



PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT IN ORANGE COUNTY

FY 2020-21 ANNUAL REPORT AND FY 2021-22 ANNUAL PLAN

Prepared by:

Orange County Community Corrections Partnership



**Orange County
Community Corrections Partnership
Executive Committee**

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The background of the page features a large, faint watermark of the Seal of Orange County, California. The seal is circular and contains the text "COUNTY OF ORANGE CALIFORNIA" around the perimeter. In the center, there is a depiction of a landscape with a mountain range, a river, and a field of crops. The text "VISION STATEMENT" is centered over the seal.

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.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The County of Orange (County) presents the Fiscal Year (FY) 2020-21 Public Safety Realignment Report, which serves as an update to the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) Plan. The purpose of this report is to highlight the programs and collaborative investments made across County departments, courts, and local law enforcement entities implemented to address the additional responsibilities under Realignment and review the statistical data and trends further impacting public safety.

The statistical information included in this report was obtained from the County's Sheriff-Coroner's Department, District Attorney's Office, Public Defender's Office, Probation Department, Health Care Agency, as well as the Courts and local law enforcement entities.

A major component of the data collection and analysis centers on recidivism. Recidivism data is a central metric to measuring the impacts of Realignment, effectiveness in programming, and efficiency in funding utilization. The County has collected recidivism data per the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) definition as follows:

Recidivism is defined as a conviction of a new crime committed within three years of release from custody or committed within three years of placement on supervision for a previous criminal conviction.

In February 2019, the Orange County Board of Supervisors (Board) revised their adopted definition for recidivism to include sustained parole or probation violations or a lawful arrest based on a new criminal offense and expanded the time frame to include three years after the end of the individual's supervision.

Currently, the County has the infrastructure to report recidivism data based on the BSCC definition of recidivism. The County stakeholders continue to refine the Board-adopted definition and work to put systems and processes in place that will allow for the collection of data based on the Board-adopted definition and facilitate metrics to meet both definitions of recidivism.

The information and data in this report covers the fiscal year period of July 1, 2020, to June 30, 2021. During this fiscal period, the County received a Base allocation of \$91.7M in 2011 Public Safety Realignment funds from the State of California. Funds were distributed to the Sheriff-Coroner's Department, Probation Department, Health Care Agency, District Attorney's Office, Public Defender's Office, and Local Law Enforcement entities based on the amount available and the impact to operational costs from the increased responsibilities resulting from the Public Safety Realignment. Collectively, the County continues to work collaboratively across departments and partner agencies to address public safety concerns to create or expand programming to meet the needs of the supervised and incarcerated populations.

2011 Public Safety Realignment Summary

In 2011, Assembly Bill (AB) 109 was enacted to address the overcrowding in California's 33 prisons and alleviate the State's financial crisis. The law, effective October 1, 2011, also known as the 2011 Public Safety Realignment (Realignment), mandates that individuals sentenced to non-serious, non-violent or non-sex offenses serve their sentences in county jails instead of state prison. 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, as of 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.

The following summarizes the key components of the 2011 Public Safety Realignment Legislation:

- **Redefined Felony Sentencing**

Individuals convicted of certain felonies on or after October 1, 2011, may be sentenced to the 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 (i.e., serious, violent and sex offenses) are excluded from sentencing under PC 1170(h) and will be sentenced to state prison time. Pursuant to PC 1170(h), an individual convicted of a non-serious, non-violent or 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 supervised by 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 offense deemed not high-risk (as defined by California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation) are 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**

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. This is the same conduct credit offenders receive when serving time in state prison.

- **Alternative Custody Program**

Senate Bill (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 recognizing that 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 several Penal Codes, including Section 1203; amended and added to Section 4019; and added Section 1203.35. SB 266 allows a court to authorize the use of flash incarceration, as defined, to detain the offender in county jail for no 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. Prior to January 1, 2021, the bill will 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.

- **Implementation Plans**

The 2011 Public Safety Realignment legislation required each county to submit a comprehensive implementation plan to the BSCC along with any revisions, thereafter. In addition, the responsibility for the development and implementation of such plan was charged to each county's established Community Corrections Partnership.

Community Corrections Partnership

The Orange County Community Corrections Partnership (OCCCP) was established with the enactment of the California Community Corrections Performance Incentives Act of 2009 (SB 678) and serves as a collaborative group charged with advising on the implementation of SB 678 funded initiatives and Realignment programs.

Chaired by the Chief Probation Officer, the OCCCP oversees the 2011 Public Safety 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 2011 Public Safety Realignment Plan and subsequent updates are developed by the OCCCP members, their designees, and other key partners.

For FY 2020-21, the OCCCP consisted of the following voting members:

Steve Sentman, Chief Probation Officer (Chair)

Don Barnes, Sheriff-Coroner

Todd Spitzer, District Attorney

Martin Schwarz, Public Defender

Dr. Jeff Nagel, Health Care Agency

Tom DaRè, Chief of Police, Garden Grove

The 2011 Public Safety Realignment legislation tasked the OCCCP to develop and recommend an implementation plan for consideration and adoption by the Board. The plan outlined multifaceted strategies to meet Realignment implementation and developed system goals to guide implementation and ongoing efforts in Orange County and was adopted by the Board on October 18, 2011. This report is intended to serve as an update to the implementation plan.

Implementation Plans of all 58 California counties are available through the BSCC at the following website:

http://www.bscc.ca.gov/s_communitycorrectionspartnerplans/

Since implementation, the goals and objectives established by the OCCCP have remained consistent and aligned with the vision and mission of the OCCCP by maintaining a:

- Streamlined and efficient system to manage additional responsibilities under Realignment.
- System that protects public safety and utilizes best practices in recidivism reduction.
- System that effectively utilizes alternatives to pre-trial and post-conviction incarceration where appropriate.

2011 Public Safety Realignment Funding

The 2011 Public Safety Realignment provides a dedicated and permanent revenue stream through a portion of Vehicle License Fees (\$12) and State sales tax (1.0625%). This is outlined in trailer bills AB 118 and SB 89. Funding became constitutionally guaranteed by California voters with the passage of Proposition 30 in 2012.

The funding formula adopted by the State has changed dramatically from the initial

implementation. The Realignment Allocation Committee formed by the California State Association of Counties, established the allocation methodology framework for Base Allocation and Growth Funding with both formulas containing factors weighted as follows:

Base Allocation

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

Growth Funding

Distributed based on the following performance factors:

- SB 678 Success Rates (80%): Based on data indicating the success and improvement in probation outcomes. Factors include the number of non-failed probationers (60%) and year-over-year improvement in the success rate (20%).
- Incarceration rates (20%): Focus is on reducing prison incarcerations. Factors include the year-over-year reduction in the number of felons admitted to state prison (10%), success measured by the per capita rate of prison admissions (10%), and a year-over-year reduction in the number of felons admitted to prison as a 2nd strikers (fixed dollar amount).

In compliance with Government Code (GC) 30029.07 and beginning with the growth funding attributed to FY 2015-16, 10% of the Growth Funds received are used to fund a Local Innovation Account for the County. Additional funding of this account is received from similar growth funding from other realigned public safety programs with the primary funding being AB 109. Funds in this account must be used for activities otherwise allowable per the realigned public safety programs included in the funding with expenditures determined and approved by the Board.

For FY 2020-21, the County received a Base Allocation of \$91.7M. No Growth Funding was received for the fiscal year. Funds were allocated, as approved by the OCCCP and Board, to five County agencies (i.e., Sheriff-Coroner's Department, Probation Department, Health Care Agency, District Attorney's Office, and Public Defender's Office) and 21 Local Law Enforcement entities. Each of the agencies that received an allocation utilized Realignment monies for costs associated with local incarceration, PCS oversight, and other Realignment programmatic services, such as, but not limited to:

- Short-term housing/shelter beds
- Sober Living
- Day Reporting Center
- Restorative Justice Services
- Bus Passes
- GPS Electronic Monitoring
- Adult Non-medical Detoxification Services Outpatient and Residential Services.

Additionally, pursuant to GC 30027.8(e)(3) with respect to costs associated with revocation proceedings involving persons subject to state parole and the Postrelease Community Supervision Act of 2011, the District Attorney’s and Public Defender’s Offices received a total of \$2.9M. In addition, the OCCCP was eligible and received a one-time grant of \$200,000 through the Corrections and Planning Grant Program. The OCCCP and Board have authorized the use of this money to fund research and training related to Realignment.

FY 2020-21 Allocations

Department	Prior Year's Unspent Allocation	FY 20-21 Base Allocation Received	FY 19-20 Growth Funds Received (2)	Total Allocated for FY 20-21
Community Corrections (AB 109)				
Sheriff-Coroner	-	50,398,917		50,398,917
Probation	-	17,260,758		17,260,758
Health Care Agency	-	19,342,213		19,342,213
District Attorney	-	1,304,464		1,304,464
Public Defender	-	1,593,428		1,593,428
Local Law Enforcement (LLE)	-	1,834,689		1,834,689
Undistributed Allocation	114,680	-		114,680
CCP Approved - Reentry Services	4,563,287	-	-	4,563,287
Total Community Corrections (AB 109)	4,677,967	91,734,469	-	96,412,436
CCP Approved Projects (1)	191,021	-	-	191,021
Community Corrections Incentive Funds	1,487,758	200,000	-	1,687,758
Subtotal	6,356,746	91,934,469	-	98,291,215
District Attorney & Public Defender Subaccount				
District Attorney (3)	625,009	1,472,976	-	2,097,985
Public Defender (3)	2,348,746	1,472,976	-	3,821,722
Total District Attorney & Public Defender	2,973,755	2,945,952	-	5,919,707
Total Allocations/Expenditures	9,330,501	94,880,421	-	104,210,922

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

FY 2020-21 Realignment Accomplishments

The following goals were identified for the County in FY 2020-21 and are shown along

with notable achievements:

Goal #1: Improve public safety outcomes and utilize best practices in reducing recidivism. (Probation and District Attorney)

Status: Fully Achieved

Probation Department: In March 2020, the Day Reporting Centers (DRCs) closed for in-person services and transitioned to conducting all services (i.e., individual sessions, cognitive behavioral curriculum, substance abuse counseling, Moral Reconation Therapy groups, parenting classes, etc.) via telephone. From July 1, 2020, through May 9, 2021, there were 8,543 sessions conducted mostly by telephone. Additionally, there were 622 sessions conducted by telephone and in-person from May 9, 2021, through June 30, 2021.

District Attorney/AB 109 Task Force: During FY 2020-21, the Orange County AB 109 Task Force made 255 arrests. 74 of the arrests were subjects participating in the PCS program. Included in the arrests, the Orange County AB 109 Task Force either arrested or assisted in the arrest of 3 murder suspects, 2 attempted murder suspects, 7 robbery suspects, 1 rape suspect, 7 suspects in possession of stolen vehicles, 4 assault with a deadly weapon suspects, 2 burglary suspects, and 1 suspect in possession of child pornography. In addition, the AB 109 Task Force was responsible for seizing over 1,800 grams of narcotics (i.e., heroin, methamphetamine, and fentanyl). The AB 109 Task Force also seized 3,000 oxycodone, 1,000 fentanyl and 500 prescription pills, and assisted in the seizure of over 4,000 lbs of illegal fireworks. Even more impressive the reader should understand the above statistics were accomplish right in the middle of the worldwide COVID-19 pandemic.

