

PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT IN ORANGE COUNTY



5th Annual Report
2016

Vision Statement:

“Enhancing the quality of life of Orange County residents by promoting public safety, reducing recidivism and creating safer communities.”

Mission Statement:

The Mission of the Orange County Community Corrections Partnership is to enhance public safety by holding offenders accountable and reducing recidivism by utilizing fiscally responsible, quantifiable, evidence-based and promising practices that support victims and community restoration.

Table of Contents

1	Executive Summary
2	Realignment Legislation
4	Community Corrections Partnership
5	OC Realignment Accomplishments
7	OC Realignment Goals
8	Funding Allocations
10	Funding Plan
11	Local Law Enforcement
12	OC Superior Court
13	OC Sheriff's Department
18	OC District Attorney
20	OC Probation
27	OC Probation: Recidivism
31	OC Public Defender
33	OC Health Care Agency
43	Orange County Re-Entry Partnership



Executive Summary

In an effort to address overcrowding in California's prisons and assist in alleviating the State's financial crisis, the Public Safety Realignment Act (Realignment) was signed into law on April 4, 2011 and took effect October 1, 2011.

Realignment made some of the largest and most pivotal changes to the criminal justice system in California. In short, Realignment transferred the responsibility for supervision of felons (excluding high-risk sex offenders) released from prison whose commitment offenses are statutorily defined as non-serious and non-violent to the 58 counties. Offenders convicted after October 1, 2011 who have no current or prior statutorily defined serious, violent, or sex-offense convictions serve time locally (regardless of length of sentence) with the possibility of community supervision in place of time spent in custody.

Realignment established the Postrelease Community Supervision (PCS) classification of supervision, altered the parole revocation process placing more responsibility in local jurisdictions, gave local law enforcement the freedom to manage offenders in a more cost-effective manner, and charged the Community Corrections Partnerships (CCPs) with planning and implementing Realignment in each county as of October 1, 2011. Also, effective July 1, 2013, parole violations are housed, prosecuted and tried locally. Realignment created an unprecedented opportunity for all 58 California counties to determine an appropriate level of supervision and services to address both the needs and risks of individuals released from prison and local jails into the community.

Utilizing funds awarded by the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) through the Community Recidivism Reduction Grant in 2015, the OCCCP implemented emergency transitional housing services in a sober living environment for Realigned offenders. In 2016, sober living services include the additional options of short-term stay and emergency housing. These options provide housing services for individuals on a treatment waiting list, on weekends or after work hours. All sober living clients are required to participate in outpatient substance use disorders services with contracted providers. Individuals in short-term stay or emergency housing are not required to participate in outpatient services due to the limited length of stay, which is a few weeks at most.

The collection and analysis of data continues to be an area of focus and review upon completion of each Realignment year for OCCCP agencies. An analysis of recidivism revealed that offenders who were released to OC Probation for supervision between October 1, 2014 and September 30, 2015 (fourth year of Realignment) had lower one-year reconviction rates compared to offenders released between October 1, 2011 and September 30, 2012 (first year of Realignment). In addition, the proportion of felony convictions for new crimes dropped during the fourth year, from 50% or more to one-third or less, most likely due to Prop 47.

Realignment Legislation

Redefined Felony Sentencing

Individuals convicted of certain felonies on or after October 1, 2011 may be sentenced to Orange County Jail for more than 12 months. Individuals sentenced under Penal Code (PC) § 1170(h) can receive a sentence that falls within a low, middle or upper term of incarceration based on their specific offense. Some felony offenses - serious, violent and sex offenses - are excluded from sentencing under 1170(h) and thus will be sentenced to state prison time. Pursuant to 1170(h) an individual convicted of a non-serious, non-violent, non-sex offense may be sentenced to serve that entire time in county jail, or may be sentenced to serve that time split between county jail and Mandatory Supervision (MS). Offenders sentenced to MS are also supervised by OC Probation.

Postrelease Community Supervision

Those released from state prison on or after October 1, 2011 who had been incarcerated for a non-serious offense, pursuant to PC § 1192.7(c), a non-violent offense, pursuant to PC § 667.5(c), or a sex offender deemed not high-risk, as defined by California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, were released to a local jurisdiction based on their county of residence at time of conviction for supervision under PCS. These individuals may have prior violent or serious offenses, or be registered sex offenders. PCS supervision cannot exceed three years.

Custody Credits

With the enactment of Realignment, PC § 4019 was amended to allow for those sentenced to county jail to receive pre and post-sentence conduct credit of two days for every four days actually spent in custody; resulting in sentences being served more quickly if the inmate receives the maximum conduct credits. This is the same conduct credit offenders receive when serving time in state prison.

Alternative Custody Program

SB 1266 allows for non-serious, non-violent and non-sex offenders to serve part of their sentence in a non-custodial facility such as a residential home, non-profit drug-treatment program or transitional-care facility. Alternative custody is an integral part in reintegrating these individuals back into their community.

2016 Legislation

SB 266 - Probation and Mandatory Supervision: Flash Incarceration. This Bill amended Section 1203; amended and added to Section 4019; and added Section 1203.35. SB266 allows a court to authorize the use of flash incarceration, as defined, to detain the offender in county jail for not more than 10 days for a violation of his or her conditions of probation or mandatory

supervision, as specified. These provisions would not apply to persons convicted of certain drug possession offenses. The bill will, until January 1, 2021, allow a person to receive credits earned for a period of flash incarceration pursuant to these provisions if his or her probation or mandatory supervision is revoked.



Community Corrections Partnership

Local Planning

Senate Bill 678, which preceded the adoption of Realignment, required each county to establish a “Community Corrections Partnership” (CCP). For Orange County, the local CCP (OCCCP) collaborative group is charged with advising on the implementation of SB 678 funded initiatives and Realignment programs. Realignment tasked the OCCCP to develop and recommend a plan for consideration and adoption by the Orange County Board of Supervisors (Board). The OCCCP original plan required by Realignment was adopted by the Board on October 18, 2011.

Chaired by the Chief Probation Officer, the OCCCP oversees the Realignment process and advises the Board in determining funding and programming for the various components of the plan. The OCCCP includes an Executive Committee which, pursuant to bylaws adopted by the OCCCP consists of the following voting members: the Chief Probation Officer; the County Sheriff; the District Attorney; a Chief of Police; the Public Defender; and the Director of County Social Services or Mental Health or Alcohol and Drug Services (as determined by the Board). The original Public Safety Realignment Plan, along with the update, was developed by OCCCP members, their designees, and other key partners.

The OCCCP presents this report as the fifth annual report on Realignment in Orange County. Whenever possible, figures that are noted in this report will cover the one-year period between October 2015 and September 2016. An overview of the practices and programs utilized to improve services and outcomes for Realigned individuals and the community is also included in this report. Previous years’ reports can be found on the Postrelease Community Supervision page of OC Probation website (<http://ocgov.com/gov/probation/prcs>).

Executive Committee

Steven J. Sentman	Chief Probation Officer (Chair)
Sandra Hutchens	Sheriff
Tony Rackauckas	District Attorney
Sharon Petrosino	Public Defender
Mary Hale	Health Care Agency
Todd Elgin	Chief, Garden Grove Police Department

OC Realignment Accomplishments

Fiscal Year 2015-16

As Realignment continues to evolve, progress continues to be made throughout each of the OCCCCP agencies. Below are some of the notable achievements for each of the three major goals.

Goal #1: Implementation of a streamlined and efficient system in Orange County to manage the additional responsibilities under Realignment.

- Orange County is one of 12 counties participating in a Multi-County Study by the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) and the Public Policy Institute of California (PPIC). The goals of this study are: a) compile recidivism statistics for the full realignment population and range of recidivism measures; b) analyze relative effectiveness of different services, programming, sanctioning and other recidivism-reduction strategies; and c) assist counties with improvements in data collection and the use of data for continuous self-evaluation. PPIC anticipates releasing the results from the first round of data collection in 2017.
- OC Probation entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the United States Marshal Service (USMS) Regional Fugitive Task Force (RFTF), authorizing one selected Deputy Probation Officer (DPO) to join the RFTF. The RFTF's mission is to combine the efforts of federal, state and local law enforcement agencies to locate and apprehend fugitives with priority given to fugitives wanted for violent crime.
- The partnership between HCA and OC Probation for providing mental health and substance use disorder services to the AB109 population was recognized as HCA received the 2016 National Association of Counties (NACo) Achievement Award for demonstrating outstanding innovation in a government program.

Goal #2: Implementation of a system that protects public safety and utilizes best practices in reducing recidivism.

- In 2016, sober living services were expanded to AB 109 individuals in Orange County to include short-term stay and emergency housing. This fulfills the need to house individuals waiting for treatment and/or needing a place to stay during the weekend or after work hours.
- HCA's mental health outpatient clinics served 210 AB109 clients during the past calendar year. Data for this period showed that between intake and discharge, individuals had significant decreases in psychiatric hospitalizations, incarcerations, and homelessness. In addition, increases in employment and school enrollment were found among AB109 offenders receiving services.

Goal #3: Implementation of a system that effectively utilizes alternatives to pre-trial and post-conviction incarceration where appropriate.

- Successfully implemented a pre-trial pilot program in Orange County that utilizes

evidence-based practices. The objective of the pre-trial program is to identify, through a validated risk assessment, defendants who would be likely to stay out of trouble and appear in court for arraignment on their criminal charges. In Orange County, more than half of the inmates in jail are still awaiting sentencing for their crimes. The pre-trial program provides a method to reduce the jail population without sacrificing public safety.

- In 2016, the OCSD implemented the CDCR Conservation Fire Camps Program. The fire camp program utilizes sentenced inmates for state fire crews. Eight inmates participated in the program thus far.

OC Realignment Goals

Fiscal Year 2016-17

The Orange County Community Correction Partnership (OCCCP) again has three major goals/priorities for FY 2016-17. For each goal, OCCCP will strive to guide every partner in public safety to work together for a safer Orange County through a reduction in recidivism achieved through rehabilitation and other alternatives to incarceration. Following each goal is a description of how each goal may be attained in the next year.

Goal #1: Implementation of a streamlined and efficient system in Orange County to manage our additional responsibilities under Realignment.

- a) Continue participating in the pilot project by the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) and the Public Policy Institute of California designed to identify best practices among county corrections agencies and measure offender behavior and system performance under public safety Realignment.
- b) The CCP approved a Community Corrections Partnership Coordinator Position to work under the general direction of the CCP Executive Committee and CCP Chair. This position will support effective implementation of public safety programs across agencies and act as a multi-agency coordinator for CCP activities and/or special projects.

Goal #2: Implementation of a system that protects public safety and utilizes best practices in recidivism reduction.

- a) Establish a centrally located Re-Entry facility in Orange County, which would be the first of its kind in Orange County.
- b) Establish an In-Custody/Post-Custody Drug Treatment Program in Orange County jails. This program would provide professional substance use disorder treatment to eligible inmates while incarcerated then continue to serve the individuals with post-custody treatment services.
- c) Efforts to expand OC Probation's Day Reporting Center (DRC) include possible sites in North, South and West Orange County. The DRC offers a variety of services that are aimed at reducing recidivism.

Goal #3: Implementation of a system that effectively utilizes alternatives to pre-trial and post-conviction incarceration where appropriate.

- a) Establish a Recidivism Reduction Community Reintegration Program in Orange County jails that would provide professional case management and cognitive-behavioral program services to eligible inmates while incarcerated and continued case management post-custody for one year.

Funding Allocations

The funding formula adopted by the State has changed dramatically from the initial implementation in FY 2011-12 which was intended to fund counties' Realignment costs. The Realignment Allocation Committee (RAC) was established and developed allocation methodologies that evolved as programmatic experience and metrics became available.

For FY 2015-16, the RAC established a new formula for the Base Allocation consisting of weighted factors in three categories as follows:

- **Caseload (45%):** recognizes the quantifiable impacts 2011 Realignment had on public safety services and consists of 1170(h) jail inmates, the MS and PCS population, and felony probation caseloads.
- **Crime and Population (45%):** include general county costs, the costs of diversion programs not otherwise captured in caseload data, adult population and the number of serious crimes.
- **Special Factors (10%):** socioeconomic and other unique factors that affect a county's ability to implement Realignment, such as, poverty and the impact of state prisons on host counties.

The weighted factor methodology was applied to the FY 2015-16 base amount of \$1.06B and resulted in a base allocation of \$71M for Orange County, 6.3939% for the total State appropriation of Realignment funding.

The RAC took a new approach to the allocation of Growth Funding earned in FY 2014-15 and scheduled for distribution in FY 2015-16. It included one-time transition payments to mitigate the potential effects from the change in the allocation of base funding in addition to the anticipated growth allocation based on performance factors (number of the county's non-failed felony probationers in proportion to the total statewide) and fiscal stabilization (same as permanent base share). Using this methodology, Orange County's Growth Allocation for FY 2015-16 included \$9.2M in transition and stabilization growth and \$8.2M for performance for a total of \$17.4M.

