

**Proposition 47 Cohort 1:
Statewide Overview of Accomplishments
by Grantees**

May 2022



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Executive Summary

Tens of thousands of Californians received the mental health and substance-use disorder treatments they needed. In addition, many Californians were diverted away from jail to organizations that were able to help them address their mental health and substance-use disorder needs.

Grantees, Funding, and Services

This report provides a statewide overview of the accomplishments achieved by Proposition 47 Cohort 1 grantees. The original grant period started on June 15, 2017 and concluded on August 15, 2020. However, a 1 year, no-cost extension was offered in the Fall of 2018; all but one grantee accepted the extension, extending the grant period to August 15, 2021. A total of \$103,651,000 was awarded to 23 grantees on a competitive basis for projects which provided treatment to individuals involved in the legal system with a mental health condition or substance-use disorder. These Cohort 1 grantees spent a total of \$93,718,759. The unspent funding, totaling \$9,917,271, was applied to Prop 47 Cohort 3 awards. Grantees were required to provide mental health treatment, substance-use disorder treatment, diversion programs, or some combination of the three. Additional priorities were established for other support services, such as housing, employment services, legal services, and case management.

Sources of Information

Data for this report were obtained from Quarterly Progress Reports (QPR), Two-Year Preliminary Local Evaluation Reports (PLER), and the Final Local

Evaluation Report (FLER). Grantees were required to submit QPRs, which provided qualitative and quantitative information to demonstrate progress made during the quarter. All grantees were required to submit a PLER and FLER, which included a process and outcome evaluation of the progress grantees made implementing their projects during the first two years of the grant (PLER) and across the duration of the grant period (FLER).

Participants Served

Just over 32,000 individuals received services; common services included mental health treatment and substance-use disorder treatment.

Over the course of the grant, 32,007 unduplicated participants received services through Proposition 47 grant funds. Participants were most frequently black (39 percent) or Hispanic (31 percent), male (74 percent) and between the ages of 26 and 43 years-old (53 percent). The most common services provided, with over 80 percent of grantees offering these services, included mental health treatment, substance-use disorder treatment, case management, employment services, and transportation. Other services grantees reported providing included assistance

with food, public benefits enrollment, legal services, and housing.

Challenges and Accomplishments

Challenges and accomplishments were reported at two points in time during the grant: after the first two years and again at the conclusion of the grant. Grantees reported delays in starting services due to challenges in hiring qualified staff and adhering to local contracting policies and procedures. Average time to start providing services to participants was 8 months (standard deviation = 4 months). COVID-19 also created challenges for all grantees during the last year of the grant. At the conclusion of the grant, most grantees reported achieving or partially achieving the goals they identified in their proposals. Other reported successes and accomplishments included having supportive and compassionate staff to work with participants, and the development of new or strengthened partnerships between government agencies and community-based organizations. Grantees also noted larger policy and procedural changes stemming from Proposition 47 projects, such as ending late-night releases from jail and reentry planning for all inmates prior to release.

Recidivism Rates

When compared to statewide recidivism rates, participants who complete the program requirements may be less likely to recidivate.

While a statewide recidivism rate cannot be calculated from the data obtained from grantees, a comparison of recidivism rates of participants by

grantee and recidivism rates in California from other sources show overall lower recidivism rates in Proposition 47 participants. With the exception of two grantees, all reported recidivism rates below 25 percent (ranging from 2.0% to 22.7%), whereas statewide reports suggest recidivism rates around 35 percent. Nine of the grantees reported recidivism rates at 10 percent or less.

Benefits of Grant Funding

Grantees developed new collaborative relationships and tens of thousands of Californians received the mental health and substance-use disorder treatments they needed.

Overall, these findings suggest that Proposition 47 funds benefited California in several ways. While all grantees experienced some challenges, many local agencies and organizations developed new collaborative relationships, and policy or procedural changes were made, all of which will continue beyond the grant. More importantly, tens of thousands of Californians received the mental health and substance-use disorder treatments they needed. In addition, many Californians were diverted away from jail to organizations that were able to help them address their mental health and substance-use disorder needs. These individuals also received additional supportive services to help them move forward, including case management, housing, legal and employment services. The societal benefits of these services are reflected in the lower recidivism rates of participants.

Introduction

Twenty-three (23) grantees received over \$103 million in Prop 47 grant funds for mental health and substance use treatment programs to reduce recidivism. This report provides an overview of the accomplishments achieved.

Proposition 47, also known as the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Act of 2014 (Appendix A), was a voter-approved initiative. The primary purpose was to reduce low-level felonies (non-serious, nonviolent property and drug crimes) to misdemeanors. The net savings to the state because of fewer individuals in jail would be used to provide funds for mental health and substance use treatment programs to reduce recidivism of individuals involved in the legal system, crime prevention and support programs in K – 12 schools, and trauma recovery services for crime victims. The funds were distributed across three state agencies:

Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) – Received 65 percent to provide mental health and substance-use disorder treatments to individuals who are or were system involved, with an emphasis on reducing recidivism.

Department of Education – Received 25 percent to fund truancy and dropout prevention programs.

Victim Compensation and Government Claims Board – Received 10 percent to fund trauma recovery centers for victims of crime.

With the net savings to the state, Section 7599 of the Government Code requires the BSCC to “administer a

grant program to public agencies aimed at supporting mental health treatment, substance abuse treatment, and diversion programs for individuals involved in the legal system, with an emphasis on programs that reduce recidivism of people convicted of less serious crimes, such as those covered by this measure, and those who have substance abuse and mental health problems”. AB 1056 (Appendix B) provided additional programmatic priorities for the types of recidivism-reduction services that would be funded, including housing assistance, employment related services, and civil legal services.

In April 2016, a BSCC Executive Steering Committee (ESC), composed of statewide subject matter experts and stakeholders representing both the public and private sectors (Appendix C), developed the Proposition 47 Request for Proposals (RFP). AB 1056 required the ESC to include a balanced and diverse membership from relevant state and local government entities, community-based treatment and service providers, and the formerly incarcerated community. The ESC was also required to have expertise in homelessness and housing, behavioral health and substance use treatment, and effective rehabilitative treatment for adults and juveniles.

The ESC identified guiding principles for the grant. These principles are interwoven into all aspects of the grant

Guiding Principles

- Value community partnerships and collaborations.
- Encourage culturally competent service and approaches that foster the principles of restorative justice.
- Define target populations, especially those population that are traditionally underserved.
- Identify and address known barriers to serving target populations.
- Prioritize client-focused/client-centered and holistic programs and approaches, including healing strategies and trauma informed care.
- Include community-based organizations with diverse staffing, including those who are system-impacted individuals, or who have varying educational levels and life experiences.
- Demonstrate capacity building for service providers at every level.
- Be mindful of regional equity and geographic diversity, including smaller and rural counties.
- Collect program data and measure/evaluate outcomes and publish and share information.
- Encourage community engagement, where members of the community participate in identifying, informing, and shaping policies, goals, services, and solutions.

requirements put forth in the RFP and applicants were expected to develop proposals that reflected these principles.

The RFP was released in November 2016, and applications were due February 2017. The RFP identified two project categories: small scope proposals were applicants requesting up to \$1,000,000; large scope proposals could request between \$1,000,000 and \$6,000,000, with a special set aside of \$20,000,000 for Los Angeles County in the large scope funding category. The grant period began on June 16, 2017, and ended August 15, 2020, or August

15, 2021¹ for those who accepted the one-year, no cost extension.

To apply for Proposition 47 funding, local government agencies were required to submit a proposal which described the need for funding, how community input would be incorporated into all stages of the project, a detailed description of the proposed project, the evaluation plan, budget, and how the proposal related to the guiding principles established by the ESC. Eligible populations included adults and/or juveniles who have been arrested, charged with, or convicted of a criminal offense and have a history of mental health issues or substance-use

¹ In Fall 2018, a 1-year, no cost extension was offered; 21 of the 23 grantees accepted the offer extending these programs through August 15, 2021.

disorders. Proposals must also demonstrate how a minimum of 50 percent of funds would be passed through to community-based organizations that had a proven track record of working with the target population and the capacity to support data collection and evaluation efforts.

Proposition 47 projects were required to provide mental health treatment, substance-use disorder treatment, or diversion programs, or some combination thereof. In addition, AB 1056 established housing and other support services as priorities. While many grantees incorporated evidence-based approaches into their projects, Proposition 47 also encouraged the use of promising, data-driven, and innovative approaches. Not only did the types of services provided vary by grantee, but also the approach to providing the services varied greatly.

In June 2017, the BSCC Board approved a total of \$103,651,000 awarded to 23 grantees across the state (see Table 1). Successful applicants included 16 counties, five cities and two

school districts. During the course of the Prop 47 grant period, including the 1-year, no-cost extension, a total of \$93,718,759 was spent, with \$75,006,176, or 80 percent being passed through to Community Based Organizations (CBOs). For each grantee, Table 1 provides the grant award, grant funds spent, and the amount passed through to community-based organizations (CBOs) over the duration of the Prop 47 Cohort 1 grant period.

This report provides a summary of the grant programs and the progress Proposition 47 grantees made during the grant period. The primary focus of this report is to provide a statewide overview of the projects that received Proposition 47 funds, not to evaluate the specific local projects. It includes a summary of the Proposition 47 grant projects, participant information, services provided, challenges and accomplishments, and recidivism rates. In addition, grantees were invited to submit a one-page highlight which can be found at the end of this report.

Table 1. Grant award, spending, and funds to CBOs by grantee.