Goal #2: Work with the Probation Department and other law enforcement agencies to identify AB 109 participants responsible for impacting major crime patterns within Orange County, utilizing technology and intelligence-based investigative techniques. (District Attorney)

Status: Fully Achieved

The AB 109 Task Force is now the central distribution point for all Countywide BOLO/wanted law enforcement flyers. AB 109 Task Force members regularly meet with various Orange County law enforcement officials where crime data and intelligence is shared. The increase in the exchange of information has resulted in the apprehension of suspects responsible for murder, attempted murder, armed robbery, assault with a deadly weapon, possession of stolen vehicles and various narcotics arrests.

Goal #3: Increase linkage to appropriate reentry and behavioral health services upon release from incarceration. (Health Care Agency)

Status: Fully Achieved

During FY 2020-21, services at the Community Support and Recovery Center were extended. Additionally, HCA was able to expand housing supports, peer navigation services and substance use services to better serve the reentry population with behavioral health issues. HCA also developed a training that focused on best practices for successful transition of reentry population with behavioral health disorders and trained 102 behavioral health and correctional health staff. Overall, there was an increase in linkage to behavioral health services upon release. Linkage to Open Access increased to 24%. Linkage to Opportunity Knocks increased to 41%. TAO Central, with its first full year of having staff to provide in reach and facilitate linkage, had a linkage rate of 56%.

Goal #4: Increase access to housing opportunities and support for justice involved individuals who report a behavioral health issue. (Health Care Agency)

Status: Fully Achieved

The Bridge Housing Program is a newer program that supports Proposition 47 individuals coming out of jail who report behavioral health issue and are experiencing homelessness. Due to increased needs, the program increased the number of dedicated beds from 15 to 21. The Bridge Housing Program and Project Kinship staff meet regularly to discuss eligibility and referral process and coordinate for housing. During FY 2020-21, the program served 23 individuals and 7 of the 10 discharges were placed in permanent housing.

FY 2021-22 Realignment Goals

The OCCCP identified the following goals for the County for FY 2021-22. For each goal, the OCCCP will strive to guide every partner in public safety to work together for a safe 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: Increase access to housing opportunities and support for justice-involved individuals who report a behavioral health issue. (Health Care Agency)

Objectives:

- a. Increase linkage to the Homeless Bridge Housing Program for individuals coming out of jail who report a behavioral health issue and are experiencing homelessness.
- b. Increase number of housing applications into the Homeless Management

Information System (HMIS)/Coordinated Entry System.

Goal #2: Increase linkage to appropriate behavioral health services upon release from incarceration. (Health Care Agency)

Objectives:

- a. Identify behavioral health staff to provide in reach and facilitate linkage to County behavioral health services.
- b. Increase the number of individuals to link to County behavioral health services upon release.

Goal #3: Improve public safety outcomes and utilize best practices in reducing recidivism. (Probation)

Objectives:

- a. Expand random drug testing to five additional Adult Supervision Units in the Probation Department.

Goal #4: Improve public safety and reduce recidivism. (District Attorney)

Objectives:

- a. Increase communication with county partners to track services available to AB 109 participants.
- b. Hold AB 109 participants accountable in court when they violate the terms of their supervision or when they commit new crimes.

Goal #5: Work with probation and law enforcement partners to identify and prosecute AB 109 participants responsible for major crime trends. (District Attorney)

Objectives:

- a. Increase communication with law enforcement partners.
- b. Utilize data and technology to identify and apprehend AB 109 participants committing new crimes.

The goals and objectives identified above requires collaboration and coordination across departments and, in some cases, outside entities. The programs and efforts made by the departments and partner agencies to address the needs of the AB 109 population are highlighted in the following sections.

PROBATION DEPARTMENT

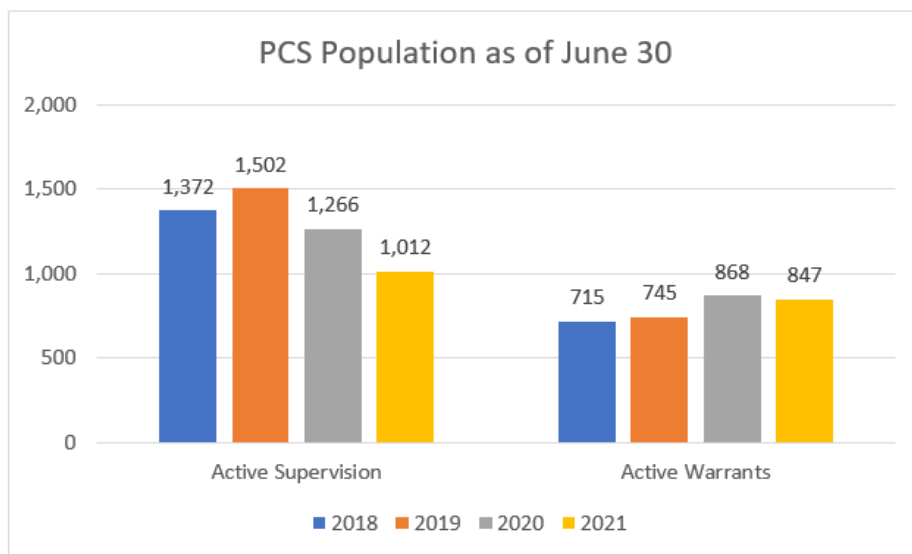
The Orange County Probation Department (Probation) provides supervision services for approximately 10,800 adult and juvenile offenders on court-ordered supervision or in

diversion programs. Deputy Probation Officers (DPOs) serve an investigative role for the court by producing sentencing reports and recommendations and by working in specialized units alongside local law enforcement entities, the Sheriff-Coroner's Department, and the District Attorney's Office to reduce gang-related crime and to supervise convicted narcotics dealers.

With the 2011 Public Safety Realignment, Probation was tasked with the supervision of the Postrelease Community Supervision (PCS) population and individuals under Mandatory Supervision (MS) who would have been sentenced to state prison but completed their sentence through a combination of local incarceration and a period of community supervision. As with formal probation, each DPO works with these populations to ensure compliance with the court's terms of their probation and assists with their reintegration into society by identifying constructive social outlets, like jobs, school, and community activities to help rehabilitate offenders so that future anti-social behavior does not occur.

As of June 30, 2021, there were 1,012 actively supervised PCS individuals, a decrease of 254 individuals (20%) from the 1,266 reported for June 2020. There were 847 PCS individuals with a warrant status as of June 30, 2021, a decrease of 2% from the 868 reported for the prior year. An estimated 43% of the PCS population reports residency in just two cities, Anaheim (18%) and Santa Ana (25%). PCS individuals are predominantly male (92%), while 8% are female.

For the same reporting period, the number of MS individuals on active supervision totaled 371, which was a decrease of 105 individuals (-22%) from the prior year. Those with MS active warrants totaled 455, which was an increase of 33 individuals (8%) from the prior year. Similar to the PCS population, approximately 36% reside in the same two cities, Anaheim (15%) and Santa Ana (20%).



Needs and Services Assessments

The responsibility of the PCS and MS populations are primarily those of Probation's AB 109 Field Services Division and the dedicated Reentry Team. This Division utilizes evidence-based practices and collaborates with other County and community partners to best address the needs of their clients. An objective risk/needs assessment tool is utilized to determine the appropriate level of supervision that is necessary and to identify the type of evidence-based treatments and services that are needed to be successful on supervision, thereby reducing the risk of reoffending and increasing pro-social functioning and self-sufficiency.

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 June 30, 2021, the majority of individuals were classified as high risk (PCS 91%; MS 84%). There are ten risk factors on the assessment tool. Five of these factors carry the highest correlation of risk with subsequent new law violations. They include prior probation violations, substance use, age at first conviction, number of prior periods of probation supervision, and the number of prior felony convictions.

In practice, the DPO completes a risk/needs assessment on every client on their caseload and develops a comprehensive case management plan addressing criminogenic factors as well as treatment services and basic needs/support services. Approximately every six months, the DPO conducts a reassessment and updates the supervisory case management plan based on any changes in the risk level and/or in the identified needs for services.

In addition, the Reentry Team also assesses the individual's basic needs at the time of reentry into the community and provides clothing, hygiene kits, food vouchers, and bus passes as applicable and appropriate.

Graduated Interventions and Sanctions

The Postrelease Community Supervision Act of 2011 supports the use of evidence-based sanctions and programming, which includes a range of custodial and noncustodial responses to criminal or noncompliant activity to improve community safety. The use of graduated interventions and sanctions for both technical violations of supervision and subsequent new law violations ensure the sanctions are proportionate to the seriousness of the violation and hold the individual accountable; assert sufficient control and properly manage the risk that the individual presents to the community; and facilitate the individual's continued progress in changing behavior to achieve ongoing compliance, successful completion of supervision, and future law-abiding behavior.

DPOs have broad discretion and 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. They consider a wide range of supervision options with the understanding that detention for technical violations does not always result in improved outcomes or reduced recidivism¹. Programming and treatment options are as important to supervision as enforcement activities and it is understood that custodial sanctions manage risk well, but it does nothing to reduce the risk once an offender is released into the community².

Promoting swift, certain, and graduated responses to technical violations of supervision is an evidence-based, research-supported strategy that is both consistent and fair³. 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 incarceration is an intermediate sanction tool utilized by a DPO to arrest individuals for lesser new law violations and/or technical violations, such as positive drug tests, absconding, etc. The detention period of up to 10 days maximum is intended to deliver a swift and certain sanction while minimizing the impact on the individual's success in the community.