The State allocated \$200,000 for FY 2015-16 in one-time monies to the Orange County Community Corrections Partnership (OCCCP) for planning purposes. The OCCCP and the Orange County Board of Supervisors (Board) have authorized the use of this one-time money to fund research and training related to Realignment. Orange County distributed FY 2015-16 base allocation of \$1,590,840 equally between the Orange County District Attorney (OCDA) and the Orange County Public Defender (OCPD).

Fiscal Year 2015-16 Base Funds	
Postrelease Community Supervision/ Local Incarceration	\$70,813,993
Realignment Planning Grant (one-time funds)	\$200,000
District Attorney/Public Defender's Office (PCS representation)	\$1,590,840
Total	\$72,604,832

The \$70.8M of funding allocations approved by the OCCCP and the Board are consistent with the methodology for allocation of the funds used in FY 2014-15, with two exceptions relating to the one-time and special allocations: 1) \$800,000 and \$50,000 of the Transition and Stabilization growth was allocated to District Attorney and Public Defender as one-time additional funding; 2) The one-time base amount allocated to the District Attorney and the Public Defender is increased from \$250,000 each to \$339,437 each. The amounts held as Undistributed Allocation were set aside to meet public safety needs upon requests for funding.

In FY 2015-16, clarification was received from the State allowing monies received for 2011 Public Safety Realignment to be disbursed as an allocation based on the approvals of the OCCCP and the Board and no longer require a reimbursement claiming process. This change in methodology required further approvals for the disbursement of funds to the local law enforcement entities and was implemented retroactively in FY 2016-17. The table below shows funding as of June 30, 2017 with the allocation by entity.

Department	Prior Year Carryover	FY 15-16 Base Allocation/ Revenue	FY 14-15 Growth Allocation/ Revenue [1]	FY 15-16 Total Allocation/ Revenue	FY 15-16 Year-End Expenditures
Postrelease Community Supervision (PCS)/ Local Incarceration					
Sheriff	-	36,659,181	5,296,106	41,955,287	41,955,287
Probation	-	15,614,096	-	15,614,096	15,614,096
HCA (In-Custody)		8,146,485	722,196	8,868,681	8,868,681
HCA (Post-Custody)	-	6,109,864	-	6,109,864	6,109,864
Local Law Enforcement	271,081	678,874	-	949,955	278,094
District Attorney	-	339,437	800,000	1,139,437	1,139,437
Public Defender	-	339,437	50,000	389,437	389,437
Undistributed Allocation	6,628,397	2,926,620	10,531,142	20,086,159	-
Subtotal PCS/Local Incarceration	6,899,478	70,813,994	17,399,444	95,112,916	74,354,896
One-time Funds					
Community Corrections Partnership	597,044	200,000		797,044	-
Subtotal Allocations/ Expenditures	7,496,522	71,013,994	17,399,444	95,909,960	74,354,896
District Attorney/Public Defender PCS Representation					
District Attorney	152,614	795,420	279,124	1,227,158	1,213,110
Public Defender	468,185	795,420	279,124	1,542,729	630,493
Total DA/PD PCS	620,799	1,590,840	558,248	2,769,887	1,843,603
Total Allocation/ Expenditures	8,117,321	72,604,834	17,957,692	98,679,847	76,198,499

Funding Plan

FY 2016-17

The funding plan for FY 2016-17 is consistent with the methodology used for the distribution of FY 2015-16 Base Funding which consists of factors in three categories – Caseload – 45%, Crime and Population – 45%, and Special Factors – 10%. Orange County's allocation remains at 6.3939% of the total State appropriation of Realignment funding. This resulted in \$74.3M in Realignment funds for FY 2016-17 for Orange County.

FY 2015-16 Performance Growth Allocation will be distributed based upon the following factors: 1) SB678 success (80%) as determined by the number of the county's non-failed felony probationers in proportion to the statewide total and 2) Incarceration rates (20%) which includes the County's year-over-year reduction in second strike admissions, overall new prison admissions, and per-capita rate of prison admissions. Orange County's Performance Growth Funds for FY 2015-16 are estimated at \$2.9M.

The FY 2016-17 funding allocations may be adjusted to ensure adequate funding for each County department. Any changes to the allocations will be presented to the OCCCCP and the Board for approval.

Department	Prior Year Carryover	FY 16-17 Base Allocation/ Revenue	FY 15-16 Growth Allocation/ Revenue [1]	FY 16-17 Total Allocation/ Revenue
Postrelease Community Supervision (PCS)/ Local Incarceration				
Sheriff	-	40,106,976	2,440,208	42,547,184
Probation	-	17,082,601	-	17,082,601
HCA (In-Custody)	-	8,912,661	332,689	9,245,350
HCA (Post-Custody)	-	6,684,496	-	6,684,496
Local Law Enforcement	671,861	742,722	-	1,414,583
District Attorney	-	371,361	141,576	512,937
Public Defender	-	371,361	16,708	388,069
Subtotal PCS/Local Incarceration	671,861	74,272,178	2,931,181	77,875,220
One-time Funds				
Undistributed Allocation	20,086,159	-	20,086,159	40,172,318
Community Corrections Partnership	797,044	-	797,044	1,594,088
Subtotal Allocations/ Expenditures	21,555,064	74,272,178	23,814,384	119,641,626
District Attorney/Public Defender PCS Representation				
District Attorney*	14,048	795,420	236,644	1,046,112
Public Defender*	912,236	795,420	236,644	1,944,300
Total DA/PD PCS	926,284	1,590,840	473,288	2,990,412
Total Allocation/ Expenditures	22,481,348	75,863,018	24,287,672	122,632,038
* Estimated Base and Growth amounts based on prior year.				

Local Law Enforcement

After the completion of the fifth year of Realignment, local law enforcement continues to progress to meet the public safety needs of the community. The most recent, significant change occurred in November 2014, when California voters approved Proposition 47. Proposition 47 reclassified certain theft and drug possession charges from felonies to misdemeanors. The impact of this law was immediate; Orange County Jails stopped booking arrestees for some property and drug possession crimes. In addition, inmates serving time for crimes reduced to misdemeanors per Prop 47 were released from jails.

The Garden Grove Police Department (GGPD) participates in the County's program of monitoring AB109 and Prop 47 individuals. GGPD conducts proactive interaction compliance checks at least twice a month on these individuals. In Fiscal Year 2015-16, GGPD conducted 22 compliance checks resulting in 360 searches and 60 arrests of individuals for new charges or violations of existing probation or parole conditions. The monitoring of Prop 47 individuals by GGPD was made possible by a cost-recovery program by the County.

A 40% increase in service calls in 2015 involving the homeless prompted the GGPD to start a five-person Special Resources Team (SRT) responsible for connecting the homeless and mentally ill populations to appropriate resources. The SRT works closely with Orange County's Health Care Agency's (HCA) Outreach and Engagement Team and the Mental Health Team to assist in homeless outreach efforts. Patrol officers are trained by the SRT to handle mental health and homeless calls. The training includes how to appropriately respond to transient calls, legally handle personal property if an arrest is made, and verbal techniques to deescalate a situation.



Revocation of Community Supervision, Mandatory Supervision and Parole

Consistent with Realignment the Court has assumed responsibility for Postrelease Community Supervision, Mandatory Supervision and Parole Revocation Hearings. Pursuant to California Rules of Court 4.541 and upon receipt of a petition for revocation of supervision from the supervising agency or a request for warrant, the Court will accept and file the matter for action. The Court will prescribe the hearing dates and times within the required time frames, unless time is waived or the Court finds good cause to continue the matter. The Court will provide a hearing officer, courtroom facility, interpreter services and the means to produce a record. The Court will comply with reporting requirements to local and state agencies as defined.



OC Sheriff's Department

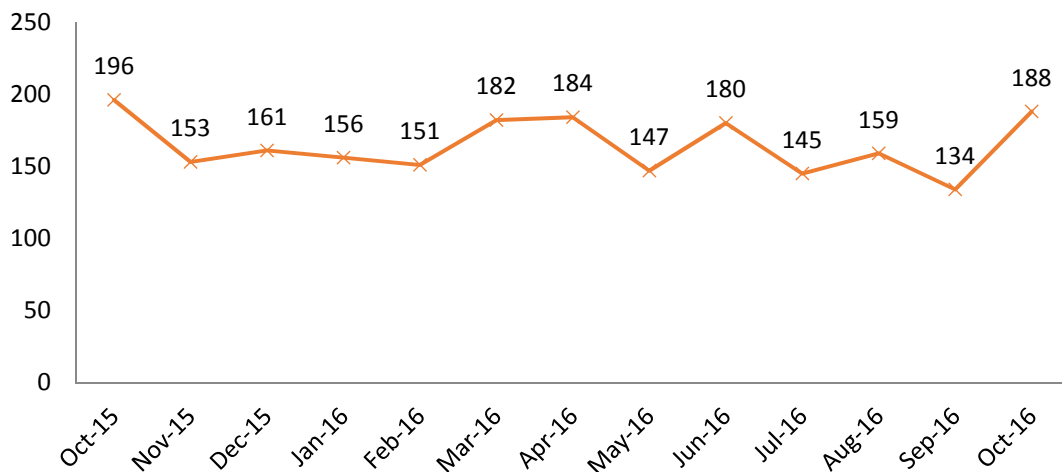
Custody Population

Orange County Sheriff's Department (OCSD) Realigned inmate population, as discussed in this report, is comprised of several categories which include 1) PC 1170(h) individuals convicted of a felony 2) individuals with PCS violations serving up to 180 days 3) Individuals with violations of state parole serving up to 180 days and 4) PCS individuals that have been sanctioned with a flash incarceration up to 10 days for each violation. The figures below cover the period of October 2015 through September 2016.

Local Custody: 1170(h) Population

In November, 2014 California voters approved Proposition 47, which took effect immediately. The net outcome was a dramatic reduction of OCSD's 1170(h) population from a high of 236 bookings per month to a low of 122 in February 2015. Over the past year, that number has rebounded to an average of 164 bookings per month. The chart below displays the monthly bookings of 1170(h) offenders sentenced to local custody in Orange County. Additionally, the length of stay for this population has fluctuated from an average of 222.5 days in September 2015 to an average of 197.02 days in the third quarter of 2016 (-25.48 days). This population constitutes the largest portion of OCSD's Realignment population, but seems to have held steady over the past year.

**Bookings
1170(h) sentenced to local custody**



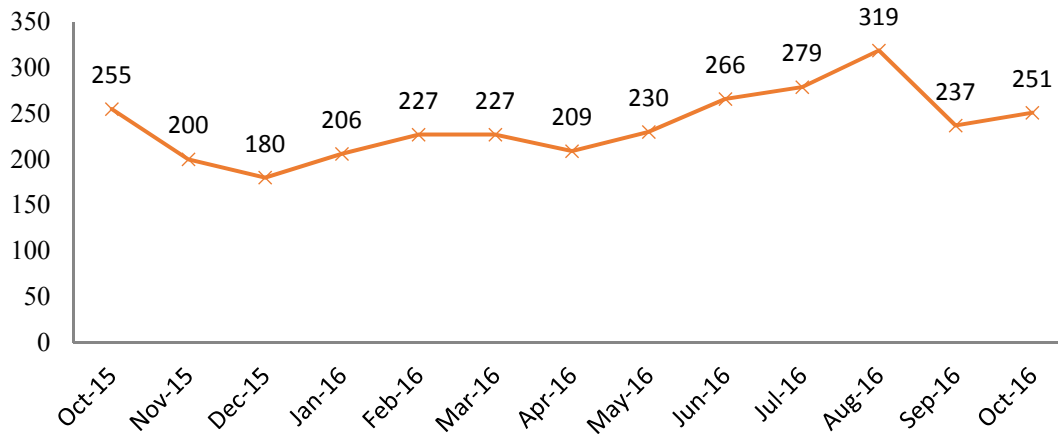


OC Sheriff's Department

PCS Trends

The chart below illustrates one year of the PCS population's bookings on flash incarcerations, new charges and PCS revocations. OCSD saw a dramatic population decrease shortly after the passage of Proposition 47. Bookings have rebounded since then, to a high of 319 in August 2016, but are still below the high of 371. This data bears watching as the California legislature passed SB 266 in 2016, expanding the use of Flash Incarceration for probationers.