Grantee	Funding Award	Grant Funds Spent	Funds Passed Through to CBOs
Alameda County Health Care Services	\$6,000,000	\$5,999,347	\$4,200,000
Contra Costa Health Services Dept.	\$5,984,086	\$3,521,330	\$2,696,551
City of Corning	\$1,000,000	\$945,171	\$739,408
El Rancho Unified School District	\$997,436	\$904,775	\$426,298
Los Angeles City Attorney's Office	\$6,000,000	\$5,955,043	\$4,637,497
Los Angeles County Dept. of Health Services	\$20,000,000	\$19,431,637	\$17,617,137
Los Angeles Mayor's Office of Reentry	\$5,998,384	\$5,672,950	\$4,547,852
Marin County Health and Human Services	\$998,504	\$931,191	\$796,789
Merced County Probation Dept.	\$945,666	\$776,083	\$662,424
Monterey County Health Dept.	\$6,000,000	\$5,910,655	\$4,970,420
Oceanside Unified School District	\$998,300	\$550,124	\$367,489
Orange County Health Care Agency	\$6,000,000	\$5,647,876	\$4,150,498
Pasadena Police Dept.	\$2,511,537	\$2,510,161	\$1,775,390
Placer County Health and Human Services	\$990,000	\$984,709	\$778,900
Plumas County District Attorney	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$731,139
City of Rialto	\$996,975	\$807,169	\$567,271
Riverside University Health System - Behavioral Health	\$6,000,000	\$5,810,110	\$4,787,500
San Bernardino County Dept. of Public Health	\$1,246,936	\$797,365	\$677,405
San Diego County	\$6,000,000	\$5,262,770	\$4,553,950
San Francisco Dept. of Public Health	\$6,000,000	\$4,591,109	\$3,750,368
San Joaquin County Behavioral Health Services	\$6,000,000	\$4,354,315	\$3,658,467
Solano County Health and Social Services	\$6,000,000	\$5,823,433	\$4,124,158
Yolo County Health and Human Services	\$5,968,214	\$5,531,436	\$3,789,265
TOTAL	\$103,651,000	\$93,718,759	\$75,006,176

Data Collection Approach

Information for this report was gathered from grantees progress reports and evaluation reports. The data provided are descriptive and no conclusions on program effectiveness can be made.

Information included in this report was compiled from grantees' original proposal submission in response to the RFP; Quarterly Progress Reports (QPR) across the duration of the grant; Preliminary Two-Year Local Evaluation Report (PLER); and the Final Local Evaluation Report (FLER).

Proposals

Proposals were submitted in response to the Proposition 47 Request for Proposals (RFP). In addition to the description of the proposed project, the proposals also included a description of the need for the project within the community, community engagement, an evaluation plan, how the project tied to the guiding principles established by the ESC, and a project budget.²

Quarterly Progress Reports

Quarterly Progress Reports (QPR) were submitted to the BSCC six weeks after the close of each quarter, for a total of 17 quarters, which included the one-year, no-cost extension. In the QPRs, grantees reported on their progress toward goals, use of funds, project implementation, Local Advisory Committee activities, and trainings. A combination of qualitative and

quantitative measures were collected. All quantitative data were reported in aggregate form. Questions requesting qualitative data were consistent across all grantees, whereas the quantitative data were project specific.

Qualitative data included updates on progress towards goals, challenges encountered and how they were addressed, accomplishments, spending of grant and leveraged funds, fidelity assessments, local advisory committee meetings, and training. Quantitative data focus on participant demographics, number and type of services provided, and recidivism. All grantees were required to report the number of participants served, including totals for each type of service provided (e.g., mental health treatment, substance-use disorder treatment, housing, legal, job skills training, etc.), which varied by grantee; number of participants who completed the program; number of participants who left the program without completing; number of individuals who recidivated; and the race/ethnicity of the participants. Other data may have included age and gender of the participant, and number of participants who stepped down to a lower level of treatment.

² Copies of each grantee's proposal in response to the RFP can be found on the BSCC website using the following link: http://www.bscc.ca.gov/s_bsccprop47/.

Preliminary Two-Year Local Evaluation Report

The purpose of the Preliminary Two-Year Local Evaluation Report (PLER) was to assess whether grantees were making progress towards achieving the goals and objectives described in their proposals. Requirements of the report included a project description; participant counts; data demonstrating their progress toward their project specific goals and objectives; and a current logic model. The PLER required that information through March 31, 2019, be included in the report; grantees may have reported beyond this date.³

Final Local Evaluation Report

The purpose of the Final Local Evaluation Report (FLER) was to determine project results and document evidence of the project's efficacy and overall impact, including recidivism rates for participants enrolled in the project. Requirements for the report included a description of the project, the research methodology and data collection process, process and outcome evaluations, including recidivism rates of participants, and a project logic model.⁴

Limitations

Each grantee endeavored to provide accurate QPR data and quality PLERs and FLERs. However, data collection processes and evaluation expertise varied across projects. Due to project-specific limitations, some projects were limited in terms of the data they could collect, or the quality of data with which they could report. BSCC does not evaluate or audit data collection or reporting processes. The data presented in this report are descriptive. No conclusions related to program effectiveness can be made.

³ Copies of the Preliminary Local Evaluation Reports prepared by each grantee can be found on the BSCC website using the following link:

http://www.bscc.ca.gov/s_bsccprop47/

⁴ Copies of the Final Local Evaluation Reports prepared by each grantee can be found on the BSCC website using the following link:

http://www.bscc.ca.gov/s_bsccprop47/

Prop 47 Projects

The content analysis provided descriptions of the grant projects in five main categories: project need, project focus, target population, project goals, and project features. Eighty-seven (87) percent of grantees were providing mental health treatment and 96 percent were providing substance use treatment.

A thematic content analysis was conducted to describe the characteristics of the Prop 47 Cohort 1 grant projects. The data sources for the content analysis included the proposals and PLERs.

Content Analysis Methodology

An iterative process was used to develop the codebook.⁵ An initial code structure was developed based on the content provided by grantees in the proposals and PLERs. These documents were then re-read to refine the code structure to develop categories, codes, and sub-codes to

reflect the different elements of the projects. Two BSCC Research Unit Staff discussed and agreed upon the coding structure. Table 2 provides the code structure, with subcodes in parentheses. The five main categories derived from the content analysis included: project need, project focus, target population, project goals, and project features.

Content Analysis Findings

Project Need

The most commonly reported reason for needing the Prop 47 funding was limited access to mental health and/or substance-use disorder for the target

Table 2. Code structure for the content analysis of Prop 47 Cohort 1 grant projects.

Categories	Codes/Subcodes
Project Need	High rates of nonviolent crimes, repeat offenders, lack of access to treatment, high rates of homelessness
Project Focus and Features	Three required services (mental health, substance use disorder, diversion program), and support services (housing, education, employment, legal, assistance with food, basic necessities, social services, transportation services), intervention (case management, therapy), staffing (peer mentors, clinicians)
Target Population	Juvenile, transition-age youth, adults, unhoused or housing insecure individuals
Project Goals	Reduce recidivism, address mental health issues, treat substance use disorder, reduce homelessness

⁵ All coding and analyses were done using Atlas.ti software. Atlas.ti 8 Scientific Software Development GmbH, version 8 for Windows.

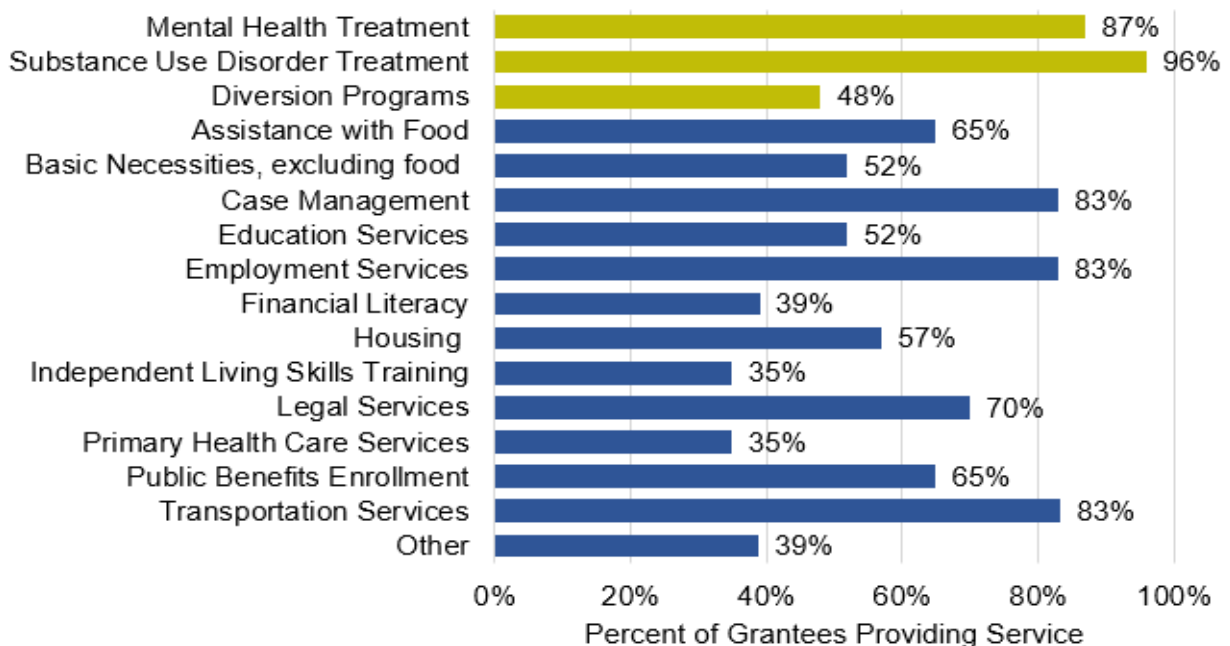
population (74%). Multiple grantees pointed to a reduction in court mandated drug treatment as a diversion option once drug possession became a misdemeanor as a result of Prop 47. For example, Riverside University Health System noted, “With the advent of Prop 47, it has become increasingly challenging to enroll these individuals in recovery-based services due to lack of diversion resources and/or incentives”. In addition, several grantees identified services for repeat offenders (23%) and a high rate of homelessness (23%) as reasons for a need for project funding.