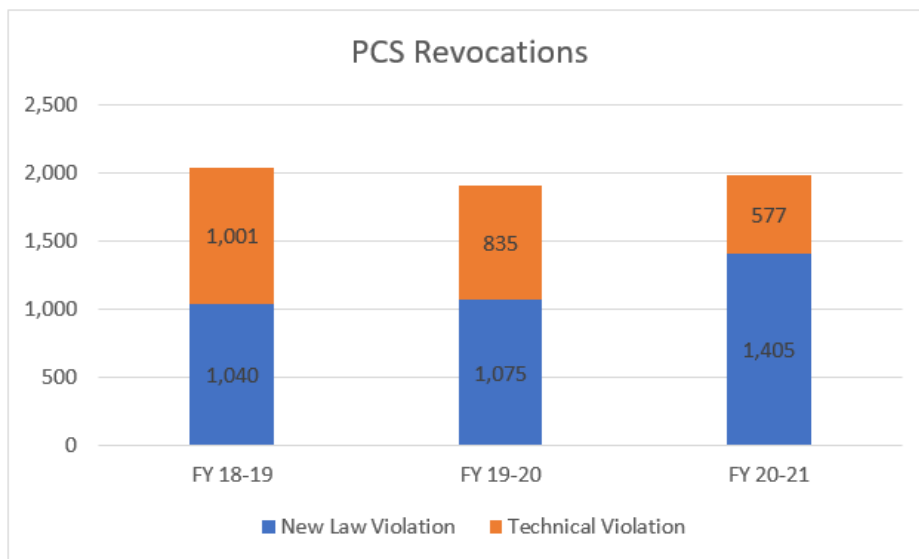
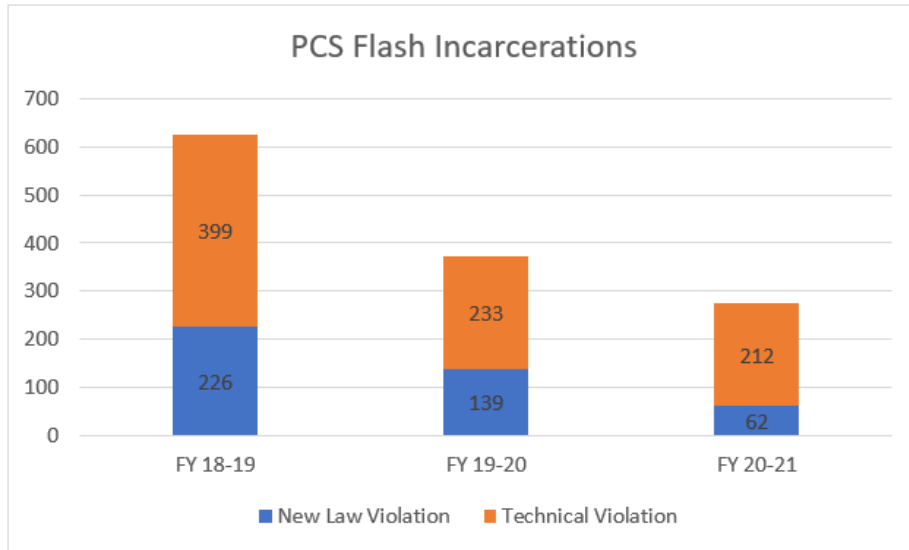
As of January 2017, flash incarceration can be utilized for the MS population if agreed upon at the time of sentencing via a Court Order. During FY 2020-21, there was 1 flash incarceration for the MS population (down from the 20 reported for FY 2019-20) and a total of 274 flash incarcerations for the PCS population, which, due to the COVID-19 pandemic was down 36% from the prior year's total of 372. Of the 274 flash incarcerations for FY 2020-21, 212 were for technical violations and 62 for new law violations.

PCS revocations increased from 1,910 in FY 2019-20 to 1,982 in FY 2020-21. The charts below summarize PCS flash incarcerations and revocations.

¹ Pew Center on States, Public Safety Performance Project (2012) Time Served: The High Cost, Low Return on Longer Prison Terms.

² 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.

³ 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.



Day Reporting Centers for Adults

Non-residential adult Day Reporting Centers (DRCs) deliver structured reentry services and comprehensive programming for individuals released to the community. The main objective is to increase self-sufficiency and promote behavior changes through the delivery of evidence-based rehabilitation proven to reduce recidivism. By reducing recidivism, DRCs may reduce pressure on jails and prisons while decreasing correctional costs.

The first DRC opened in the city of Santa Ana in July 2012 and provides a combination of intensive treatment and programming, on-site supervision, and immediate reporting of behavior to the assigned DPOs of the AB 109 clients, those on PCS and MS. In June

2015, DRC services became available to the formal probation (FP) supervision population. The Santa Ana DRC is a stand-alone facility and can service up to 140 clients.

The second DRC opened in the city of Westminster in September 2017 and can service up to 75 clients. It is co-located at the Probation Department's West County Field Services Office.

DRC participants go through a multi-phase program that potentially runs six to nine months. The program includes frequent reporting to the center where participants are placed on different treatment levels and training based on a risk and needs assessment tool. DRC staff monitor individuals closely with daily check-ins, ongoing drug and alcohol testing, and intensive case management. DRC programs are rooted in consistent delivery of programming, immediate response for rewards or sanctions, and other evidence-based principles proven to change criminal behavior. DRCs help individuals gain structure, learn stability, modify the way they think and behave, and develop new life skills.

There were 3,250 participants served by the DRC through June 30, 2021. During FY 2020-21, 424 referrals resulted in 285 enrollments of which, 72% were classified as high risk. There were 277 total exits from the DRCs; 121 were satisfactory and 36 were for other reasons or considered "no fault."

DRC Services

All participants are assessed by a DRC case manager at entry, receive services based on their assessed risk/needs and are held accountable for their behaviors through specific measures in the chart below.

Services	Assessments/Accountability Measures
Development of a Behavior Change Plan	Orientation & Intake Assessment using LSI Risk Assessment
Life skills & Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (Moral Reconation Therapy)	Daily attendance, participation in individual and group counseling, progress reports & communication with assigned DPO
Substance Abuse Counseling	On-site random alcohol & drug testing, individual and group sessions, progress reports & communication with assigned DPO
Anger Management Counseling	Group sessions, attendance, periodic evaluation and communication with assigned DPO
Parenting & Family Skills Training	Group sessions, attendance, periodic evaluation and communication with assigned DPO, and family nights
Job Readiness & Employee Assistance	Assistance with job preparation and placement monitored by Education & Employment Coordinator
Education Services	Access to educational computer lab, assistance and monitoring by Education & Employment Coordinator
Community Connections	Getting Connected computer application, attendance at Community Connections meetings monitored by case manager & communication with assigned DPO
Restorative Justice Honors Group	Participation and attendance monitored by coordinator & certificate of completion
Reintegration & Aftercare	Aftercare case plan, weekly check-ins, and 1:1 meetings

In March 2020, the Santa Ana and Westminster DRCs closed for in-person services. All check-ins, counseling and treatment sessions were delivered to participants by telephone. The DRCs reopened in phases in June 2020 to slowly reintroduce in-person services while keeping clients and staff safe and healthy.

In Phase 1, clients only showed up for intake and assessment. All counseling sessions and groups were delivered by telephone. In Phase 2, clients could meet with their case manager in-person. In Phase 3, the DRCs opened group sessions to in-person attendance. These groups were smaller in number to comply with social distancing protocols. As of June 30, 2021, both DRCs were in Phase 3.

Day Reporting Centers (Santa Ana & Westminster)								
Telephone and In-Person Sessions by Phase Reopening								
July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021								
PHASE	Session Type	CBT - Individual	Substance Abuse Treatment Individual	MRT Group	Anger Management Group	Parenting Class Group	Outpatient Substance Abuse Treatment Group	Total
PHASE 1 (7/1/20 to 4/26/21)	Telephone	3988	490	2481	453	316	104	7832
PHASE 2 (4/27/21 to 5/9/21)	Mostly Telephone	343	0	207	54	32	75	711
PHASE 3 (5/10/21 to 6/30/21)	Telephone and In-Person	279	0	202	77	17	47	622
PHASE 4 (not yet started)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		4610	490	2890	584	365	226	9165

SHERIFF-CORONER DEPARTMENT

The Orange County Sheriff-Coroner's Department (OCSD) is a large multi-faceted law enforcement agency comprised of five Command areas including the Custody Operations and Court Services. This Command includes the management of the Orange County jail system that processes over 35,000 bookings this fiscal year.

OCSD operates four jail facilities in the County with a total bed capacity of 6,155 beds as follows:

- Intake Release Center (IRC) with a capacity of 903 beds.
- Theo Lacy Facility with a capacity of 3,438 beds.
- Central Men's Jail with a capacity of 1,428 beds.
- Central Women's Jail with a capacity of 386 beds.
- Operations at James A. Musick Facility have been suspended pending construction of the facility.

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 to fund 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 James A. Musick Facility as part of a rehabilitation program that will add 312 beds. OCSD has merged these two projects into one modern rehabilitation facility and is currently in the construction phase with an expected completion date by January 2023.

County Jail Population

Approximately 29% of the individuals housed in the County jail facilities are serving out their sentence while 71% are awaiting trial or sanctioned. Of those sentenced, an average of 79% were convicted of a felony and 21% of a misdemeanor crime.

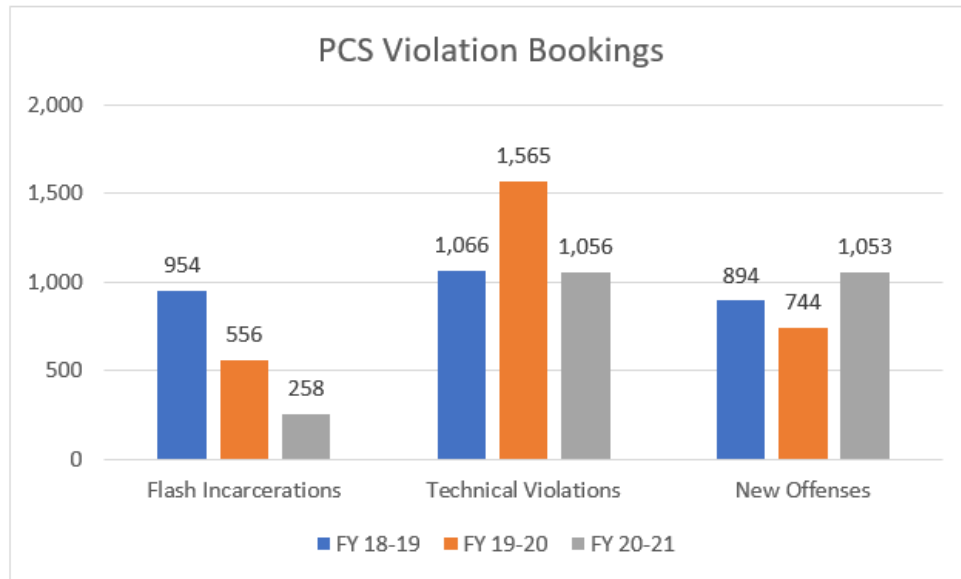
The inmate population in the County's four jails that pertain to the 2011 Public Safety Realignment includes individuals completing their sentence awaiting supervision (local custody/MS) per PC 1170(h), PCS individuals serving less than 180 days, parole violators serving less than 180 days, and individuals sanctioned with a flash incarceration serving 10 days or less.

Local Custody: MS Population

During FY 2020-21, there were approximately 1,846 MS individuals booked with an average stay of 215 days and an additional 1,100 new commitments sentenced to serve their sentences in the Orange County Jail system. This represents the largest portion of OCSD's realigned population and has remained consistent.

