring partners (Probation Department) and expediency in identifying client's barriers and ensuring appropriate referrals for wrap-around services.

How Much Did We Do?

Table 4: Number of Realignment Housing Program Participants served by Agency: FY 16/17



Source: Alameda County HCD, RHP Summary Report – InHOUSE

In total, there were **346** clients served by the three agencies during FY 16/17. To be counted as ‘served’ means that the client was enrolled in the program and received services after they were referred. Abode Services served **180** unique clients, East Oakland Community Program (EOCP) served **166** clients, and Berkeley Food & Housing Program (BFHP) served three unique clients. In total, 13 clients were served by multiple agencies during this period. Clients were referred to and served by the organization whose geographical region they were returning to upon exit from incarceration.



How Well Did We Do?

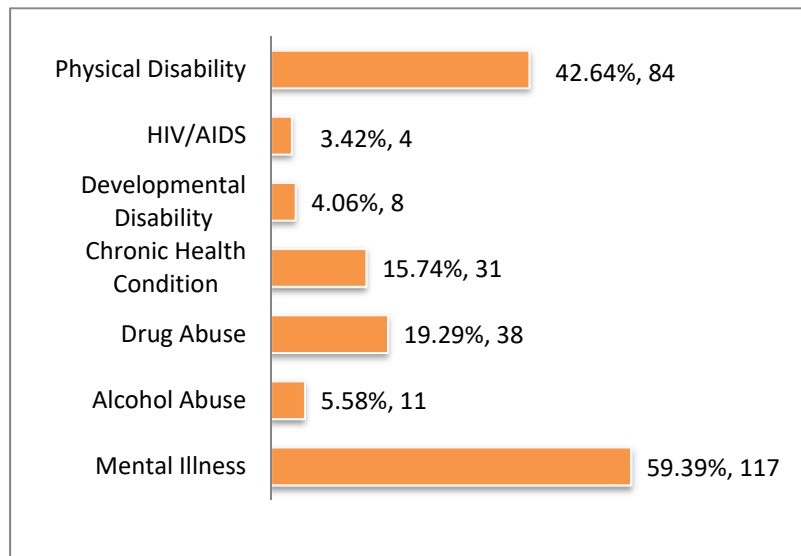
Table 5: Realignment Housing Program - Referral and Enrollment Time Comparison

	Referral to Enrollment				
	8/12 – 6/13	FY 13/14	FY 14/15	FY 15/16	FY 16/17
Average (days)	24.8	8.6	17.6	15	14

Source: Alameda County HCD, RHP Client Report – InHOUSE

The table represents the *average number of days* between referral and enrollment into the RHP program. The *median days* between referral to enrollment remains consistent with FY 15/16 and FY 16/17 and may be attributable to strengthened communications between the client, Probation Officer, and housing agency. Housing agencies attempt to contact people who are referred several times a week for at least two months and coordinate with Probation Officers when they are unable to reach potential participants. Agencies report that barriers, which inhibit services, include inaccurate contact information and/or friends and family who may not know the current whereabouts of the individual referred.

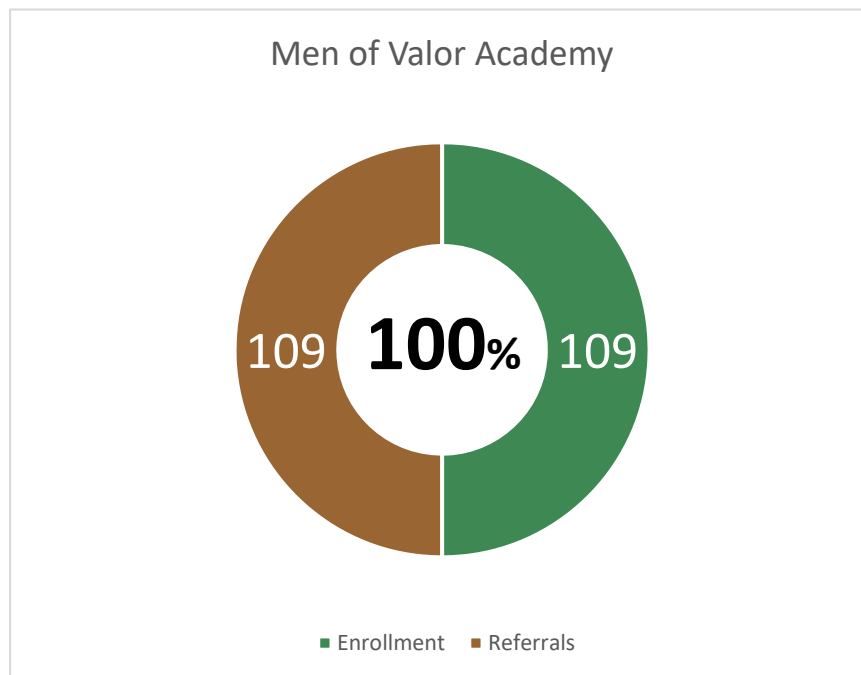
Table 6: Disabling Conditions Reported at Entry: FY 16/17



Source: Alameda County HCD, Annual Performance Report (APR) – HMIS

Table six represents the **297** total people (all adults in households served) who stated that they had a disability upon entering the RHP program. **110** people (**37%**) reported having only one type of disability. **10%**. **30** people stated having three conditions upon entry into the program. Agencies state that in some cases, disabling conditions have added additional barriers, which resulted in a longer period before obtaining housing.

How Much Did We Do?



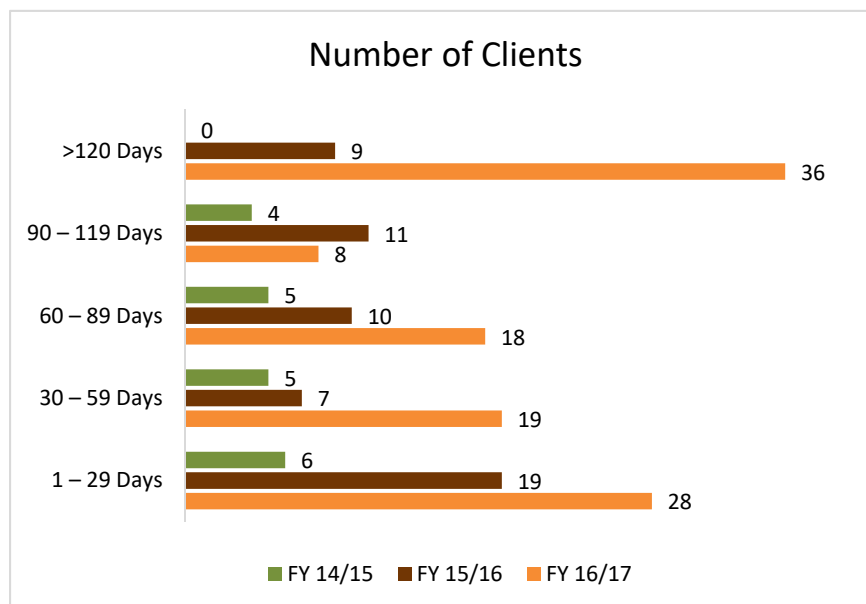
Source: MOVA Program Spreadsheet

During the course of FY 16/17, Men of Valor Academy (MOVA) supported and enrolled 109 clients. This compares to a total of 56 clients served in the previous year.

Further, the MOVA served an average of 37 clients per month and an average of 951 bed nights were utilized (monthly). In total, MOVA provided 11,408 bed nights throughout FY 16/17.

How Well Did We Do?

MOVA Average Length of Stay Served in Program



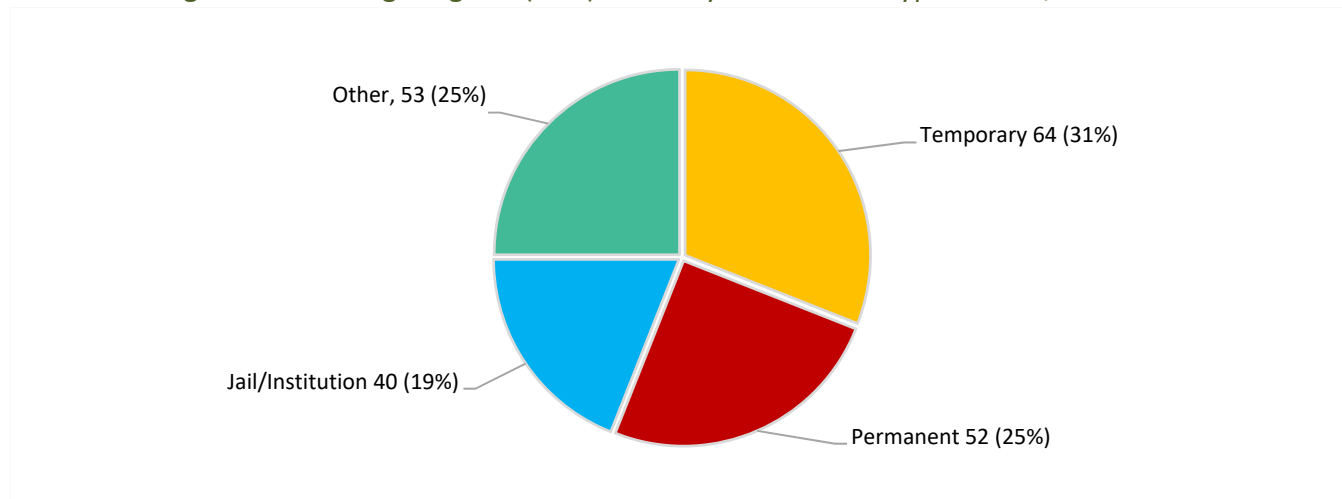
Source: MOVA Program Spreadsheet

The Men of Valor Academy supports clients who may be served for up to a year, as reflected in the 36 clients who received services an average length of 224 days.

In comparison to the previous year, as the number of clients increased, as did the overall length of service within the program. Nine clients received MOVA support for more than **300** consecutive days.

Is Anyone Better Off?

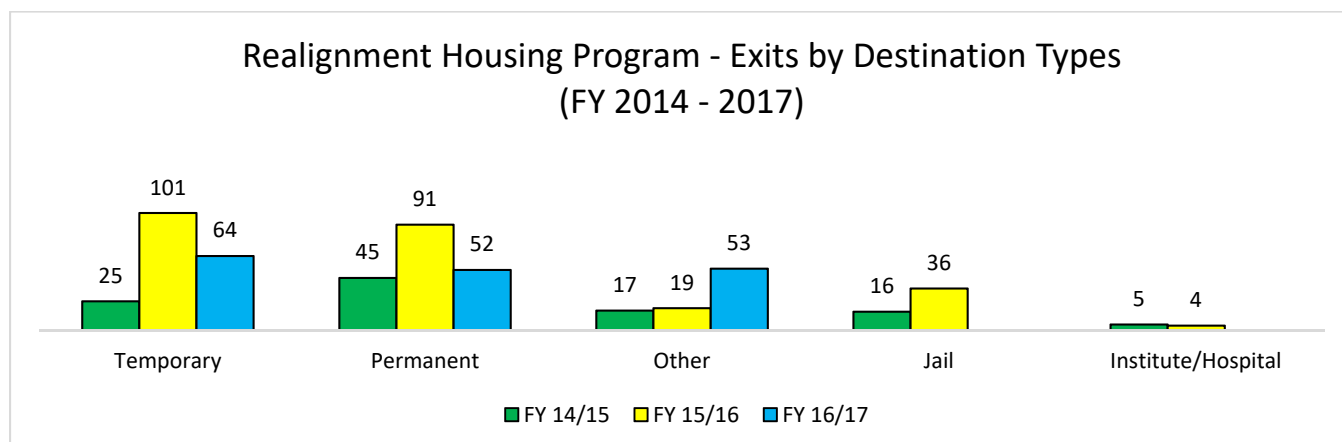
Table 7: Realignment Housing Program (RHP) - Exits by Destination Types: FY 16/17



Source: Alameda County HCD, Annual Performance Report (APR) – HMIS

Table seven represents the exit destinations of the **209** clients *who exited the Program during FY 16/17*. The current housing status of clients who were still in the program at the end of the Fiscal Year are not reflected in the table. A total of **25%** of people who exited did so to permanent housing types, which include rental (with or without subsidy), Permanent Supportive Housing (long-term rental subsidies, which include support services), and living with family or friends (permanent tenure). This compares with a FY 15/16 permanent housing exit rate of **36%** and FY14/15 rate of **42%**. For context, FY 15/16 reflected **251** exited participants and FY 14/15 reflected **108** exits. Housing agencies state that those exiting to “Other” represent clients who were not engaged in services and includes those who enrolled in the Program and later went AWOL from the Program.

As mentioned previously, the high costs of obtaining permanent housing has continued to be difficult for those served within the RHP program. Agencies have encouraged shared housing options for clients and have also had some success with working with affordable housing developers. The long waitlists for affordable housing sites, coupled with the limited number of allotted long-term subsidized housing units have added to a longer length of stay within the program.



Destination Definitions

The RHP uses the following destination types and categories for those exiting the program:

Permanent Destinations:

- Rental by Client, no subsidy
- Rental by Client, with subsidy
- Permanent Supportive Housing
- Living with Family/Friends, Permanent Tenure

Institutional Settings:

- Psychiatric Facility
- Substance Abuse or Detox Facility
- Hospital or other residential non-psychiatric medical facility
- Jail, prison or juvenile detention facility

Temporary Destinations:

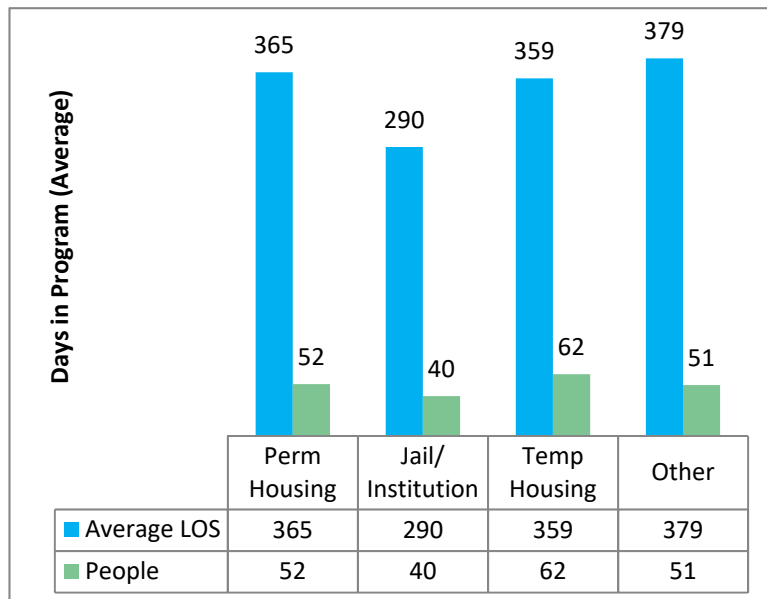
- Emergency Shelter
- Transitional Housing
- Staying with Family/Friends, Temporary Tenure
- Place not Meant for Human Habitation
- Hotel or Motel, Paid by Client
- Residential project or halfway house with no homeless criteria

Other Destinations (Jail or Prison):

- Deceased
- Other
- Don't Know/Refused
- Information Missing

Is Anyone Better Off?

Table 8: Average Length of Time in Program (days) by Housing Outcome: FY 16/17



Source: Alameda County HCD, Annual Performance Report (APR) – HMIS

During FY 16/17 of the RHP program, clients exiting to permanent housing were served by the program for an average of **208** days. Those exiting to Jail represented a **293** day median stay (increase from **92** day average in FY 15/16). In general, those exiting the program to temporary housing did so due to their eligibility for the program ending with their release from Probation supervision. Oftentimes these clients continued to be served under other programs provided by the RHP agencies. Longer support periods provided clients with a stronger foundation for securing positive, long-term housing. Support included assistance with referrals to employment agencies, credit repair, re-issuing of identification and driver's license, along with the direct housing search and financial supports.

Table 9: Exited from Program, Who Did/Did-Not Re-enter Homeless Programs

	Exits to Permanent Housing in FY 14/15, Returns to Homelessness in FY 15/16		Exits to Permanent Housing in FY 15/16, Returns to Homelessness in FY 16/17	
Exited to Permanent Housing	57		91	
Returned to Homelessness - 90 Days	4	7%	1	1%
Returned to Homelessness - 180 Days	3	5%	0	0%
Returned to Homelessness - 12 months	10	18%	9	10%
Number who returned (total)	17	30%	10	11%
Number who did not return (total)	37	65%	81	89%

Source: Return to Homelessness Report – HMIS

This is the second year of data inclusion for this particular dataset. This table compares the total number of RHP participants who exited to permanent housing during FY 15/16 and whether or not they re-entered the Homeless System of Care during FY 16/17.

Of 91 clients who exited to permanent housing during FY 15/16, ten total clients re-entered the homeless system during FY 16/17. One client re-entered the homelessness system to receive shelter services (within 90-days of exit) and nine additional clients re-entered the homeless program during FY 16/17 to receive the following range of services: Transitional Housing, Services-Only, Rapid Re-housing, and Emergency Shelter. This coincides with and reflects the on-going affordable housing needs within the county.