Project Focus and Features

Grantees were required to provide at least one of the following: mental health treatment, substance-use disorder treatment, and/or diversion programming. As can be seen in Figure 1, almost all grantees indicated they were providing mental health treatment

(87%) and substance-use disorder treatment (96%), whereas only 48 percent of grantees indicated they were providing diversion programs. The most commonly reported support services included case management, employment services and transportation, with 83 percent of grantees indicating they provided these services. “Other” supportive services included services that were only being provided by one or two grantees. Examples include family support services or family advocacy, jail in-reach, and social skills training. A breakdown of the required services provided by grantee is located in Appendix D, and a breakdown of the additional support services provided by grantee is located in Appendix E. Grantees reported varied approaches to providing the services, Specifically, 52 percent of grantees indicated they were using case management, 48 percent

Figure 1. Percent of grantees providing required (gold) and support (blue) services.



identified using counseling/therapy, and 43 percent identified using peer mentors or peer support.

Target Population

AB 1056 required eligibility be restricted to projects designed to serve people who have been arrested, charged with, or convicted of a criminal offense and have a history of mental health or substance-use disorders. It further specifies that the funds can be used for both adults and juveniles. Table 3 provides a summary of the target population for each of the Proposition 47 Cohort 1 grantees. As would be expected, all grantees indicated their target population included individuals with mental health disorders or substance-use disorder, with over 90 percent of grantees identifying both. Thirty percent indicated their target population included juveniles, and 30 percent included transition aged youth, with 10 percent of grantees focusing exclusively on juveniles and 15 percent focusing on both juveniles and transition aged youth. Finally, 22 percent of grantees indicated that their target population included individuals who were unhoused or housing insecure.

Project Goals

Grantees were required to identify three goals and corresponding objectives for their project (see Table 4). Overall, project goals aligned with the goals of Proposition 47, with 65 percent of grantees identifying addressing mental health and or substance-use disorder issues as a goal; 26 percent identified increasing the number of individuals in diversion programs; and 83 percent identified reducing recidivism as a goal. Addressing housing stability and reducing homelessness was identified as a goal by 30 percent of grantees. Some grantees identified goals that were agency oriented, such as improved collaboration and communication across agencies/organizations or building capacity (43 percent of grantees). Sixty-five percent of grantees identified a goal that was unique to their program or only one additional grantee identified it as a goal, which fell into the “Other” category in Table 4. Note that in Table 4 several grantees have more than three categories checked. This is due to one goal applying to multiple categories in the table.

Table 3. Summary of target population by grantee.

Grantee	Mental Health Needs	Substance Use Disorder	Juveniles	Transition Age Youth	Adults	Unhoused/Housing Insecure
Alameda County Health Care Services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Contra Costa Health Services Dept.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
City of Corning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
El Rancho Unified School District	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Los Angeles City Attorney's Office	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Los Angeles County Dept. of Health Services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Los Angeles Mayor's Office of Reentry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Marin County Health and Human Services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Merced County Probation Dept.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monterey County Health Dept.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Oceanside Unified School District	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Orange County Health Care Agency	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pasadena Police Dept.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Placer County Health and Human Services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Plumas County District Attorney	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
City of Rialto	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Riverside University Health System - Behavioral Health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
San Bernardino County Dept. of Public Health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
San Diego County	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
San Francisco Dept. of Public Health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
San Joaquin County Behavioral Health Services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Solano County Health and Social Services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Yolo County Health and Human Services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Table 4. Project goals identified by grantee.

Grantee	Address Mental Health or Substance Use Disorder Needs	Increase Participation in Diversion Programming	Reduce Recidivism Rates	Increase System Capacity and/or Collaboration	Reduce Homelessness or Improve Housing Stability	Other
Alameda County Health Care Services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Contra Costa Health Services Dept.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
City of Corning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
El Rancho Unified School District	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Los Angeles City Attorney's Office	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Los Angeles County Dept. of Health Services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Los Angeles Mayor's Office of Reentry	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Marin County Health and Human Services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Merced County Probation Dept.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Monterey County Health Dept.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Oceanside Unified School District	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Orange County Health Care Agency	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Pasadena Police Dept.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Placer County Health and Human Services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plumas County District Attorney	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
City of Rialto	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Riverside University Health System - Behavioral Health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
San Bernardino County Dept. of Public Health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
San Diego County	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
San Francisco Dept. of Public Health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
San Joaquin County Behavioral Health Services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Solano County Health and Social Services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Yolo County Health and Human Services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Statewide Program Achievements and Outcomes

Just over 32,000 individuals received services, including mental health treatment, substance-use disorder treatment, and other supportive services (employment, housing, legal). Recidivism rates reported by grantees in FLERs suggest that the projects appear effective at reducing recidivism rates among participants.

Participants

Just over 32,000 individuals received services. Most individuals who were served were male (74 percent). Just over half were between the ages of 26 and 43 years old (53 percent). Additionally, 39 percent of individuals were Black, and 31 percent were Hispanic.

A total of 32,007 unduplicated participants received services. Table 6 shows the number of unduplicated participants served. Approximately 74 percent of the participants were male (Figure 2); 53 percent of participants were between the ages of 26 and 43-years-old (Figure 3); 39 percent of participants were Black and 31 percent were Hispanic (Figure 4). Relative to the

Figure 2. Gender of Participants

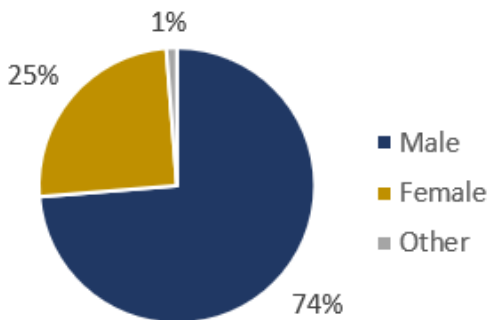


Figure 3. Age of the Participants

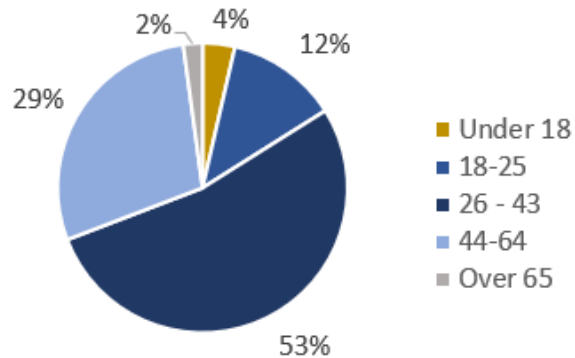
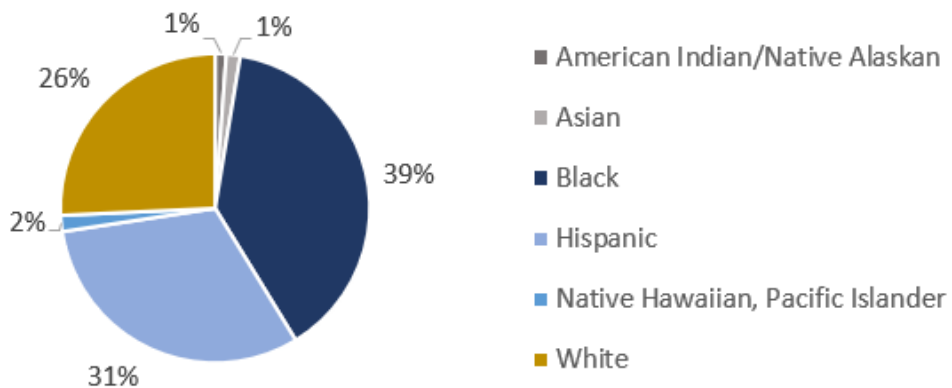


Figure 4. Race/ethnicity of Proposition 47 Participants



population of California⁶, a disproportionate number of males, blacks and 26–43-year-olds received services. However, when compared to misdemeanor arrests in 2020⁷, the data more closely align with the Cohort 1 participants. Specifically, 77 percent of

individuals arrested for a misdemeanor were male, and 62 percent were between the ages of 21 and 40 years. A disproportionate percentage of Blacks received services when compared to the proportion of black individuals arrested of a misdemeanor (14%).