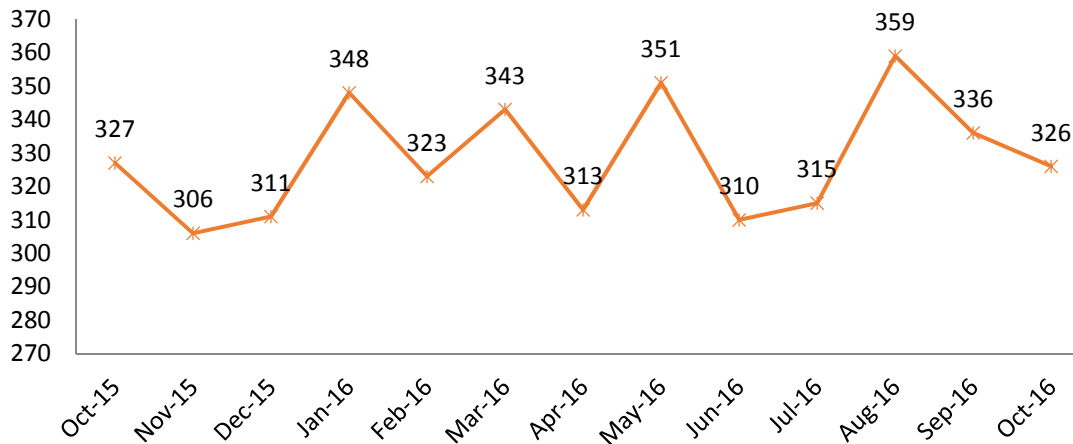
Postrelease Community Supervision



Parole Violation Trends

The sentencing protocols for parole violators changed mid-2013, giving local jurisdictions a greater say in the length of time parole violators are sentenced to the county jail. Effective July 1, 2013, the Superior Court took responsibility for conducting parole violation hearings. In the first three months, OCSD's parole violator population decreased by roughly 45%. By September 2014, the numbers had mostly rebounded and in 2016 have held steady.

Parole Violations Bookings





OC Sheriff's Department

Existing County Jails

OCSD currently operates five jails: Intake Release Center (IRC) and four additional housing jails (IRC: 903 bed-capacity; Theo Lacy Facility: 3,442 bed-capacity; Central Men's Jail: 1,433 bed-capacity; Central Women's Jail: 388 bed-capacity; and James A. Musick Facility: 1,322 bed-capacity).

Post-Proposition 47 the overall jail population dropped, allowing for the closure of the north compound tents at the Musick Facility. The drop also facilitated OCSD's ability to complete much needed repairs throughout the jail system. The population has rebounded some, but is still well below the pre-Proposition 47 numbers that hovered above 7,000.

OC Facilities	Existing Bed-Capacity
Intake Release Center	903
Theo Lacy	3,442
Central Men's Jail	1,433
Central Women's Jail	388
James A. Musick Facility	1,322 (+ 824 beds: future expansion) = 2,146

Jail Expansion-Remodel

In 2012, the State, by way of AB 900, created a competitive grant source for expansion and/or construction of new jail facilities. OCSD was awarded a \$100 million grant via AB 900 and is currently in the design phase of a 512 bed expansion project at the James A. Musick Facility. OCSD also received an \$80 million grant via SB 1022 for an additional expansion to the Musick Facility as part of a rehabilitation program which would add an additional 312 beds. OCSD has merged these two projects into one modern rehabilitation facility with design nearly complete. Construction bidding will begin in 2017 and construction should start at the end of 2017 or early into 2018 with an expected completion date of mid-2019.

In 2015 OCSD applied for funding by way of SB 863. If awarded, the grant funding would have been used to remodel and expand existing medical and mental health housing units in the Intake and Release Center in Santa Ana, California. Unfortunately, OCSD was not successful in this endeavor, primarily due to previous successes as listed above. OCSD is now looking to incorporate this effort into the Stepping Up Initiative, a national effort to address issues related to severely mentally ill offenders. OCSD sees this as a priority and will continue to pursue opportunities to fund improvements.



Education/Rehabilitation Resources

Currently, OCSD offers a host of classes and programs for Realigned inmates including Adult Basic Education, English as a Second Language, Money Matters, Domestic Violence, Thinking for a Change, Anger Management (mental health), Workforce Preparation, Substance Abuse, vocational programs, as well as, life skills, and religious programs.

As part of the FY 2017-18 Strategic Financial Plan, OCSD has asked the County to commit resources towards an In-Custody/Post-Custody Drug Treatment Program that would provide professional substance use disorder treatment to eligible inmates while incarcerated, continuing post-custody treatment services, and case management services during the entire program period. The program would serve a total of up to 96 inmates in two jail locations: one housing unit for men and the second housing unit for females. The program would also provide a continuum of post-custody community-based treatment services and post-custody supportive sober-living for one year. In-custody case management services would begin upon program entry and continue for the duration of the program.

In addition to this, OCSD is asking the county to commit resources to a Recidivism Reduction Community Reintegration Program that would provide professional case management and cognitive-behavioral program services to eligible inmates while incarcerated and continued case management post-custody for one year. The program could serve up to 200 inmates in all five jail facilities – and it will include inmates of both genders. The program would also provide a continuum of post-custody case management services for one year. The program would implement an approved software tracking system in order to report service and recidivism outcomes and also include a research component tool to track, analyze and report recidivism outcomes.

Fire Camp Program

In October 2015 OCSD established a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to utilize PC 1170(h) sentenced inmates for state fire crews. Inmates who volunteer for the program undergo extensive training and screening. Successful candidates are subsequently selected to serve their sentence at a designated fire camp and afterwards may be considered for hire by the state as employees. OCSD uses this option sparingly, primarily due to cost; however, it continues to be an option in 2017.

Community Work Program (CWP)

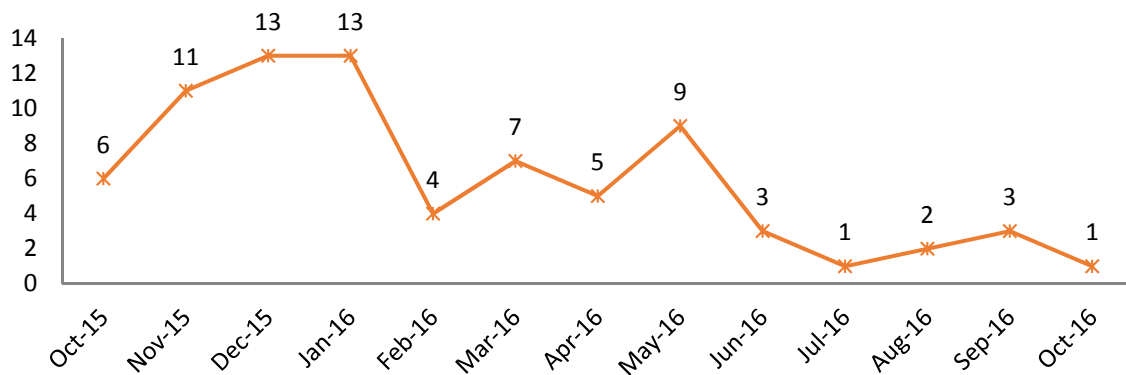
Over the past four years, the OCSD has used a combination of methods to manage the increase in inmate population. One notable change has been the expansion of inmates assigned to the Community Work Program (CWP) to include PC 1170(h) offenders. The CWP is an alternative to incarceration that allows sentenced 1170(h) offenders to serve their time by working on municipal work crews often providing janitorial or landscaping services at county buildings and parks. The offender is allowed to live at home but must report to a predetermined worksite location as part of a crew. Every workday completed is considered two days of service towards

OC Sheriff's Department



the offender's sentence. Failure to follow the stringent rules (curfew, avoiding substance abuse, etc.) will result in a return to custody where he/she will serve the remainder of his/her sentence. OCSD screens inmates for suitability and has the discretion to add or remove the offender from the program at any time. OCSD has dedicated resources to conduct welfare and compliance checks on 1170(h) inmates serving time on the CWP. This includes work site and home inspection checks. Since the inception of Proposition 47, the number of 1170(h) offenders has declined dramatically as reflected in the chart below. Nevertheless, the program is still relevant and continues to be a successful population management tool as well as an opportunity for offenders to assimilate into the community while under strict supervision.

1170(h) Community Work Program





OC District Attorney

AB 109 Unit

The AB 109 Unit of the Orange County District Attorney's Office (OCDA) has two full-time and one part-time deputy district attorneys (DAs), one clerical and one full-time investigator. The deputy DAs review AB 109 violations, make appropriate dispositions, and work with the Court to ensure that the appropriate sentence is meted out in each case. When cases do not settle, deputies will call upon witnesses for testimony at hearings. The OCDA office works with OC Probation Department, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and local law enforcement to ensure appropriate laws are being enforced and the community is being protected.

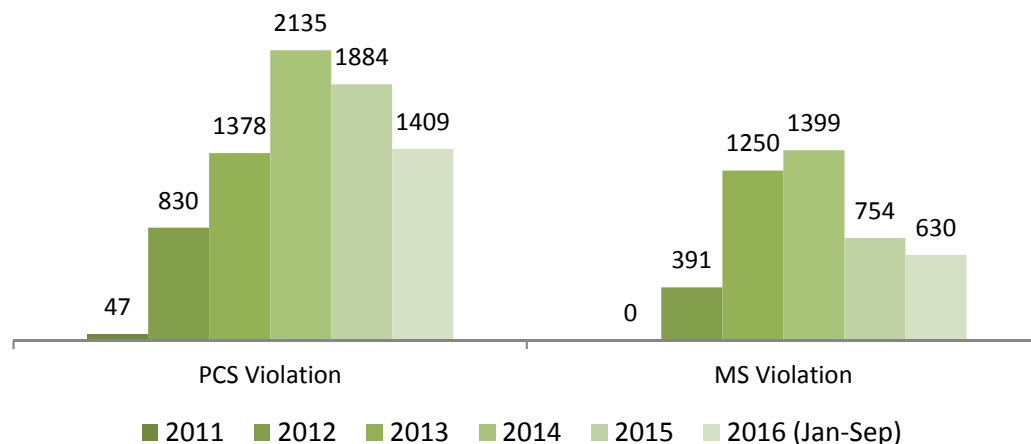
In 2016 the Orange County District Attorney's Office (OCDA) continued its five-year decline in the number of AB 109 cases set in court. Although the decline was significantly less than in prior years, the OCDA continued to efficiently process AB109 cases in 2016. While there may be several explanations for this continual decline, one factor is the experience of the deputy DAs handling these cases. Having formal AB 109 training along with the experience of handling numerous cases has allowed the deputy DAs to be proficient at offering proper dispositions and resolve cases at an early stage of the proceedings. In addition, these deputy DAs have developed working relationships with the defense bar that also encourages early case dispositions.

PCS and MS Petitions

For the past year the number of AB 109 cases that have been handled by the District Attorney's office has remained stable. Although year-to-year statistical data shows that MS and PCS violations have all been lower than the previous year, the decline has been minimal. A possible cause may be the passage of Proposition 47 in November of 2014. In many cases, the petitioner's formal probation, MS or PCS was changed to informal probation, which has led to a reduction in the number cases being handled by the OCDA.

When AB 109 went into effect on October 1, 2011, the District Attorney's Office prosecuted

Petitions



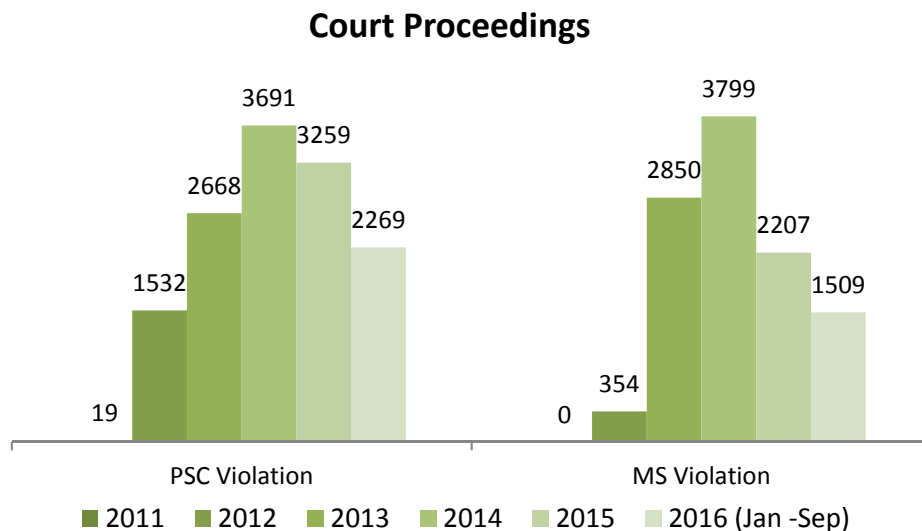
OC District Attorney



only 47 petitions of PCS violations for the two months remaining in the year. In 2012, 1,221 petitions for PCS and MS violations were filed. The number of filed petitions continued to grow through 2014. In 2015, petitions decreased by 25%. In the first 9 months of 2016, there were over 2,000 petitions prosecuted between PCS and MS violators. Specifically, the DA's Office filed 1,409 PCS Petitions and 630 MS Petitions (PCS 69%; MS 31%). As of October 1, 2016, 246 MS violators and 410 PCS violators are on warrant.

PCS and MS Court Proceedings

PCS and MS court proceedings are handled not only by the AB 109 Unit, but also by additional prosecutors at court locations all over Orange County. In the first 9 months of 2016, the District Attorney's Office has attended 1,509 MS violator proceedings and 2,269 PCS proceedings (MS 40%; PCS 60%). The projections for 2016 are over 5,000 MS and PCS proceedings.



Parole Violator Workload

The July 1, 2013 shifting of the responsibility from the CDCR to the OCDA's office added a significant workload and further strains limited prosecution resources. The District Attorney's Office has responded to over 3,500 new court and/or administrative proceedings that have taken place July 1, 2013 through September 30, 2016.