BUDGET SUMMARY

Housing Allocations and Expenditures FY 16/17	Allocation	Expenditure
HCD (Abode/East Oakland Community Project/Berkeley Food and Housing)	\$2,755,241*	\$880,758
Men of Valor Academy	\$411,042**	\$411,042

*Per MOU. Note that the majority of the funds were not available until mid-year is it was expected that unused funds would be carried forward to FY 17/18.

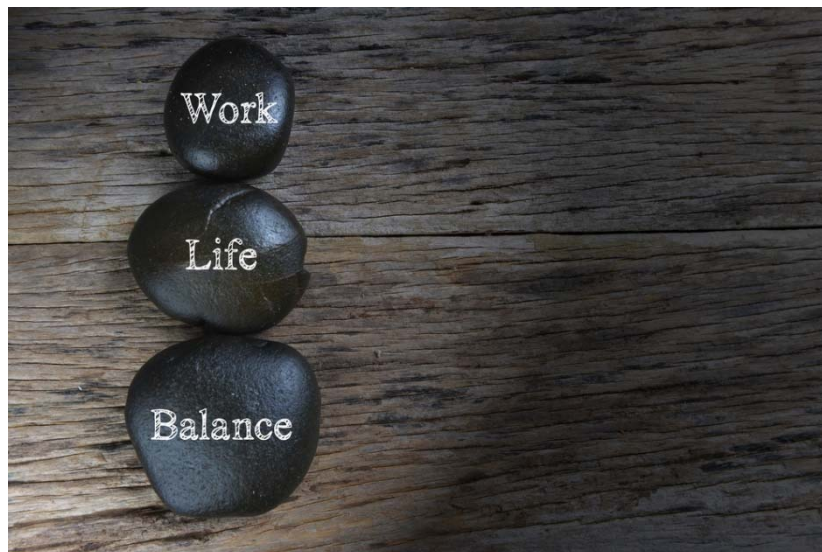
**Includes original allocation of \$300,000 and subsequent addition of funds.

VIII. BEHAVIORAL HEALTH CARE SERVICES

Substance Use Disorder (SUD) Summary

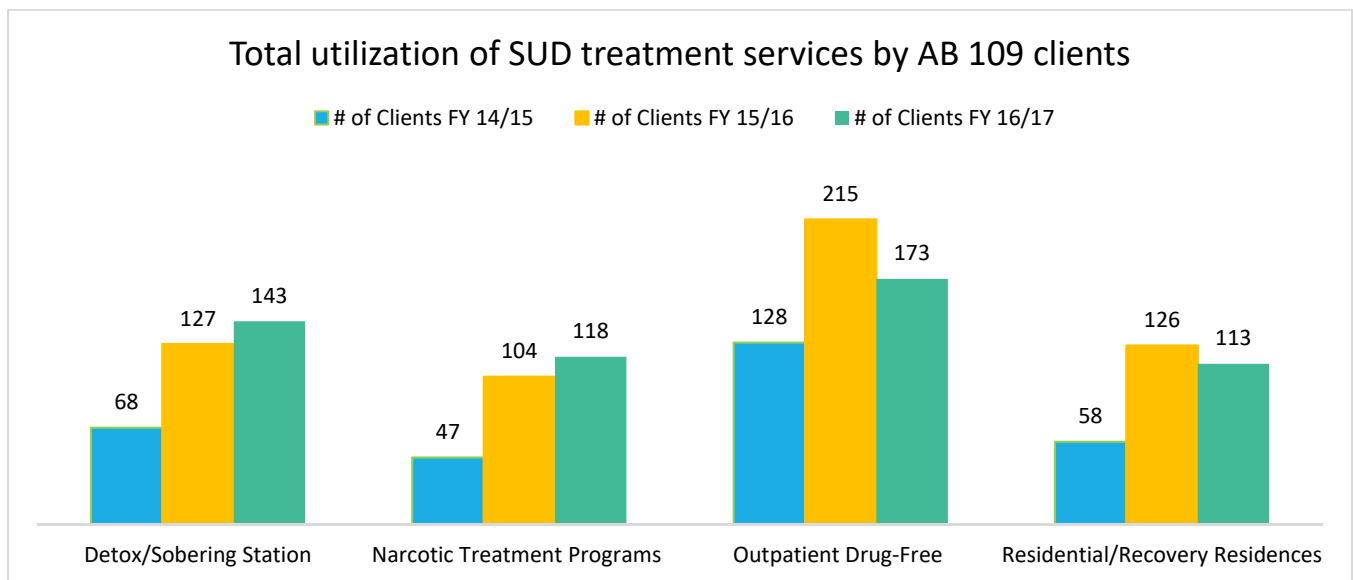
Alameda County Behavioral Health Care Services (BHCS) Agency Substance Use Disorder (SUD) System of Care provides an extensive continuum of substance use services. There are multiple levels of care, many of which offer gender- and age-specific programs and/or programs with young children. The system includes sobering Centers, Residential Treatment, Recovery Residences (Sober Living Environments), Intensive Outpatient Treatment, Outpatient Treatment and Narcotic Treatment and Screening.

PARTNERS: Criminal Justice Departments, CenterPoint, and SUD providers (especially Bi-Bett, C.U.R.A., New Bridge, Options and Second Chance).



How Much Did We Do?

Service Category (Out of Custody SUD Treatment)	# of Clients	# of Clients	# of Clients	Percent Change Year Five to Year Six
	FY 14/15	FY 15/16	FY 16/17	
Detox/Sobering Station	68	127	143	13%
Narcotic Treatment Programs (Dosing and Counseling)	47	104	118	13%
Outpatient Drug-Free (Outpatient Group and Individual Sessions, and Assessment and Care Management)	128	215	173	-20%
Residential/Recovery Residences	58	126	113	-10%
Total with duplications	301	572	547	-4%
Total unduplicated	280	439	399	-9%



Clients find their way into treatment through Probation and Criminal Justice Care Management (CJCM), through self-referral and other means. The total number of AB 109 SUD clients served has decreased by 4% from FY 15/16 to FY 16/17.

How Well Did We Do?

Clients who were referred by Probation to Criminal Justice Care Management (CJCM) for assessment and referral, and were then admitted into treatment

Referrals from Probation and Assessments and Referral to Treatment	FY 14/15	FY 15/16	FY 16/17	Percent Change Year Five to Year Six
Referrals from Probation to CJCM	298	376	479	27%
% of clients referred by Probation who showed up for and received assessments by CJCM and referrals into treatment	78%	69%	60%	-13%
CJCM assessments with referrals into treatment	233	258	286	11%
Clients assessed for and referred into treatment by CJCM who showed up for and were admitted into treatment	182	186	192	3%
% of clients assessed and referred into treatment by CJCM who were later admitted into treatment	78%	72%	67%	-7%

CenterPoint operates our CJCM program and receives referrals directly from Probation, which has increased by 27% between FY 15/16 and FY 16/17. The continued increase in the number of referrals is likely due to Probation using the broader definition for AB 109 to include a larger population of people on probation with realigned offenses. A slightly lower percentage of referred clients arrived for assessments and were admitted to substance use treatment in FY 16/17, as compared to FY 15/16. Our AB109 workgroup will be looking into the story behind these numbers to address any potential problems in the link between referral and successful connection to treatment.

Timely beginning of treatment for those clients assessed and referred by CJCM

	Admitted in 14 days	Admitted in 45 days
Timeliness of <u>192</u> admissions into SUD treatment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36 were for residential treatment • 76 were for outpatient coupled with sober living environment • 80 were for outpatient without a sober living environment 	170 (89%)	22 (11%)

Eighty-nine percent (89%) of clients admitted into treatment within 14 days is a very strong performance statistic for the general population and even more so for Criminal Justice, which can be attributed to the collaborative efforts between Probation, CenterPoint, and providers. The distribution of referrals is a departure from previously unmanaged trends when most referrals went to residential treatment. CenterPoint is using the American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) criteria that match client situations to the level of care most appropriate for their needs.

How Well Did We Do?

Engagement in treatment inclusive of all AB 109 clients – Length of Stay

Out of the 192 AB 109 clients admitted into SUD treatment in FY 16/17, 66% were in treatment for 30 days or longer.

Length of Stay	FY 14/15 Total	FY 15/16 Total	FY 16/17 Total
% with 30 days or more	57%	59%	66%

Client engagement in treatment services is an important predictor of treatment efficacy. Clients are more likely to have a successful treatment outcome when they are engaged in treatment. A proxy for engagement is client length of stay in treatment. The average length of stay in terms of clients who remain more than 30 days has increased somewhat in FY 16/17. We continue to work on client engagement skills in our training initiatives with SUD providers.

Clients admitted into treatment through referral by CJCM who were later transferred to a different level of SUD treatment

21 were later transferred to a different level of treatment. Of the 21 transfers:

- 7 were originally in residential treatment
- 13 were originally in outpatient coupled with a sober living environment
- 1 was originally in outpatient without a sober living environment

Transferring clients to different levels of service indicates that providers are using a “client centered” versus a “program centered” approach. When a client’s situation changes to warrant a different level of care, they are transferred accordingly. This involves individualized, regular assessment of progress and needs, using the American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) criteria that are considered best practice in the field of addiction.

Is Anyone Better off?

Discharge outcomes of clients admitted into treatment through a CJCM referral

Discharge Status	# of Clients FY 14/15	# of Clients FY 15/16	# of Clients FY 16/17	% Discharged FY 14/15	% Discharged FY 15/16	% Discharged FY 16/17
Discharged after successful progress	45	54	68	31%	34%	38%
Transferred to another level of care	24	32	21	17%	20%	12%
Discharged without significant progress	65	64	87	45%	40%	48%
Discharged due to re-incarceration	10	10	3	7%	6%	2%
TOTAL	145	160	179	100%	100%	100%

There is slight improvement from the previous year in terms of successful progress discharges, and fewer re-incarcerations. However, there is still much improvement needed with regard to discharges without successful progress. One strategy is to provide evidence-based practice trainings for providers to enhance their effectiveness with clients; multiple trainings are planned in FY 17/18 to prepare for the Drug Medi-Cal Organized Delivery System. In addition, under the Organized Delivery System, clients will be more appropriately matched to a level of care in the SUD system through standardized application of the ASAM screening criteria across the entire system. The hypothesis is that when clients are more effectively matched to care that meets their individualized needs, treatment outcomes will improve.



Mental Health Summary

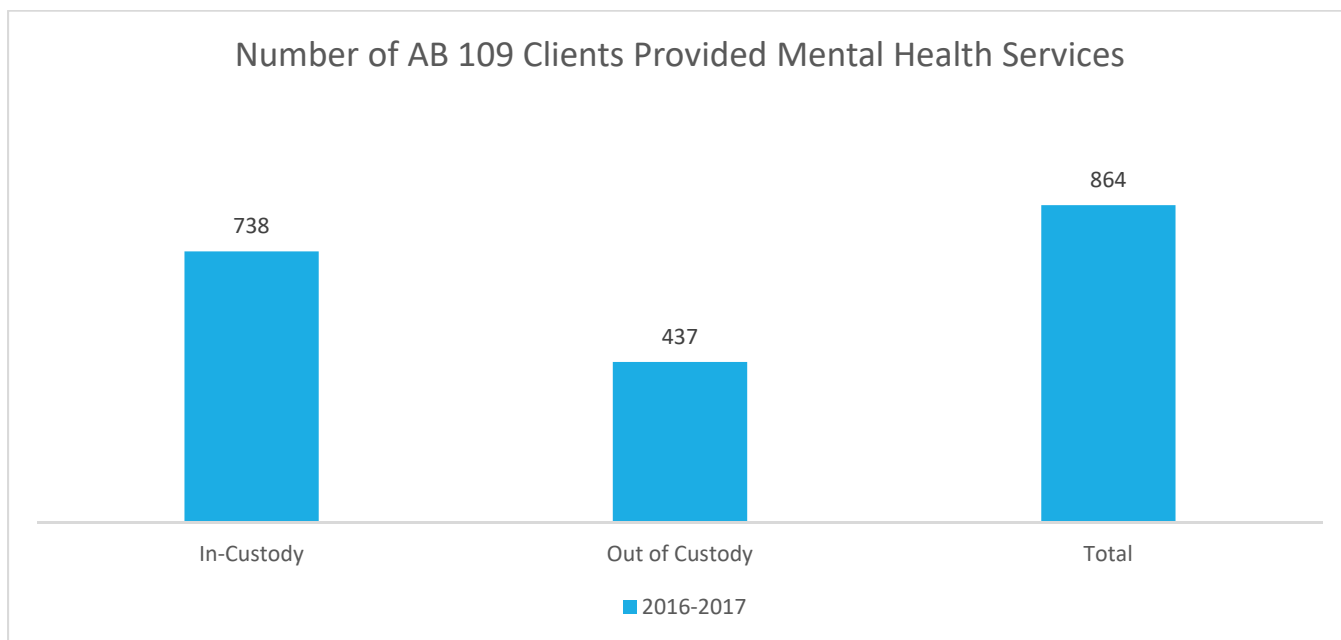
The mission of Alameda County Behavior Health Care Services (BHCS) is to maximize the recovery, resilience and wellness of all eligible Alameda County residents who are developing or experiencing serious mental health, alcohol or drug concerns.

PARTNERS: Probation, Sheriff's Office, John George Pavilion, Highland Hospital, Telecare, Bay Area Community Services, East Bay Community Recovery Project, Bonita House, Pathways to Wellness, etc.

How Much Did We Do?

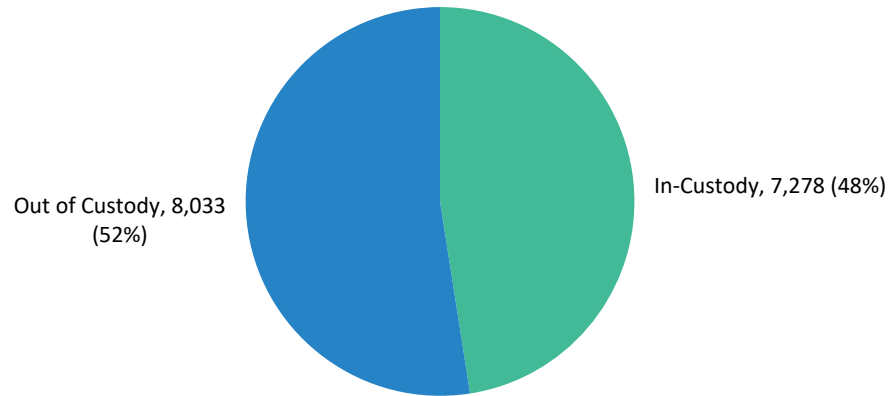
In FY 16/17, BHCS and its contractors provided 864 unduplicated AB 109 clients with mental health services either in-custody at Santa Rita Jail and/or out-of-custody. Of these clients, 738 were provided with services in custody and 324 were provided mental health services out of custody.

The number of AB 109 clients and services was calculated by taking the list of AB 109 clients provided by the Alameda County Probation Department and the Alameda County Sheriff's Office and comparing this with the clients who received BHCS services during FY 16/17.



In total, BHCS provided 15,311 unique mental health services or encounters, of which 48% (7,278) were provided in Santa Rita Jail and 52% (8,033) were provided in the community.

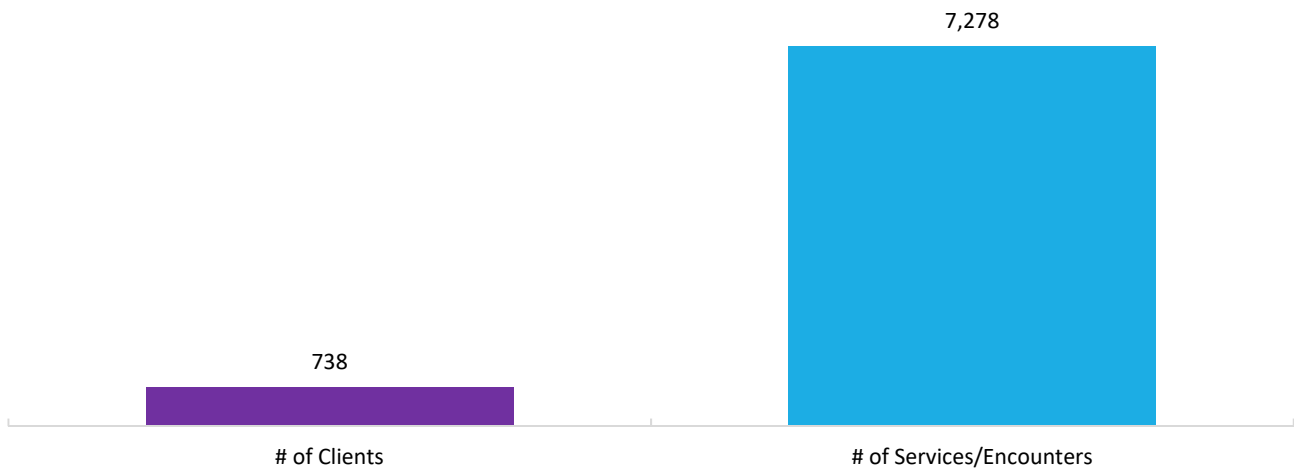
Number and Percent of AB 109 Mental Health Services/Encounters Provided



In-Custody Mental Health

In FY 16/17, BHCS County staff provided 738 unique AB 109 clients with mental health services in Santa Rita Jail through 7,278 services/encounters. These services/encounters include screening, assessment, ongoing monitoring, and limited treatment. Services occurred at intake/reception, at the Jail Mental Health clinic, and at housing units for special populations.