Table 6. Number of Unduplicated Participants Served by Grantee

Grantee	Number of Unduplicated Participants
Alameda County Health Care Services	3,288
Contra Costa Health Services Dept.	33
City of Corning	100
El Rancho Unified School District	374
Los Angeles City Attorney's Office	711
Los Angeles County Dept. of Health Services	19,811
Los Angeles Mayor's Office of Reentry	432
Marin County Health and Human Services	141
Merced County Probation Dept.	59
Monterey County Health Dept.	1,379
Oceanside Unified School District	271
Orange County Health Care Agency	971
Pasadena Police Dept.	573
Placer County Health and Human Services	105
Plumas County District Attorney	676
City of Rialto	102
Riverside University Health System - Behavioral Health	515
San Bernardino County Dept. of Public Health	155
San Diego County	388
San Francisco Dept. of Public Health	390
San Joaquin County Behavioral Health Services	994
Solano County Health and Social Services	373
Yolo County Health and Human Services	166
Total	32,007

⁶ California population data based on American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates (2019).

⁷ Source: California Department of Justice, OpenJustice data portal, retrieved on January 12, 2022.

Services Provided

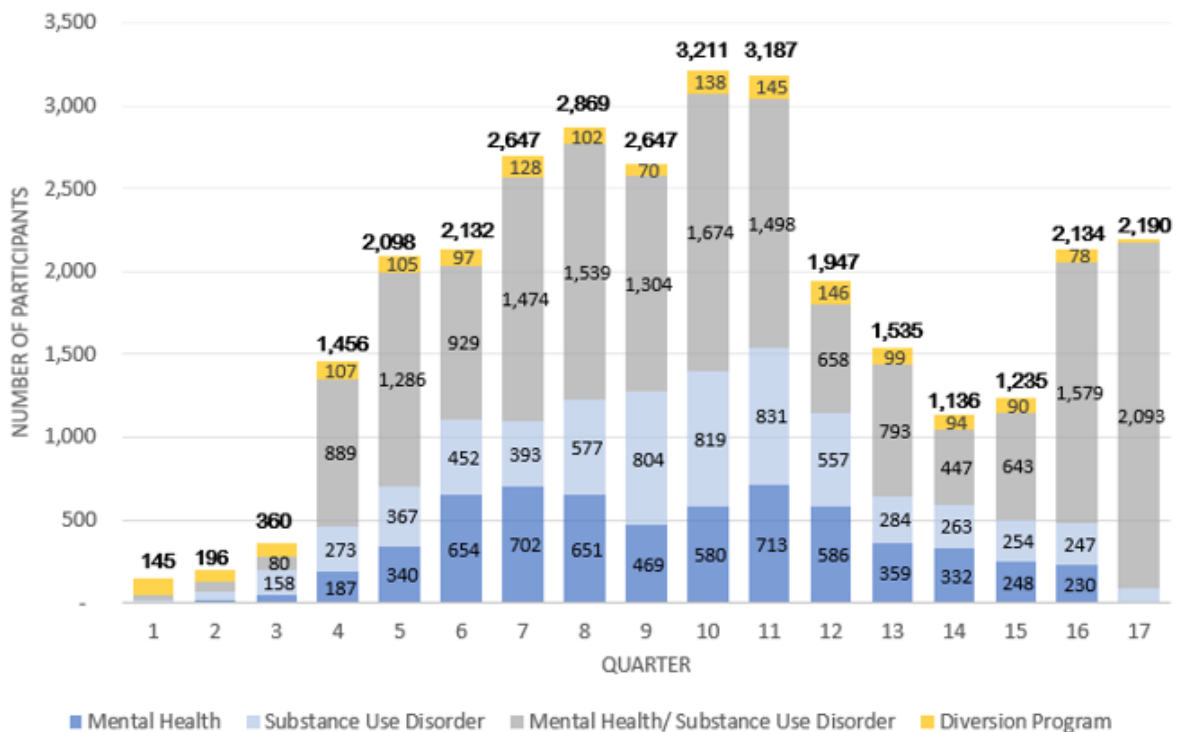
The number of individuals who received required and supportive services gradually increased during the first year. This number decreased during the final year likely due to grantees that expended their funds and COVID-19 pandemic-related impacts.

Each quarter, grantees reported the number of individuals who received required and supportive services during the reporting period. Figure 5 shows the total number of required services provided by quarter. Note that some grantees reported mental health and substance-use disorder as one comprehensive program, whereas other grantees reported these programs separately. This reporting is reflected in

the categories in Figure 5. Numerical breakdown of the different types of required services can be found in Appendix F. It is important to note that these are not unduplicated counts. Participants may be receiving multiple services during a reporting period. Additionally, if a participant receives services during multiple quarters, they are counted in each quarter.

As can be seen in Figure 5, the number of services gradually increased during the first year. This pattern is consistent with the amount of time grantees reported they needed before they were able to provide services to participants. Specifically, grantees reported an average of 8 months were needed before they were able to begin providing services to participants (standard

Figure 5. Number of Required Services Provided by Quarter



deviation = 4 months). Many grantees experienced unexpected challenges in implementing services, which are discussed in greater detail in the next section of this report.

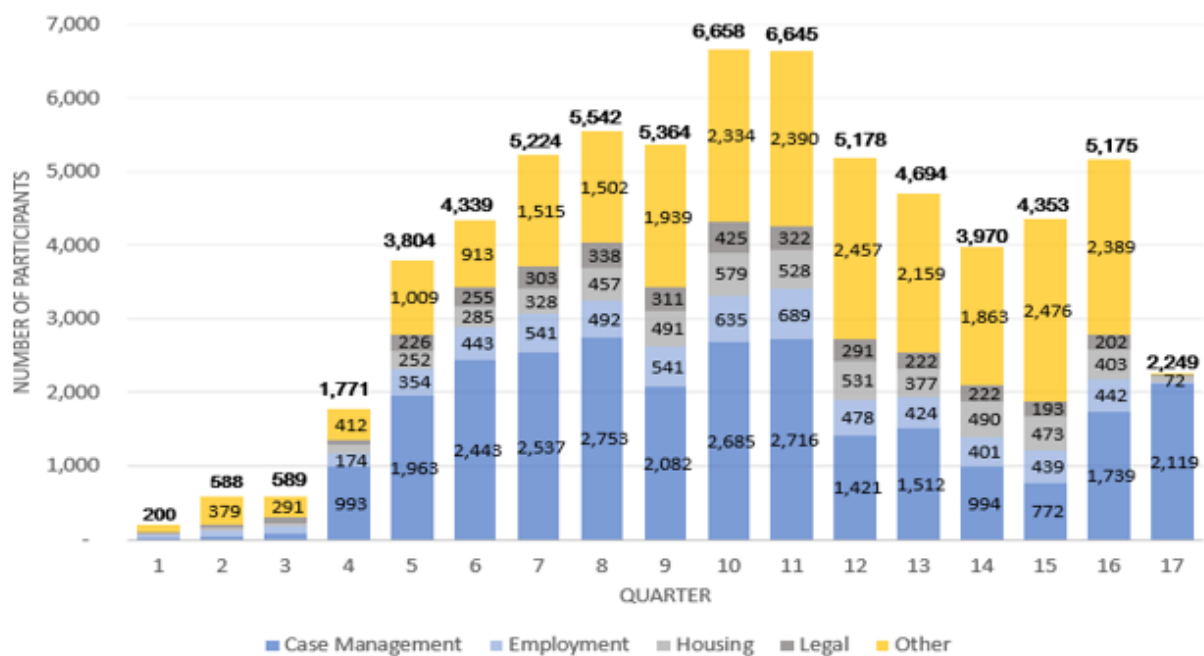
In addition, Figure 5 shows that the number of services decreased during the final four quarters of the grant. There are multiple causes for this pattern. First, one grantee did not take the one-year no cost extension, so they did not provide services during quarters 13 through 17. In addition, some grantees expended their fund prior to the end of the one-year extension. Finally, the last three quarters were impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Figure 6 shows the number of support services by quarter. Numerical breakdown of the different types of support services can be found in

Appendix F. As with the required services data presented in Figure 5, these data are not unduplicated counts.

Categories of support services shown in Figure 6 include case management, employment, housing, and legal services. Case management includes someone that assessed, planned, implemented, coordinated, monitored, and/or evaluated a participant's need for services. Examples of employment services include resume development, job placement or training, and interview skills. Housing services included rental or security deposit assistance, transitional housing, sober living homes or motel vouchers. Examples of legal services include assistance with record expungement and reclassification of Prop 47 convictions. Other services included services that some grantees reported but were not consistently

Figure 6. Number of Support Services Provided by Quarter



reported or provided by all grantees. Examples of services in the “Other” category included transportation, such as bus passes, assistance enrolling in benefits such as CalFresh and MediCAL, education services, such as GED prep or college enrollment, or assistance with food or basic necessities, such as hygiene kits and clothing.

Challenges

The COVID-19 pandemic was a challenge for all grantees requiring them to modify how they provided services to individuals while ensuring safety for participants and staff. Other common challenges included start up issues (62% of grantees) and data collection and data system challenges (52% of grantees).

Table 7 provides a summary of the percent of grantees who indicated they experienced the most commonly reported challenges. Not surprisingly, the biggest challenge encountered by all grantees was the COVID-19 pandemic. Grantees needed to modify how they were providing services to participants while ensuring the safety of the participants and staff. The extent to

which grantees were affected varied greatly. For example, Los Angeles City Attorney’s Office stopped providing homeless outreach services for two weeks in order to train staff on how to protect themselves and to acquire personal protective equipment for staff. The CBOs working with the San Francisco Department of Public Health needed to reconfigure space in their residential facilities, implemented required medical screenings at intake, and shift from support groups to one-on-one client support. El Rancho Unified School District was particularly impacted by COVID-19 as students were not on campus for over a year and participation rates were impacted. While school district continued to provide services, participation rates were lower than pre-COVID-19.