OCDA Parole-Related Workload (January 1, 2016 - September 30, 2016)	
Parole Petitions	135
Parole Petitions Calendared in Court	484

The Orange County District Attorney's Office continues to monitor the prosecution workload required to implement AB 109, participate in the OCCCP and ensure the People are adequately represented in these matters.



Types of Supervision

With the implementation of Realignment, the Orange County Probation Department (OC Probation) became responsible for supervising two additional categories of offenders: 1) Postrelease Community Supervision (PCS) and 2) Mandatory Supervision (MS). Effective September 2015, these two populations are supervised by the AB109 Field Services Division. The third and largest supervision group includes offenders granted probation by the Court. Formal probationers have a prison sentence that is suspended as long as the offender consistently follows the terms and conditions for the duration of time under supervision.

Postrelease Community Supervision

Since October 1, 2011, a total of 6,211 former state prisoners have been released to by OC Probation. As of September 30, 2016, 1,497 are on active supervision. Ninety-two percent are male and 35-years-old on average. Since October 1, 2011 through September 30, 2016, a total of 4,061 have completed PCS. Of those, 2,295 were mandatorily terminated after one year while 1,766 were discharged for other reasons or transferred to other counties. There are 653 individuals with an active warrant status including 325 ICE Warrants.

OC Probation's PCS Population as of September 30, 2016	
<i>Currently Supervised</i>	
Actively Supervised	1,497
Active Warrants	653
<i>Total</i>	2,150
<i>Completions</i>	
1 Year Mandatory Termination	2,295
Other Discharges/Transfers	1,766
<i>Total</i>	4,061

Mandatory Supervision

Since the implementation of Realignment, 3,082 individuals have been sentenced to MS. Previously these individuals would have been sentenced to state prison, but now complete a combination of local incarceration and a period of community supervision. These clients receive supervision services that closely resemble those clients placed on formal probation. Violations of MS are handled like probation violations, in that they are returned to court for a formal hearing and disposition. As of September 30, 2016, 492 are actively supervised (excluding 323 offenders who are out on warrants) and 153 are still in custody. The remaining 2,114 have been terminated or discharged from supervision.

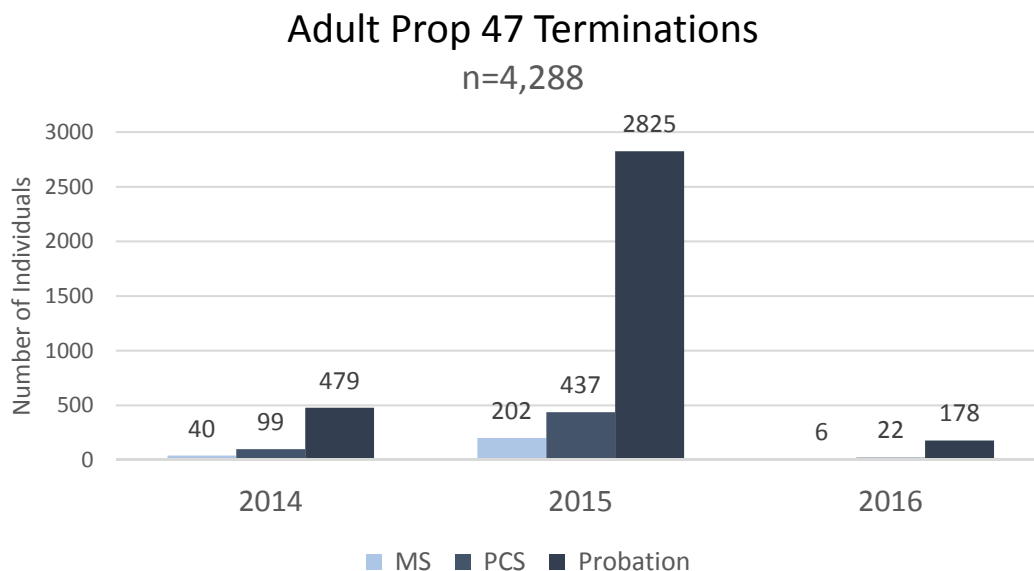


OC Probation

OC Probation's MS Population as of September 30, 2016	
Currently Supervised	
Actively Supervised	492
Active Warrants	323
Total	815
Completions	
Discharges	2,114

Proposition 47

As of September 30, 2016, 4,288 individuals whose qualifying offenses were reduced to misdemeanors were terminated from supervision by OC Probation due to Proposition 47. Formal probation had the highest population decrease with 3,482 individuals terminated from supervision followed by PCS (558) and MS (248).



Assessments

In accordance with evidence-based practices known to reduce recidivism, OC Probation utilizes a risk/needs assessment instrument as the foundation for supervision and case planning decisions. In 2012, following an updated validation study of the tool by the Council of State Governments (CSG), the department implemented CSG's recommended changes to improve the instrument's predictive ability. This objective assessment assists officers in determining the appropriate level of supervision based on the offender's risk of reoffending and in identifying their service needs to help reduce that risk, thereby enabling OC Probation to allocate resources effectively and efficiently.



OC Probation

In practice, the Deputy Probation Office (DPO) completes a risk/needs assessment on every client on their caseload and develops a case plan addressing “criminogenic needs”- dynamic factors that are strongly correlated with crime risk.¹ The risk/needs assessment determines the level of supervision that is necessary and identifies the type of evidence-based treatment and services that are needed to be successful on supervision (reducing the risk of reoffending and increasing pro-social functioning and self-sufficiency). Typically, the DPO conducts a reassessment every six months and updates the supervisory case plan based on any changes in risk level and in needs for services.

The risk/needs assessment tool assigns weighted scores to each factor on the instrument in order to obtain an overall risk classification. Risk classification is assigned as high, medium or low. As of September 30, 2016, the majority of individuals are classified as high risk (PCS 88%; MS 84%). There are ten risk factors on the assessment tool, five of those factors carry the highest correlation of risk with subsequent new law violations. Below are five factors most predictive of recidivism among the three populations OC Probation supervises. As indicated below, every item is higher for the AB109 populations as compared to formal probationers.

Initial Risk Factors				
	Probationers	PCS	MS	
Prior Probation Violations				
None	41%	5%	11%	
One or more	59%	95%	89%	
Substance Abuse (Drugs)				
No Problem	22%	11%	10%	
Occasional to Frequent Abuse	78%	89%	90%	
Age at First Conviction				
24 or older	37%	12%	27%	
20-23	25%	21%	24%	
19 or younger	38%	67%	49%	
Number of Prior Periods of Probation Supervision				
None	39%	4%	13%	
1+ prior	61%	96%	87%	
Number of Prior Felony Convictions				
None	50%	5%	12%	
One	17%	8%	8%	
Two or more	32%	87%	80%	

¹ Latessa, E., Lowenkamp, C. (2005). What are Criminogenic Needs and Why are they Important? *Community Corrections: Research and Best Practices*. 1-2. http://ojj.la.gov/ojj/files/What_Are_Criminogenic_Needs.pdf



OC Probation

Continuum of Graduated Interventions and Sanctions for Violations of Postrelease Community Supervision

Penal Code (PC) 3450, known as the Postrelease Community Supervision Act of 2011 reaffirms its commitment to reducing recidivism among criminal offenders. PC 3450 supports the use of evidence-based sanctions and programming to improve community safety. Evidence-based correctional sanctions and programming encompass a range of custodial and noncustodial responses to criminal or noncompliant offender activity.

With this in mind, OC Probation developed a continuum of interventions and graduated sanctions. Deputy Probation Officers consider a wide range of supervision options with the understanding that detention for technical violations does not always result in improved outcomes or reduced recidivism.² Programming and treatment options are as important to supervision as enforcement activities with the understanding that jail (custody) manages risk well but it does nothing to reduce risk once an offender is released into the community.³ Deputy Probation Officers have a broad discretion and will determine when to properly implement graduated interventions and sanctions and when to effectively utilize secure detention after prior interventions or sanctions have failed and/or when the safety of the individual, others, or the community are at risk.

Promoting swift, certain, and graduated responses to technical violations of supervision is an evidence-based, research-supported strategy that is both consistent and fair.⁴ The objectives of graduated interventions and sanctions for both technical violations of supervision and subsequent new law violations are: make sanctions proportionate to the seriousness of the violation and to hold the offender accountable; assert sufficient control and properly manage the risk that the offender presents to the community; and facilitate the offender's continued progress in changing behavior to achieve ongoing compliance, successful completion of supervision, and future law-abiding behavior.

Flash Incarcerations

Flash incarceration is an intermediate sanction tool unique to the PCS population. It is utilized by a DPO to arrest a PCS individual for a violation of supervision terms for a new law or technical violations, such as positive drug tests, absconding, etc. The detention period is 1 to a maximum of 10 days. A flash incarceration is intended to deliver a swift and certain sanction while minimizing the impact on the individual's success in the community. Since the inception of Realignment through September 30, 2016, 2,274 individuals (36.6%) received at least one

² Pew Center on States, Public Safety Performance Project (2012) Time Served: The High Cost, Low return on Longer Prison Terms.

³ Edward Latessa Ph.D. Keynote Address: What Works and What Doesn't Work in Reducing Recidivism at the CA State Association of Counties (CSAC), CA State Sheriffs Association (CSSA), and Chief Probation Officers of CA (CPOC) 4th Annual Conference on Public Safety Realignment, Sacramento CA (January 22, 2015)

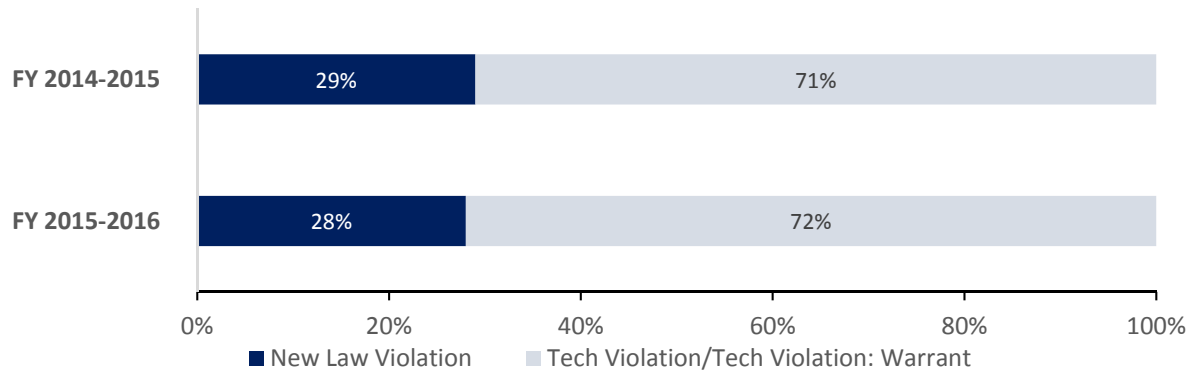
⁴ Taxman, Fayes et.al. (2004) Tools of the Trade: A Guide to Incorporating Science into Practice National Institute of Corrections US Department of Justice and Maryland department of Public Safety and Correctional Services



OC Probation

flash incarceration, totaling 5,025 flashes, averaging 9.27 days. In 2015-16, 425 individuals were sanctioned by flash incarceration, 15.51% lower than FY 2014-15 when 503 individuals received a flash.

Two-Year Comparison: Flash Incarcerations



Overall, the total number of flash incarcerations, including individuals with one or more flashes, decreased by 9.47% from FY 2014-15 (n=686) as compared to FY 2015-16 (n=621).

Re-entry Team

OC Probation's re-entry team consists of six DPOs and one Supervising Probation Officer. OC Probation collaborates with HCA's Behavioral Health caseworkers and assessment team embedded at OC Probation's field offices. The assessment team facilitates the referral and enrollment of the individual into treatment programs.

The re-entry team identifies individuals recently placed on PCS and MS as well as those serving custody commitments due to violations of supervision. The team partners with the OCSD's Inmate Services unit to educate and assist individuals currently in jail serving custody commitments. Classes are provided by OC Probation re-entry DPOs on a regular basis in all of the OCSD jail facilities. The classes address treatment and program options along with other services that prepare the individual for successful community re-entry and increase individual accountability, rehabilitation and public safety. Classes provided in 2016 included Probation 101, Back-on-Track and Celebrate Freedom. In 2016, 24 classes were taught to over 300 individuals.

In addition to the classes taught in-custody, the team's outreach efforts include a basic needs assessment. Clothing, such as, shoes, undergarments, pants, shirts, sweatshirts and hygiene kits are provided to individuals released on PCS and MS. Food vouchers are made available to individuals along with referrals to Waste Not OC Coalition. Transportation is provided via bus passes. Furthermore, re-entry DPOs can, if necessary, transport individuals throughout the County.

Re-entry DPOs attend Substance Abuse Treatment (SAP) fairs at the local State prisons. OC



OC Probation

Probation continues to collaborate with the McFarland Female Community Correctional Facility and BI Incorporated, a GEO Group Company that is contracted to operate the adult day reporting center (DRC). Prior to the individual's release from prison a shared case plan is developed by both McFarland and the DRC. The re-entry DPOs facilitate a seamless re-entry by transporting the individual to Orange County where the intake process is completed.