AB 109 Mental Health Clients & Services/Encounters In-Custody at Santa Rita Jail

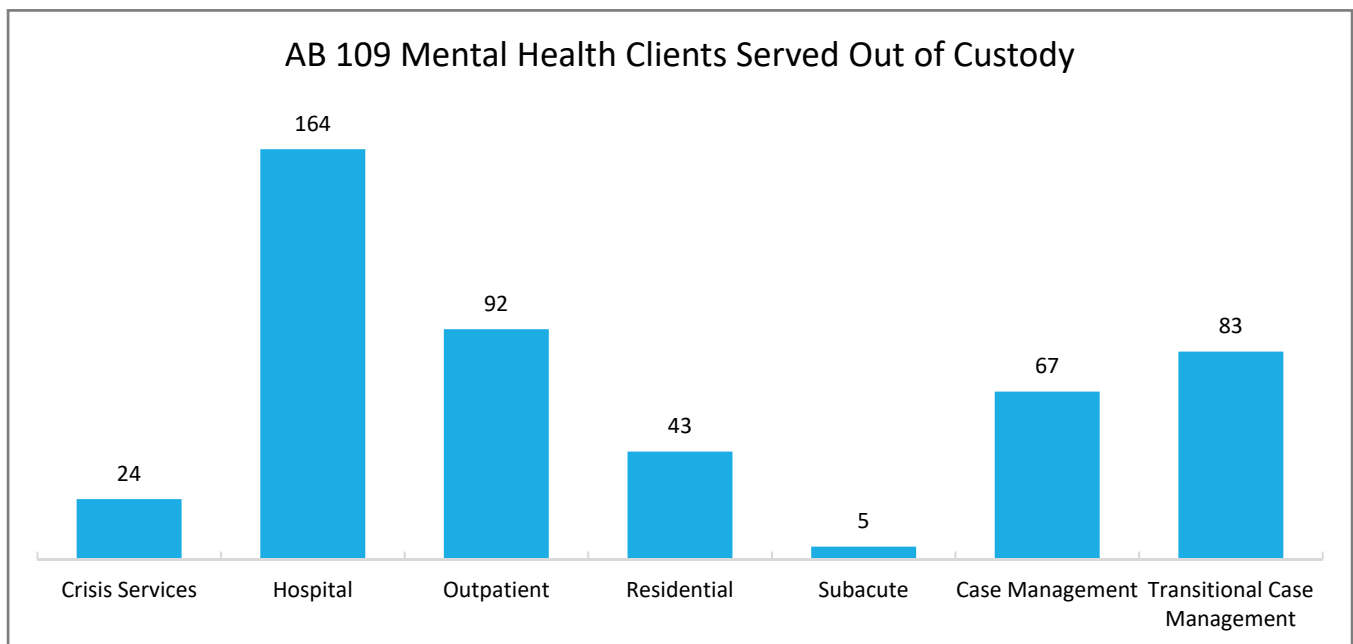


Out of Custody Mental Health

In FY 16/17, BHCS County staff and contractors provided 437 unique clients with services out of custody. These services include the following:

- **Crisis Services:** Crisis response program services
- **Hospital:** Psychiatric emergency in-patient services
- **Outpatient:** Non-intensive case management outpatient treatment services, including wellness centers and “Level 3” providers
- **Residential:** Crisis residential treatment programs
- **Subacute:** 24-hour intensive treatment programs
- **Case Management:** Intensive case management programs including full service partnerships and service teams
- **Transitional Case Management:** Intensive reentry-focused case management program incorporating pre-release discharge planning services in Santa Rita Jail (formerly “Case & Care Management”)

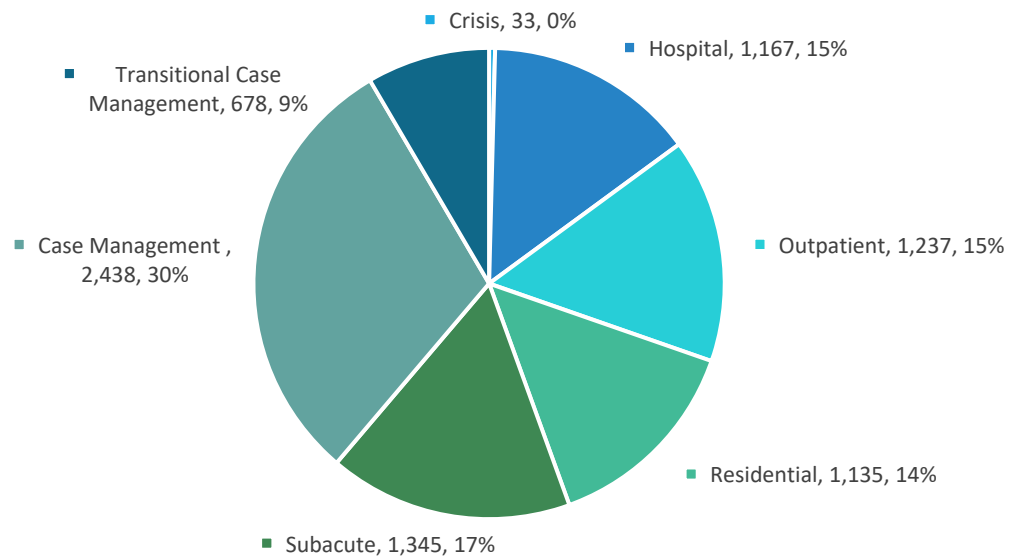
The highest number of AB 109 mental health services include clients who were seen in the psychiatric hospital (164), followed by outpatient services (excluding intensive case management) (92), transitional case management (83), intensive case management (67), residential programs (43), crisis services (24), and subacute (5). Many of these clients were provided services in multiple modalities.



The highest number and percentage of mental health *services/encounters* provided were in intensive case management (i.e. services teams, full service partnerships) (2,438 or 30%), followed by subacute (1,345 or 17%), outpatient services (excluding intensive case management) (1,237 or 15%), psychiatric hospital (1,167 or 15%), residential treatment (1,135 or 14%), transitional case management (68 or 9%), and crisis (33 or 0%).

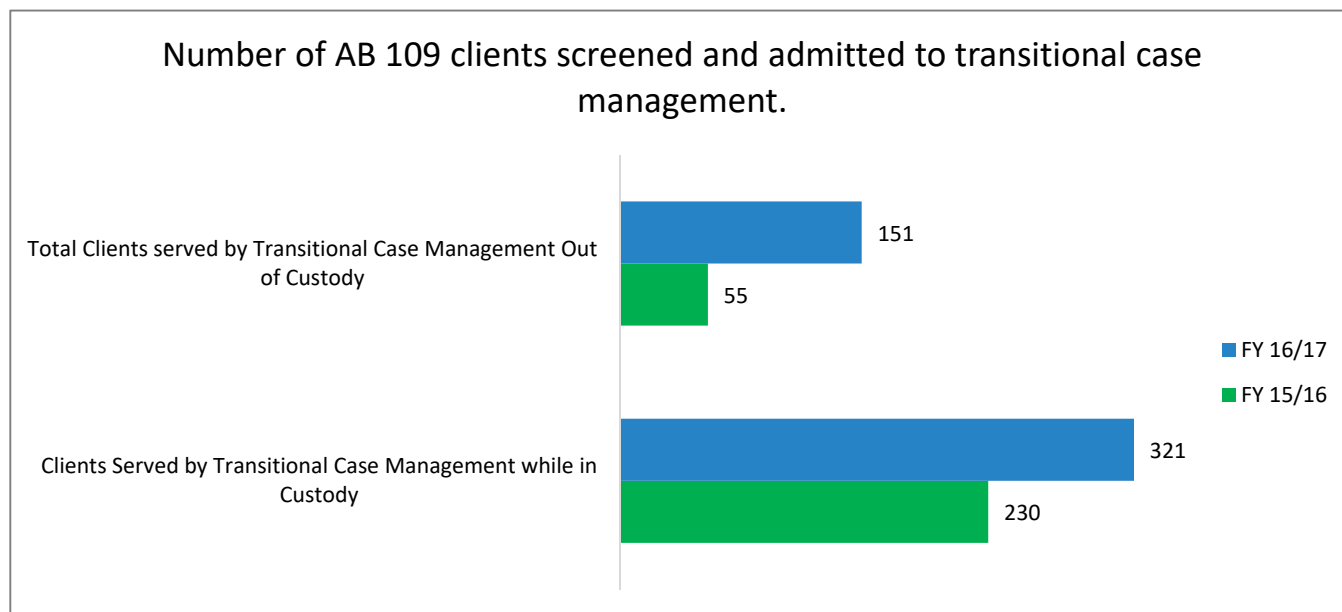
This order reflects the length of stay for the clients in each modality, as those modalities with longer lengths of stay will have a higher number of services/encounters per client.

Number and Percent of Out of Custody Mental Health Services/Encounters



How Well Did We Do?

In its first full year of operation, the Transitional Case Management services (formerly “case and care management”) operated by Bay Area Community Services as the FREE program significantly expanded its outcomes by focusing on serving clients out of custody.



Method: Individuals who were served in the Jail Mental Health program and were served by the Transitional Case Management Program (formerly, Case and Care Management Program) both while in custody and post-release.

Number and percent of clients referred to ACCESS who were admitted into treatment.

Fiscal Year	Clients Admitted Into Treatment	% Admitted to Treatment After ACCESS Contact	Total AB 109 Clients Connected to ACCESS
2014 – 2015	80	25%	325
2015 – 2016	68	25%	268
2016 – 2017	58	37%	158

Method: Of individuals from Probation/Sheriff AB 109 list who had an ACCESS service during the fiscal year, how many were opened to a treatment program after the ACCESS service(s) (# and %). Treatment services must have begun during the fiscal year or within three months of the end of the fiscal year, in order to count as post Access admissions into treatment. Hospital, Crisis Stabilization, and CJ Mental Health services are not included as treatment.

Note: Acute Crisis Care and Evaluation for System-wide Services (**ACCESS**) is Alameda County Behavioral Health Care Services point of contact for information, screening and referrals for mental health and substance use services and treatment for Alameda County residents. ACCESS is a telephone service staffed by licensed mental health clinicians and administrative support for both general behavioral health questions and determining eligibility for a range of outpatient services.

Is Anyone Better Off?

Of the AB 109 clients who were admitted into Psychiatric Emergency Service (PES), the number and percent who did not have a readmission into the service within 30-days.

Fiscal Year	PES Clients	Re-Admission Clients	No Re-Admission Clients	% without Admission within 30-days
2014 – 2015	316	112	204	65%
2015 – 2016	298	96	202	68%
2016 – 2017	308	109	199	65%

Method: Of the individuals from the AB 109 Probation/Sheriff's list who were served in psychiatric emergency service during the fiscal year, the number and percentage who did not have a re-admission into psychiatric emergency service within 30-days of a discharge from psychiatric emergency service.

Number of AB 109 clients receiving inpatient subacute care and number of total subacute days.

Fiscal Year	Subacute Clients	Subacute Days
2014 – 2015	18	727
2015 – 2016	7	551
2016 – 2017	5	1,345

Method: Number of individuals from AB 109 Probation/Sheriff list who were served in subacute during the fiscal year and number of subacute service days during the fiscal year for those clients.

Number of AB 109 clients who are in outpatient therapy*.

Fiscal Year	Clients	Visits
2014 – 2015	103	2,152
2015 – 2016	117	2,406
2016 – 2017	118	2,537

*Served in outpatient therapy (FSP, Service Team, or Level 3) during the fiscal year

Innovations In Reentry (IIR) Summary

Innovations In Reentry (IIR) is a pilot grant program designed to spur innovative ideas to address the needs of the adult reentry population. Managed by Alameda County Behavioral Health Care Services (ACBHCS), IIR awards support community-based projects that contribute to reducing adult recidivism in Alameda County. For more information on IIR, including past grants and projects, please go to <http://www.innovationsinreentry.org>.

In FY 16/17, IIR did not receive any funding from AB 109. IIR operations used money allocated in FY 15/16 from AB 109 (\$1 million) and Mental Health Services Act Funding (\$1 million) to fund its projects. During this period, the IIR program implemented two rounds of funding:

Round One Continuation

The **Round One Continuation** (June 1 to November 30, 2016) grants provided seven of the Round One grantees with six months of additional funds to develop toolkits, models, and curricula based on or guided by their original projects implemented during 2013 to 2015. The awards include the following:

Grantee	Program/Service	Funding
Asian Prisoner Support Committee	Culturally competent curriculum for Asian/Pacific Islander reentry population	\$10,000
Centerforce	Culturally competent training curriculum for reentry case managers	\$49,931
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights & National Employment Law Project	Model reentry hiring policies for county agencies	\$116,144
Resource Development Associates	Technical assistance for grantees	\$56,175
The Bridging Group	Technical assistance for grantees	\$58,410
The Gamble Institute	Probation referral service model	\$20,000
The Mentoring Center	Culturally responsive curriculum for reentry leadership development	\$25,500
University of California San Francisco	Sustainability model for provision of reentry peer services	\$45,023
Youth Uprising	Video tool to support engagement of transition age youth in reentry services	\$55,562

In addition, Round One Continuation provided the grantees with technical assistance through The Bridging Group and Resource Development Associates. The total amount of funding allocated in Round One Continuation was \$436,745.

Round Two

The **Round Two** (July 1 to December 31, 2016 or 2017) grants funded individual and collaborative projects in three categories designed to support systemic reentry objectives:

1. **Stakeholder Participation** (6-month grant period) – Develop effective and implementable models or practices to ensure the “voice of stakeholders” is included in significant decisions impacting the design and effectiveness of programs serving reentry or formerly incarcerated individuals in the community.
2. **Reentry Workforce Development for Peer Services** (18-month grant period) – Develop effective and adoptable plans for incorporating formerly incarcerated individuals into the workforce of agencies and programs providing services to the reentry population.
3. **Medi-Cal Billing Readiness** (6-month grant period) – Develop and field test a standardized and effective assessment of organizations’ capacity and readiness to claim and retain funding through BHCS specialty mental health services in order to broaden the diversity of service providers.

The awards include the following:

GRANTEE	PROGRAM/SERVICE	FUNDING
Stakeholder Engagement (6-Months)		
Roots Community Health Center, Timelist and Centerforce	Building stakeholder capacity to impact program and policy decisions at community/board level	\$154,497
The Reset Foundation	Building stakeholder capacity to impact program and policy decisions at organizational level	\$25,000
Reentry Workforce Development For Peer Services (18-Months)		
Asian Prisoner Support Committee & Building Opportunities for Self Sufficiency	Training peer specialists to provide case management services with cross-racial dialogue and partnership	\$200,000
E C Reems Community Services & Conscious Voices	Training peer specialists to provide therapeutic services, focusing on women	\$200,000
Genesis Worship Center & Tri-Cities Community Development	Training peer specialists to provide case management services starting pre-jail release	\$200,000
Oakland California Youth Outreach	Training peer specialists to provide case management services with trauma-informed care	\$99,000
Medi-Cal Billing Readiness Assessment Tool (6-Months)		
California Institute for Behavioral Health Solutions & Roots Community Health Center	Expands number and diversity of agencies qualified to bill for specialty mental health Medi-Cal through AC Behavioral Health Care Services	\$150,000

The total amount of funding allocated in Round Two was \$1,028,497.

Innovations In Reentry Learning Conference

On March 3, 2017, the Innovations In Reentry Program hosted its first Learning Conference at Allen Temple Baptist Church to showcase IIR projects. The Learning Conference featured workshops, speakers, and panels and was open to all interested community members, county staff, service providers, and reentry stakeholders. The Learning Conference also provided a forum for attendees to reflect on next steps for improving Alameda County's adult reentry services.

The Learning Conference featured keynote speakers Ericka Huggins, former political prisoner and Black Panther leader, and Michael Gibson, Director of Alameda County Emergency Medical Services Corps. A respondent's panel featured a discussion by Alameda County Supervisor Richard Valle (District 2), Chief Probation Officer Wendy Still, and City of Oakland Director of Public Safety Venus Johnson, which was moderated by Assistant Presiding Judge Ursula Jones Dickson. A lived experience panel was moderated by Steve Jackson of Center Point and included consumers from Building Opportunities for Self Sufficiency, Asian Prisoner Support Committee, and other BHCS and reentry programs. An A Capella group from BHCS Pool of Consumer Champion Black Men Speak and comedian Vilaska Nguyen provided meaningful entertainment.