Aside from challenges that arose as a result of COVID-19, the most commonly reported challenge in the final evaluation reports was related to startup issues with 62 percent of grantees reporting this as a challenge. Specifically, grantees reported difficulty hiring qualified staff. Some grantees reported that finding qualified staff delayed the implementation of the project and providing services to participants.

Table 7. Common Challenges Reported by Grantees

Challenge	Percent of Grantees Reporting
COVID-19	100%
Startup Challenges (staffing, contracting, etc.)	62%
Data Collection and Data System Challenges	52%
Limited housing	38%

Another commonly reported challenge that resulted in delays in providing services was the local agency's lengthy application and contracting procedures with community-based organizations.

Referral procedures was another area where grantees initially ran into challenges. Specifically, grantees reported not getting enough referrals from the referring agencies or having to refine their referral process because the referrals they were getting were for individuals who did not meet the project criteria. Along a similar vein, several grantees reported serving participants whose needs were greater than they were prepared to serve. Several of the grantees who reported this problem indicated that they refined their referral procedures to reduce the likelihood of this occurring in the future.

Some grantees reported that keeping participants engaged in the project was a challenge. This challenge may be associated with the Proposition 47 population. San Diego County eloquently describes this challenge in their PLER, "the intensity and depth of issues to be addressed [with Proposition 47 participants] shed light on why the road towards self-sufficiency and sobriety is long, circuitous, and filled with setbacks."

Finally, over half of grantees reported challenges related to data collection, such as data availability, limitations with existing data system, and data quality issues. For many grantees, obtaining recidivism data was particularly challenging since many grantees were health care focused agencies (e.g.,

public health, mental health, health care services) and did not have access to recidivism data. These agencies were required to enter into data sharing agreements with local law enforcement who were sometimes hesitant to share their data with outside agencies. Data obtained from local law enforcement agencies only included regional data, so grantees may have missed convictions in neighboring counties. Others obtained data from California Department of Justice, which did provide them with statewide data. However, it required a lengthy approval process. Some agencies also reported that their existing data systems limited the amount and type of data that could be collected. For example, Los Angeles County's data system initially did not allow their case managers to track outreach attempts to participants. Throughout the duration of the grant, modules were made which allowed this and other information to be captured in their system, but those data are missing for early participants limiting their ability to conduct some analyses.

Successes and Accomplishments

Most grantees reported they achieved or partially achieved their project-specific goals. Beyond the goals identified in the original proposals, additional successes included supportive and compassionate staff who worked with participants, an increase in capacity and collaboration with agencies and/or organizations, changes to policies and procedures, and receipt of additional funding.

Grantees reported successes and accomplishments after the first two years and again in their FLER. Many of

the successes tied back to the goals and objectives identified in the original proposal. The majority of grantees indicated that they achieved or partially achieved their goals. Some grantees reported being unable determine whether they had achieved their goals due to challenges in collecting the necessary data.

In addition to achieving goals, many grantees highlighted the supportive and compassionate staff that worked with participants and the resulting changes of participants. For example, Merced County Probation Department reported the results of interviews with participants who completed the project requirements. Recurring themes emerged from the interviews including “gratitude for the friendships with staff” and “improving communication and listening, expressing emotions and control of anger, believing in oneself and greater self-confidence”. Alameda County also reported participants appreciating the “compassionate, caring and dependable” staff and that “Staff helped build motivation, skills, and confidence that supported them in reaching their goals”.

Many grantees highlighted the increase in capacity and collaboration among agencies and/or organizations. For example, Project 180, one of the Community Based Organizations contracted by the Los Angeles City Attorney’s Office has developed partnerships with 53 additional organizations to assist in providing a wide range of services, including substance-use disorder and mental health treatment, health care, housing, legal and employment. These partnerships expand beyond the Prop

47 grant project and will continue to benefit individuals requiring assistance in the Los Angeles area. Several grantees also reported opening new facilities to serve the target population. Examples include a day reporting center in Plumas County, a community-based residential and outpatient service center in Southern Monterey County, and a 20 bed men’s reentry house in Los Angeles County.

Grantees reported successes beyond the Proposition 47 funded project, such as changes to policies and procedures and receipt of additional funding. For example, Orange County Health Care Agency reported that as a result of the interagency collaboration developed through Prop 47, in April 2019, the Orange County Sheriff’s Department ceased late-night releases from jail. In addition, the success of the reentry center in Orange County, funded by Proposition 47, prompted the Orange County Executive Office and Board of Supervisors to develop a comprehensive reentry program for all individuals being released from county jail using the Proposition 47 reentry center as a model program.

Recidivism

Given the variations in reporting recidivism rates, it is impossible to calculate a statewide recidivism rate for all Prop 47 participants. Recidivism rates varied by grant program but ranged from a low of 2.4 percent to a high of 67 percent. However, only two grantees reported recidivism rates higher than 25 percent. Readers are cautioned against comparing the recidivism rates of one grantee to another. Detailed information about

each grantee's project, target population, and accomplishments can be found in their FLER.

Recidivism rates vary greatly depending on the measure used (e.g., re-arrest, re-conviction, etc.) (Fischer, 2005). To ensure consistent measurement of recidivism over time, AB 1056 defined recidivism for the purpose of the Prop 47 grant program as “conviction of a new felony or misdemeanor committed within 3 years of release from custody or committed within 3 years of placement on supervision for a previous criminal conviction”. Grantees were required to report recidivism rates of participants using the definition provided in AB1056 in their FLER. It is important to note that since the main focus of these evaluations was to assess project effectiveness, many grantees used project enrollment as a start date for the three-year window for reconviction, not three years since release from custody or placement on supervision. While most grantees provided an overall recidivism rate (i.e., at the end of the grant, the number of individuals who recidivated regardless of the amount of time between when the participant completed the project requirements and the end of the grant), some grantees reported recidivism rates when a specific amount of time had passed after completing the project requirements (e.g., 6 months, 12 months, 24 months). Given the delays in project implementation, insufficient time had passed to have a large enough sample size of participants to provide reliable measures of recidivism rates at 36 months. Few grantees reported a 36-month recidivism rate, and those who did, the sample sizes were small and unreliable. As such, these data have not

been included in this report, but can be found in the FLERs posted on the BSCC website.⁸ In addition, some grantees who had multiple Prop 47 service tracts within their project, reported recidivism rates by service tract.⁹ Finally, grantees were not required to identify whether the conviction was for a felony or misdemeanor offense.

Given the variations in reporting recidivism rates, it is impossible to calculate a statewide recidivism rate for all Prop 47 participants. As such, recidivism rates, as reported by grantees are provided in Table 8. When examining recidivism rates across grantees, it is important to note that the target population varied by grantee and that some grantees focused on populations who were more challenging to treat, such as individuals with severe mental illness, dual diagnoses, or a long history of substance use. As such, readers are cautioned against comparing the recidivism rates of one grantee to another. Detailed information about each grantee's project, target population, and accomplishments can be found in their FLER. The overall recidivism rate reported in Table 8 is the percent of participants who recidivated at some point in time between program enrollment and the end of the project. Many grantees included a comparison group or a recidivism rate from the scientific literature with a comparable population in their FLERs. To provide additional context, any comparison recidivism rate that a grantee included in their FLER is included in Table 8.¹⁰

⁸ https://www.bscc.ca.gov/s_bsccprop47/

⁹ Detailed descriptions of each tract can be found in each grantee's FLER, posted on the BSCC website.

¹⁰ For details about the comparison recidivism rate, please refer to each grantee's FLER.

Table 8. Recidivism rates by grantee.

Grantee	Service Tract	Recidivism Rates				Comparison Recidivism Rate from FLER
		6-Month Follow-Up	12-Month Follow-Up	24-Month Follow-Up	Overall	
Alameda County Health Care Services Agency	Housing Support				8.0%	--
	Recovery Residence				9.0%	--
	Reentry Treatment				19.0%	--
City of Corning					5.0%	25.0%
El Rancho Unified School District					7.4%	
Los Angeles City Attorney's Office	Diversión Program				15.4%	24.8%
	Outreach Services				13.0%	--
City of Los Angeles, Mayor's Office of Reentry	Recidivism data was not available at the time of this report.					
Los Angeles County Department of Health Services, Office of Diversión and Reentry			13.8%	22.7%		24.5% (12 mo.) 36.2% (24 mo.)
County of Marin, Health and Human Services					9.0%	22.7%
County of Merced Probation Dept					16.0%	35.0%
Monterey County Health Dept, Behavioral Health Bureau					17.0%	
Orange County Health Care Agency			13.4%	20.4%		--
City of Pasadena Police Dept					16.9%	31.1%
Placer County Health and Human Services					10.0%	--
Plumas County District Attorney	Diversión				2.0%	67%
	Pretrial Release				10.0%	67%
City of Rialto ^a						
Riverside University Health System-Behavioral Health					4.6%	--
San Bernardino County Department of Public Health					15.0%	58.0%
County of San Diego ^b	CoSRR	24.0%	35.0%	57.0%		46.0%
	S.M.A.R.T.	55.0%	63.0%	67.0%		46.0%
San Francisco Dept of Public Health		2.4%				--
San Joaquin County Behavioral Health Services			8.1%	15.4%		46.5%
Solano County Health and Social Services			2.4%			--
County of Yolo, Health and Human Services Agency			4.4%			--

^a Due to limitations in the recidivism data provided in the FLER, it is not included in this report. Refer to the FLER for additional details.