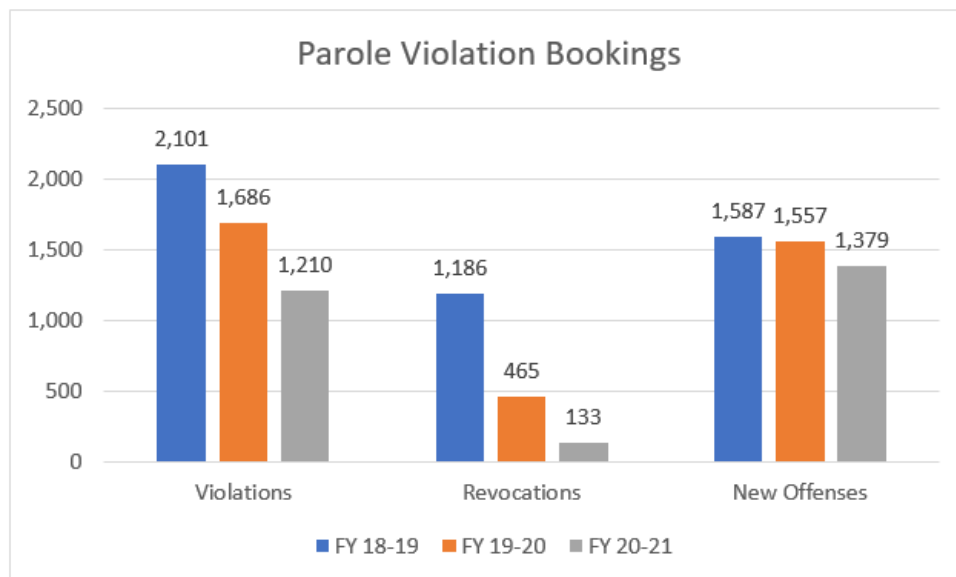
PCS Population

During the same reporting period, an estimated 2,367 PCS violators were booked with an average length of stay of 59 days, a 17% decrease (498 violators) from FY 2019-20. Of this amount, 258 were flash incarcerations, 1,056 were revocations for technical violations, and 1,053 were revocations for a new charge.



Parole Violations

There were 2,722 bookings related to parole violations reported in FY 2020-21, a decrease of 986 (27%) from prior year. Of this amount, 1,210 were for violations, 133 were for revocations, and another 1,379 were for new offenses.



In-Custody Programs

Inmate Classes

OCSD offers a host of classes and programs for inmates taught by Inmate Services staff, other County agencies, community and religious organizations, and educational and vocational partners.

Educational	Vocational	Substance Abuse	Life Skills	Reentry
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Academic Skills •Attitudes for Success •GED •Inside Out Program •Money Matters •WIN Tutoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Introduction to Software Applications •Institutional Food Preparation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •AA Study Group •Alcoholics Anonymous Panels •Narcotics Anonymous Panels •Substance Abuse Class 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Anger Management •Back on Track •Bible Study Discipling •Faith Based Parenting •Finding the Way •Healthy Families •Kinship 101 •Malachi Men •Personal Empowerment Program •Positive Parenting •Seeking Safety •TUMI •Women of Purpose •Workforce Preparation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •College Counseling •Great Escape •Probation 101

In addition, inmates have access to religious services, counseling, and bible study as well as mentoring for reentry.

All-In Program

This is an intensive program for 15 selected female inmates for an 8-week course that addresses all aspects of the person from parenting and coping skills to workforce preparation. This is a multi-partner collaboration led by OCSD that also includes Probation, the Public Defender’s Office, and a community provider.

In FY 2019-20, a similar program was established for male inmates but had to go on hiatus due to unforeseen circumstances prior to the completion of the first course. It will be resumed dependent on the state of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Fire Camp Program

OCSD has an established 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 may be considered for hire by the state as employees afterward. OCSD uses this option sparingly, primarily due to cost; however, it continues to be an option.

Community Work Program

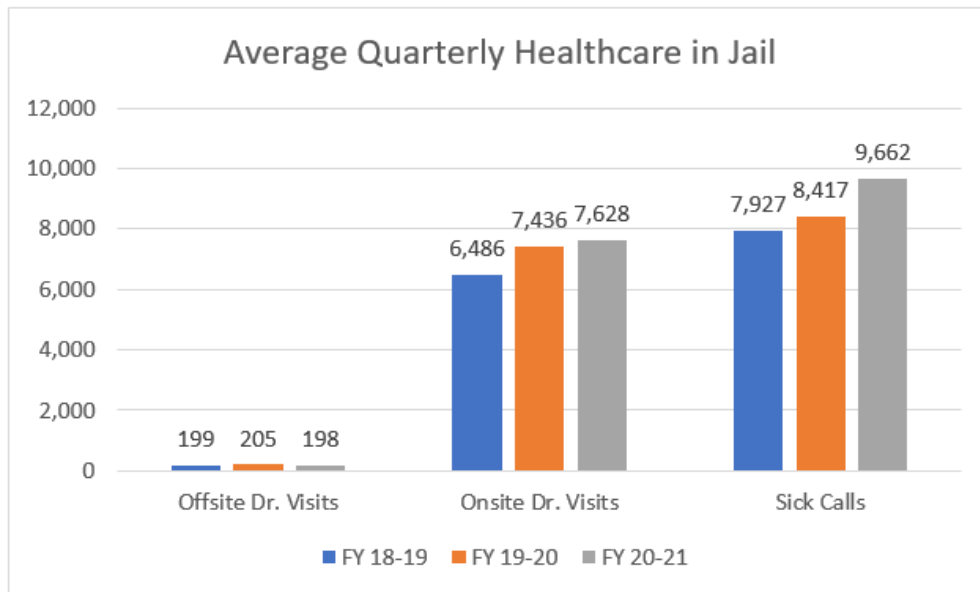
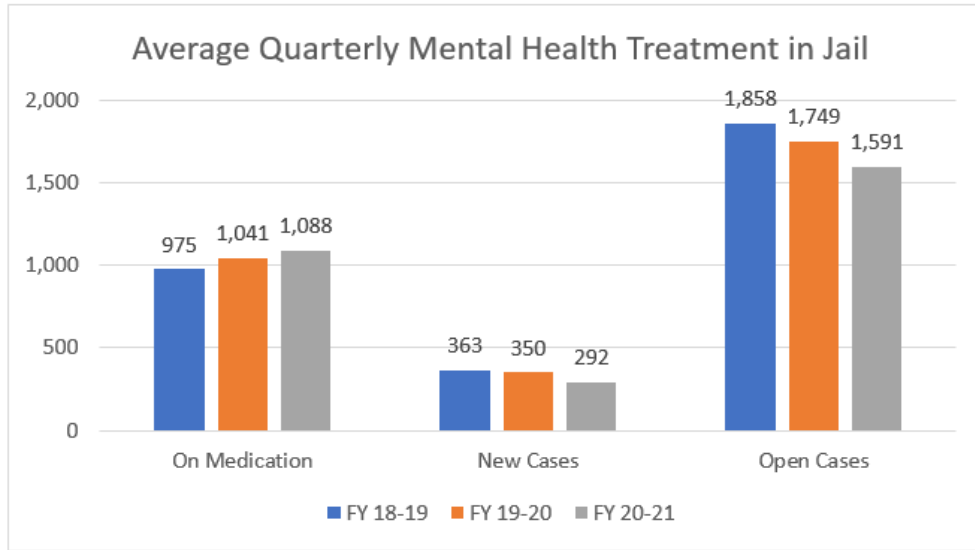
OCSD has used a combination of methods to manage the increase in the inmate population. One notable change has been the expansion of inmates assigned to the Community Work Program (CWP) to include PC 1170(h) offenders. The CWP is an alternative to incarceration that allows sentenced PC 1170(h) offenders 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 one day of service towards the offender's sentence. Failure to follow the stringent rules (curfew, avoiding substance abuse, etc.) results 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 PC 1170(h) inmates serving time on the CWP. This includes work site and home inspection checks. Since the inception of Prop 47, the number of eligible offenders has declined dramatically. 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.

CORRECTIONAL HEALTH SERVICES

The Orange County Health Care Agency's (HCA) Correctional Health Services (CHS) Division provides the medical, dental, mental health and substance use treatments to those individuals incarcerated at a County jail facility. Services are performed at a community standard of care on a 24-hour, 7-days a week basis.

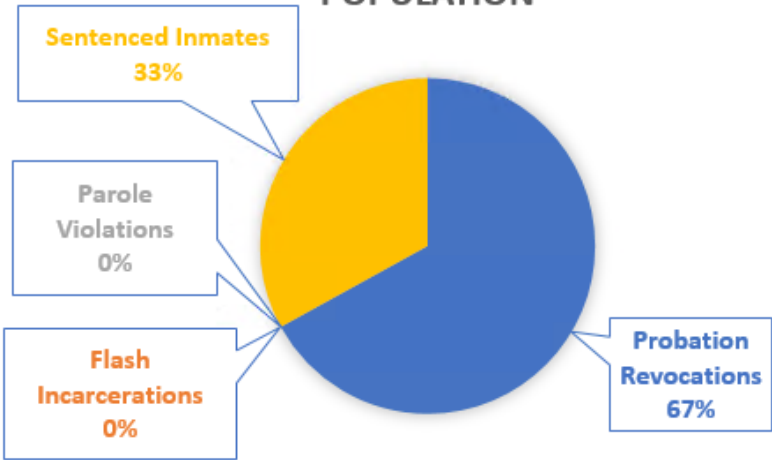
Upon intake into the County jail facility, CHS triages and screens the individuals to determine their medical, mental health, and dental needs and identify subsequent treatment and medication plans. In FY 2020-21, for all in-custody patients there was an average of 1,591 open cases for mental health treatments and 292 new cases added each quarter. In addition, there were approximately 115,941 sick calls, 91,533 doctor visits in-custody, and just under 2,374 offsite doctor visits for the year.



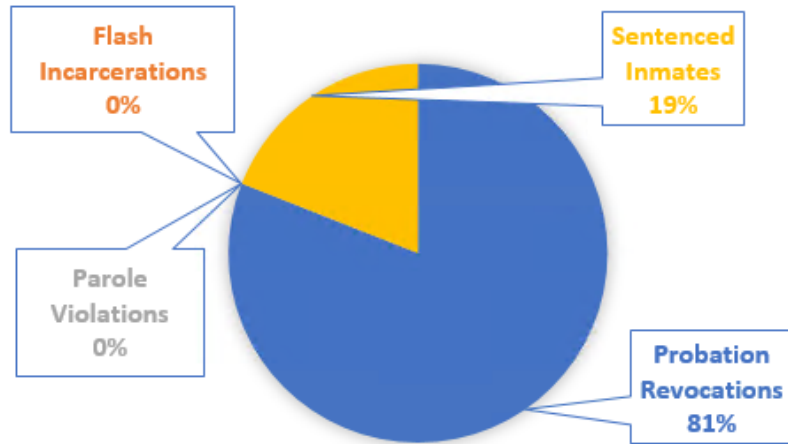
All primary care physician services are provided within the jail; however, when an inmate needs specialty services, they are transported to specialty medical clinics off-site. Currently, there are over 25 specialty clinic services available.