The Conference was funded by the Mental Health Services Act and coordinated by the Oakland-based Health and Human Resource Education Center, with support from Health Care Services Agency, Alameda County Probation Department, District Attorney's Office, Public Defender's Office, City of Oakland, Jeweld Legacy Group, The Reset Foundation, and The Gamble Institute.

For more information on the conference, including the agenda and video highlights, please see <http://www.innovationsinreentry.org/2017-Learning-Conference>.



EMS Director Michael Gibson delivering the morning keynote address.

Reentry Legal Services Summary

In FY 15/16, BHCS launched civil legal services to address critical barriers facing clients with serious mental illness in BHCS's AB 109/reentry intensive case management programs. These services are available to all AB 109/reentry clients seeking assistance with securing Supplemental Security Income benefits or advice and representation on civil legal matters.

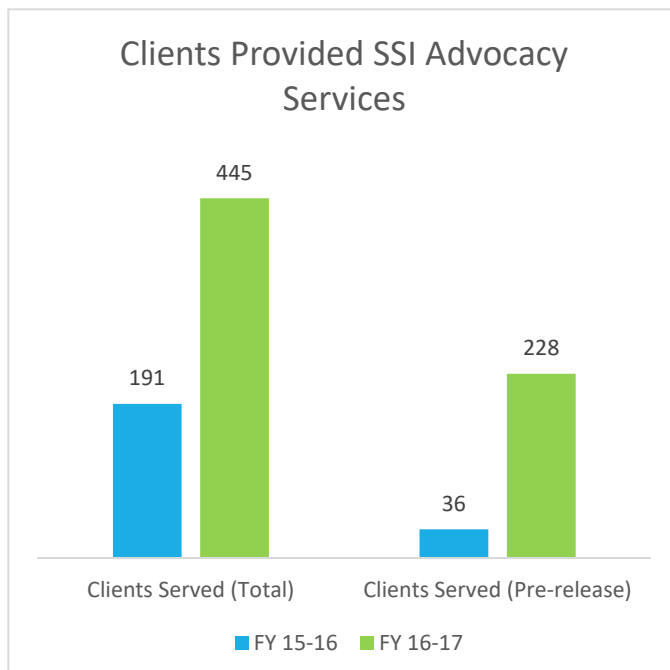
PARTNERS: Social Services, Sheriff's Office, Probation Department / Transition Day Reporting Center, Bay Area Legal Aid, Homeless Action Center.

Supplemental Security Income Advocacy

Many AB 109 clients with serious mental illness are entitled to federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits because of their disability. SSI serves as a critical source of income for clients unable to work at full capacity. It is challenging for qualified clients to obtain these benefits; nationally, fewer than 30% of initial claims receive awards; on appeal, only 3% of applicants are awarded at reconsideration and only 13% are awarded at a hearing. Overall, more than half of SSI claims for disability are denied in a process that can take over three years.

The success rate for SSI application is significantly higher for clients who receive legal advocacy. BHCS contracts with Bay Area Legal Aid and Homeless Action Center to provide SSI advocacy services to reentry clients with serious mental illness. These attorneys meet with clients both pre-release and post-release to help them secure SSI benefits.

How Much Did We Do?



In FY 16/17, SSI advocacy services were provided to 445 clients. 228 of the clients received services pre-release in Santa Rita Jail to try to expedite securing SSI benefits upon release. This is an increase from FY 15/16, when 191 clients were served, of which 36 clients received pre-release services.

How Well Did We Do?

Of the clients represented through SSI advocacy services, 111 (25%) were awarded SSI disability benefits. Because SSI cases typically require two to three years to resolve, most of the remaining clients are still pending decision.

Is Anyone Better Off?

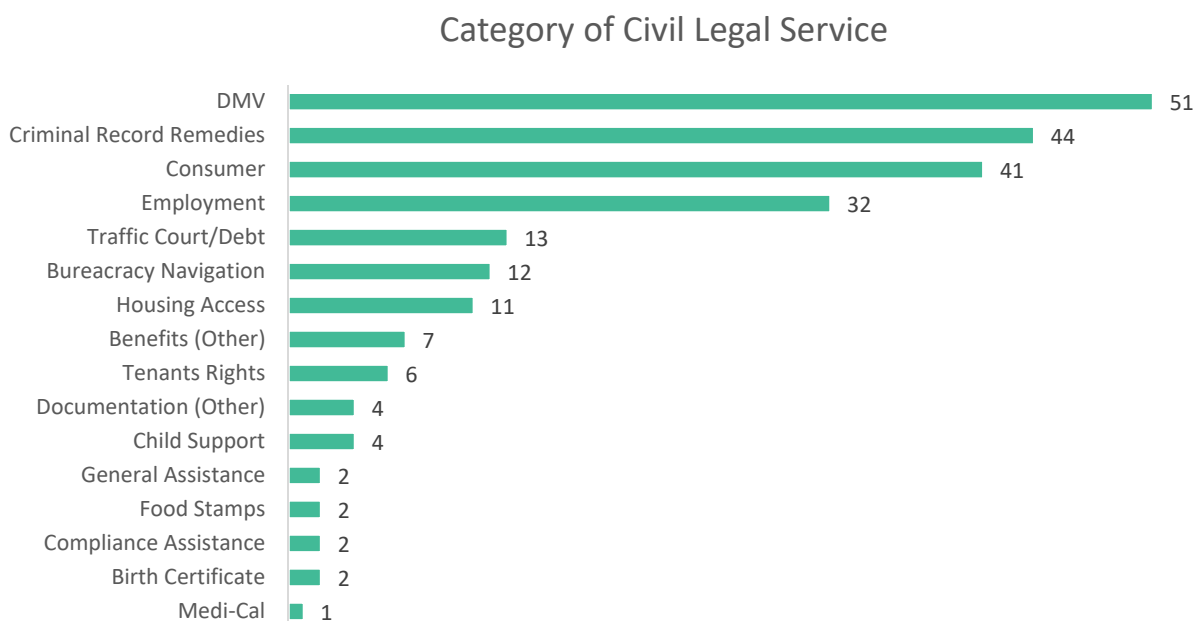
The 111 clients who were awarded disability benefits received roughly \$900 per month from the federal government. This stable income enables clients to address critical and immediate needs such as food, clothing, and housing/shelter. In addition, of the Alameda County clients who received SSI legal advocacy, 80% had a reduction in use of psychiatric emergency services (i.e. 5150), 81% had a reduction in psychiatric inpatient services (i.e. John George), and 71% had a reduction in going to Alameda County jails.

Civil Legal Services

BHCS also contracts with Bay Area Legal Services to address the civil legal needs of AB 109/reentry clients, including removing barriers to employment, housing, and other resources due to criminal records.

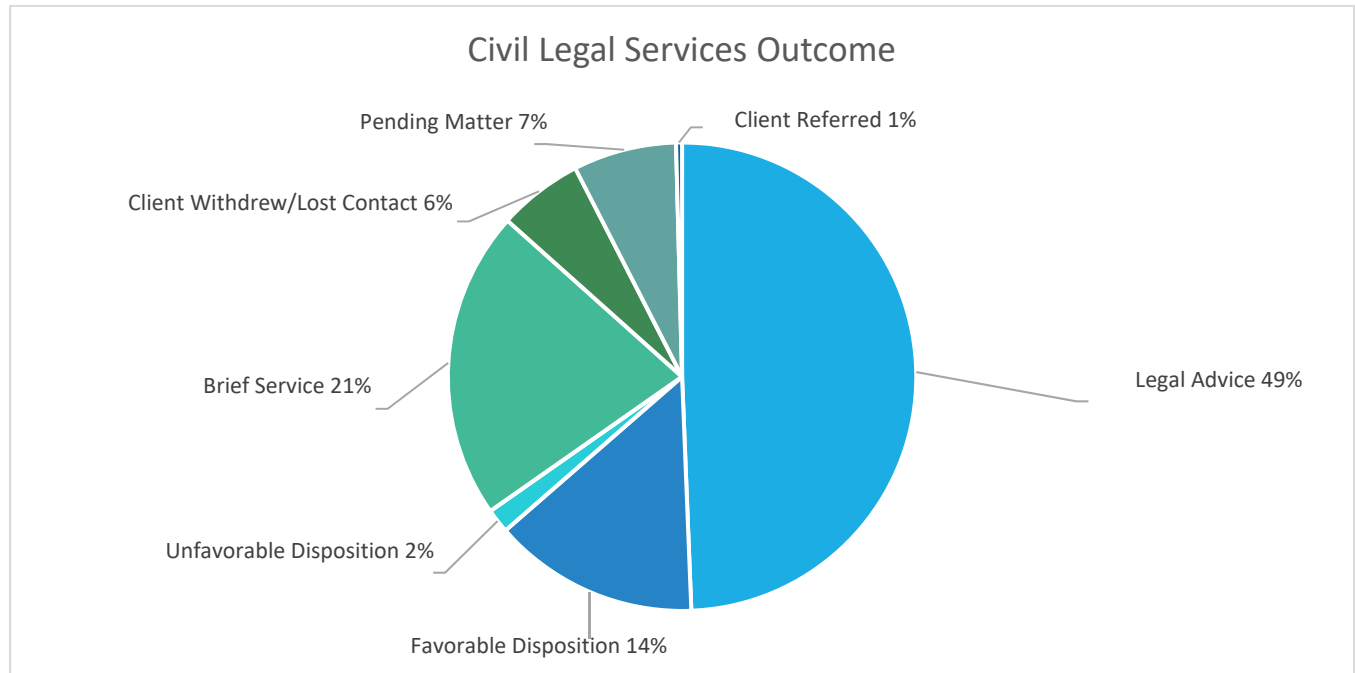
How Much Did We Do?

In FY 16/17, the civil legal services served 112 clients for 239 legal matters. The highest number of cases addressed issues with the Department of Motor Vehicles (51 or 22%), followed by criminal record expungement (44 or 19%), consumer protection (41 or 18%), and employment barriers (32 or 14%).



How Well Did We Do?

Most received legal advice or brief service, as many of the client matters raised through referrals may not have been appropriate for representation. Of the clients who received representation in a case, 89% received a favorable outcome.



Is Anyone Better off?

The clients who received favorable dispositions in their cases received benefits including restoration of driving privileges, documentation obtained, court debt reduced, housing obtained/preserved, and consumer debt eliminated.

BUDGET SUMMARY

Category	Number of Clients	Number of Services/Encounters	Total AB109 Costs	Total County	Total CBO
Category # 1 –Behavioral Health Treatment Services and Infrastructure					
In Custody Mental Health					
Services/Encounters	738	7,278	428,705	428,705	
Pharmacy			197,599	197,599	
Sub-Total In Custody		7,278	626,304	626,304	0
Out-of-Custody Mental Health					
Crisis Services	24	33	8,976	5,352	3,624
Hospital	164	1,167	195,810		195,810
Outpatient	92	1,237	138,811	65,663	73,148
Residential	43	1,135	179,896		179,896
SubAcute	5	1,345	586,152		586,152
Intensive Case Management	67	2,438	319,397	22,522	296,875
Transitional Case Management	83	678	101,017		101,017
Transitional Case Management (Flex Funds)			319,729		319,729
County Screening and Referral (0.10 FTE)			17,607	17,607	
Pharmacy			176	176	
Sub-Total Out-of-Custody Mental Health	437	8,033	1,867,571	111,320	1,756,251
TOTAL MENTAL HEALTH	864	15,311	2,493,875	737,624	1,756,251
Substance Use Disorder					
Criminal Justice Care Management	254	283	122,848		122,848
Detox/Sobering	143	1,107	146,945		146,945
Narcotics Treatment Program	118	26,924	109,797		109,797
Outpatient	173	9,596	299,066		299,066
Recovery Residence	48	3,807	129,793		129,793
Residential	65	3,954	256,126		256,126
TOTAL SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER	399	45,671	1,064,575	0	1,064,575
TOTAL TRAINING & CONSULTATION			6,525	6,525	0
TOTAL ADMINISTRATION & COORDINATION			420,532	420,532	0
TOTAL CATEGORY #1		57,866	3,985,507	1,164,681	2,103,205
Category # 2 – Reentry Legal Services					
Reentry Legal Services	557		640,000		640,000
SSI Housing Subsidy for Reentry Clients			113,208		113,208
TOTAL CATEGORY #2			753,208		753,208
Category #3 – MH ACCESS Position in Probation Offices TOTAL			51,067	51,067	0
Grand Total	1,191	60,982	4,789,782	1,215,748	3,574,034

IX. DISTRICT ATTORNEY

REALIGNMENT SERVICES

All Realignment funding allocated to the District Attorney (DA) in FY 16/17 was used to offset employee salary and benefit expenses. AB 109 funding provided partial salary support for 11 DA positions involving realignment activities as follows:

Realignment Community Resource Deputy (1) - One Senior Deputy District Attorney is assigned to serve as a community liaison and general resource for Realignment issues. That attorney attends meetings of the below groups and reports directly to the District Attorney. This Deputy is charged to AB 109 at a rate of twenty percent (20%) salary and benefits.

- Community Advisory Board (CAB)
- Community Corrections Partners Executive Committee (CCPEC) (D.A. O'Malley serves on Committee)
- AB 109 Fiscal and Procurement Workgroup (D.A. O'Malley co-chairs)
- AB 109 Data Management sub-committee (D.A. O'Malley co-chairs)
- BSCC Meetings in Sacramento
- Joint Reentry One Table
- Operation My Home Town

Collaborative Courts Coordinator (1) – One Deputy District Attorney is assigned to oversee operations and policies for our Collaborative Courts, including Early Intervention Court, Behavioral Mental Health Court, Drug Court, Mentor Diversion Court and Parole Reentry, all of which are designed to provide opportunities for rehabilitation as alternatives to incarceration. Over 8,000 cases were referred to Collaborative Courts in 2016. This Deputy is charged at a rate of one hundred percent (100%) salary and benefits.

Felony Resentencing Coordinator (1) – One Deputy District Attorney is assigned to oversee, review and process applications for resentencing under Proposition 47 as well as applications for Dismissal and Release from Penalties under Penal Code section 1203.4 (Clean Slate). This Deputy is charged at a rate of ninety percent (90%) salary and benefits. Since the passage of Prop 47 in November 2014, the District Attorney's office has reviewed and facilitated the reduction of more than 7,000 sentences from felonies to misdemeanors.

Realignment Coordinator East County (1) – One Deputy District Attorney is assigned to coordinate Realignment activities at the East County Hall of Justice (ECHOJ). Twenty-five percent (25%) of the Coordinators' salary and benefits are charged to AB 109. The Coordinator oversees, and in some cases personally staffs, the various programs and collaborative courts at ECHOJ that support the mission of Realignment, including the following: Drug Court; Proposition 47 resentencing; Project Clean Slate (Expungement of Criminal Records) and Pacific Educational Services (PES) Diversion.

Felony Plea Deputy (1) – One Deputy District Attorney is assigned to conduct the plea negotiations on non-vertical felony cases at the Rene C. Davidson courthouse. This attorney is tasked with negotiating dispositions of felony cases to ensure that 1170(h) eligible defendants have every opportunity to enter a case disposition that provides access to the various programs and sentencing options available for each offense and possible opportunities for community-based treatment. Fifty percent (50%) of the Felony Plea Deputy's salary and benefits are charged to AB 109.

Probation Violation Deputy (2) – Two Senior Deputy District Attorneys are responsible for vertically prosecuting alleged felony probation violations at the Hayward Hall of Justice (now East County Hall of Justice) and Rene C. Davidson courthouses, respectively. Their responsibilities range from reviewing the initial police report to determine if the evidence supports the filing a felony probation violation, to charging the violation, to personally prosecuting the violation in court and overseeing all aspects of plea negotiations and sentencing. Like their counterpart in the felony plea court, they are very knowledgeable in the available sentencing options for felony offense and possible opportunities for community-based treatment. In FY 16/17, the District Attorney filed 1,364 felony probation violations. Since the two attorneys handle these cases vertically, and handle all aspects of these prosecutions from charging to sentencing, the D.A. charges sixty-five percent (65%) of their salary and benefits to AB 109.

Probation Violation Support Staff (2) – The District Attorney also utilizes AB 109 funding for the two professional support staff employees noted above to assist the Probation Violation Deputies. These employees are responsible for processing and filing the court pleadings/violations based on the deputies' charging decision, creating probation case files, pulling court calendars and providing general support for these violations. Seventy-five (75%) of the Probation Violation Support Staff salary and benefits are charged to AB 109.

Victim Restitution Advocates / Realigned Crimes /Parole (2) - Finally, the District Attorney allocates a portion of AB 109 funding to employ two full-time Victim Restitution Advocates to provide services for victims of Realigned crimes and to serve as a general resource for those victims. One Hundred Percent (100%) of the Victim Restitution Advocates' salary and benefits are charged to the D.A.'s AB 109 funding.