Adult Day Reporting Center

The adult day reporting center (DRC) is an alternative to custody that relieves pressure on the Orange County Jail population by providing services to individuals who are under community supervision. The goal of the DRC is to protect the public by providing individuals with a combination of intensive treatment and programming, on-site supervision, and immediate reporting of behavior to assigned DPOs. The DRC currently provides services to Realigned individuals (both PCS and MS) along with individuals on formal probation. A majority of these individuals have lengthy criminal arrest records and have been identified and assessed as "high-risk" to reoffend.

Orange County contracts with BI Incorporated, a GEO Group Company to operate the DRC. The current contract for the DRC went into effect June 1, 2014 and is renewable annually for an additional four years expiring May 31, 2019. On May 12, 2015, the Board of Supervisors approved the annual renewal of the current DRC contract with BI Inc., which opened up re-entry services to the formal probation supervision population and led to a marked increase in the average daily population at the center (from 44 in May 2015 to 89 as of September 2016).

The DRC utilizes a variety of evidence-based practices including Motivational Interviewing and Moral Reconation Therapy (i.e., cognitive behavior therapy) in order to change existing behavior. A description of the actual program and the different services that the DRC offers can be found in the Day Reporting Center Status Report (<http://ocgov.com/gov/probation/prcs>). The DRC formally works with collaborative partners to address a range of individual needs such as the Health Care Agency, Orange County Public Defender's Office, Orange County Human Relations Commission, California Employment Development Department (EDD), and other relevant community-based organizations as part of their program. Finally, the Orange County Human Relations Commission continues to partner with the Probation Department and BI Inc. to provide a Restorative Justice Honors Program for specific individuals at the DRC.

Outcomes

Between July 30, 2012 and September 30, 2016, the DRC processed a total of 1,386 referred individuals, 1,278 of whom had exited the program as of September 30, 2016. Nineteen percent of the 1,278 discharged individuals exited with a status of "Satisfactory." This status includes individuals who have completed the full DRC program or have exited early under satisfactory conditions. Another 19% of individuals exited with an "Other/Neutral" status generally due to issues that the DRC was not designed to handle, such as, individuals with severe substance abuse issues in need of additional outpatient or residential treatment services or individuals requiring more comprehensive medical or mental health treatment. The remaining 62% were discharged with an "Incomplete/Unsatisfactory" status for reasons ranging from probation



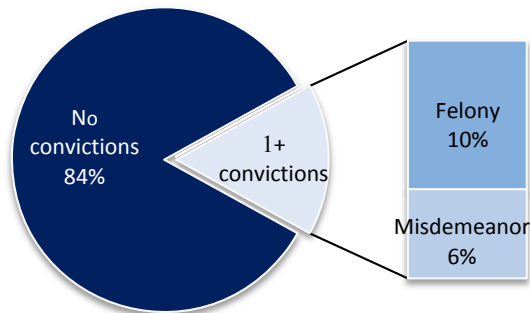
OC Probation

violations, poor attendance and/or individuals stopped attending entirely. According to the research literature, a drop-out/failure rate at this level (e.g. 50%) is not atypical for DRC programs.⁵

Both the “Satisfactory” and “Other/Neutral” discharge groups offer cost-savings potential for Orange County. Prior to the DRC implementation, many of these individuals would likely have spent significant time in custody. Instead, the DRC was able to provide these individuals with the necessary treatment and programming services, or in some instances, identify their need for more intensive services, while remaining in the community. It is also important to note that if identified as appropriate by the DPO and GEO/BI staff, any discharged individual may re-enter the DRC at a future time.

New Convictions for DRC Program Exits

(Six Months from DRC Discharge)

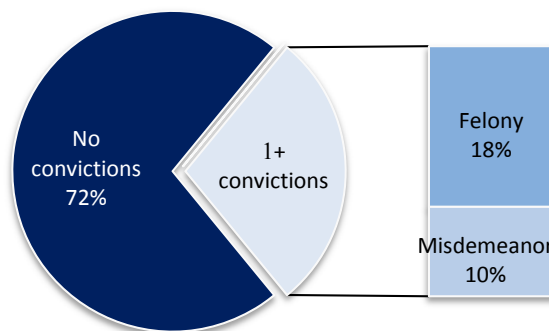


A key measure of the DRC impact is individuals’ recidivism, defined in this context as any violation after DRC discharge leading to a new conviction (both felony and misdemeanor). Results based on a six-month and one-year follow-up of individuals discharged for any reason during the first three years (through June 30, 2015), shown below, revealed that the

vast majority had no violations resulting in a new conviction. A comprehensive evaluation comparing the recidivism of DRC participants to a matched control group of non-participants has been completed and the OC Probation Department anticipates a published report in 2017.

New Convictions for DRC Program Exits

(One Year from DRC Discharge)



⁵ Craddock, A. (2009). Day Reporting Center Completion: Comparison of Individual and Multilevel Models. *Crime & Delinquency*, 105-133.



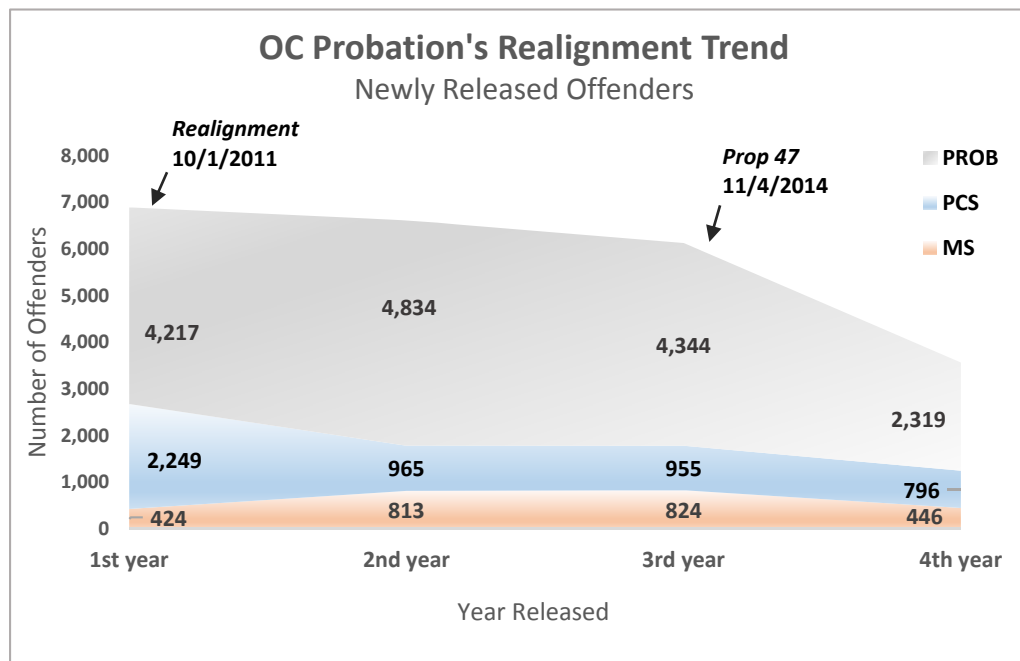
OC Probation

Recidivism:

New Crime Convictions: Rates by Year of Release

Beginning October 1, 2011, newly released offenders were tracked for one, two, and three years (up to September 30, 2016) from the date of their placement on formal probation, release from prison to Postrelease Community Supervision (PCS) or release from jail to Mandatory Supervision (MS) to determine if they were convicted of a new crime (both felonies and misdemeanors) within that period. Individuals who were placed on formal probation supervision prior to October 1, 2011 were excluded from any analysis even if they were still under active supervision after October 1, 2011.

For the purpose of this study, recidivism is defined as a conviction for a new crime within a specified period from placement on formal probation, release from prison to PCS, or release from jail to MS. The terms “recidivism” and “reconvictions” are used interchangeably throughout this report. The cohorts were examined by year of release and recidivism rates were calculated separately. Data on convictions that occurred between October 1, 2011 and September 30, 2016 was provided by the Orange County Superior Court. The data does not include any out-of-County convictions.



During the first year of Realignment, OC Probation received almost 7,000 new offenders: 2,249 released from state prisons (PCS); 424 released from jails (MS); and 4,217 placed on formal probation (PROB). State prison releases began leveling out during the second year of Realignment while MS and PROB numbers increased. The numbers dropped dramatically after Proposition 47 took effect on November 4, 2014.

The individuals in the chart above are included in the cohorts for this study and were followed up to three years through September 30, 2016. The analysis revealed that as the follow-up



OC Probation

period increased, the recidivism rate increased as expected. Furthermore, over 70% of the recidivists violated within the first year. The results are consistent with CDCR's findings that the one-year follow-up is a good indication of recidivism because over 80% of offenders who return to prison do so within the first year. The one-year recidivism rates are highlighted in the subsequent charts. (Information on the two- and three-year recidivism rates can be found at the end of this section.)

The follow-up periods are described in the table below. Individuals are followed for the entire follow-up period regardless of supervision status. (For example, an offender is followed for an entire one-year period even if he/she received an early termination.)

Realignment Year	Year Released	1-Year Follow-Up Period Thru	2-Year Follow-Up Period Thru	3-Year Follow-Up Period Thru
1 st year	10/1/2011-9/30/2012	9/30/2013	9/30/2014	9/30/2015
2 nd year	10/1/2012-9/30/2013	9/30/2014	9/30/2015	9/30/2016
3 rd year	10/1/2013-9/30/2014	9/30/2015	9/30/2016	n/a
4 th year	10/1/2014-9/30/2015	9/30/2016	n/a	n/a

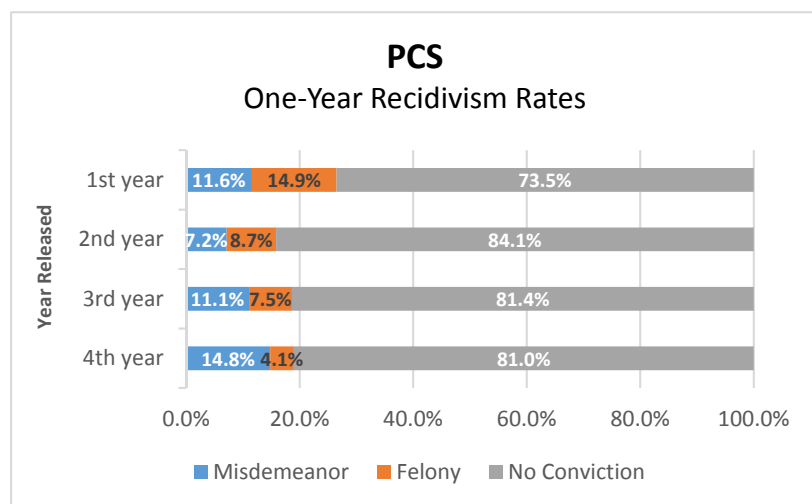
Postrelease Community Supervision

One-Year Follow-Up

During the first year of Realignment (October 1, 2011 through September 30, 2012), approximately 2,249 individuals were released from prison to Orange County. The vast majority, 73.5%, had no reconvictions within one year. Only 26.5% of PCS individuals released during the first year had reconvictions – over half for felonies.

The second year of Realignment (October 1, 2012 through September 30, 2013) saw fewer PCS individuals released from prison to Orange County. Of the 965 individuals released, only 15.9% had any reconvictions – this is 40% lower than the rate for the previous year releases.

The third and fourth years of realignment had similar rates of reconvictions – 18.6% and 19% - higher than the second year, but still almost a third lower than the first year reconviction rate. In addition, the convictions were mostly for misdemeanors instead of felonies.





OC Probation

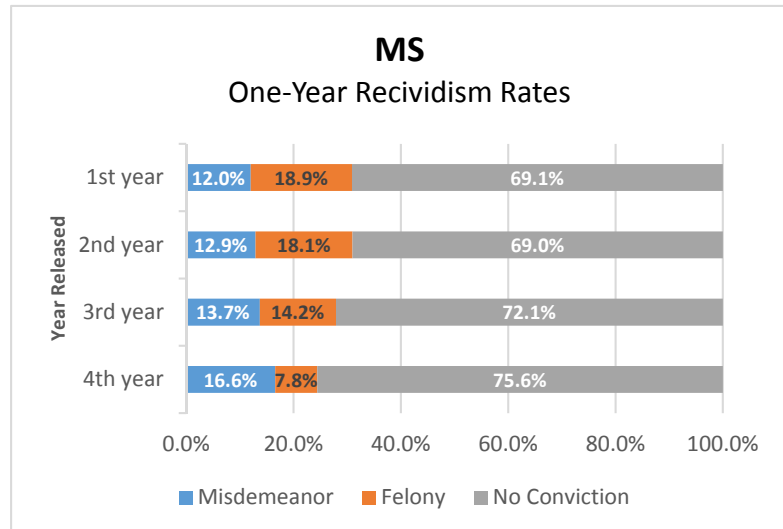
Mandatory Supervision

One-Year Follow-Up

Twice as many MS individuals were released during the second and third year of Realignment as compared to the first year. The number of releases slowed down in the fourth year due to Proposition 47. Proposition 47 reduced some drug felonies to misdemeanors, rendering them ineligible for mandatory supervision.