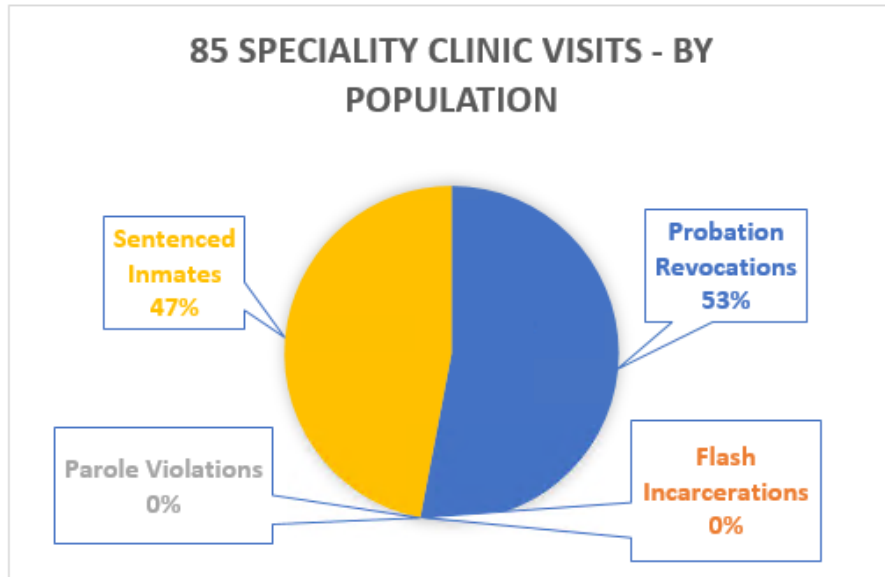
For the population in the County jails per the AB 109 legislation, during the same reporting period, there were 36 emergency room visits, 16 hospitalizations, and 85 visits to specialty clinics, such as for orthopedics, radiology, dialysis, or cardiology.

36 EMERGENCY ROOM VISITS - BY POPULATION



16 HOSPITALIZATIONS - BY POPULATION





CHS works collaboratively with HCA Behavioral Health Division to identify those individuals who are chemically dependent and/or are incarcerated for alcohol and/or drug related crimes to participate in Vivitrol injections. 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 FY 2020-21, CHS clinical staff administered 5 Vivitrol injections to inmates prior to their release.

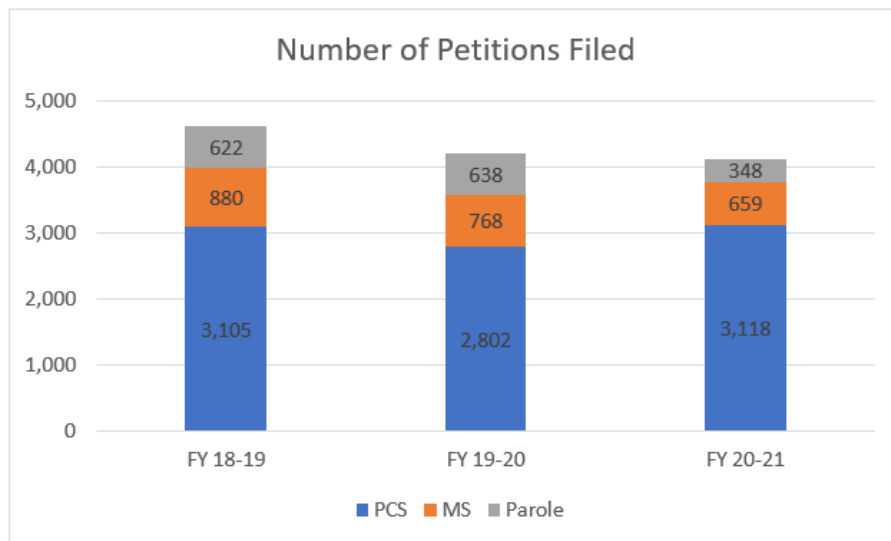
The County’s Strategic Financial Plan has identified a priority for an In-Custody/Post-Custody Drug Treatment Program that would provide professional substance use disorder treatment to eligible inmates while incarcerated, continuing post-custody treatment services, and case management services during the entire program period. Another priority was also identified for 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 In-Custody/Post-Custody Drug Treatment Program began implementation in FY 2019-20, with selection of contracted personnel to coordinate this program.

ORANGE COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY’S OFFICE

The Orange County District Attorney’s (OCDA) Office is the chief prosecutor for the County and has the responsibility to enhance public safety and welfare and create a sense of security in the community through the vigorous enforcement of criminal and civil law.

OCDA is responsible for the prosecution of PCS and MS violators as well as parole violators. Within the department, there is a dedicated unit that reviews the violations, makes appropriate dispositions, and works 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. OCDA works with Probation, CDCR and local law enforcement entities to ensure appropriate laws are being enforced and the community is being protected.

In FY 2020-21, OCDA prosecuted over 3,700 petitions between the PCS and MS populations and another 348 for parole violations.



The 4,125 petitions filed in FY 2020-21 pertained to a total of 1,618 different defendants. Of the 1,618 defendants, 1,318 (81%) were repeat offenders, having received at least one prior petition: 573 defendants (35%) had at least five prior petitions and 253 (16%) had 10 or more prior petition.

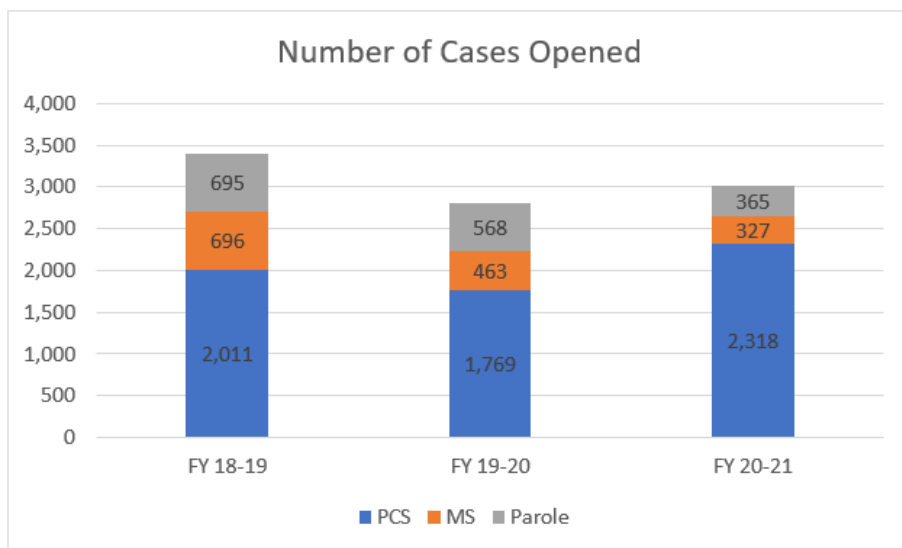
# Prior Petitions	0	1	2	3	4	5	6-10	11-15	15+
# Defendants	300	213	179	140	115	98	320	148	105

Additionally, in FY 2020-21, OCDA filed 8,273 new criminal cases against a total of 3,527 different defendants who are currently or previously on AB 109 supervision. Vehicle theft, drug sales, and weapon charges remain the most common felony charges by an AB 109 defendant. These numbers are higher than experienced in FY 2019-20: 6,591 cases against 3,105 defendants. These numbers may have been impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.

ORANGE COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE

The Orange County Public Defender's (OCPD) Office provides high-quality representation to those individuals who are unable to afford a private attorney and who are in need of legal representation in criminal or mental health cases. OCPD provides legal services to indigent adults accused of felony or misdemeanor criminal violations. These legal services include keeping clients informed of the status of their cases, providing legal representation at contested and non-contested hearings, and providing reentry services to incarcerated and recently released clients to assist them in their successful completion of probation and reintegration back into the community.

The 2011 Public Safety Realignment has steadily increased OCPD's workload. While the pandemic did cause a slight decrease in the number of cases filed in the previous year, in FY 2020-21, the number of cases filed has increased. OCPD had over 3,000 cases opened between the MS, PCS, and parole populations and made over 5,200 court appearances.



In response to the increased workload presented by the 2011 Public Safety Realignment legislation, OCPD has expanded and diversified the types of services provided to clients. OCPD continues to emphasize the development and presentation of individualized, alternative sentencing plans to the court as potential options to incarceration. For incarcerated clients, OCPD is actively involved in ensuring the client's successful reintegration back into the community and collaborates with other County partners on a weekly basis at Probation's Day Reporting Centers. OCPD assists in the coordination of services with the Probation Department, Health Care Agency, California's Employment Development Department, and other community-based partners on behalf of the clients.

In addition, OCPD also continues to maximize relief for clients by making the most of the September 2017 Legislation, AB 1115, which expanded expungement relief for OCPD's clients. The statute permits clients previously sentenced to state prison to receive an expungement if their felony would have qualified for sentencing to county jail pursuant to subdivision (h) of Penal Code Section 1170 under the 2011 Public Safety Realignment Legislation. The expungement process permits these individuals to have their guilty convictions withdrawn and dismissed, which releases them from penalties and disabilities that would otherwise prevent them from acquiring employment. OCPD expects the number of expungement petitions filed to continue to increase while also continuing efforts to obtain post-conviction relief for clients. 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.

Reentry Services for Clients

OCPD collaborates with the County's public protection partners, Probation Department, Sheriff-Coroner's Department, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Health Care Agency, and the District Attorney's Office, to provide coordinated reentry services for OCPD's clients.

OCPD employs two in-house Recidivism Reduction Advisors (RRA) trained in social work to support clients. RRAs primarily work with clients on MS who may need more intensive case management in order to successfully navigate reentry services. Since the commencement of the pandemic, the need for more intensive case management has increased. In response, RRAs have increased services to meet the needs of non-MS clients. RRAs collaborate with other County partners to meet the specific needs of individual clients increasing their opportunity for success.

OCPD has staff dedicated to assist client reentry into the community by assisting with the following:

- Completing a comprehensive interview to obtain a life history and ensure their needs are accurately assessed.
- Helping obtain government documents, including birth certificates, consular documents for immigration purposes, reduced-fee identity cards, passports, social security cards, and more.
- Ensuring clients have proper medical care via SSI/SSDI applications.
- Obtaining food stamps, Cash Aid, Cal-Works, Medi-Cal, and bus passes for clients.
- Coordinating drug treatment and rehabilitation programs, mental health resources, and dental and vision benefits.
- Referring clients for specialized services for Legal Aid, Child Support, and Family Law purposes.
- Conducting daily visits to the jail, helping in-custody client's transition into the community by discussing housing needs, employment opportunities, as well as

substance abuse and mental health needs. Staff also visit drug treatment programs to provide monthly on-site services.

- Collaborating with the Division of Adult Parole Operations of the CDCR. Dedicated staff also attend monthly meetings held by Parole for recently released parolees.
- Working with "Project Kinship," a non-profit organization helping to ensure Medi-Cal, General Relief, and food stamp benefits for clients. Project Kinship representatives accompany staff on client visits and provide guidance in submitting Medi-Cal applications and other forms of assistance.
- Locating and assisting OCPD's clients with housing.
- Setting up vocational training and education, such as truck driving schools.
- Locating transitional housing, treatment, and military records for veteran clients
- Providing clothing and hygiene kits.
- Attending resource fairs and networking with other providers to ensure that clients have the most current, up to date program and resource access.