BUDGET SUMMARY

Following is a summary of the staff positions/percentages that support Realignment services provided on behalf of the District Attorney's Office:

	Chargeable %
Realignment / Community Resource Deputy (1)	20%
Collaborative Courts Coordinator (1)	100%
Felony Resentencing Coordinator (1)	90%
Realignment Coordinator – East County (1)	25%
Felony Plea Deputy (1)	50%
Probation Violation Deputy (2)	65%
Probation Violation Support Staff (2)	75%
Victim Restitution Advocate / Realigned Crimes / Parole (2)	100%

Total number of DA personnel funded (whole or part) 11	
Total AB 109 expenses incurred/actual	\$1,418,674
Total AB 109 expenses claimed	\$1,250,000

X. PROBATION DEPARTMENT

The Alameda County Probation Department (ACPD) Adult Services Division provides a wide range of services and supports to its clients, partnering agencies, and to the community, at large.

The primary responsibilities for Deputy Probation Officers in the Adult Division include:

- Rehabilitation and treatment opportunities for clients
- Resources to victims of crimes
- Effective, consistent enforcement of court orders
- Accurate and timely services to the Courts

The Adult Division provides the following services:

- Pre-Sentence Investigation Reports to the Court
- Supervision services, include:
 - Formal Probationers - Clients on felony probation
 - Interstate Compact (out-of-state transfers)
 - Mandatory Supervision - Penal Code 1170(h)(5) – Realignment of clients from the State and County level
 - Oversight of Domestic Violence Batterers' Treatment
 - Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) – Realignment of clients from the State and County level
 - Specialized Supervision of Sex Offenders
 - Supervision of Cases Transferred In/Out of the County (Jurisdictional Transfers)
 - Task Force Operations – Collaboration between Probation Department and law enforcement agencies

Client Services



Deputy Probation Officer (DPO) Michael Toy was assigned a client who originally received a state prison sentence of 25 years to life in February of 2008. In January of 2017, the client's sentence was restructured per Proposition 36, and he was released on PRCS in Alameda County. Since being released, DPO Toy has connected the client to a plethora of services. The client completed CURA's in-patient program and eventually moved into a transitional house, which he still lives in to this day. He was referred to BOSS for employment services and is working as an on-call Services Coordinator with the homeless population. While maintaining employment, the client was referred to Five Keys Charter School. Through the educational services, the client enrolled in classes offered at Berkeley City College. Throughout his supervision, he was given AC Transit and BART tickets to help him travel to all of these services. As a reward for participating and completing services, DPO Toy accompanied the client to Target, where he was able to spend a \$200 gift card provided by PRCS for clothing and other essentials.



Clients participating in the Mentor Diversion Program tour University of California Berkeley and meet with staff in the Underground Scholars Program, along with Judge Mark McCannon and Public Defender Youseef Elias. The tour was coordinated by DPO Michael Holloway and supported by DPO Eric Akiyama and Reentry Coordinator Neola Crosby.

Probation's Strategies/Accomplishments

- ☑ In addition to serving as the Chair of the Community Corrections Partnership Executive Committee, the Chief Probation Officer held listening tours throughout the County to engage system-impacted clients in an effort to better ascertain, from a client perspective, information about the reentry system, its gaps, challenges and services. Information from the listening sessions helped to inform the County's service-delivery strategies.
- ☑ On April 20, 2017, Chief Still issued a new policy to Probation investigators to recommend 3-year probation grants in their pre-sentence reports, instead of 5-year grants, to be in alignment with current research that does not support the standard practice of 5-year probation grants. Research does show that if an individual is going to violate felony probation, she/he is more likely to violate in the first 18-months to two years.

Probation – Moving Forward

- ☑ ACPD is implementing a new case management system, including a referral portal to improve communication between ACPD and its partner agencies. Additionally, ACPD is implementing a validated risk and needs tool that will help to better identify the needs of clients and therefore, provide more appropriate referrals, including gender-responsive and age-appropriate services. Other enhancements in the area of field supervision include the use of a mobile application that can be used by Deputy Probation Officers, while in the field, to input case notes, etc.
- ☑ ACPD is partnering with the District Attorney's Office to identify clients for early termination of probation, after two years of successful supervision. Research indicates that higher rates of recidivism occur between 0-2 years of supervision and is dramatically reduced thereafter.

Direct Services Contracts and the Community Capacity Fund (CCF)

Over the past five years, the Probation Department has been charged with developing procurement instruments and contracts for realignment-funded services in Alameda County. The Probation Department's two AB 109 funding categories are referred to as *Direct Services Contracts* and the *Community Capacity Fund (CCF)*. These programs encompass a diverse group of community-based organizations that directly impact Alameda County's realignment population and these investments will ultimately improve the outcomes of our clients.

In order to facilitate communication with stakeholders and centralize an easy access to contract opportunities and grant materials, the Probation Department's Information Technology Unit created a website www.probationgrantprograms.org. The website provides information about newly released procurement opportunities, events and resources.

The Probation Department works collaboratively with stakeholders to ascertain service gaps and ensure service delivery throughout the County. In Year Six, the Probation Department, working closely with the County's General Services Agency, released Requests for Proposals (RFPs) that resulted in **64 new contracts with vendors, totaling \$12,206,741.**

Name	Number of Organizations Funded	Total Awarded	Awarded Agency
Community Recidivism Reduction Grant*	8	\$375,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Because Black is Still Beautiful• Homeless Action Center• Men of Valor Academy• Oakland Private Industry Council• Roots Community Health Center• Timelist Group• Tri-Cities
Community Capacity Fund**	52	\$7,466,741	Refer to overview and details below
Employment	1	\$3,000,000	Building Opportunities for Self-Sufficiency
Education	1	\$1,000,000	Five Keys Charter School
Information and Referral	1	\$30,000	Eden Informational and Referral
TDRC Evaluation (Second Chance Grant)	1	\$335,000	George Mason University
Totals	64	\$12,206,741	

*Board of State and Community Corrections funding

**Implementation Rounds 1 and 2

Community Capacity Fund Overview

On June 27, 2014, the Alameda County Board of Supervisors (BOS) approved the development of a Community Capacity Fund (CCF). The CCF was designed to support organizations in developing an effective, culturally responsive, well-coordinated system of services that promotes evidence-based practices with and for those impacted by reentry, including individuals, their families and victims, along with critical funding and technical assistance resources to strengthen their capacity. The BOS authorized a total of \$9 million of Realignment funding for the CCF to be dispersed over a period of three fiscal years, allotting \$3 million in each year.

The CCF is specifically intended to foster measurable improvements in organization capacity in one or more of seven areas:

- Mission, Vision, Strategy
- Organizational Structure
- Governance and Leadership
- Sector-Specific Knowledge and Best Practices
- Partnerships, External Relations, Networking
- Management Systems; Operational Ability
- Fundraising, Revenue Generation, Fiscal Sustainability

In order to achieve this goal, two Technical Assistance (TA) vendors that provide instruction and support for the organizations support the CCF. The CCF provides multiple opportunities for organizations to obtain assistance and has two phases – a Planning Phase and an Implementation Phase.

PHASE I: Planning (3-month grant period)

Throughout this phase, organizations worked with their assigned CCF TA provider to create a Capacity Building Plan that outlined a comprehensive approach to strengthening their organization. The applicant's Capacity Building Plan served as the foundation for any future Implementation Grant proposal they may submit. In addition to gaining support from the TA provider, grantees received a one-time \$5,000 cash grant to offset costs and support their organization's participation in the planning process.

PHASE II: Implementation Grant

Throughout the Implementation Phase, grantees implemented one or more elements of their Capacity Development Plan, with assistance from the TA provider.

PHASE II: Implementation

To help to ensure contract success during the Implementation Phase, the Probation Department took the lead in holding mandatory 2-hour workshops to help all Implementation grantees have a better understanding of the contractual requirements, billing and reimbursement processes, and to clarify expectations related to their contract performance. Monthly progress report templates, unique to each new vendor, were developed, along with a standardized invoice template. Additionally, contract sessions were held individually and in-person with all 52 awardees. Probation staff created invoicing and contracting protocols that were tailored for the CCF insurance requirements, an invoice checklist for the billing process and protocols to assist grantees in navigating through Probation's billing process.



Round 2 Planning Grantees attend a full day orientation/training hosted by the Technical Assistance (TA) provider Hatchuel Tabernik & Associates (HTA). The TA provider assisted grantees throughout their 3-month planning phase by helping them to: understand the seven elements that are included in defining an organization's capacity; perform a self-assessment of their organization's capacity; and to develop a detailed Capacity Building Plan.

Community Capacity Fund FY 16/17 Update

During FY 16/17, there were two rounds of Implementation contracting. Fifty-two (52) grantees were awarded funding during the two rounds, with 17 awardees in the first round and 35 in the second round. Several workshops were held during FY 16/17 to enable all Planning Grantees to prepare to respond to the PHASE II: Implementation Grant. Workshops were open to all, free of charge and participation was voluntary.

Between July 2016 and June 2017, the Probation Department achieved the following, relating to CCF.

Probation Department – CCF Procurement/Contracting Highlights:

- On September 1, 2016, Probation Grant Programs Website was launched.
- On September 1, 2016, the “County Contracting 101 Workshop for CCF Grantees” workshop was held in collaboration with General Services Agency’s Small Local Emerging Business (SLEB) Program and Probation’s Fiscal Unit.
- On November 21, 2016, Probation staff, in collaboration with Hatchuel Tabernik & Associates (HTA) sponsored a “Grant Writing Basics” workshop.
- On November 30, 2016 and on January 21, 2017, a “CCF Financial Workshop” was conducted for Implementation grantees.

Note: Debriefing sessions were held for all non-awardees who applied for funding designed to help bidders understand how well their applications responded to the RFP, based on the scoring rubric.



40 Round 2 Planning Grantees attend an orientation, along with Probation Staff

BUDGET SUMMARY – Community Capacity Fund (November 2015 – October 2016)

Organization Name	Total
Hatchuel Tabernik & Associates (HTA) - TA Provider	\$270,000
Jeweld Legacy (Jeweld) - TA provider	\$270,000
CCF Round 1 Planning Grantees	\$225,000
CCF Round 2 Planning Grantees	\$210,000
CCF Round 1 Implementation 17 Grantees	\$2,930,552
CCF Round 2 Implementation 35 Grantees	\$4,536,189
Total CCF Investment to the Community	\$8,441,741

Grantee Organizations	BOS District	All Awards	Planning		Implementation	
			1	2	1	2
24 Hour Oakland Parent Teacher Child Center	3	\$5,000		\$5,000		
A Safe Place	3	\$123,578		\$5,000		\$118,578
A.L. Willis Life Center	4	\$5,000		\$5,000		
Alameda County Deputy Sheriff's Activities League (DSAL)	4	\$254,857	\$5,000			\$249,857
Alameda County Homeless Action Center	5	\$113,694	\$5,000			\$108,694
Alameda County Network of Mental Health Clients	5	\$153,280		\$5,000		\$148,280
Alameda County Pharmacy Association	5	\$5,000		\$5,000		
Allen Temple Health & Social Services	4	\$5,000	\$5,000			
Asian Prisoner Support Committee	5	\$105,000	\$5,000		\$100,000	
Bay Area Legal Aid (BALA)	5	\$154,870		\$5,000		\$149,870
Because Black is Still Beautiful	2	\$88,438	\$5,000		\$83,438	
Building Opportunities for Self-Sufficiency (BOSS)	5	\$5,000	\$5,000			
C.U.R.A. - Partners United for Addicts	1&2	\$130,000	\$5,000			\$125,000
California Prostitutes Education Project (CALPEP, Inc.)	5	\$110,105	\$5,000			\$105,105
Canticle Farm Board	3	\$95,000		\$5,000	\$90,000	
Carl B. Metoyer Center For Family Counseling	4	\$99,000	\$5,000			\$94,000
Centerforce	4	\$252,223	\$5,000		\$247,223	
Choices for Freedom	4	\$82,000		\$5,000		\$77,000
Civicorps	5	\$229,662	\$5,000		\$224,662	
Comfort Homesake	5	\$104,035		\$5,000	\$99,035	
Communities United for Restorative Youth Justice (CURYJ)	3	\$130,000	\$5,000			\$125,000
Community Christian Center	5	\$5,000		\$5,000		
Community Rooted Provider Coalition	3	\$5,000		\$5,000		
Community Works West	5	\$255,000	\$5,000		\$250,000	
Conscious Voices African America Well Being Center	4	\$5,000		\$5,000		
Cypress Mandela	5	\$5,000	\$5,000			
E.C. Reems Community Services (aka Center of Hope Community Church)	4	\$105,000		\$5,000		\$100,000

Grantee Organizations	BOS District	All Awards	Planning		Implementation	
			1	2	1	2
East Bay Community Recovery Project	5	\$238,500		\$5,000	\$233,500	
Eden I&R	2	\$105,000	\$5,000			\$100,000
Eden Youth and Family Center	2	\$227,200		\$5,000	\$222,200	
Equitable Education	1	\$5,000		\$5,000		
Family Service Counseling & Community Resource Center	3	\$5,000	\$5,000			
First New Jerusalem MBC	3	\$5,000		\$5,000		
Genesis Worship Center (FBO)	3	\$130,000	\$5,000			\$125,000
Green Life	5	\$104,210		\$5,000		\$99,210
H.E.A.R.T. 2 H.E.A.R.T	1	\$5,000		\$5,000		
Healthy Communities Inc.	3	\$5,000	\$5,000			
HIV Education and Prevention of Alameda County	3	\$5,000		\$5,000		
Horizons Family Counseling	1	\$175,434	\$5,000			\$170,434
Insight Garden Program	5	\$119,694		\$5,000		\$114,694
Jems Beauty Distributor	5	\$5,000		\$5,000		
Kevin Grant	3	\$5,000		\$5,000		
La Familia	2	\$255,000	\$5,000		\$250,000	
Lao Family Community Development, Inc.	3	\$243,899		\$5,000		\$238,899
League of Women Voters	5	\$73,199		\$5,000	\$68,199	
Life Improvement for Transformation (L.I.F.T.)	5	\$5,000		\$5,000		
Magnolia Women's Recovery Programs, Inc.	3	\$120,297	\$5,000			\$115,297
Men of Valor Academy	5	\$5,000	\$5,000			
Oakland California Youth Outreach	3	\$214,000		\$5,000	\$209,000	
Oakland Private Industry Council	5	\$231,146	\$5,000		\$226,146	
Open Gate, Inc. (Mildred McKinney)	5	\$66,700	\$5,000			\$61,700
Options Recovery Services	3	\$129,560	\$5,000			\$124,560
Overcomers with Hope Studios (FBO)	5	\$5,000		\$5,000		
P.U.R.E. Coalition (FBO)	5	\$77,147		\$5,000		\$72,147
Parole to Payroll Reentry Program	4	\$5,000	\$5,000			
Peacemakers	3	\$5,000	\$5,000			
People United for a better life in Oakland PUEBLO	3	\$5,000	\$5,000			
Peralta Service Corporation	3	\$5,000	\$5,000			
Phoenix Community Services, Inc.	5	\$104,200		\$5,000	\$99,200	

Grantee Organizations	BOS District	All Awards	Planning		Implementation	
			1	2	1	2
Planting Justice	5	\$252,170	\$5,000			\$247,170
Positive Communication Practices	4	\$103,940		\$5,000		\$98,940
Preventative Care Pathways (aka James Watson Wellness Center)	4	\$130,000	\$5,000			\$125,000
Root & Rebound: Reentry Advocates	5	\$5,000	\$5,000			
ROOTS Community Health Center	4	\$201,850	\$5,000			\$196,850
Second Chance, Inc.	1	\$75,904	\$5,000			\$70,904
Smith Enterprise & Maintenance	5	\$104,700	\$5,000			\$99,700
Soulciety	4	\$255,000	\$5,000		\$250,000	
Sparkpoint Oakland	3	\$5,000		\$5,000		
St. Mary's Center	5	\$128,799		\$5,000		\$123,799
The Gamble Institute	4	\$5,000	\$5,000			
The Mentoring Center	5	\$5,000	\$5,000			
The Miraculous Foundation	1	\$5,000		\$5,000		
The Stride Center	5	\$252,050	\$5,000		\$247,050	
The Workforce Collaborative	5	\$5,000		\$5,000		
Timelist Group, Inc.	2	\$5,000	\$5,000			
Tri Cities Community Dev Center	2	\$130,000		\$5,000		\$125,000
Triumph Ministries (FBO)	4	\$35,899	\$5,000		\$30,899	
Tri-Valley Haven for Women	1	\$250,726	\$5,000			\$245,726
Urban Scholars at Berkeley	5	\$105,000		\$5,000		\$100,000
Urojas Community Services Assistance	3	\$5,000	\$5,000			
Village-Connect, Inc.	3	\$105,000	\$5,000			\$100,000
Volunteers of America	5	\$5,000	\$5,000			
Wardrobe for Opportunity	5	\$149,675		\$5,000		\$144,675
Women and Men on the Way Recovery Center	2	\$5,000		\$5,000		
Youth Employment Partnership, Inc.	3	\$130,000		\$5,000		\$125,000
Youth Learning & Cultural Institute (YLCI)	3	\$5,000		\$5,000		
Youth UpRising	4	\$115,100		\$5,000		\$110,100