MS individuals released from Orange County jails during the first two years of Realignment had higher recidivism rates than those released in the third year and fourth year – 30.9% and 31% vs. 27.9% and 24.4%.

Of the three populations, MS had the highest one-year recidivism rates. Similar to the PCS and PROB trends, MS recidivism rates for the fourth year releases dropped by 21% compared to the first year. By the fourth year, misdemeanors comprise the majority of the reconvictions.



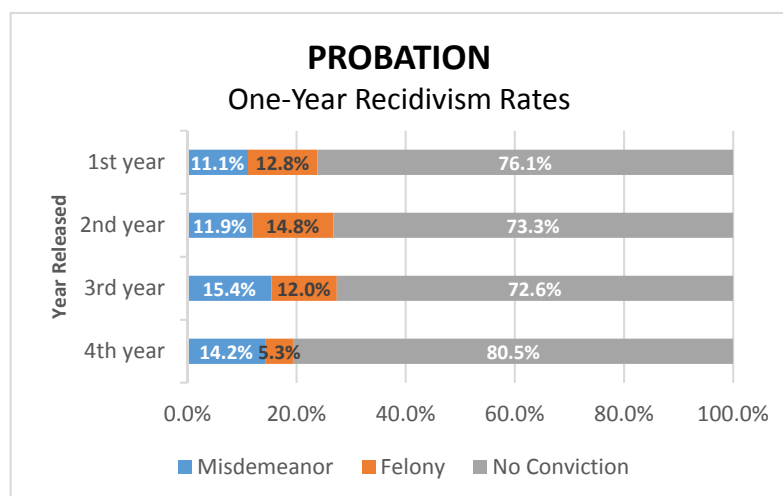
Probation

One-Year Follow-Up

Of the three supervised populations, individuals placed on probation in the first year (October 1, 2011 through September 30, 2012) were the largest segment. Over three-quarters (76.1%) of these individuals had no reconvictions for new crimes. For the 23.9% of those who recidivated, over half were felonies.

In the second year of realignment, the recidivism rate increased to 26.7% - the majority of which were felonies. The recidivism rate increased even more in the third year, to 27.4%, but the increase was for less serious crimes (misdemeanors).

By the fourth year, the one-year reconviction rate dropped to 19.5%, and only one-fourth of the offenses were felonies - a trend similar to what was experienced by the PCS and MS cohorts.





Key Findings

- A majority of the individuals in all the cohorts did not have a reconviction for a new crime from their placement on probation or release from prison or jail – 73.5% of PCS, 69.1% of MS and 76.1% of Probationers had no convictions for new crimes.
- Rates of reconvictions for new crimes dropped for all the populations in the fourth year (October 1, 2014 through September 30, 2015) of Realignment compared with the first year (October 1, 2011 through September 30, 2012) – 18% lower for Probationers, 21% lower for MS, and 28% lower for PCS.
- Proposition 47 took effect during the fourth year of Realignment. As a result, the proportion of felony reconvictions dropped from 50% or more to 22% - 32% of all reconvictions.

Cohort Description by Supervision Type and Year of Release

Postrelease Community Supervision							
Realignment Year	Number Released	One-Year Follow-up		Two-Year Follow-up		Three-Year Follow-up	
		Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
1 st year	2,249	596	26.5%	870	38.7%	1,005	44.7%
2 nd year	965	153	15.9%	275	28.5%	324	33.6%
3 rd year	955	178	18.6%	291	30.5%		n/a
4 th year	796	151	19.0%		n/a		n/a
Mandatory Supervision							
Realignment Year	Number Released	One-Year Follow-up		Two-Year Follow-up		Three-Year Follow-up	
		Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
1 st year	424	131	30.9%	179	42.2%	202	47.6%
2 nd year	813	252	31.0%	371	45.6%	412	50.7%
3 rd year	824	230	27.9%	343	41.6%		n/a
4 th year	446	109	24.4%		n/a		n/a
Probation							
Realignment Year	Number Released	One-Year Follow-up		Two-Year Follow-up		Three-Year Follow-up	
		Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
1 st year	4,217	1,006	23.9%	1,422	33.7%	1,666	39.5%
2 nd year	4,834	1,292	26.7%	1,829	37.8%	2,079	43.0%
3 rd year	4,344	1,189	27.4%	1,647	37.9%		n/a
4 th year	2,319	452	19.5%		n/a		n/a



OC Public Defender

Case Assignments

AB 109 Realignment was a monumental change in the State's criminal justice system. It offered the greatest opportunity California has had in decades to advance criminal-justice reform.

Another significant change to the State's criminal justice system occurred in November 2014, with the passage of Proposition 47. Proposition 47 implemented three broad changes to felony sentencing laws. First, it reclassified certain theft and drug possession offenses from felonies to misdemeanors. Second, it authorized defendants currently serving sentences for felony offenses that would have qualified as misdemeanors under the proposition to petition courts for resentencing under the new misdemeanor provisions. Third, it authorized defendants who have completed their sentences for felony convictions that would have qualified as misdemeanors under the proposition to apply to reclassify those convictions to misdemeanors.

Realignment and Proposition 47 have caused a dramatic adjustment in the OCPD's workload, and also in the type of clients represented by the OCPD. The OCPD now places an even greater emphasis on developing and presenting individualized alternative sentencing plans to the court as potential options to incarceration. Also, the OCPD is actively involved in ensuring a client's successful reintegration back into the community. The OCPD has filed thousands of petitions for resentencing or applications for reclassification, allowing low-level, non-violent offenders to get a second chance, and saving taxpayers millions of dollars. The OCPD regularly participates in Prop 47 clinics, aiding members of the community in obtaining relief. On a weekly basis OCPD employees visit day reporting centers to assist in the coordination of services with OC Probation DPOs on behalf of the clients.

Below is a glimpse of the amount of work and types of services provided to PCS, MS, and parole clients from October 2015 through September 2016:

Type of Work	Q4 2015	Q1 2016	Q2 2016	Q3 2016	Total
PCS cases opened	260	291	292	348	1191
MS cases opened	175	179	194	186	734
Parole cases opened	189	189	172	142	692
Total Court Appearances (includes PCS, MS and Parole)	1151	1119	1149	1407	4826
Contested hearings	35	37	31	38	141

Legal Issues and Challenges to Realignment

Realignment continues to present legal and constitutional issues of first impression. OCPD attorneys have been diligently identifying these issues on behalf of each client. As significant legal issues arise, attorney staff from the Writs and Appeals Department have been called upon with greater frequency, and the office has pending related litigation in the Superior Courts as well as the Court of Appeal and State Supreme Court. OCPD continues to zealously represent its clients' interests in the trial and appellate courts.



Re-entry Services for Clients

OCPD works in a collaborative manner with Orange County's public protection partners: OC Probation, Sheriff's Department, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation Health Care Agency and the District Attorney's Office. Two OCPD paralegals assist in the effort to provide coordinated re-entry services for Realignment clients. Thorough interviews of clients are completed, including a life history, to ensure that needs are accurately assessed. Paralegals assist clients in obtaining identification, social security cards, and birth certificates.

OCPD utilizes established relationships to connect clients with agencies such as Child Support Services, the Social Services agency for Medi-Cal, food stamps and General Relief and the Veterans Administration for disability benefits. Paralegals also make daily visits to the jail, helping in custody clients transition into the community by discussing housing needs, employment opportunities, as well as substance abuse and mental health needs.

OCPD paralegals visit drug treatment programs to provide monthly on-site services to those clients. In addition, OCPD collaborates with the Division of Adult Parole Operations of the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. Paralegals also attend monthly meetings held by Parole for recently released parolees.

This year, OCPD partnered with "Project Kinship," a non-profit organization helping to ensure Medi-Cal, General Relief, and food stamp benefits for clients. Project Kinship representatives generally accompany paralegals on visits, and guide clients in submitting Medi-Cal applications, and other forms of assistance. This has helped with the sometimes arduous application process.

Client needs are unique, varied and many times very basic, such as food, clothing and shelter. Clients also have employment and educational resource needs, as well as family law issues. OCPD provides referrals to various resources that enable clients to obtain assistance for their needs. Housing, particularly transitional housing, and employment, continue to be the biggest needs of the clients to ensure success on supervision. It is most difficult to find housing options for Penal Code Section 290 (sex offender) registrants, forcing many to remain homeless.

Summarized below are the types of services provided to clients:

Types of Services	Q4 2015	Q1 2016	Q2 2016	Q3 2016	Total
Client jail visits	130	119	129	56	434
Client Program visits	35	37	42	61	175
Phone Calls (to and from clients)	595	602	587	476	2260
Program and Service referrals	480	490	496	826	2292
Obtaining Valid Forms of ID (including SSI and Birth Certificates)	146	138	132	273	689

Behavioral Health Treatment Services

The Health Care Agency (HCA) Behavioral Health Services (BHS) developed a continuum of treatment services comprised of several programs, both county-funded and contract provided. These programs are available to clients who have untreated substance use (SUD) and/or mental health (MHD) disorders. The purpose of providing treatment services to AB109 offenders is to, in collaboration with OC Probation, reduce recidivism and costly re-incarceration by treating their SUD and/or MHD.

Current Services Provided

From November 2011 through September 2016, **15,119** AB109 clients were referred by OC Probation to HCA. Of those, 87% (n=13,119) were assessed by HCA staff to determine eligibility for services. Over the last year, the number of client referrals increased by 19% (3,392 in 2016 compared to 2,840 in 2015) and the number of clients who were assessed increased by 24% (3,077 in 2016 compared to 2,478 in 2015). The table below captures the total number of clients who were referred and admitted to treatment during November 2011 to September 2016.⁶

HCA Treatment Assessment and Admissions Since November 2011				
Referred to BHS Treatment	Total Referred	Admitted to BHS Treatment	Total Admitted	% Admitted ⁷
Outpatient SUD Treatment	2,994	Outpatient SUD Treatment	2,220	74%
Residential SUD Treatment	2,501	Residential SUD Treatment	2,132	85%
Outpatient Adult Mental Health	536	Outpatient Adult Mental Health	324	60%
Sober Living	574	Sober Living	526	92%
Social Model Detox	583*	Social Model Detox	472	81%
Medical Detox	75*	Medical Detox	43	57%
Full Service Partnership (FSP)	64*	Full Service Partnership (FSP)	48	75%
Shelter	60*	Shelter	43	72%
Methadone Detox	59*	Methadone Detox	51	86%
Methadone Maintenance	56*	Methadone Maintenance	34	61%
Clients seen by Psychiatrist	399*	Clients seen by Psychiatrist	327	82%
Total	7,901	Total	6,220	79%

*Tracked since approximately April 2014, estimated referrals for Oct 2011 to March 2014 were added

As summarized in the table below, a comparison of admissions data from 2014-2015 and 2015-2016 revealed there was a 41% increase in the number of clients admitted to residential SUD treatment, whereas there was only a 1% increase for outpatient clients. More clients were admitted to social detox (47% increase), and there was a 33% increase in the number of clients admitted to sober living. In contrast, fewer clients were admitted to methadone detox (86% decrease) and methadone maintenance (67% decrease). There was also a decrease in the

⁶ Many clients are assessed multiple times and given non-behavioral health service referrals.

⁷ Percentages are presented for the number of AB109 clients admitted to BHS treatment, based on those who were referred during the specified timeframe.

number of clients who used mental health shelter beds during 2015-2016 (64% decrease), as well as a 29% decrease in the number of clients admitted to a Full Service Partnership (FSP).

HCA Comparison of Admissions			
Total Admission / Period	Oct 2014 to Sept 2015	Oct 2015 to Sept 2016	% Change
Outpatient SUD Treatment	471	478	1%
Residential SUD Treatment	339	477	41%
Outpatient Adult Mental Health	100	81	-19%
Sober Living	119	158	33%
Shelter Beds	11	4	-64%
FSP	17	12	-29%
Social Model Detox	95	140	47%
Medical Detox	9	10	11%
Methadone Detox*	21	3	-86%
Methadone Maintenance*	12	4	-67%

* Represents programs that provide Narcotic Replacement Therapy (NRT)

SUD Program: Updates and Outcomes

Currently, HCA contracts with three community-based SUD residential treatment providers: Phoenix House, Woodglen Recovery Junction, and Cooper Fellowship. Another provider, California Hispanic Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse (CHCADA), the parent organization of Unidos, filed bankruptcy in February 2016 and closed in May that same year. Clients who had not completed residential treatment were transferred to another residential facility to continue treatment. There are also five SUD outpatient providers, which include Korean Community (KC) Services, CHCADA operating La Familia, Phoenix House, Associates in Counseling and Meditation, and Mariposa Family Center. Changes for Recovery closed in March 2016 and clients were transitioned to other outpatient providers.