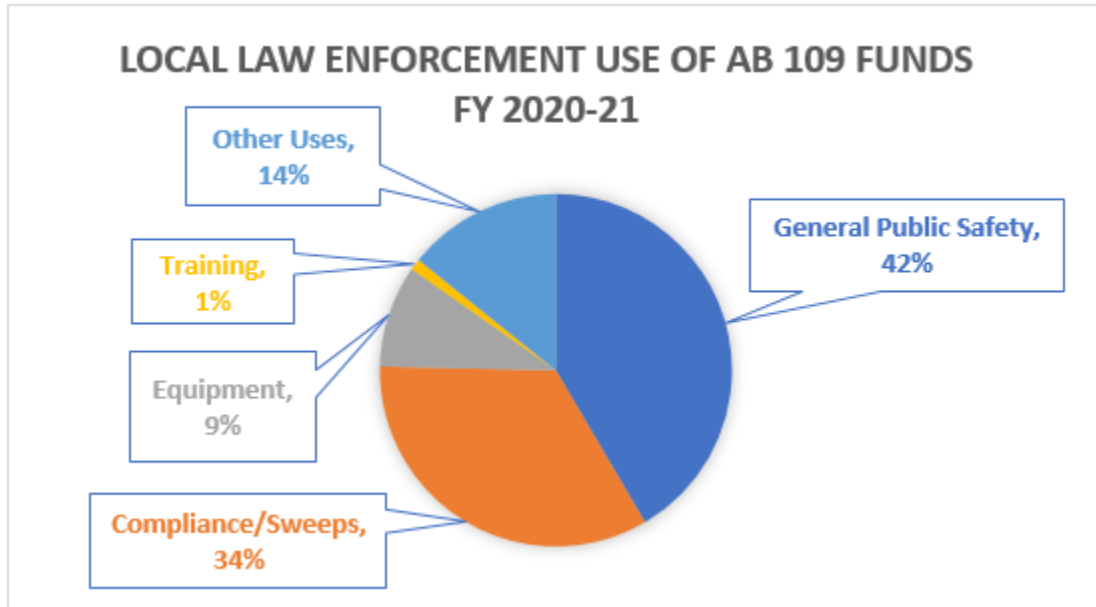
OCPD provides referrals to various resources that enable clients to obtain assistance for their basic needs, including food, clothing, and shelter. Housing, particularly transitional housing and employment, continue to be the biggest obstacles for client success on supervision.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

Local Law Enforcement (LLE) agencies continue to progress to meet the public safety needs of the community. As each city's needs vary, the funding for the LLE's is allocated per direction of the OCCCP and used to maintain public safety. The following highlights the investments made in the local communities:

- Staffing costs for PCS-related operations, such as compliance checks, sweeps, warrant services, and surveillance operations. (34%)
- Front line law enforcement costs, including staffing, operational costs, and general overtime expenses involved with public safety enforcement and investigations. (42%)
- Purchases of equipment to enhance or maintain public safety, such as an armored rescue vehicle, surveillance equipment, or protective gear and entry tools. (9%)
- Training for peace officers on advanced criminal activities, such as gang activity, and for public safety officials, including law enforcement personnel, specific for the Homeless Liaison Officer program. (1%)
- Costs associated with specialized programs such as: (14%)
 - Mapping/crime analysis software to systematically monitor activities of potential offenders and dangers or hazards posed by AB 109 early-released individuals.
 - Automated License Plate Reader (ALPR) program.
 - Dedicated staff for crime analysis or monitoring AB 109 offenders.

- Services to prevent harm to self or others, homelessness, and preventable incarceration or institutionalization.



BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES

The Orange County Health Care Agency (HCA) Behavioral Health Services (BHS) division provides mental health (MH) and substance use disorder (SUD) services for the County and strives to provide the right type of treatment, at the right place, by the right person(s)/programs, to help individuals achieve and maintain the highest quality of health and wellness.

As such, BHS developed a continuum of treatment services comprised of many programs, both County-operated and contracted. These programs are available to residents in Orange County, including AB 109 individuals identified with untreated MH and/or SUD. Access to services is facilitated by the use of AB 109 Screeners located in Anaheim, Santa Ana, Laguna Hills and Westminster OC Probation offices.

Upon release, individuals meeting criteria for AB 109 meet with a DPO. Individuals with behavioral health issues are referred to a BHS AB 109 Screener who assesses and identifies the most appropriate level of care required and facilitates linkage. Behavioral health programs are voluntary and designed to provide community services and support to address behavioral health issues and reduce recidivism. AB 109 clients have a wide variety of services available to them, based on their individual needs. Services include behavioral health assessments, outpatient treatment (e.g., medications, individual/group therapy), case management, crisis intervention, detoxification (e.g., outpatient, medical inpatient), narcotic replacement therapy, residential treatment, recovery residences, medication assisted treatment, referral and linkage to community resources and Full

Service Partnership (FSP). AB 109 clients with serious mental illness are primarily treated at the AB 109 Adult and Older Adult Behavioral Health (AOABH) Clinic in Santa Ana but can be seen at other outpatient clinic locations. AB 109 clients needing psychiatric services are referred to a psychiatrist at the AB 109 Santa Ana Clinic for medication evaluation and treatment.

Current Services Provided

During FY 2020-21, there were 1,555 referrals received from the Probation Department. Of this total, HCA AB 109 Screeners were able to complete 1,112 assessments. The table below summarizes the number of behavioral health referrals that AB 109 Screeners made and the number of admissions during same reporting period.

Behavioral Health Referral and Admission FY 2020-21			
Services	Referral	Admission	Percentage Admitted⁴
Outpatient SUD Treatment	428	268	63%
Residential SUD Treatment	317	110	35%
Outpatient Mental Health	83	45	54%
Recovery Residences	69	49	71%
Social Model Detox	129	66	51%
Medical Detox	0	0	0%
Full Service Partnership	17	11	65%
Mental Health Shelter	16	8	50%
Methadone Detox	14	8	57%
Methadone Maintenance	116	50	43%
Psychiatric Services	12	10	83%

During FY 2020-21, modifications continued to be made in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. AB 109 Screeners remained available onsite at Probation offices to follow up with referrals and coordinate services. Assessments were provided mostly via telephone when Probation offices were closed to the public. As needed, AB 109 Screeners coordinated for onsite assessments at one of the AOABH County-operated clinics.

⁴ Percentages admitted are based on number of referrals made and admissions during the specified time frame.

SUD Program: Updates and Outcomes

During FY 2020-21, HCA continued to utilize Drug Medi-Cal Organized Delivery System (DMC-ODS) to provide a continuum of care approach for clients needing SUD treatment services. This approach allows clients with Medi-Cal to access services within the plan in various levels of care as determined in their current assessment based on the American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM). This includes SUD residential, withdrawal management and outpatient treatment services. With DMC-ODS, clients are able to move through the system of care with coordination to achieve sustainable recovery.

Under DMC-ODS, clients with insurance or ability to pay are referred to programs that accept those types of payments. All clients with Medi-Cal are referred to Medi-Cal approved providers. HCA recognizes that there are AB 109 clients who do not have Medi-Cal, are pending approval or reinstatement, or do not qualify for Medi-Cal. Those individuals are referred to AB 109 providers who are not DMC-certified or one of the four County-operated SUD outpatient clinics.

During FY 2020-21, HCA has a total of five SUD outpatient contracted providers with a total of 11 locations within Orange County. These providers are Korean Community (KC) Services (three locations), Phoenix House, Pacific Educational Services (PES), Twin Town (three locations), and Wel-Mor Psychology Group (three locations), providing outpatient treatment and recovery services to AB 109 clients with Medi-Cal. Additionally, there were Narcotic Treatment Programs (NTPs) for clients with an opioid addiction and receiving Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT). The two providers for NTP and MAT were Western Pacific with locations in Costa Mesa, Mission Viejo, Stanton and Fullerton and Recovery Solutions with one location in Santa Ana.

Since DMC-ODS implementation, HCA has been able to identify gaps in SUD services and has been working to address them by developing new programs to ensure clients are getting linked to services without interruptions and that providers are continuing to be co-occurring capable when providing SUD treatment. The SUD Peer Mentoring Program continued to be available and accessible to clients receiving SUD services from SUD County Clinics or SUD Contract Providers. Since implementation, peers have been able to provide additional support to clients on system navigation, referral and linkage to supportive services, and community reintegration. In addition, peers support SUD clients to access current treatment and other benefits available to them and assist with consistent flow in moving through the system in various levels of care without interruption in current services. The SUD Peer Mentoring Program also became available and accessible to the adolescent population as of May 2021. The adolescent, along with their family member, may be referred to the program when necessary in order to get support and assistance in navigating the system of care. The In-Custody SUD Treatment program, implemented in July 2020, provides SUD services to eligible clients while incarcerated. Clients referred to this program are provided with in-custody SUD treatment (i.e., assessment, individual and group counseling, treatment planning, etc.),

a post-release continuing care component and case management services. This program assists in getting clients linked to appropriate treatment (i.e., SUD outpatient and residential services and/or mental health services) upon discharge from jail in hopes to increase overall linkage and improve continuity of care.

The County has also collaborated with Hazelden Betty Ford Foundation since July 2020 with the implementation of Project Vista, which is an SUD Training Curriculum offered to both SUD County and Contract Providers. This training curriculum focuses on standardization of assessments, additional evidenced based practices material and coaching and consultation sessions. The curriculum and resources will ensure standardized and integrated approaches to SUD services between all levels of care. These developed programs continue to focus on the overall improvement and quality of services being delivered to clients as well as ensuring that clients are able to move through the system of care to maintain sustainable recovery.

Since March 2021, the County implemented a centralized process for assessment and authorizing residential treatment by creating an Authorization for Residential Treatment (ART) Team. This team is responsible for providing assessment, authorization and referral to residential treatment. The team works in collaboration with SUD outpatient and residential providers to ensure that clients are placed in a timely manner when residential beds are available and placed on a waitlist when there are no beds available. This team is able to provide services and place clients in residential treatment for Medi-Cal and uninsured clients. Client requesting outpatient SUD services, such as Intensive Outpatient (IOT), Outpatient Drug Free (ODF), Recovery Maintenance Services (RMS), etc., can be directed to contact OC Links, Beneficiary Access Line (BAL) or walk into any of the County SUD and MH Clinics for an appointment for assessment. This process allows the County to be able to manage the residential waitlist, when applicable, and refer clients to the first available residential provider timely.

During FY 2020-21, HCA was able to procure services at the Orange Be Well Campus. At this facility, Orange County opened its first sobering station for individuals that are intoxicated. Other services at the campus include clinically managed withdrawal management, low level residential treatment and also a higher level of residential treatment for clients with cognitive impairments and/or those that have a co-occurring disorder. This expanded the number of residential providers that could provide services to Orange County AB 109 clients. HCA continued to contract services with Clean Path and Vera's Sanctuary to provide perinatal residential treatment. HCA also continued to contract with His House and New Creation located in San Bernardino County to provide residential treatment. This past fiscal year, HCA was able to expand clinically managed withdrawal management from two to four providers: Roque Center, Woodglen Detox, Telecare Detox and Phoenix House Detox. Due to a number of challenges, HCA's only medically managed withdrawal management provider terminated their contract. As a result, any individual that meets the criteria for medically managed withdrawal management is referred to the nearest hospital.