	All Awards	Planning		Implementation	
		1	2	1	2
Total Grant Amount per Round	\$7,901,741	\$225,000	\$210,000	\$2,930,552	\$4,536,189

Realignment Evaluation

- ☑ The Probation Department administers a contract with Resource Development Associates (RDA), hired to conduct an evaluation of the County's realignment efforts. The objectives of the evaluation are as follows:
 - Conduct a comprehensive evaluation of the County's Realignment implementation and outcomes
 - Assess department-specific and cross-system implementation
 - Determine efficacy of services to improve client outcomes and reduce recidivism
 - Help County make data-driven decisions about services and coordination
 - Support the development of County data collection and reporting processes to facilitate ongoing monitoring of Realignment
 - Assess County data capacity and infrastructure
 - Facilitate collaborative process to establish reporting mechanisms

Since implementation of this contract, and with oversight from Probation, RDA has successfully completed the following:

- Executed data sharing agreements with the following County partners:
 - Behavioral Health Care Services
 - District Attorney's Office
 - Housing and Community Development Agency
 - Probation Department
 - Sheriff's Office
- Developed Evaluation Plan - RDA conducted interviews with AB 109 partners, County leadership and also attended CCPEC Workgroups and CAB meetings to better understand local priorities for AB 109 implementation and evaluation
- Collected data to support the development of AB 109 Client Overview and Data Gap Analysis reports, to be completed next fiscal year

BUDGET SUMMARY – PROBATION DEPARTMENT

Alameda County Probation Department FY 16/17:	Expenditures
Salaries & Employee Benefits	\$4,079,134
Other Operating Services	\$81,155
GRAND TOTAL FY 16/17	\$4,160,289

Staff who support realignment efforts are as follows:

STAFF	FTE
Administrative Assistant	1.6
Administrative Support	2
Deputy Probation Officer I	2
Deputy Probation Officer II	1
Deputy Probation Officer III	11
Division Director	1
Management Analyst	1.4
Reentry Coordinator	1
Specialist Clerk I	2
Unit Supervisor	2
Total	25

XI. PUBLIC DEFENDER

Clean Slate Activities

The Clean Slate program provides high quality, high volume representation for clients who are seeking criminal court-based remedies including but not limited to: dismissals (“expungements”), early termination of probation, reduction of felonies to misdemeanors, Certificates of Rehabilitation, sealing of arrest records, diversion record sealing, record sealing for victims of human trafficking, reductions and dismissals under Propositions 47 and 64, and other remedies.

The Public Defender also advises and represents these same clients on civil and administrative remedies that allow them to overcome barriers to employment, licensing and certification. In addition, the staff provides holistic, collaborative, and multimodal services to help formerly incarcerated people access their legal rights and connect with the services that they need including obtaining jobs, providing housing support, and other rehabilitation services – to improve employment opportunities and increase stability and civic participation. The strategies pursued are not only improving the lives of clients served and their family members; this work is making communities safer and more secure.

We hold bi-weekly Clean Slate Clinics, in which we interview new clients, assess the needs of people that come in, and make referrals to other agencies when we cannot directly serve them. Local nonprofit organizations dedicated to assisting low income clients with employment and other issues impacted by prior contact with the criminal justice system are invited attend clinic to provide information for interested clients. Our attorneys and interns are also available by phone and email five days week, to answer questions and follow up with cases.

Our clean slate program has been active in the community, meeting regularly with community groups, non-profit organizations, and government agencies. We provide trainings for service providers so that they can better guide their clients in matters related to clean slate remedies and refer them to our office when appropriate. We engage with the community in clinics and informational sessions, where people can learn about what relief is possible and how to access it with our services.

Within the community of reentry service providers and clean slate remedy practioners, we are active participants in the ongoing dialogue about best practices in this area of the law, particularly in light of the recent additions and modification to relevant legislation. We have also taken an integral part in working with advocacy groups and legislators by advising and drafting legislation to modify existing laws that have proven to be confusing or cumbersome in practice, or proposing new laws to better address the reentry needs of our clients.

Clean Slate Cases:

The Public Defender keeps Clean Slate statistics by calendar year, not the fiscal year.

	Petitions Filed	Petitions Granted	Success Rate	Clients Served
2015	1353	1310	97%	692
2016	1239	1182	95%	760
2017	1606	1549	96.5%	828

The numbers above reflect the number of petitions actually filed, heard, and adjudicated in court. They do not include the hundreds of additional clients who are currently working with our office to prepare their cases for court, nor do they include the hundreds of individuals that have met with our attorneys and received advice and referrals.

The Social Worker Program

The Alameda County Public Defender Social Workers play an essential role in the innovative Holistic Defense model spearheaded by the Alameda County Public Defender's Office. The Public Defender Social Workers are Masters Level professionals who provide trainings, consultations, assessments and reentry plans for our clients, our office and the greater Holistic Defense community.

We maintain a caseload of clients charged with felonious behaviors in Alameda County. The social workers create reentry plans and advocate for alternatives to incarceration for many clients suffering from mental health, substance abuse, and other disorders underlying their criminal conduct.

We are also committed to growing our field and developing best practices in the support of our clients in order to increase social justice, decrease racial disparities in the criminal justice system and reduce recidivism.



(Left to right: Zach Gratz-Lazarus, Sascha Atkins-Loria, Marynella Woods, Vy Ly, Manuel Ortiz)

Community Partners

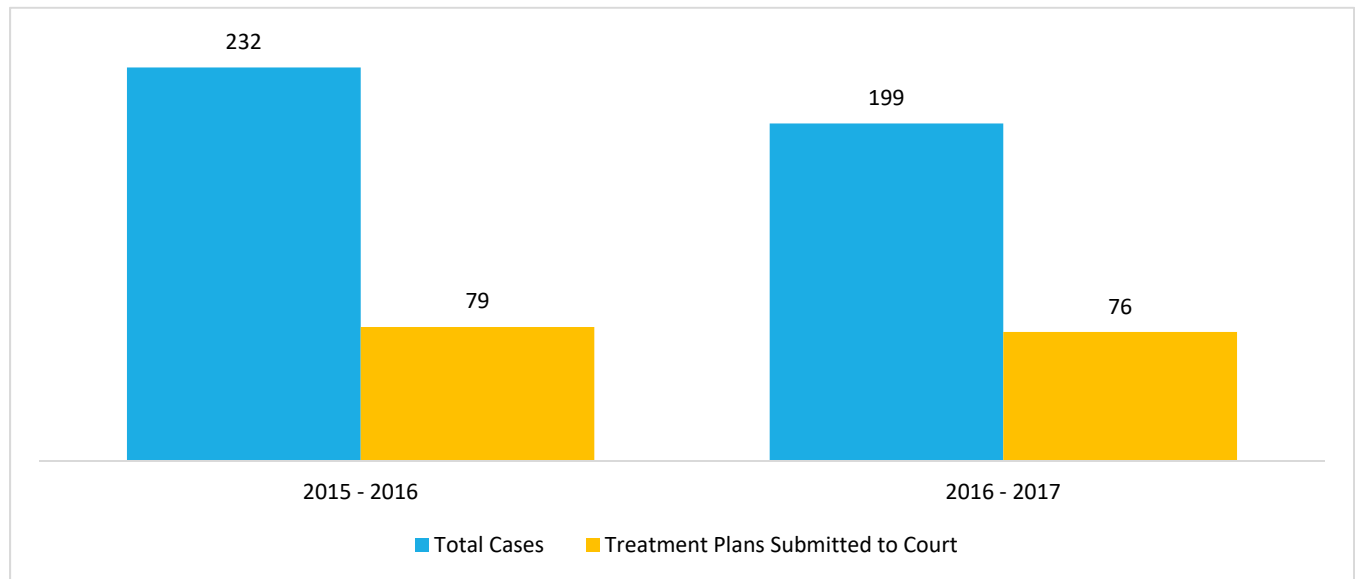
The Social Work Program strongly believes that collaboration is critical to the successful reentry of our clients. Social workers regularly visit and explore various treatment centers and service providers throughout all five districts in Alameda County and beyond. Our current list of Partner Agencies include:

Axis Community Health	Homeless Action Center (HAC)
Bay Area Community Services (BACS)	Homestretch Housing
Bay Area Legal Aid (BALA)	John George Psychiatric Pavilion
Bay Area Youth Center (BAYC)	Life House Recovery Homes
Bonita House	Magnolia Women's Recovery
Building Opportunities for Self- Sufficiency (BOSS)	Men of Valor Academy
C.U.R.A.	New Bridge Foundation
California Forensic Medical Group	Off the Street Ministries
Casa de la Vida of Berkeley Place	Office of the Collaborative Court Services (OCCS)
Cherry Hill Detox	Operation My Home Town
Chrysalis	Options Recovery Services
City Team Ministries	Orchid Women's Recovery
Court Advocacy Project (CAP)	Pathways to Wellness
Criminal Justice Mental Health (CJMH)	Project Pride
Cronin House	Salvation Army
Cypress Mandela	Second Chance Inc.
Delancey Street Foundation	Serenity House
East Bay Community Recovery Project	Solidarity Fellowship Inc.
East Bay Works	St. Mary's Center
East Oakland Recovery Center	Telecare Services
Eden 2-1-1	The Jericho Project
El Chante	Transition/Day Reporting Center
Freedom House	Women on the Way Recovery



Zach Gratz-Lazarus and Sascha Atkins-Loria presenting at the Community Oriented Defense Conference

How Much Did We Do?



Social Workers assist clients charged with felonies in a variety of ways. Most intensively, Social Workers prepare social history assessments for the District Attorney and the Court. When appropriate, they provide recommendations for treatment and/or services in lieu of incarceration to the District Attorney and to the Court.

This chart documents a reduction of overall case assignments in the program from last fiscal year to the current one. This reduction is best accounted for by turnover within the department, leading to four months of lost work time. Additionally, there was an increase in the complexity of referrals, requiring more hours of time worked per case in fiscal year 16-17 as compared to fiscal year 15-16.

The aforementioned assessments and treatment plans represent the highest level of intervention and are represented in orange in this graph.

As a result of an increase in case complexity, the Social Work team has intermittently reached its capacity and paused new referrals. Based on a review of the referral data, we estimate a need for three additional Social Workers in our adult program to meet current demand.

What else did we do? – Social Worker Holistic Defense

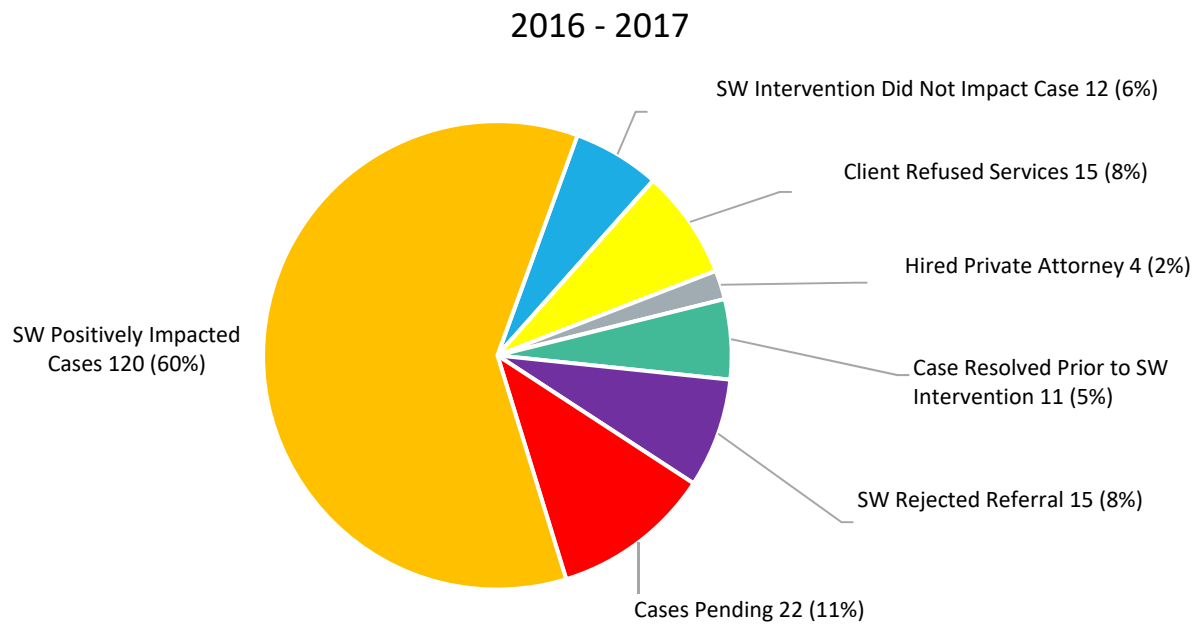
- ✓ Developed an MSW Internship Program at the Alameda County Public Defender's Office.
- ✓ Registered hundreds of incarcerated people to vote inside Santa Rita Jail.
- ✓ Coordinated the donation of thousands of books to Santa Rita Jail.
- ✓ Offered hundreds of items of children's clothing to public defender clients and their families.
- ✓ Provided guidance to attorneys in deciding whether to request assessments for client's competency to stand trial.
- ✓ Coordinated with Family Court on child abuse cases.
- ✓ Outreached to victims who expressed interest in restorative justice practices rather than retributive justice models.
- ✓ Facilitated attorney trainings on working with mentally ill clients, identifying good social work referral cases and how to build rapport with challenging clients.
- ✓ Led a national training for Chief Public Defenders and Public Defender Social Workers on how to create and implement a new Social Work Program in Baltimore MD.
- ✓ Coordinated with Public Defender Social Workers working throughout Northern California through quarterly professional development trainings.

How Much Did We Do? – Community Oriented Defense Conference

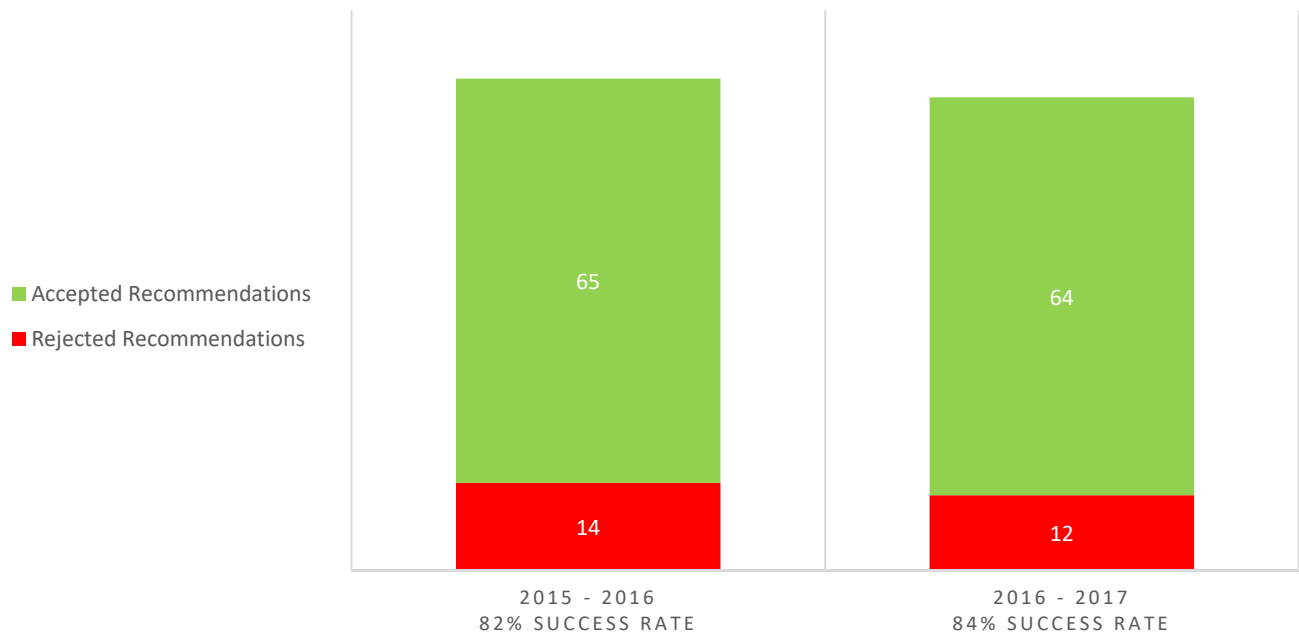
On June 9, 2017, two Public Defender Social Workers from Alameda County Public Defender's office presented at a national conference in front of chief defenders, public defender social workers and others in Baltimore, Maryland. Our office trained professionals across the country in how to build a successful social work program in a workshop titled *Building a holistic approach to indigent defense: The trials and tribulations of starting a social work program with your practice*.