Woodglen Recovery Junction and Roque Center are two facilities that provide social model detox to clients. Unidos, another detox facility, closed in May 2015 and stopped admitting clients earlier that month. There is currently only one agency that provides medical detox, with locations in Pomona and Long Beach. Additionally, Narcotics Replacement Therapy (NRT) is for clients with an opioid addiction and receiving maintenance therapy or detox. Western Pacific Clinic is the only provider, and they have locations in Stanton and Fullerton.

HCA also contracts with five sober living facilities: Clean Path Recovery, New Life Spirit, Straight Talk's Foundation House, Collette's Children Home, and Grandma's House of Hope. Foundation House, previously called Esther House, served females only. However, in May 2016 they changed their name to Foundation House and are now only serving males. Wisteria House, the mental health shelter operated by CHCADA, closed in May 2016. This program gave advanced notice of their closure, and all residents were successfully transitioned to another facility. HCA has identified new providers, Grandma's House of Hope and Agape, to meet the needs of mental health clients' short-term stays. Additional AB109 funding in FY 2016-17 allowed for the expansion of sober living services to include short-term stay sober living and emergency housing services.

SUD Treatment Services Outcomes

AB109 clients were more likely to complete residential treatment (42%) compared to outpatient treatment (18%). The relatively low completion rate for outpatient clients could be due to the fact that many clients dropped out of treatment, either due to relapse or being incarcerated.

These results are similar to what was reported previously during October 2014 and September 2015, where 41% of clients completed residential treatment and 21% completed outpatient treatment.⁸

HCA Comparison of Completion Rates October 2015 to September 2016 ⁹				
	Admitted	Discharged	Completed Treatment Goals	Completion Rate Oct 15-16
Residential Treatment	477	477	201	42%
Outpatient Treatment	478	412	74	18%

Vivitrol

Vivitrol treatment is provided to those who are suffering from drug and/or alcohol dependence. This treatment is used to help block the effects of these substances, including pain relief or other curative benefits. It is also used to prevent relapse in people who have become dependent on opioid medication, as well as reduces one's urge to drink alcohol.

Of the 116 clients who were assessed between October 2015 and September 2016, 93 people were eligible to receive Vivitrol treatment (80%). Of the 93 clients who had received their first Vivitrol injections, 27% were administered while the client was in-custody and 73% were administered in the community. Additionally, 84% (n=78) of clients, who received their first shot either in custody or in the community, received their 2nd shot in the community.

Vivitrol Outcomes	N	%
Total Assessed	116	100%
Total Approved	93	80%
<i>In Custody 1st Shot</i>	25	27%
<i>In Community 1st Shot</i>	68	73%
<i>In Community 2nd Shot</i>	78	84%

Of the 93 AB109 clients who were screened and received Vivitrol injections, 100% tested negative for opiates over the time they received treatment. However, 11 clients tested positive for methamphetamine. The longest active participants received 12 injections and has tested negative for drugs since they began receiving treatment.

⁸ The 4th Annual Report on Public Safety Realignment in Orange County. (2015). Technical Report, Orange County Probation, Santa Ana, California.

⁹ Discharge is defined as clients leaving the program under any circumstance including completion of program, violation of program rules, incarceration, or absent without leave. Complete treatment goals are those clients who leave the program because they made successful progress, and completed the treatment goals outlined in their treatment plans.

Life Functioning Improvements

These data examined life functioning outcomes for AB109 SUD clients served during the 2015 calendar year (n=598). Clients were asked about their engagement in several life functioning behaviors in the last 30 days. Over the course of treatment, AB109 SUD clients overall showed large reduction in all criminal justice indicators, as well as reductions in number of visits to the emergency room (ER) for MHD issues and experiences with serious family conflict. There were also improvements in employment and abstinence from alcohol and drug use, as well as an increase in the use of recovery networks.

Life functioning outcomes also differed depending on whether clients were enrolled in outpatient or residential treatment. AB109 clients receiving residential treatment were less likely to be involved in the criminal justice system and made fewer visits to an ER for MHD issues, as well as were more likely to abstain from using alcoholic substances. They were also more likely to engage in support recovery networks at discharge, and had 5.5 greater odds of being employed. On the other hand, outpatient AB109 clients were more likely to abstain from using drugs and were arrested less often at discharge.

Life Functioning Outcomes of AB109 SUD Clients ^{10, 11}				
January to December 2015				
Outcome		Outpatient Tx % Change	Residential Tx % Change	Overall % Change
ER Use for Mental Health Problem	# Clients	*	*	*
	# Visits	-58%	-80%	-70%
Arrested (Once or More)	# Clients	-25%	-85%	-56%
	Average # arrests	-35%	-25%	-13%
Incarcerated	# Clients	-61%	-94%	-80%
	Average # days	-66%	-97%	-87%
Employed (Full or Part Time)	# Clients	-2%	*	28%
Alcohol Abstinent	# Clients	12%	71%	32%
Drug Use Abstinent	# Clients	24%	15%	15%
Serious Family Conflict	# Clients	26%	66%	-41%
Participate in Recovery Network	# Clients	-15%	100%	19%

*% change not calculated for indicators with fewer than 10 cases or with unreliable change scores

^{10,7} Source: CalOMS database from HCA

¹¹ No data is reported for psychiatric hospitalization stays for SUD clients due to the small sample sizes.

The majority of AB109 SUD clients maintained similar living arrangements over the course of treatment. Roughly one-third of clients who were initially homeless gained independent or dependent living upon discharge from treatment.



129 people were homeless at intake

Of those, at discharge...

56% homeless

25% independent living

12% unable to locate

8% dependent living



283 people were in dependent living at intake

Of those, at discharge...

66% dependent living

15% independent living

10% unable to locate

9% homeless



186 people were in independent living at intake

Of those, at discharge...

59% independent living

28% unable to locate

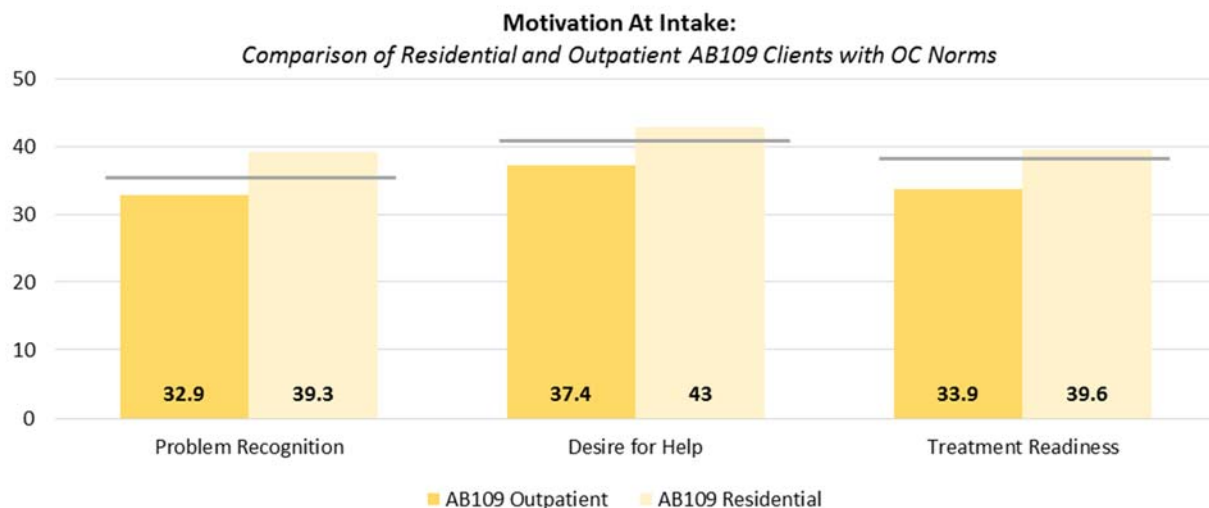
11% dependent living

2% homeless

Motivation and Engagement during Treatment

Between July 2015 and June 2016, 742 AB109 SUD clients were asked about their motivation to complete and likelihood to engage in treatment. Overall, results show that AB109 clients at intake had lower motivation than clients receiving SUD treatment nationwide¹², and motivation scores were slightly higher than or comparable to the average Orange County SUD client.

On average, AB109 clients in residential SUD treatment had higher motivation at intake than clients receiving outpatient treatment or clients' county-wide (see figure below).¹³ Outpatient clients consistently had lower motivation compared to Orange County SUD clients overall.



After receiving treatment (n=447), AB109 SUD clients on average showed comparable motivation to other clients in the county overall, and higher motivation than SUD clients nationwide.¹⁴ At discharge, AB109 clients also reported high levels of peer support within their

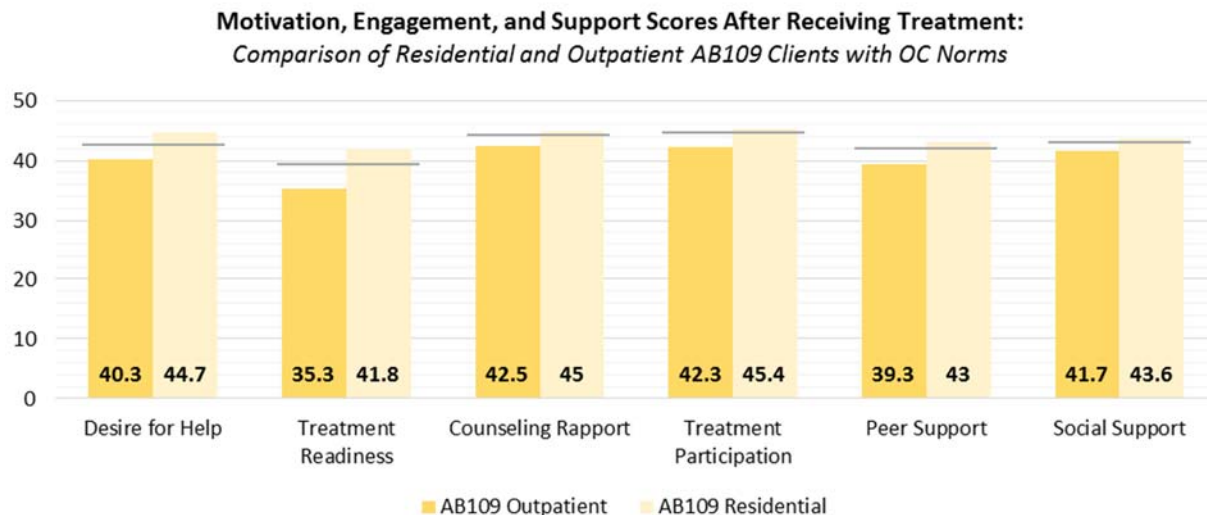
¹² National norms – Problem Recognition (40), Desire for Help (44), and Treatment Readiness (43).

¹³ The grey bars indicate the norms for all Orange County SUD clients served during July 2015-June 2016.

¹⁴ National norms – Desire for Help (39.9), Treatment Readiness (38.8), Counseling Rapport (40), Treatment Participation (40.9), Peer Support (36.7), and Social Support (39.5).

program and social support outside of treatment, which is comparable to Orange County and national norms for these indicators.

When comparing the types of services AB109 clients received, those in residential SUD treatment had higher motivation and engagement at discharge compared to outpatient SUD clients, and SUD clients across Orange County.¹⁵ Clients in residential treatment also had similar levels of support when compared to the Orange County norms. Outpatient SUD clients consistently had lower motivation, engagement, and support at discharge.



MHD Program: Updates and Outcomes

Health Care Agency's Adult and Older Adult Behavioral Health (AOABH) has screeners located in Anaheim, Santa Ana and Westminster OC Probation Offices. Upon release, individuals who meet the criteria for AB109, meet with a DPO and are referred to an AOABH screener that identifies the most appropriate level of care required by the individual and links accordingly. The programs are voluntary, and designed to provide community support and supervision to create alternative strategies to reduce recidivism. AB109 participants have a wide variety of services available to them, based on their individual needs. Services include behavioral health assessments, outpatient behavior health treatment (e.g., medications, case management, individual/group therapy), crisis intervention, detoxification (e.g., outpatient, medical inpatient), narcotic replacement therapy, residential treatment, sober living, medication assisted treatment (e.g., Vivitrol), referral/linkage to community resources and Full Service Partnership (FSP) services. AB109 clients that are serious and persistent mentally ill are eligible to participate in all levels of mental health care, but have primarily been treated in the Santa Ana outpatient mental health clinic.

Opportunity Knocks (OK) is an FSP that provides intense services to individuals with a severe and persistent mental illness, have a history of incarceration, and are currently homeless or at risk of homelessness. Services include case management, medication management, skill-

¹⁵ The grey bars indicate the norms for all Orange County SUD clients served during July 2015-June 2016.

developing groups, education, employment and volunteer linkage, as well as benefits and temporary housing support. The program consists of a multi-disciplinary team and includes psychiatrists, nursing staff, Personal Service Coordinators (PSC), vocational specialists, housing specialists, and peer support staff. OK uses a team model approach to provide services which consists of a comprehensive clinical network of providers that best meets the needs of AB 109 individuals.