^b San Diego County provides an example of why recidivism rates should not be compared across grantees, and why conviction rates may not always be the best measure to assess program success. They selected a target population with multiple challenges and high risk of recidivating. However, their FLER shows a decrease in arrests, booking and convictions when compared to the same amount of time prior to entering the program.

Recidivism rates varied by grant program but ranged from a low of 2.4 percent to a high of 67 percent; only San Diego County reported recidivism rates higher than 25 percent. San Diego County provides an example of why recidivism rates should not be compared across grantees, and why conviction rates may not always be the best measure to assess program success. San Diego County selected a target population with multiple challenges and high risk of recidivating. Both programs focused on a target population with a history of substance-use disorder and multiple justice system contacts. For example, S.M.A.R.T. program participants had an average of 8.2 arrests in the two years prior to program enrollment. That number dropped to an average of 5 arrests in the two years after enrolling in the program. Their FLER shows a decrease in arrests, booking and convictions when compared to the same amount of time prior to entering the program.

Given the limited information about the type of conviction along with a myriad of other factors that contribute to recidivism rates (e.g., local law enforcement policies and procedures), it is impossible to provide recidivism rates of a comparison group. While not an equivalent comparison group, research studies have reported reconviction rates in California of 35% (Bird, Goss and

Nguyen, 2019) and 35.9% (California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation [CDCR], 2021). For example, Bird et al., found the four-year reconviction rate after the implementation of Proposition 47 for felony offenders was 35%, and the felony reconviction rate was even lower at 22%. Cohort 1 grantees were not required to report whether the participants' prior criminal activity was a felony or misdemeanor offense, nor whether the reconviction was a felony or misdemeanor. Thus, it is difficult to make direct comparisons. However, some comparison rate, although not ideal, is necessary to evaluate whether the Proposition 47 grant program was effective at reducing recidivism. As such, the recidivism rates in these research studies when compared to those reported by grantees in their FLER, suggest that Prop 47 Cohort 1 projects appear effective at reducing recidivism rates among participants. This conclusion is strengthened when comparing the recidivism rates of participants to recidivism rates of the comparison group provided by grantees in their FLER. It is likely that these comparison groups more accurately reflect the target population. For grantees who provided comparison groups, almost all grantees had lower recidivism rates in participants relative to the comparison group.

Moving Forward

Data limitations made it difficult to draw conclusions about program effectiveness at the statewide level. For Cohort 2, the BSCC has implemented several changes to address the data limitations. As a result, stronger conclusions about the effectiveness at the statewide level can be made at the close of the grant cycle.

While the data from Cohort 1 are encouraging, they are limited. Data reported by grantees to the BSCC were in aggregate form and the type of data reported varied by grantee. For example, some grantees reported mental health services and substance-use disorder services separately, other grantees combined those services into one reporting category. In addition, demographic information about the participants were not consistently tracked throughout the duration of the grant and across all grantees. While the data reported by grantees was useful from a programmatic standpoint, they make it difficult to draw conclusions about program effectiveness at the statewide level. While the data indicate that most programs were able to reduce recidivism rates, the BSCC was unable to conduct analyses at the statewide level to confirm this conclusion.

To address the data limitation, the BSCC implemented several changes prior to the start of Cohort 2. A new

position in the BSCC's research unit was created; this position is dedicated to Proposition 47 to enhance data collection and evaluation procedures and provide data collection and evaluation technical assistance to Proposition 47 grantees. Additionally, enhanced data collection procedures were implemented with Proposition 47 Cohort 2 grantees. Specifically, de-identified participant level data were collected instead of aggregate level data. Additionally, common data elements with standardized definitions were collected across all grantees. These data are reviewed and summarized quarterly and have allowed the Proposition 47 Field Representative to identify potential technical assistance needs of grantees early on. At the close of the grant, these data will be combined across all grantees to allow for additional analyses and stronger conclusions about the effectiveness of Proposition 47 statewide program at reducing recidivism.

Conclusions

Grantees made substantial progress in providing rehabilitative services to over 32,000 individuals who are involved in the legal system with mental health and/or substance-use disorders. In addition, for most grantees, participant recidivism rates were lower than the statewide average.

The purpose of Proposition 47 is to provide rehabilitative services to individuals involved in the legal system with mental health and/or substance-use disorders as an alternative to incarceration. Proposition 47 Cohort 1 grant recipients made substantial progress in this realm, with most reporting that they achieved or partially achieved the goals and objectives identified in their proposals. Mental health treatment, substance-use disorder treatment, or diversion programming was provided to over 32,000 unduplicated participants, along with a range of other support services including case management, housing, legal, and employment services.

While grantees experienced challenges, especially related to start-up and COVID-19, they were able to overcome these challenges and provide a wide range of support services to individuals involved in the legal system with a history of mental health or substance-use disorders. In addition to the benefits these projects provided to the participants, there were additional benefits to the community. Specifically,

agencies and community-based organizations developed new relationships or strengthened existing relationships which will continue beyond the grant. In addition, some agencies identified changes in policies or procedures as a direct result of the Proposition 47 program.

One of the primary goals of the Proposition 47 legislation was to provide mental health and substance-use disorder treatment and reduce recidivism rates in these populations. These data suggest that this goal was accomplished by providing over 32,000 individuals with mental health and/or substance-use disorder treatment. In addition, for almost all grantees, participant recidivism rates were lower than the statewide average. With Proposition 47 Cohort 2 grantees well into their second year of providing services, and Cohort 3 starting up soon, these programs will continue to provide much needed mental health and substance-use disorder services to Californians and continue to reduce recidivism rates in these populations.

Grantee Highlights

Grantees submitted a one-page project highlight or success story.

Proposition 47 grantees were invited to submit a one-page project highlight or success story to include in this report. Grantees were not required to provide the BSCC with a submission. The following pages present the grantee highlights received from 16 grantees.

Alameda County Prop 47 COHORT I HIGHLIGHTS



Between July 2017 and June 2021, Alameda County's \$6 million Prop 47 Cohort I grant supported three programs that provided services to justice-involved individuals with behavioral health needs.



Multidisciplinary Reentry Treatment Teams (RTTs)

offered comprehensive case management and mental health treatment.

504 individuals enrolled in the RTT program

51% reached or partially reached treatment goals

The interdisciplinary structure and collaboration between peers and clinicians supported client success.

81% of clients did not recidivate since enrolling in the RTT program.

"[The RTT program] motivated me to take care of my mental health, motivated me to get a job... they remind me of what happens when I don't stay sober, I can get help, motivate me to do well."

- **RTT Client**



Recovery Residences

provided stable, sober housing for individuals recovering from substance use disorders.

203 individuals enrolled in a recovery residence

74% reached or partially reached treatment goals

Clients reported that the sober living environment, structure, reliable housing, and food security was extremely beneficial for their recovery.

91% of clients did not recidivate since their first stay at a recovery residence.

"[The recovery residence has made me sober. If it wasn't for this place, I wouldn't have been sober... I am revamping myself, going to groups and talking, which is a big deal."

- **Recovery Residence Client**



Housing Assistance

provided clients with up to \$5,000 for expenses like rent and utilities.

\$2.1 million was disbursed to **663** individuals.

The most common expense was rental assistance followed by security deposits and past due rent.

92% of clients did not recidivate since receiving housing assistance

"I was able to save money and it helped me to get back on my feet. I was able to get a job and now I am working...I have a car and I am able to pay my rent without worrying about not having money for it."

- **Housing Assistance Client**

Program and recidivism data from July 2017 through June 2021. Recidivism is defined as arrest for a new misdemeanor or felony offense resulting in a conviction in Alameda County.

City of Corning

SUCCESS STORIES

1. Youth 1 was not attending school when she entered the program. She was physically fighting with her mother regularly, abusing drugs and alcohol, and not living at home consistently. By the end of the program, she had graduated high school with the goal of becoming a special education teacher; her RESTORE Case Coordinator helped her get a driver's license and a job. She attended all of her therapy sessions while in the program and by the time she completed the RESTORE program she was clean and sober. She is currently clean and sober, attends college, and stays in touch with RESTORE Case Coordinators and Advocate.
2. Youth 2 was suspended from school for fighting numerous times, was placed in partial day attendance in middle school, was a regular runaway, and had a general disrespect and distrust for authority. Through contact with his RESTORE Advocate, it was learned that he had a dream of becoming a fishing guide. With his Advocate's help he started participating in regular fishing trips and ultimately was able to attend a licensed chartered fishing trip on the Sacramento River. He maintains regular contact with his former RESTORE Case Coordinator and Advocate and attends his high school on a regular basis.
3. Youth 3 entered RESTORE with troublesome behaviors including several instances of campus theft committed against students and faculty. She was removed from school numerous times for behavioral issues and experienced severe childhood psychological trauma and family discord, but through RESTORE therapy was able to resolve many of those issues in a demonstrable way. Her RESTORE Advocate was able to help her establish a network of friends and family that gave her an alternative community quite different from the previous destructive one. She created a healthy support system with her Advocate's assistance and is now an honor roll student with excellent attendance, a multi-sport athlete with several extracurricular activities and has healthy relationships with her peers and adults in her life.

El Rancho Unified School District

The following provides two examples illustrating the extensive positive feedback ERUSD receives regarding how the Prop 47 grant program has impacted the lives of participants.