During FY 2020-21, HCA contracted with six providers to provide recovery residence services, including Clean Path Recovery, Gage House, Step House Recovery, The Villa, Collette’s Children Home, and Grandma’s House of Hope. Recovery residences provide excellent opportunities for clients to continue their recovery through outpatient services, develop healthy socialization, secure employment and save money to move out. There have been a number of challenges during this past year as some providers decreased the number of beds as requests for recovery residences decreased for certain populations. Reasons for the decrease in referrals may include clients receiving stimulus checks. Some recovery residences providers did not renew their lease on certain homes, and some expanded the number of beds offered. Other challenges were city ordinances that had an impact on the number of beds that could be offered for this service, as well as the permission to be granted conditional use permits.

The table below shows the treatment completion rates for SUD residential treatment, detox/withdrawal management and outpatient (County and contracted) treatment during FY 2020-21.

SUD Treatment Completion Rates⁵			
FY 2020-21			
	Discharges	Completed Treatment Goals	Completion Rate
Residential Treatment	39	20	51%
Detox/Withdrawal Management	29	1	3%
Outpatient Treatment	102	16	16%

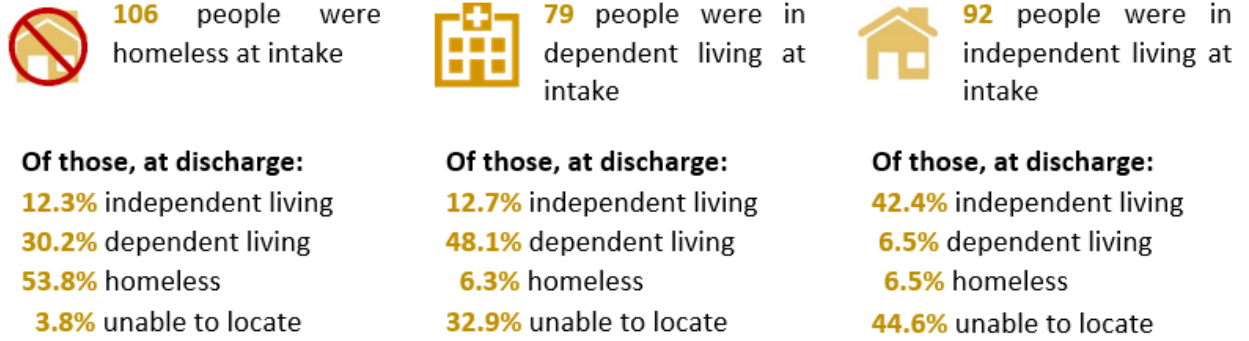
Life Functioning Improvements

The table below summarizes the responses received from AB 109 clients (n=277) when asked about their engagement in several life functioning outcomes during FY 2020-21. Overall, AB 109 SUD showed a 89% reduction in number of client arrests, 68% reduction in number of days incarcerated, and 68% reduction in serious family conflict. There were also improvements in abstinence from alcohol by 11% and drug use by 26%, along with a 59% increase in the use of recovery networks.

⁵ Source: CalOMS and the HCA IRIS for AB 109 Special Cohort FY 2020-21.

Life Functioning Outcomes of AB 109 SUD Clients ⁶				
FY 2020-21				
		Outpatient Treatment % Change	Residential Treatment % Change	Overall % Change
Arrested (Once or More)	# Clients	-92%	-88%	-89%
	Average # arrests	45%	-33%	0%
Incarcerated	# Clients	-86%	-50%	-68%
	Average # days	-79%	-67%	-72%
Employed (Full or Part Time)	# Clients	-64%	267%	-43%
Alcohol Abstinent	# Clients	0%	22%	11%
Drug Use Abstinent	# Clients	-34%	145%	26%
Serious Family Conflict	# Clients	-88%	-17%	-68%
Participated in Recovery Network	# Clients	-63%	288%	59%

During FY 2020-21, 42.5% of clients who were homeless at intake gained independent or dependent living upon discharge from treatment.

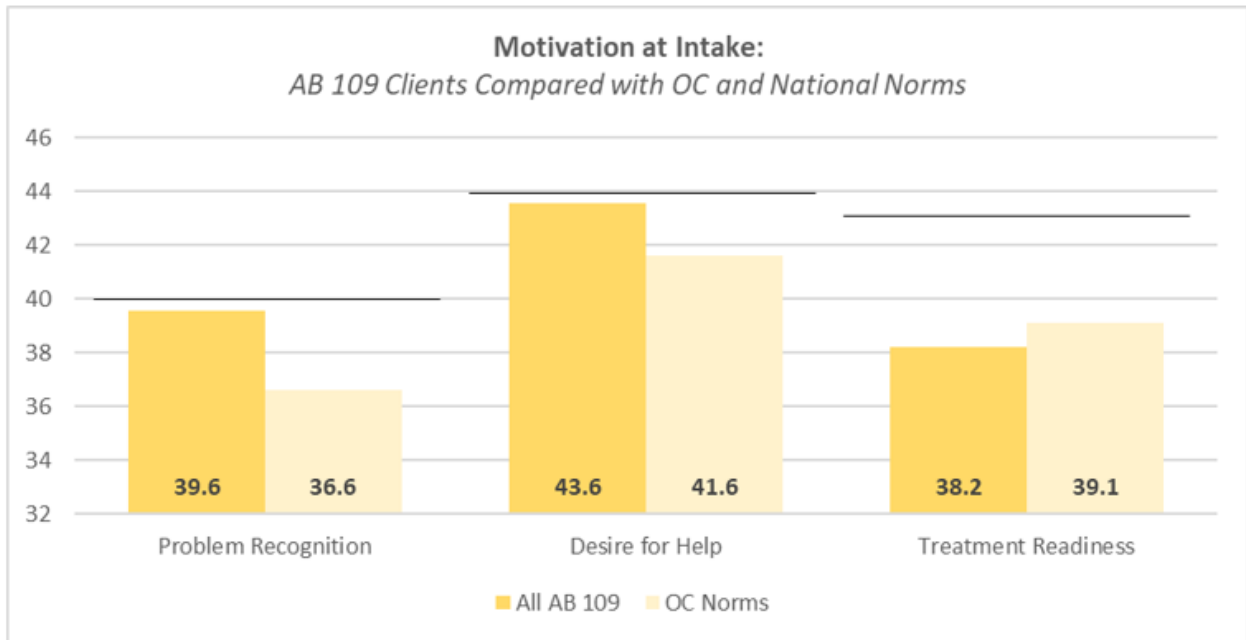


Motivation and Engagement at Intake and During Treatment

Between July 2020 and May 2021⁷, 21 AB 109 SUD clients were asked about their motivation to complete and likelihood to engage in treatment. Overall, results show that AB 109 clients at intake (depicted as darker yellow columns in the figure below) had similar or lower motivation than clients receiving SUD treatment nationwide (depicted as black bars in the figure below).⁸ However, AB 109 clients had higher motivations scores

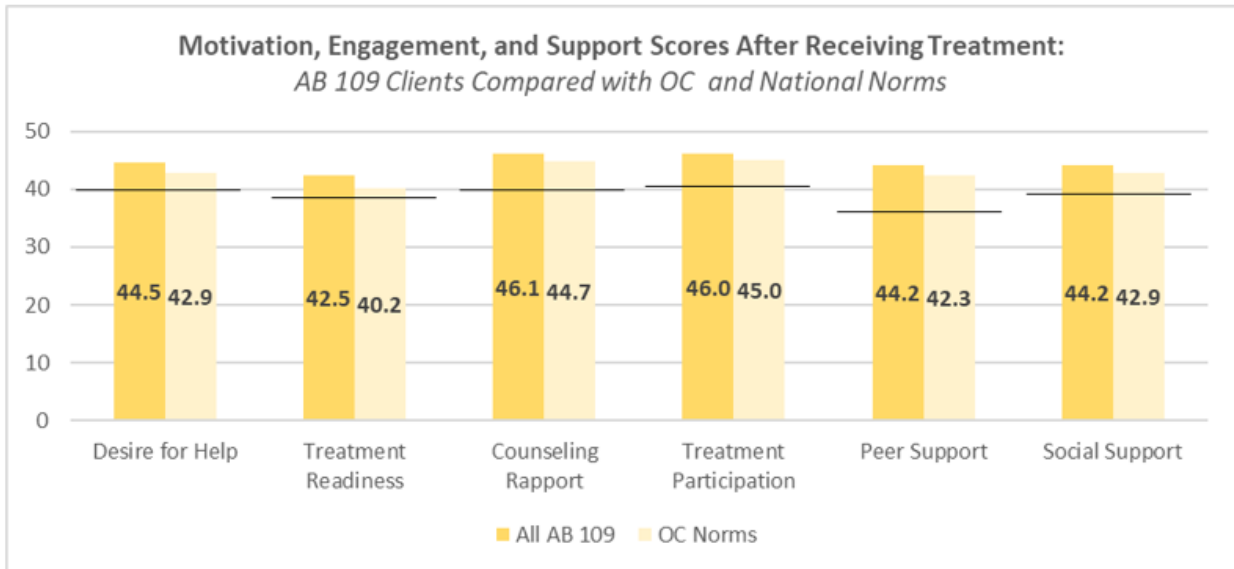
⁶ Source: CalOMS database from the HCA.
⁷ Due to COVID-19, there was a disruption in survey intake and processing.
⁸ National norms – Problem Recognition (40), Desire for Help (44), and Treatment Readiness (43).

than the average Orange County SUD client (depicted as pale yellow columns in the figure below), with the exception for the scale measuring treatment readiness.



After receiving treatment, AB 109 SUD clients (depicted as darker yellow columns in the figure below), on average, scored higher on all scales compared to the SUD clients in the County (depicted as pale yellow columns in the figure below) and nationwide (depicted as black bars in the figure below).⁹ Specifically, AB 109 SUD clients had higher levels of motivation, treatment engagement, and support. For all six subscales measured, AB 109 clients scored higher than the total of clients across the County. Furthermore, both AB 109 clients and Orange County clients well exceeded national norms for all six subscales measuring motivation, treatment engagement, and support. This suggests AB 109 clients respond well to treatment compared to substance use clients across the County and nationwide.

⁹ 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).



Mental Health Program: Updates and Outcomes

County-Operated Adult and Older Adult Behavioral Health Clinic

AB 109 clients with serious mental illness are linked to the County-operated Adult and Older Adult Behavioral Health (AOABH) AB 109 outpatient clinic in Santa Ana for mental health services, including assessment, case management, counseling and therapy, and medication support. The AOABH AB 109 treatment team continued to explore and implement different clinical tools to improve engagement and client care. Bi-weekly treatment team meetings have continued to ensure consistent communication and care coordination for AB 109 clients. Additionally, the program has increased coordination with AOABH Housing and Supportive Services to improve linkage of MH AB 109 clients who are experiencing homelessness to a MH shelter bed and increase access to housing opportunities. During the COVID-19 pandemic, AOABH AB 109 clinics remained open to provide essential services, including initial intakes, psychiatric assessments, crisis services and case management, and see clients who do not have access to a phone. Other services were provided telephonically or via telehealth, when possible, to promote safety and social distancing.