In the months following the training, our program was contacted by several public defender offices seeking further technical support in the development of their social work programs.

How Well Did We Do?



How Well Did We Do?



In FY 16/17, of 199 clients, 76 received the highest level of intervention, whereby social workers created an assessment and treatment plan that was submitted to the Court as an alternative to incarceration. In FY 15/16, of 232 clients, social workers provided assessments and reentry plans for 77.

The rate at which the District Attorney and Court agreed with the Public Defender Social Worker's recommendations improved from 82% in 2015 - 2016 to 84% in 2016 - 2017. This rate represents the percentage of time in which the District Attorney and Court agreed with the Public Defender Social Worker's recommendations to mandate clients into treatment instead of into jail or prison.

Is Anyone Better Off?

In calculating the amount of time and dollars saved resulting from the Public Defender Social Workers' interventions, there are two methods of measuring out success. One way is to differentiate how much custody time clients serve as a result of the Public Defender Social Workers' interventions compared to proposed plea offers made by the District Attorney's Office. The other is looking specifically at the amount of custody time saved for our clients compared to how much time clients could have done in total (their max legal exposure). To provide full transparency, our office is including both numbers in our reporting for the 16-17 fiscal year.

Proposed Plea Offer: Time and Amount Saved

Number of Cases Positively Impacted	Custody Time Saved	Daily Cost of Incarceration	Total Amount Saved
120	283 YEARS	\$142.96	\$14,767,053.20

Source: The daily cost of incarceration is from the Alameda County Sherriff's Office 2015-2016 Realignment Budget Presentation.

Of the 120 positively impacted cases, our program saved Alameda County 283 years in custody time when comparing the clients' proposed plea offer to the outcome following the Public Defender Social Workers' interventions.

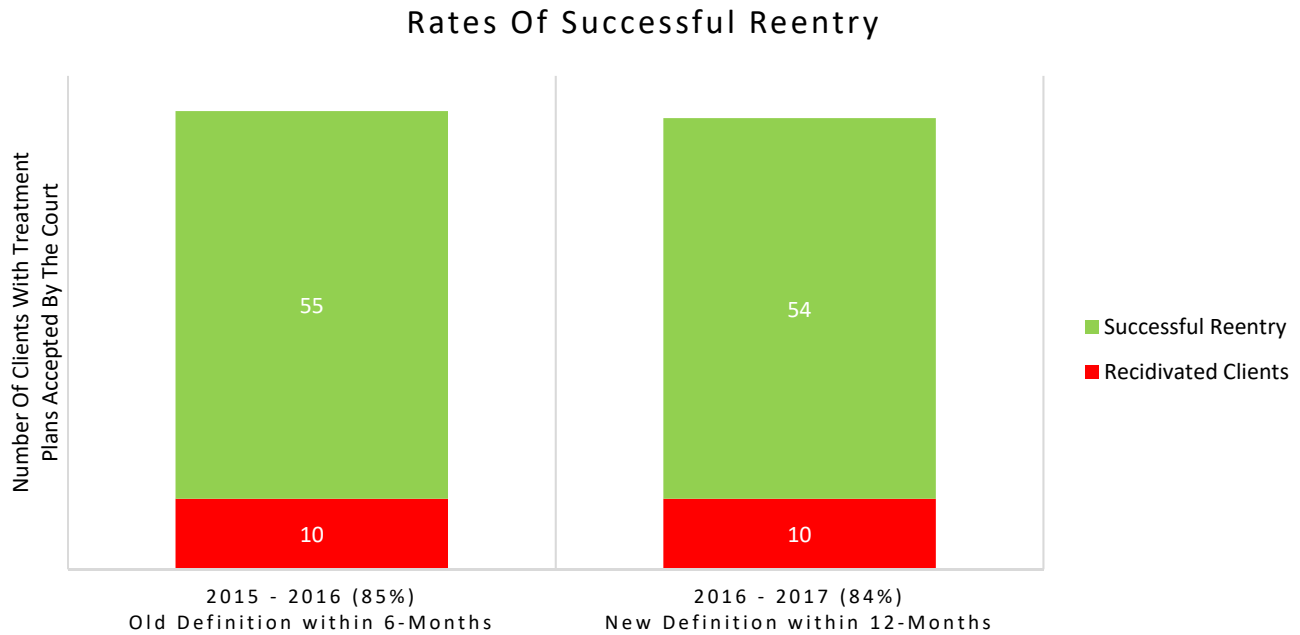
Legal Exposure: Time and Amount Saved

Number of Cases Positively Impacted	Custody Time Saved	Daily Cost of Incarceration	Total Amount Saved
120	579 YEARS	\$142.96	\$30,212,451.60

Source: The daily cost of incarceration is from the Alameda County Sherriff's Office 2015-2016 Realignment Budget Presentation.

Of 120 positively impacted cases, our program saved Alameda County 579 years in custody time when comparing the clients' legal exposures to the outcome following the Public Defender Social Workers' interventions.

Is Anyone Better Off?



In 2016-2017, we expanded our operating definition of recidivism to better align with Probation's recommendations. We now define recidivism as a new conviction or new probation violation finding within one year of release or sentencing date, whichever came second.

In 2015-2016, we defined recidivism as a new conviction or new probation violation finding within six months of release or sentencing date, whichever came second.

Despite this significant change, our program's rates for successful reentry decreased by only 1%.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The Public Defender's Office was allocated funding to support AB 109 activities in four program areas: Clean Slate; Proposition 47; Parole and PRCs Revocations; and the Social Worker Program. In addition, the Public Defender's Office receives AB 118 Realignment revenue to support revocations.

FY 16/17 Realignment Summary of Expenditures by Program

Administration	\$148,874
Clean Slate	\$498,912
Prop 47	\$259,191
PRCS/Parole Revocations	\$716,670
Social Worker Program	\$547,503

Total	\$2,171,150
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<u>Administration</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief Assistant Public Defender (1) • Executive Programs Coordinator (1) <u>Clean Slate</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistant Public Defender (1) • Legal Assistant (1) • Legal Secretary (1) • Specialist Clerk (2) <u>Proposition 47</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deputy Public Defender (1) 	<u>Revocations</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deputy Public Defender (5) • Legal Assistant (1) • Specialist Clerk (3) <u>Social Worker</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistant Public Defender (2) • Social Worker (4) • Social Worker Supervisor (1)
Realignment funding pays for all or a portion of the staff above.	

XII. SHERIFF'S OFFICE: IN-CUSTODY SERVICES

JAIL PROGRAMMING

In addition to its in-custody programming and its Reentry Units, the Alameda County Sheriff's Office (ACSO) coordinates transition services at the Santa Rita Jail (SRJ) with the Probation Department and in collaboration with ACSO Youth and Family Services Bureau (YFSB) Operation My Home Town (OMHT).

OMHT is an intensive pre and post release clinical case management model for re-entering inmates on Probation and AB109. The clinical case managers conduct a validated risk needs assessment (Level of Service Case Management Inventory) and utilize the assessment to inform the individualized reentry plan. The clinical case managers collaborate with the Probation Officers to link the inmates to services post-release. SRJ, through 5 Keys Charter and Schools Program, provides extended education to include GED/Adult Basic Education, computer training, food services, parenting classes, substance abuse, restorative justice, employment training through the Alameda County Workforce Development Board, reentry services, and clinical case management.

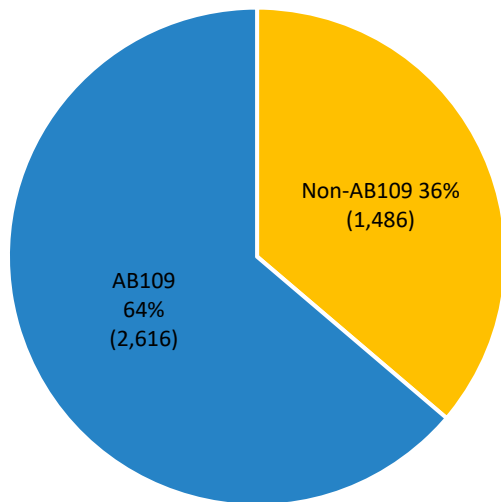
OMHT and SRJ Inmate Services also have additional services for inmates who chose to participate in the Maximizing Opportunities for Mothers to Succeed (MOMS) and Dads Acquiring Developing Skills (DADS) programs. The MOMS and DADS participants participate in parenting and substance abuse classes in the SRJ in addition to the clinical case management services. They are also screened for eligibility to apply for the Parents and Children Together (PACT) housing complex upon release from jail. The PACT housing complex is run in partnership with SRJ Inmate Services, ACSO YFSB, and Oakland Housing Authority (OHA). Those participants who are eligible for the PACT housing complex will transition into the housing upon release from SRJ.

ACSO, through the Inmate Services Unit, has two deputy sheriffs and two YFSB clinical case managers designated to focus on AB 109 reentry inmates. The clinical case managers follow the same model as OMHT and work with each inmate to conduct a risk and needs assessment to inform the individualized reentry plan (IRP). The IRP details each designated individual's appropriate pre-release needs and post-release case plan that addresses the inmate's risks and needs to support their successful transition back into the community. The clinical case manager and the inmate are assisted by one of the two Inmate Service deputies, medical/mental health staff, as well as staff from the Probation Department.

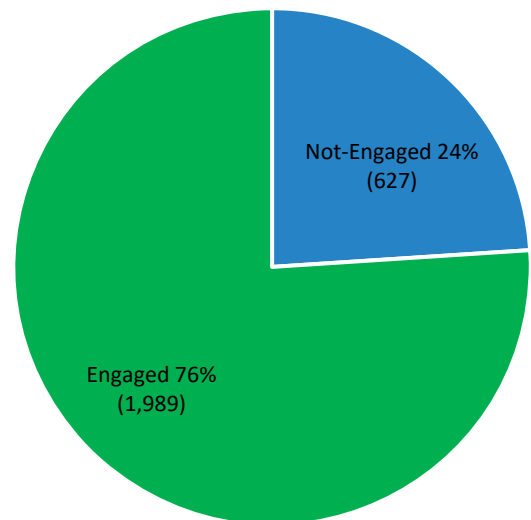
Outcomes:

A total of 4,102 clients visited the Santa Rita Jail Transition Center from July 2016 - June 2017. Of the 4,102, 2,616 (64%) were AB 109 clients. Of the 2,616 AB 109 clients visiting the center, 1,989 (76%) engaged and participated in pre-release services.

Clients visiting Santa Rita Jail
Transition Center FY 16/17



Client Engagement



BUDGET SUMMARY

The Realignment housing costs at Santa Rita Jail for FY 16/17, based on the average daily rate of \$166.65 and average realignment population of 256.6273997, was \$15,609,939.

The total security costs associated with operation of the two Realignment Based Incarceration (RBI) housing units (Housing unit 25 and Housing Unit 4) at Santa Rita Jail was \$5,484,545.

The Youth and Family Services Bureau (YFSB) provides pre- and post-release case management and a comprehensive range of reentry services for individuals at the Santa Rita Jail facility. The cost for providing these services in FY 16/17 was \$791,778.

Santa Rita Jail facilitates inmates receiving reentry services in the Transition Center. The designated staff providing these services include two (2) Deputy Sheriffs and two (2) Youth and Family Services (YFS) Therapists. Case managers handle these services on-site with the Deputy Sheriffs providing security and facilitating the movement. The cost for providing these services in FY 16/17 was \$636,855.

Housing costs associated with realignment inmates	\$15,609,939
Staffing/Security costs to cover both RBI housing units	\$5,484,545
Pre and post release services and case management (YFSB)	\$791,778
Transition services at SRJ	\$636,855
Total:	\$22,523,117

XIII. TRANSITION/DAY REPORTING CENTER (TDRC)



Leaders in Community Alternatives, Inc. (LCA) provides and coordinates essential supportive services to aid in each client's engagement with the Transition Day Reporting Center (TDRC) program and their successful reentry into the community. These services include but are not limited to barrier removal assistance, transportation to and from groups and community appointments, and referrals to other community based organizations (CBOs) to address additional client needs, such as housing and employment. LCA subcontracts with CBOs to provide other supportive services, including educational services provided by the San Francisco 5 Keys Charter School, parenting classes provided by Community Works West, cultural coaching and peer mentoring provided by Village Connect Inc., and nutritious meals provided by St Vincent de Paul. During FY 16/17, TDRC worked with additional entities and expanded onsite partners to include the Department of Social Services, which provides Medi-Cal and CalFresh enrollments, employment partners such as BOSS, CEO, and OPIC, and Abode Housing Services, East Oakland Community Programs (EOCP), La Familia, and Men of Valor which provide rapid housing assessments and placements.

The core components of the TDR program are evidence-based Cognitive Behavior Therapy (CBT) workshops that are proven to change criminal thinking by addressing targeted criminogenic risks and needs that are identified through validated assessment tools. Research has clearly revealed that targeting individualized risks and needs is essential for helping formerly incarcerated individuals to permanently exit the criminal justice system. The TDR utilizes the Level of Service – Case Management Index (LS/CMI) assessment tool for male participants and the Service Planning Instrument for Women (SPIN-W) for female participants. Evidence-based curricula are delivered through group sessions, small group discussions, and one-on-one meetings with Case Managers. For each group session, clients are responsible for completing Interactive Journals® that provide individualized, structured programming for each participant.

Partners: Five Keys, Because Black is Still Beautiful, Community Works, Village Connect, Building Opportunities Self-Sufficiency (BOSS), CEO, OPIC, Abode Housing Service, Men of Valor Academy (MOVA), La Familia, Roots Community Clinic, and East Oakland Community Programs (EOCP).

Services and Program Design:

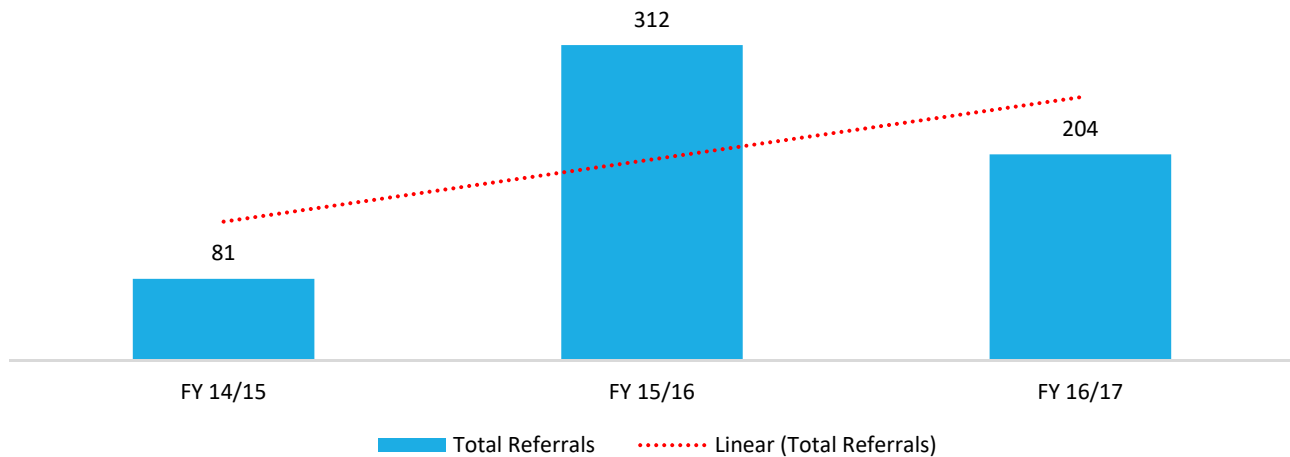
As a part of its ongoing efforts to build a comprehensive continuum of care for the clients, the TDRC has also established working partnerships with additional CBOs. These partnerships include Roots Community Clinic, which offers health navigation, primary care, and referral services; Because Black is Still Beautiful (BBIS), which is funded by the Community Recidivism Reduction grant; the Gamble Institute's Street Scholars Mentorship program, which offers post-secondary education enrollment assistance and mentorship; and Defy Ventures, which offers employment apprenticeship training and opportunities for clients interested in launching their own small businesses. LCA and TDRC managers participate in several County-level forums to engage in discussions about effective service delivery. Such forums include the Community Correction Partnership (CCP) meetings, the Alameda County Violence Prevention Initiative (ACVPI) through Supervisor Miley's office, the CCP Programs and Services workgroup meetings, and the AB 109 Planning and Coordinating Committee meetings with Behavioral Health Care Services (BHCS). LCA continues to reach out to community providers to expand its continuum of services to address the clients' identified needs. Making access to needed services seamless is significant in helping clients succeed in the long term.