1. Carrie Slick, therapist with SPIRITT Family Services, supported a 12th grade student who was 18 years old and in special education. The student was referred to the Los Angeles Center for Alcohol and Drug Abuse (LACADA) services due to a citation for possession and use of illegal substances. The student was attending the LACADA program and participating in Restorative Justice Community Circles lead by ERUSD Student Services, as an adjunct to the program. Additionally, Carrie met the student and built rapport through a weekly therapeutic art group in the LACADA program. Once rapport was built with the student, he was open to participating in individual mental health therapy, and they began working together. The student's home life was unstable and he carried a lot of anger and feelings of powerlessness. At school he would sometimes have angry outbursts due to peer conflict or frustration with teachers, compounded with the other stressors he was experiencing at home. He was also using drugs as a way of coping with stress and managing anger. Through counseling services, he was able to tap into his deep desire to be independent and successful, and access deeply rooted values around respecting others and taking personal responsibility. Carrie worked with the student to identify and validate his strengths and internal resources. He identified goals and motivation to help him to graduate high school and find other healthier ways of coping with the on-going stressors in his life. By the end of mental health services, he graduated from the LACADA prevention program and became an effective advocate for himself. He communicated and worked with his teachers and other school staff around what he needed to do to complete all his units to graduate. He ended up graduating from El Rancho High School with his class. Additionally, he worked with the school-based career counselor, and he was able to get a job at Pet Smart. He has demonstrated extensive growth in his ability to trust others, communicate effectively and cope in healthy ways. For this student, it was not solely mental health counseling that was helpful, but the coordination of many services and the relationships he built with various service providers that supported him to grow and develop skills that will help him to continue to succeed in life.
2. A student at Salazar High School graduated in June 2019 and enrolled in the Solar Panel/work force development program in August 2019. This student had been expelled from a neighboring school district due to a weapons charge. He returned to his former district's alternative High School after his expulsion requirements were completed and was removed from that school due to fighting. He was then placed on probation with the Los Angeles County Department of Probation. Upon enrolling with ERUSD in September 2018 he was referred to and received: mental health services, substance-use disorder treatment, and mentoring through the P.R.O.M.I.S.E. program. He was able to successfully complete all the credits required for graduation, which was supported by his excitement about the solar panel program. He continued to receive mentoring and mental health support while enrolled in the solar panel program.

Christ-Centered Ministries: Bringing Recovery to LA Communities

Christ-Centered Ministries is a community and faith-based organization based in South Los Angeles whose mission is to help individuals in recovery transition into mainstream society, with a focus on preventing clients from experiencing homelessness.

According to the Justice Equity Needs Index, communities of South LA rank as some of the highest in LA County that are simultaneously experiencing high justice system impacts and shortages of social and healthcare infrastructure (Justice Equity Alliance, 2021). Accordingly, the Office of Diversion serves a large portion of clients in this service area through its Reentry Intensive Case Management Services (RICMS) and Interim Housing programs.

Below we highlight some of the key services that Christ-Centered Ministries is providing to meet critical service needs in the community, focusing on their work as a contracted provider with ODR.

Case Management

Community Health Workers (CHWs) at Christ-Centered Ministries share lived experience with clients and provide peer support and navigation. CHWs feel that their lived experience is a foundation to building trusting relationships with their clients, allowing them to connect with individuals who would not have accepted help without their shared stories and experiences. Clients are connected to a wide array of services, including mental health and substance use disorder treatment, physical health services, employment, housing, legal assistance, public benefits, food assistance and more.

Housing

Christ-Centered Ministries operates a total of twelve interim housing sites and since April 2019, has been contracted by ODR to operate a twenty-bed recovery interim housing site for male clients. This housing program takes a harm reduction and Housing First approach to serving clients, which means that clients are given access to housing without conditions as long as they are actively engaged in services and follow house rules. Christ-Centered Ministries' site includes a case manager on location who coordinates with the RICMS Community Health Worker to provide wraparound supports, with a focus on substance use disorder treatment and recovery such as behavioral health services and linkage to offsite inpatient and outpatient treatment. Clients can also attend support groups focused on recovery and maintaining sobriety. Case managers consistently follow up with clients to offer support and ensure clients know they have not been forgotten.

Additional Supports

Christ-Centered Ministries offers a variety of additional services that allow its Interim Housing and RICMS clients access to additional support in-house, including employment services, record expungement, family reunification, and preparation for long-term housing. They also partner with local faith institutions to provide food distribution. If Christ-Centered Ministries does not provide a service in-house, case managers will make connections with other agencies to ensure their clients' needs are met. The tight-knit community that staff have built with each other allows them to provide greater support for clients through referrals and resource-sharing.

Los Angeles Mayor's Office of Reentry

Project imPACT is a voluntary program designed to serve individuals who were arrested or convicted of a crime in the past year, are currently on community-based supervision, and also have a history of mental health and/or substance use concerns. This program provides employment, behavioral health, and legal services in an effort to help participants obtain and retain employment and reduce criminal recidivism. Project imPACT serves four regions of Los Angeles: South Los Angeles, Watts, Downtown Los Angeles, and San Fernando Valley.

Success Stories

In April 2019, the Watts Project imPACT Team attended the graduation ceremony for five program Fellows at the Maxine Waters Employment Preparation Center, which included the very first Project imPACT Fellow who enrolled in vocational training. The Watts Team was overwhelmed with emotion and pride watching each Fellow cross the stage; four of the Fellows attained State recognized certificates in Electrical and Plumbing. Two of the Fellows received 'Student of the Year' awards; and one Fellow was involved in the Statewide Skills Competition!

While enrolled in Project imPACT and attending the training, the Proposition 47 Grant funds covered the cost of tuition, books and tools required for their classes, and transportation assistance (such as gas cards, public transit cards). In addition, Fellows received continuous encouragement and emotional support throughout the process. A "great job!" or "how is everything going with your training, is there anything we can do for you?" goes a long way with the individuals served by Project imPACT.

Project imPACT Legal Services Team worked with a program Fellow who was on probation and working a job at a furniture upholstery warehouse where he was really unhappy. Once enrolled in Project imPACT, the Fellow participated in the Cognitive Behavioral Therapy sessions offered and also worked to address his criminal record, which he believed was holding him back from finding more fulfilling employment. The Legal Team worked with the Fellow to petition the court to have his probationary term terminated early. About one year later, the Fellow's probation was successfully terminated early. Following that termination, the team began working with the Fellow to expunge his entire criminal record. About six months later, the Fellow walked out of court with a clean slate. Shortly thereafter, the Fellow was promoted to manager position at the furniture warehouse. As a result of an expunged record, the Fellow applied for work as a Clerk with Los Angeles Airport Police Department and was offered employment. He is immensely grateful for the support and confidence he was provided as a fellow with Project imPACT.

Marin County Health and Human Services



Marin County Proposition 47 Cohort 1 Final Evaluation Report

September 30, 2021

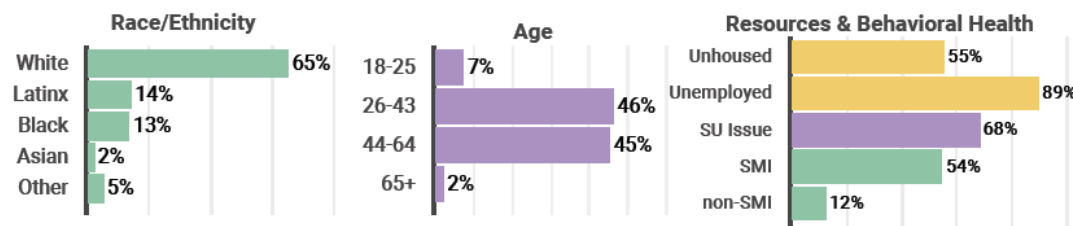


SUMMARY

Marin County's Proposition 47 Improving Lives Via Opportunity and Treatment (PIVOT) program, funded by a Proposition 47 Cohort 1 grant, was a care coordination program for individuals with low-level criminal charges and behavioral health disorders that ran from August 2018 to August 2021. The program utilized 1.5 FTE Justice Care Coordinators (JCCs) on-site at the Marin County Superior Court and in the community to meet clients, complete intake assessments, and to provide short-term case management to help link clients to services in the community. Second, in partnership with the St. Vincent de Paul Society of Marin, the program operated a five-bed supported living home providing transitional housing (6 months - 1 year) for women at risk of homelessness who needed behavioral health treatment. The primary goals and objectives of the PIVOT program were to help clients exit criminal justice system involvement through improving court ordered compliance, reducing the behaviors that lead to re-arrest and re-incarceration, and stabilizing criminal justice-involved adults in supportive housing.



CLIENT DEMOGRAPHICS



SERVICES RECEIVED

% of PIVOT Clients Received Service/Referrals (n=141)

MH Services	SU Services	Housing Program	Public Benefits	Employment Support
32%	34%	19%	6%	3%

OUTCOME EVALUATION

Goal 1: To help repeat offenders improve their lives and exit criminal justice system involvement

JCCs used the the Self-Sufficiency Matrix to assess up to 10 quality of life measures at enrollment and at 6 month follow-up after enrollment. Clients, as a group, experienced improvements in all quality of life measures, particularly in Access to Services, Legal, Mental Health, Substance Abuse, and Support System.

Goal 2: To reduce homelessness in our population of focus

Of the 14 women admitted to the Proposition 47 house, 57% (n=8) were exited to stable housing, with 7 of the 8 successfully graduating from the house. Among the 8 clients who were exited to stable housing the average length of stay was 341 days, with 5 of the 8 clients staying at the house for longer than 1 year.