Below are life functioning outcomes for 73 AB 109 clients who received mental health services at the AOABH AB 109 clinic in Santa Ana during FY 2020-21. There were significant reductions in incarceration days (95% decrease) and psychiatric hospitalization days (90% decrease). Fewer AB 109 MH clients experienced homelessness while enrolled in the program with less number of days spent in homelessness (59% decrease). Engagement in a structured role improved with treatment with a 382% increase in days spent in a vocational or educational activity.

Life Functioning Outcomes of MH Clients – AB 109 Santa Ana Clinic ¹⁰				
Outcomes		12 Months Prior to Enrollment	FY 2020-21	% Change
Psychiatric Hospitalizations	# Clients	8	6	-25%
	# Days	387	38	-90%
Incarcerations	# Clients	69	22	-68%
	# Days	14,559	720	-95%
Homelessness	# Clients	35	25	-29%
	# Days	4,400	1,801	-59%
Structured Role (Vocational or Educational)	# Clients	8	25	213%
	# Days	732	3,528	382%

County-Contracted Program: Opportunity Knocks

Opportunity Knocks is a Full Service Partnership (FSP) program that provides intensive outpatient services to adults who have a serious mental illness and are homeless or at risk of homelessness and involved in the criminal justice system. Services include assessment, case management, counseling and therapy, 24/7 on-call response, medication support, skill-developing groups, educational and vocational support, housing support, benefits acquisition, as well as linkage to primary care and other community resources.

The program has a multi-disciplinary team which includes a psychiatrist, nurse practitioner, licensed psychiatric technician, personal service coordinators, outreach & engagement specialist, education & employment specialist, benefits specialist, housing specialist, and peer support staff. Opportunity Knocks FSP follows the Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) model of providing comprehensive, community-based interventions, linguistically and culturally competent services that promote well-being and resilience in those living with serious mental illness.

This fiscal year, in addition to continuing to coordinate with HCA AB 109 screeners, probation officers, jail and case managers to increase enrollment in the program, Opportunity Knocks focused on supporting members in completing AB 109 probation and sustaining the progress that they have made while enrolled in AB 109. The program coordinated and worked conjointly with residential treatment services and outpatient substance use disorder treatment in order to address additional co-occurring needs of our AB 109 clients. With the combined efforts of working with various community agencies and the services provided at Opportunity Knocks, four clients successfully completed AB 109 and are continuing services to build on their foundation and work towards graduation.

¹⁰ Source: MS Access database HCA.

Below are life functioning outcomes for 44 AB 109 clients who participated in the Opportunity Knocks FSP program during FY 2020-21. Over the course of treatment, there were significant reductions in psychiatric hospitalization days (69% decrease) and incarceration days (85% decrease). Fewer AB 109 FSP clients experienced homelessness while enrolled in the program with significantly less days spent in homelessness (69% decrease). Engagement in a structured role improved with treatment participation, with a 20% increase in days spent in a vocational or educational activity. With limited community resources and closures due to the COVID-19 pandemic, sustaining progress was challenging. Clients were unable to obtain structured roles in the community whether it was through employment or school due to shut downs and limited opportunities. Many shelters closed during COVID-19 pandemic and many housing options and vendors were limited in accepting new residents due to outbreaks and quarantine needs. Despite the challenges of the pandemic, AB 109 clients showed tremendous resolve and were able to stay engaged in their treatment with the collaborative and comprehensive support of the program.

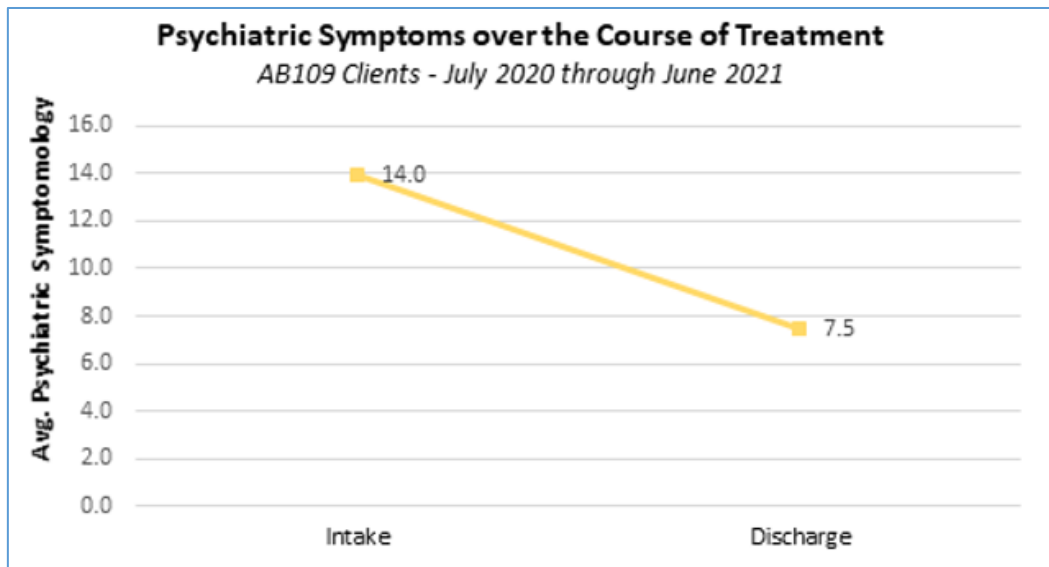
Life Functioning Outcomes of MH Clients – AB 109 Opportunity Knocks FSP ¹¹				
Outcomes		12 Months Prior to Enrollment	FY 2020-21	% Change
Psychiatric Hospitalizations	# Clients	15	2	-87%
	# Days	324	99	-69%
Incarcerations	# Clients	37	14	-62%
	# Days	7,773	1,177	-85%
Homelessness	# Clients	23	9	-61%
	# Days	3,421	1,075	-69%
Structured Role (Vocational or Educational)	# Clients	3	3	0%
	# Days	448	536	20%

Additional Outcomes: Both SUD and MH Clients

AB 109 clients admitted to residential treatment, outpatient SUD and mental health services were also asked a series of questions regarding their psychiatric symptomology (i.e., how often they experienced certain psychological or emotional difficulties) at intake and during treatment.¹² Overall, AB 109 clients experienced less psychiatric symptoms at discharge compared to intake (see graph below).

¹¹ Source: Caminar database HCA.

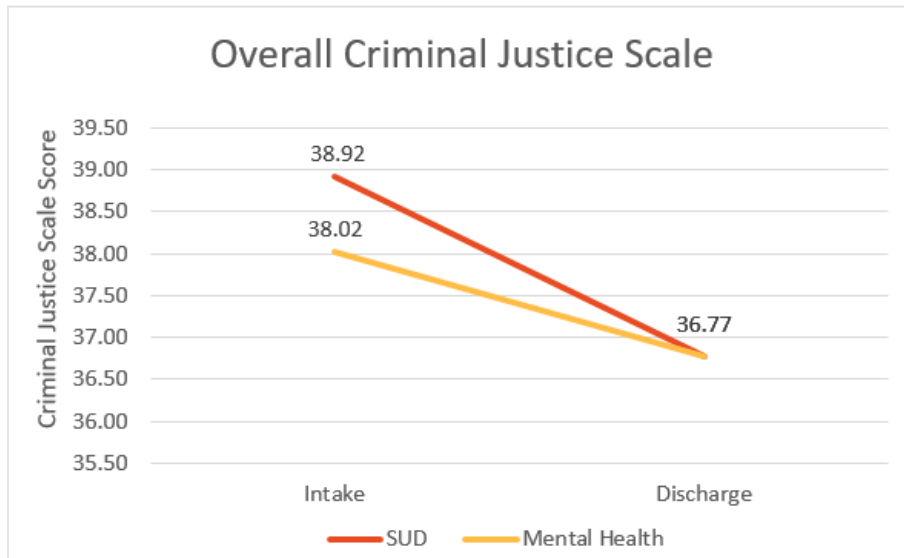
¹² Source: Modified Colorado Symptom Inventory (Conrad, J.J., et al, 2001).



During FY 2020-21, AB 109 clients (n=350) also completed the Self-Harm Inventory (SHI) at intake and during treatment. The SHI examines how frequently clients participate in self-harming behaviors. AB 109 clients overall showed a large reduction in self-harm behaviors with treatment. There was an 82% reduction in self-harm behaviors for AB 109 Mental Health clients and 73% reduction in self-harm behaviors for AB 109 SUD clients at discharge.

Self-Harm Inventory July 2020 to June 2021				
Questions		Mental Health % Change	SUD % Change	Overall Change
Overdosed	# Clients	-82%	-69%	-75.5%
	# Overdosed	-100%	-93%	-96%
Caused physical harm to self	# Clients	-82%	-69%	-75.5%
	# Harm	-100%	-98%	-98.5%
Misused alcohol	# Clients	-82%	-68%	-75%
	# Alcohol	-100%	-96%	-98%
Misused prescription drugs	# Clients	-82%	-96%	-89%
	# Prescription	-100%	-96%	-98%
Misused illicit (or illegal) drugs	# Clients	-82%	-68%	-75%
	# Illicit Drugs	-85%	-98%	-91%
Engaged in emotionally, physically, or sexually abusive relationships	# Clients	-82%	-69%	-75.5%
	# Abusive Relations	-100%	-96%	-98.5%
Overall Self-Harm Behavior	Overall	-82%	-73%	-77.5%

Additionally, AB 109 clients also completed the Criminal Justice Scale (CJS), which examines hostility and risk-taking behaviors. During FY 2020-21, AB 109 clients (n=347) completed the CJS at intake and during treatment. Both AB 109 SUD and AB 109 Mental Health clients showed a reduction in hostility and risk-taking behaviors at discharge compared to intake (see graph below).



*Source: Criminal Justice Scale July 2020 - June 2021.

ORANGE COUNTY COURTS

The Court has responsibility for PCS, MS, 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 accepts and files the matter for action. The Court prescribes the hearing dates and times within the required period, unless time is waived, or the Court finds good cause to continue the matter. The Court provides a hearing officer, courtroom facility, interpreter services and the means to produce a record and complies with reporting requirements to local and state agencies as defined.

COUNTY & COMMUNITY PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS

In addition to the programs and services described, other County and community partners provide supportive services that include housing assistance, workforce preparation, and basic needs and support services.

Orange County Community Resources Department

Within the Orange County Community Resources (OCCR) Department, the OC Community Services and the OC Housing & Homeless Services Divisions focus on linking eligible individuals to safe, affordable housing and shelters and provides comprehensive employment assistance and development services with the goal to help them achieve self-sufficiency.

Social Services Agency

A significant responsibility of the Social Services Agency (SSA) is to determine the eligibility of individuals for Public Assistance Programs, such as CalFresh and Medi-Cal, to facilitate stability and self-sufficiency. In addition, SSA processes all reinstatements of benefits and continues to foster collaborations between programs and outreach efforts.

Orange County Re-Entry Partnership

The Orange County Re-Entry Partnership (OCREP) is a collaboration with state, county and community-based organizations to promote a system of care. Linkages are provided to public, community and faith-based agencies and advocates as resources to help individuals who were formerly incarcerated to reintegrated back into the community. Additional information can be viewed on their website at: <http://ocreenty.org>.