Engagement for high-risk justice involved clients is a major challenge throughout the country. TDRC has deployed several strategies to address this issue. For example, for clients exiting Santa Rita Jail (SRJ), TDRC staff coordinate a transition plan with the client and their Probation Officer thirty days prior to their discharge date. We provide transportation from Santa Rita Jail to Probation, the TDRC, and/or housing on the day the client discharges. Clients who are actively participating in the core CBT components of the program receive a Clipper Card to assist them in getting from home to the program. Clients with additional transportation barriers are provided with transportation by TDRC staff, including transportation to and from the probation office in Hayward. TDRC staff make outreach calls to clients to remind them about scheduled groups and to ask if any transportation assistance is needed. Over the past year, staff made hundreds of calls in an effort to engage clients. Participating clients are also welcome to bring pro-social family members and friends to the TDRC, both to utilize the space and to participate in special events, such as monthly client birthday and holiday celebrations. Another engagement strategy is a comprehensive incentive program where clients earn points by completing activities and then redeem points for items such as gift cards, phones, duffle bags, computer tablets, and other desirable items. Free meals and clothing closet access are also available to clients who actively participate in the program.

Collaborative teamwork between the supervising Probation Officers and TDRC Case Managers is an essential component of the TDRC model. Frequent case conferences and client engagement reports enable coordination between Probation and the TDRC staff, and formal monthly case conferences happen between each Probation Division and the TDRC clinical team.

How Much Did We Do?

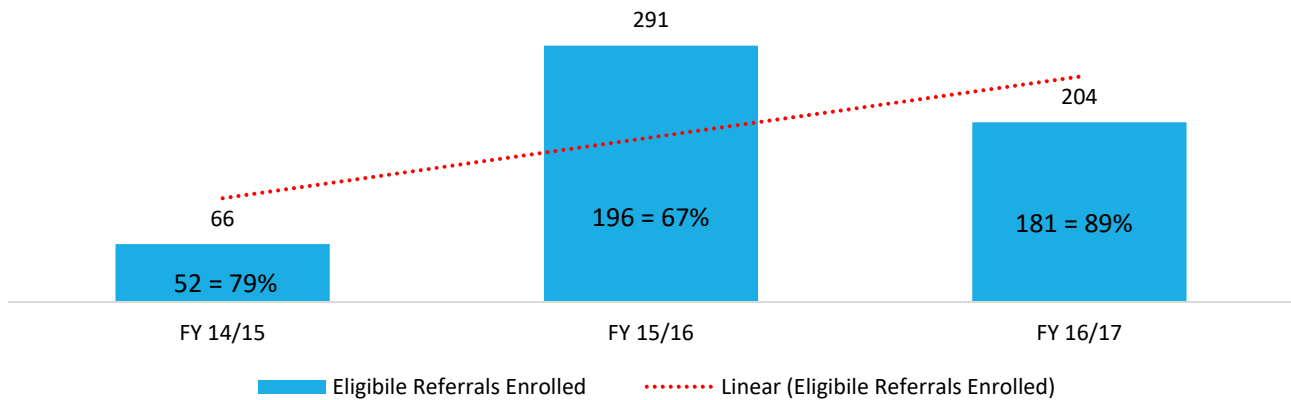
Number and Percent of Probation Referrals



The TDRC opened on March 23, 2015 at its temporary site located at 400 Broadway on the second Floor. The pathway for clients to enroll into the program is through a referral generated by an Adult Deputy Probation Officer (DPO). During the three months of operations during FY 14/15, Probation prioritized Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) referrals as the initial group to receive TDRC services. In 2016, referral eligibility expanded to include all probationers with realigned offenses (Post-Release Community Supervision; individuals charged and/or resolved with an 1170(h)-eligible offense; and parole violators). This change resulted in increased referrals received and processed by the TDRC. During FY 16/17, 204 referrals were initiated to the T/DRC; all referrals (N=204) were initiated by the Probation Department.

How Well Did We Do?

Number and Percent of Eligible Probationers Who Enrolled,
(Completed Intake)



The enrollment rate for FY 16/17 referrals was 89%, a 20% increase from FY 15/16. There were 204 referrals initiated by Probation, and 181 referrals assessed as viable based on eligibility criteria. The figures reported here exclude referrals that were determined as ineligible, based on the eligibility criteria established by Probation's initial planning and implementation team, which consisted of a mix of DPOs and management staff from LCA and the Alameda County Probation Department.

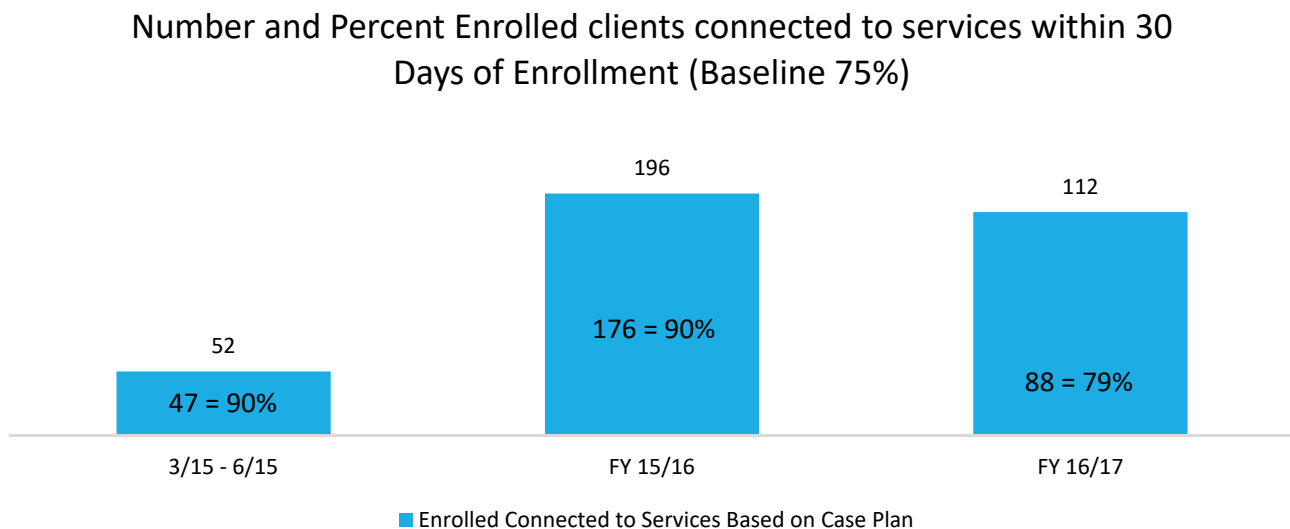
In FY 16/17, the majority of eligible referrals completed intake (78%), while the majority of enrollees who completed assessments (72%), were assigned to a case manager (99%), and created an Individualized Achievement Plan (79%). The increase in the enrollment rate for FY 16/17 was in large part due to targeted outreach towards Probation units, which resolved confusion about eligibility criteria.

Typically, once a referral is made, the TDRC staff make numerous phone calls to reach clients and encourage them to come in for orientation. Referring DPOs are provided weekly engagement reports as well as non-communicative reports about specific clients which encourages DPOs to assist in engaging referred clients who are resistant to participating in the program and/or loss to follow-up. In addition, Probation and LCA staff actively engage in multidisciplinary team meetings also known as 3-way conference. The purpose of a 3-way conference is to mitigate the attrition rates and create supportive structures for clients to be successful in the reentry process.

Overall, the TDRC is enrolling a larger number of clients, which meets the annual goal, and continues to provide a variety of treatment and support services to encourage enrollment. The current TDRC is a psychosocial model, which relies heavily on participants' willing to engage in activities, which address and ultimately change attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors in group therapy settings. The total number of annual enrollments and lower treatment completion rates indicate there may be issues related to client engagement, particularly if participants are not "group ready," or if referring service providers are not familiar with the need and positive outcomes derived from participating in group therapy, which address the root causes of risk-taking behaviors in addition to incentivizing participation.

The TDRC has acknowledged a need to focus on such issues, which may affect enrollment such as staff turnover, client engagement issues, client transportation, client readiness for CBT programming, and others. The TDRC plans to explore other causes and consider potential remedies such as cross training of administrative and direct service staff to support with client enrollment. The TDRC will revisit client eligibility and review the mission focus with Probation in regards to the types of probation clients being referred to determine whether non-PRCS/MIS clients should continue to be referred for services.

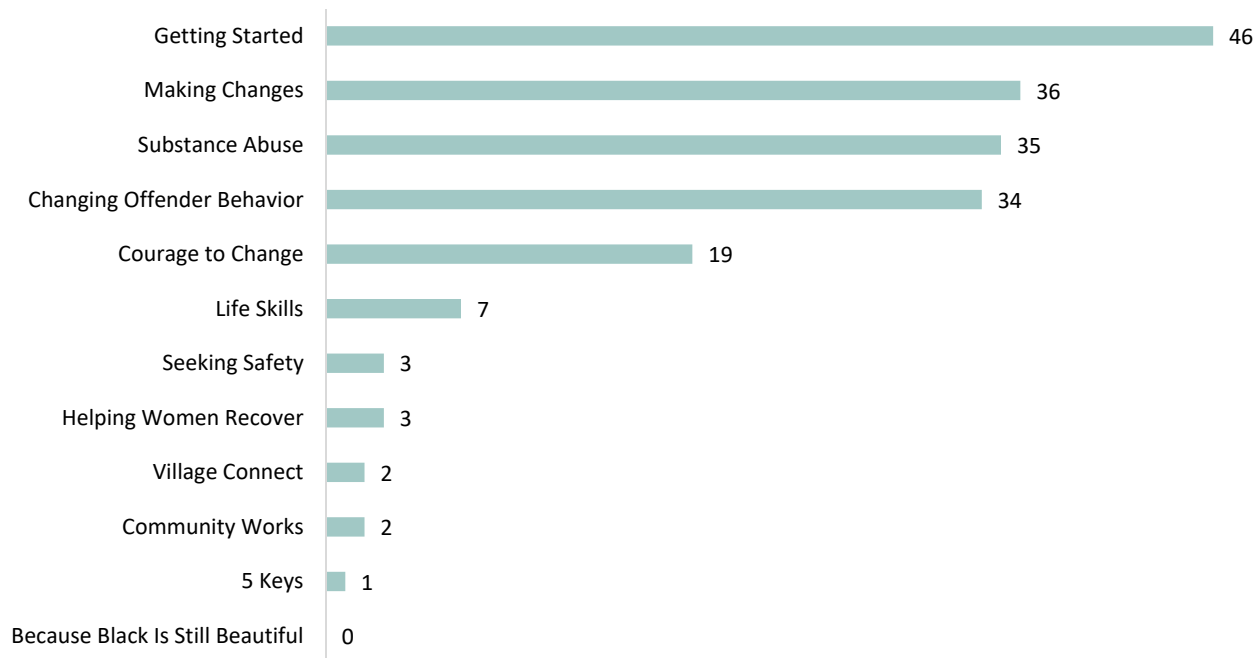
How Well Did We Do?



The TDRC contract goal is to ensure that 75% of all participating clients are connected to one or more services within 30 days of arrival. The program achieved a 79% connection rate to services in FY 16/17.

How Well Did We Do?

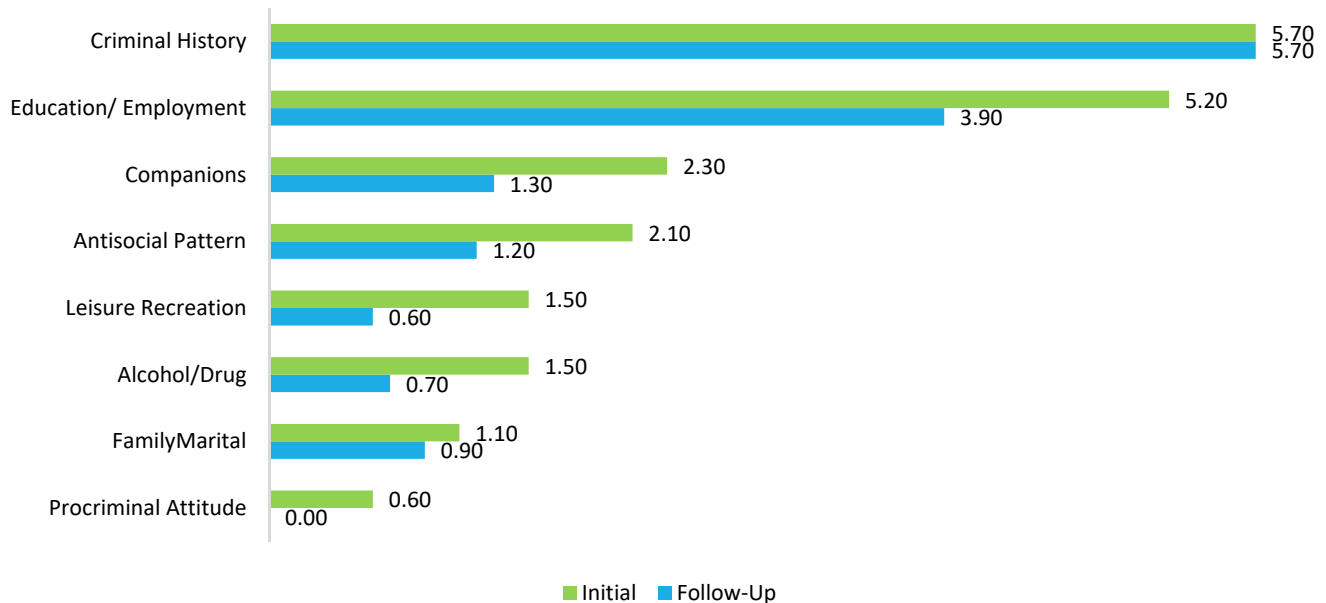
FY 16/17 Snapshot: 188 Successful Completions of Group Treatment



During FY 16/17, the TDRC experienced 188 successful completions of group treatment programs. The average completion rate for the TDRC and community-hosted CBT interventions were 43% and 63% respectively. The TDRC provided 85 Clipper Cards, 602 transportation trips, and 5,200 meals to clients. TDRC staff demonstrated an ability to develop innovative and transparent support for clients in the areas of health, housing, and sustainable family employment and is reflected in data abstracted from post program questionnaires. Nearly half (46%) of enrolled participants reported increased social support due to the TDRC, and 55% of enrolled clients had healthcare coverage.

Is Anyone Better Off?

Average Risk/Needs Assessment Scores For Clients Who Consistently Participated In The Program For 6 To 8 Months, FY 16/17



The TDRC conducts initial and follow up LS/CMI assessment on all male clients. These assessments are used to determine individual criminogenic risk and need levels at the time of referral and subsequent changes after consistent engagement in the program (6-months and/or program completion). The assessed factors include Criminal History, Education/Employment, Family Relationships, Leisure/Recreational Activities, Companions, Alcohol/Drug Use, Pro-Criminal Attitude, and Antisocial Patterns. The results of these assessments are used to guide the discussions between the client and Case Manager to build the client's Individual Case Plan. The optimal successful outcome is a reduced LS/CMI score, which reflects a reduced likelihood of client recidivism.

As shown in the chart above, the average LS/CMI total risk/need scores declined from 20.00 to 14.30, demonstrating an improvement in criminogenic needs in TDRC clients. The clients who engaged in the program consistently and completed a follow-up assessment showed an average of a 5.70-point reduction in their criminogenic risk/need levels. This is a significant drop in risk levels since it represents a shift from High to Medium risk.

BUDGET SUMMARY

Subtotal Personnel	\$568,252
Subtotal Operating Expenses	\$255,431
Facility Overhead (7%)	\$7,054
Subtotal	\$830,737
Administrative Overhead (15%)	\$108,438

XIV. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

TERMS	DEFINITIONS/EXPLANATIONS
Mandatory Supervision	Mandatory supervision is defined as a court ordered period of time in the community under the supervision of the county probation department.
Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS)	<p>The PRCS population includes all persons released from prison on and after October 1, 2011, or, those whose sentence has been deemed served pursuant to Section 2900.5 after serving a prison term for a felony. Upon release from prison, and for a period not exceeding three years immediately following release, this population is subject to community supervision provided by the probation department of the county to which the person is being released.</p> <p>This applies to person released from prison after having served a prison term for any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) A serious felony (described in subdivision (c) of Section 1192.7). (2) A violent felony (described in subdivision (c) of Section 667.5). (3) Any crime for which the person is classified as a high-risk sex offender.
Formal Probation	Formal Probation- The suspension of the execution of a sentence (a prison commitment) for a felony conviction and the order of a conditional and revocable release in the community under the supervision of a probation officer.
Recidivism	The Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC), in an effort to standardize the measurement of recidivism, released a Statewide definition of recidivism in November 2014. Adult Recidivism is defined as conviction of a new felony or misdemeanor committed within three years of release from custody or committed within three years of placement on supervision for a previous criminal conviction.
PC 1170(h)	Individuals charged and/or resolved with a non-violent/non-serious felony offence as defined by Penal Code 1170(h). If a custody sentence is imposed, those individuals will no longer be sent to state prison but will instead be sentenced to serve their time in county jail or local prison. If they are not sentenced to local prison, the probation department under traditional probation will supervise them. If they are sentenced to local prison when released, they will receive no supervision or be placed on mandatory supervision to be supervised by the probation department (also known as split sentence).