MHD Treatment Services Outcomes

County Operated Clinics

These data examined life functioning outcomes for AB109 MHD clients receiving mental health service at county operated clinics in 2015 (n=210). Over the course of treatment, AB109 clients spent fewer days in psychiatric hospitals (70% decrease), but the number of AB109 clients who required psychiatric hospitalization remained level. AB109 clients were also less likely to be incarcerated or homeless at discharge. After completing treatment, AB109 clients had 8.4 greater odds of being employed or in school, compared to intake clients.¹⁶

Life Functioning Outcome of AB109 MHD Clients ¹⁷ January to December 2015				
Outcome		Intake	Discharge	% Change
Psychiatric Hospitalizations	# Clients	7	7	0%
	# Days	203	60	-70%
Incarcerations	# Clients	136	40	-71%
	# Days	25,941	2,257	-91%
Homelessness	# Clients	53	47	-11%
	# Days	7,169	6,981	-3%
Structured Role (Employed or In School)	# Clients	5	35	*
	# Days	284	3,147	*

*% change not calculated for indicators with fewer than 10 cases or with unreliable change scores

County Contracted Program: Opportunity Knocks (OK)

Over time, AB109 MHD clients participating in OK (n=48) were less likely to require a psychiatric hospitalization (53% decrease) or an emergency intervention for a MHD (78% decrease). AB109 clients were also less likely to be arrested or incarcerated at discharge. Slightly fewer were considered homeless (8% decrease), but there was no reduction in number of days spent homeless (39% increase). AB109 clients at discharge also had 5.6 greater odds of being employed or in school than compared to intake clients.¹⁰

¹⁶ Odds ratios were calculated to determine the likelihood of employment or school enrollment at discharge.

¹⁷ Source: Caminar database from HCA

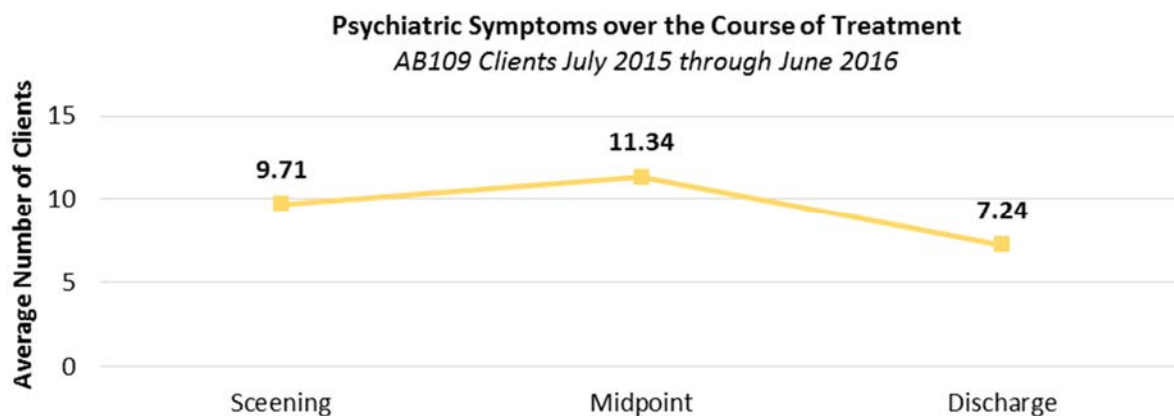
Life Functioning Outcome of AB109 MHD Clients ¹⁸ January to December 2015				
Outcome		Intake	Discharge	% Change
Psychiatric Hospitalizations	# Clients	19	9	-53%
	# Days	821	434	-47%
Incarcerations	# Clients	47	23	-51%
	# Days	10,769	731	-93%
Homelessness	# Clients	26	24	-8%
	# Days	1,388	1,931	39%
Structured Role (Employed or In School)	# Clients	5	19	*

*% change not calculated for indicators with fewer than 10 cases or with unreliable change scores

Additional Outcomes: Both SUD and MHD Clients

Since July 2015, all AB109 clients who were admitted to SUD and/or MHD treatment services were asked a series of questions regarding their psychiatric symptomatology at intake and during treatment.¹⁹ Overall, psychiatric symptomatology was low throughout treatment. While there was an initial increase in psychiatric symptoms after entering treatment, over time, AB109 clients showed reductions in the severity of their psychiatric symptoms.

On average, clients in residential programs were more likely to exhibit psychiatric symptoms at midpoint and discharge. While AB109 clients enrolled in residential treatment scored higher during treatment, average scores decreased for both residential (8.03 vs. 6.63) and outpatient (6.06 vs. 3.22) clients. More specifically, clients were less likely to exhibit psychiatric symptoms at discharge than at intake or midpoint.



¹⁸ Source: Caminar database from HCA

¹⁹ Source: Modified Colorado Symptom Inventory (Conrad, K. J., et al, 2001).

In-Custody Health Care Correctional Health Services

In-Custody Correctional Health Services (CHS) triages and screens every AB 109 inmate in the jail to determine their medical, mental health, and dental needs including subsequent treatment and medication plans. The volume of inmates is reflected in the Sheriff's section of this report, as all in-custody inmates on the Sheriff's census are also managed by in-custody healthcare staff.

Vivitrol Administration

Partnering with BHS, Correctional Health Service's clinical staff helps identify inmates who are chemically dependent and/or are incarcerated for alcohol and/or drug related crimes. CHS provides an initial injection of Vivitrol for inmates who are medically cleared prior to their release. Vivitrol, naltrexone for extended-release injectable suspension, blocks receptors in the brain where opioids and alcohol attach, preventing the feelings of pleasure that these substances produce.

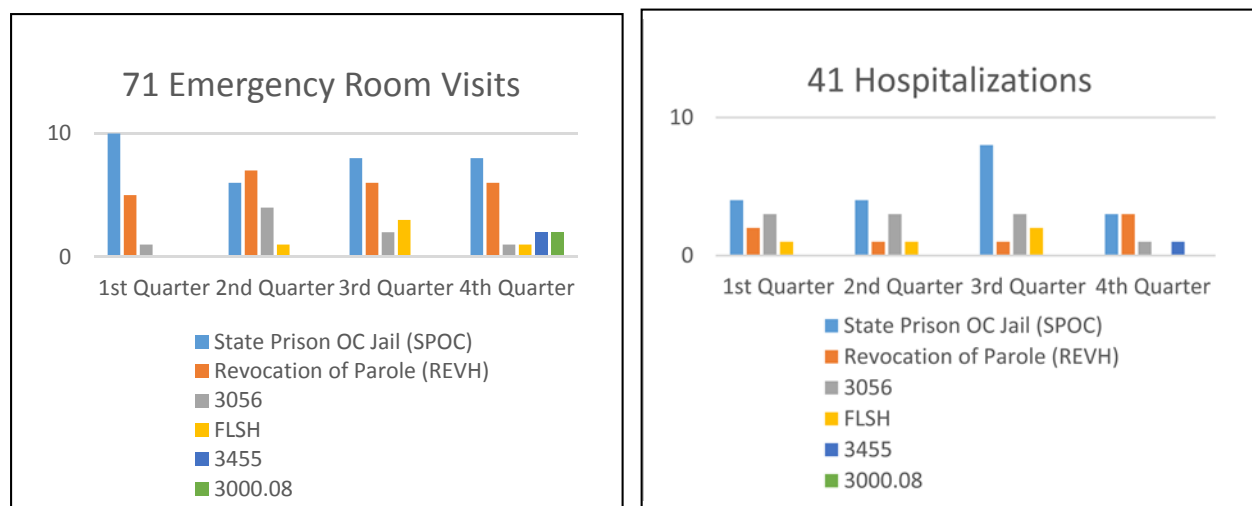
- In 2016, CHS clinical staff administered thirty-four (34) Vivitrol injections to inmates prior to their release.
 - This is a marked increase from 2015, with seven (7) injections administered.

CHS Case Management Department oversees medical clearance and continues to work closely with BHS to arrange for realignment inmates to receive additional injections post-release via BHS out-patient services.

Emergency Room and Hospitalizations

In 2016, one hundred twelve (112) inmates were either hospitalized or treated in the Emergency Department.

- Forty-one (41) AB 109 inmates were hospitalized off-site.
 - This is a marked decrease from 2015 with 119 inmates hospitalized.



With these marked variances in hospitalization utilization, it is difficult to determine trends. CHS will continue to monitor and assess hospitalizations and emergency room visits quarterly.

Specialty Clinics

All primary care physician services are provided within the jail; however, when an AB 109 inmate needs specialty services, they are transported to specialty medical clinics off-site (such as, Cardiology, Nephrology, Oncology, OB, Surgery, etc.). Currently there are over 25 specialty clinic contracted services available.

469 Specialty Clinic Appointments						Total Per Clinic
AB 109 Type:	3056	3455	REXH	SPOC	3000.08	
Total Number of Appointments	14	4	74	376	1	469
Audiology		2		1		3
Cardiology			2	11		13
CT Scan			3	3		6
Dermatology	1		2	6		9
Dialysis				112		112
Echo				4		4
EEG				1		1
EGD				1		1
Endocrine			2	18		20
ENT			3	3		6
General Surgery	3		6	6		15
Genetic				2		2
GI			2	14		16
Glaucoma			1			1
Interventional Radiology			1	1		2
Mammogram			2	3		5
MRI				3		3
Nephrology				2		2
Neurology				6		6
OB/GYN			1	9		10
Oncology			1	20		21
Open MRI				1		1
Ophthalmology	2		2	22		26
Oral Surgery	1	1	4	15		21
Ortho	2	1	20	38		61
OT	1		1	13		15
PET Scan			1			1
PT	1		1	4		6
Pulmonary			4	1		5
Radiology			1	1		2
Respiratory				1		1
Retinal Specialist				6		6
Spirometry	2		5	15		22
Stress Test				1		1
TAB				1		

The Orange County Re-Entry Partnership (OCREP) serves as a critical link between community service providers and formerly incarcerated individuals striving to re-establish healthy, productive, and rewarding lives. OCREP relays important information relevant to the AB109 population from the Community Based Organizations (CBOs) to the OCCCP and AB109 workgroups. OCREP then in turn relays pertinent information back to the community.

In 2016, OCREP had a total of 553 general members representing 210 organizations that included community service providers, community members and county partners. Launched in 2015, OCREP's bi-weekly e-newsletter served as a resource for local events, trainings, funding opportunities, and realignment updates for Orange County's reentry community. Returning Home Foundation, a partner organization, began providing "Carole's Corner" as a way of updating partners on legislature and voting information pertinent to reentry and AB109. The newsletter has been successful in helping with broadcasting survey needs of the Stepping Up Initiative, advertising the Board of Supervisor's Public Safety forum, and soliciting Recidivism Reduction Grant (RRG) applications.

A focus for 2016 was bringing county agencies and CBO's together to connect partner organizations. OCREP achieved this by hosting bi-monthly resource sharing meetings and trainings to the community. In January, OCREP partnered with the Orange County Sheriff's Department (OCSD) to discuss evidence-based model in community corrections. OCREP hosted a train-the-trainer event in March 2016 to bring the Orange County Health Care Agency (HCA) and Orange County Public Defender's (OCPD) office together to prepare providers to assist clients with filing Prop 47 applications, CalFresh and Medi-Cal enrollments, as well as discuss the Drug Medi-Cal services demonstration project. The bi-monthly meeting topics included trauma informed care in the sober living setting, re-entry employment barriers and methods, and recognizing intellectual disabilities and learning about the resources available for them.

In April 2016, OCREP partnered with the Department of Parole Services (DAPO) Day Reporting Center (DRC) and community provider Taller San Jose Hope Builders to host the county's second annual Re-Entry Resource Fair in Anaheim. Provided through a partnership with Anaheim Mayor Tait's office and the Anaheim Ducks, over 50 service providers and vendors were in attendance, including the OCPD, who processed Prop 47 applications and answered legal questions. This free community event was attended by 285 people including formerly incarcerated individuals.

Throughout 2016, OCREP supported numerous community partners in their quest for funding or capacity building. One such effort was supporting Cal State Fullerton in securing a grant for the Project Rebound Program. Project Rebound offers additional supports to formerly incarcerated individuals in a higher education setting. In June 2016, OCREP's Employment Committee partnered with the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco to provide a re-entry education luncheon for Orange County bankers on the economic and reciprocal effects of recidivism.

OCREP is involved in a county roadmap project. The University of California Irvine Center for Evidence Based Corrections (UCI CEBC) completed the first phase of the project in the spring of 2016 which is a documentation of existing service providers and capacity. Currently underway is the second phase of the project. This phase involves mapping where individuals are being



Orange County Re-Entry Partnership

released, service needs, and identification of service gaps. Finally, OCREP is taking part in the Stepping Up Initiative, a national effort to reduce the number of people with mental illnesses in jail. OCSD, OC Probation, HCA, OCPD, Superior Court, CEO Budget and other Orange County agencies are taking part in this initiative as well.



In addition to the agencies who contributed to this report, special thanks goes to OC Probation's Adult Research team for the design, coordination, and copy editing.