Goal 3: To reduce recidivism in our population of focus

Of the 111 clients evaluated for new convictions (clients enrolled August 2018 to June 2020) as of January 2021, 11.7% (n=13) had a new conviction for a felony or misdemeanor committed after PIVOT enrollment. Among the 89 clients those who successfully completed services, 9% recidivated post enrollment, compared to 23% of the 22 clients who exited the program without completing requirements.

Monterey County Health Department, Behavioral Health Bureau
Sobering Center “Success Story” by Eddie Hathcock - Sobering Center Manager

A Salinas Police Officer had an encounter with a young man in his early 30's who was at the time homeless, obviously heavily intoxicated and definitely in a bad way while breaking several minor laws. After the officer made contact with him while trying to understand what he was saying which was difficult due to his level of intoxication the officer chose to bring him to the Sobering Center instead of taking him to county jail which he could have easily done and would have done before having the option of the Sobering Center services.

The officer made a decision not to arrest or even cite this person if we would be willing to admit him into the Sobering Center and hopefully get this person some much needed help. The night staff performed an initial assessment with him and did decide to accept him into our program. During the intake process he had made several comments of wanting help and has tried countless times to get himself into different programs with no success mostly because of his homelessness and chronic drugs, opiates and alcohol addiction issues.

Over the course of the night staff kept monitoring his condition closely due to the fact of his admitted heroin usage upon admission along with his alcohol intoxication which could very well be a deadly combination. In the morning staff noticed his breathing had become labored and was not responding well to staff's commands or attempts to speak with him. Staff made the most critical decision and probably a lifesaving decision to call 911 at that point and then administer NARCAN which we keep in our office. During the next couple of minutes EMTs arrived along with local ambulance personnel who took over and revived our client and took him to the local hospital Natividad Medical Center where he was admitted and stayed for the next few days. As a result of the admission process and staff remembering and documenting his desire to get help for his addiction issues, staff contacted our men's residential program and informed them of a potential person seeking help and asked if they could go see him while in the hospital.

Men's residential staff did go to the hospital the next day. They met with this patient and performed an initial assessment and informed him they would be back to get him after his discharge from the hospital and take him to the residential program. Three days later residential staff picked him up from the hospital and transported him to our men's residential program where he began his recovery. This client excelled in the program while making huge progress completing everything that was required of him and more then graduated from the program 90 days later a new man.

After his successful completion of the program he was worried about staying in this area and possibly relapsing due to old friends and places so he found employment on a fishing boat in Alaska making good money and where he has stayed up to this point doing well and not returning to his previous lifestyle. He has given us a call at the Sobering Center 3 times since he left this area just to let us know how grateful he is to us for getting him the life-saving help he needed during his darkest times (his words) and thanking us for believing in him while connecting him to the residential program even after he left us at the Sobering Center. We at the Sobering Center are so very happy and proud of this client having made the most of his recovery opportunities and staying in contact with us while so far away.....

Orange County Health Care Agency

Orange County Health Care Agency Proposition 47 Grantee Highlight (Cohort 1)

California's Proposition 47 aims to **reduce the number of people with mental health or substance use disorders incarcerated in county jails by reducing recidivism**. To meet this goal, the Orange County Health Care Agency (HCA) established the Community Support and Recovery Center (CSRC)—a hub for people returning from jail to receive supportive services and referrals/linkages to other community resources.

Project Kinship, a local community organization, operates the CSRC.



Project Kinship staff with the van purchased to transport clients from the County Jail to the Project Kinship offices.

Source: Project Kinship

Project Kinship offers clients **direct services**, such as case management; mental health and substance use counseling; access to basic needs such as food and clothing; "Kinship Kits" packed with toiletries and other essential items; and onsite computer access. Project Kinship also provides **referrals and linkages** to other services and resources including; restorative services (Kinship circles); housing; employment training and support; public assistance programs; legal services; and other programs to serve basic needs. Project Kinship has built strong relationships with county housing providers and provides vital housing services and linkages to clients. Project Kinship is recognized by clients, staff, and others in the county for providing

trauma-informed services and a welcoming environment in which the reentry population can access a variety of crucial services. Project Kinship's staff includes Peer Navigators who were hired for their lived experience and ability to forge trusting and successful connections with clients and for providing ongoing social support.

Evaluation Findings:

- 1) Orange County Health Care Agency made substantial progress in developing new system components and linking existing components for justice-involved individuals in coordinating Proposition 47 services.
- 2) Project Kinship has proven to be an innovative and effective model that places people with lived experience at the center of its reentry work.
- 3) Findings from logistic regression analyses show that the HCA's Proposition 47 services significantly decreased recidivism among individuals released from the County jail.

Client Success Story

Client was referred by a previous participant and was greeted by a Peer Navigator who he quickly formed a bond with. During intake, the client expressed interest in transitional housing support and shared a history of substance use disorder and requested and received basic needs support including hygiene and clothes. The client was linked to a Case Manager, Clinician, and a Peer Navigator. The client has since started work and expressed gratitude on how Project Kinship facilitated the progress made by finding a Recovery Residence that would allow client the flexibility needed to work.



Pasadena Police Department

The Pasadena/Altadena “Vision 20/20” Reintegration Project has worked hard to improve access to services for the reentry population and ensure the sustainability of reintegration services in the Pasadena/Altadena community.



For individuals directly benefiting from the Vision 20/20 Reintegration Project, the **Flintridge Center Apprenticeship Preparation Program (APP)** has initiated life-changing transitions for formerly incarcerated community members who are ready to engage in the personal work of preparing for a union apprenticeship in construction. The program was the first apprenticeship preparation program in Los Angeles County to resume services after the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. Michael (left) graduated from APP in December 2020. Even before his class officially ended, he secured an offer from the Ironworkers union, and he’s been working ever since. Reflecting on the experience, Michael shares that he “wouldn’t even say the APP was a program; it was a way of life that I gravitated towards.”

On September 8, 2021, Kyung – an APP graduate from Fall 2018 – visited the Flintridge Center office and made a \$50 donation to support future apprentices. Kyung has been working steadily since graduation and as a graduate is committed to ensuring

the APP’s sustainability and creating opportunities for more previously incarcerated community members like himself.

Kyung’s donation is just one of many efforts to sustain reintegration services in Pasadena/ Altadena. In the Fall of 2020, the City of Pasadena Prosecutor’s Office was awarded a \$1 million federal grant from the U.S Department of Justice to help combat recidivism. The Prosecutor’s Office will be working in close coordination with Flintridge Center and the Vision 20/20 Advisory Council to continue implementing the Pasadena/ Altadena Vision 20/20 Reintegration Project.



Placer County Health and Human Services

Project Summary

The Placer County ACTion Team Cohort 1 was a multidisciplinary team that offered an array of services and resources, including substance use disorder (SUD) and mental health (MH) treatment services, to promote health and well-being and to reduce criminal recidivism in justice-involved young adults (ages 18-32), with histories of SUD and/or MH issues. The ACTion Team was a collaboration between the Health and Human Services, Probation Department, and Granite Wellness Centers (GWC) an SUD organizational Provider. Services were available at GWC's sites and in community settings, including the member's home. This collaboration obtained excellent results by delivering multidisciplinary, comprehensive, planned, and coordinated services to a complex, high-risk population. Through the multidisciplinary collaboration of the ACTion Team, all 100 members received a variety of coordinated and integrated services, tailored to meet the needs of each member in the program. All of the members received SUD and/or MH services. There were 54 members that received Outpatient MH services and 76 members that received Outpatient SUD services. GWC also quickly connected 39 members to SUD residential treatment, when this higher level of treatment was needed. In addition, GWC Peer and Family Advocates offered an array of services and supports to engage members in services and helped achieve each member's goals.

The ACTion Team achieved excellent outcomes. Of the 80 members who received SUD treatment, 34 members (43%) remained substance use free. In addition, of all 100 members, 76% had a high school diploma or equivalent; 55% gained and/or maintained employment; and 63% maintained and/or achieved stable housing. Although the target population served by the ACTion Team traditionally has a high risk of recidivism, only 10% of the ACTion Team members have been convicted of a new felony or misdemeanor. This data clearly demonstrates the positive outcomes achieved for these young adults. The program met, and exceeded, its identified goals.

ACTion Team Member Success Story

This member had been involved with Placer County Probation since they were a juvenile, making "really bad choices" and being incarcerated almost every month. This impacted their work and home life. Once enrolled in the ACTion Team, the member was supported throughout the program, and each of the ACTion Team staff provided frequent collaboration, encouragement, and assistance. The member's Peer Advocates, Counselor, and Probation Officer worked together in providing treatment and supportive services which included support meeting court requirements; transportation to appointments; arranging childcare; and frequently checking in to encourage the member to achieve their goals.

As a result of this positive support, the member was able to complete Outpatient SUD services; rebuild trust with family members; reach personal goals; and set healthy relationship boundaries. Upon ACTion Team graduation, the member reported that they were working full time; getting their driver's license; and enrolling in college courses. In a letter after their graduation, the member wrote, "I am excited to start my life again in a more healthy and efficient way. Thanks to the ACTion Team and Probation for guiding me."

Riverside University Health System, Behavioral Health

The Following Consumer Highlight is the result of a client phone interview conducted after the larger focus group series. The goal of the interview was to further elicit information from a client that had reported making progress in recovery. He noted the support he received from the De Novo program. The following is the consumer's perspective on his experience with the De Novo Proposition 47 program:

At the age of 11, he got high for the first time. By the time he was 17, he had already experimented with Cocaine, LSD, and Marijuana. He reflected, "I wish I hadn't used drugs, it made things worse." When he would argue with his mother constantly, he thought it was only an anger issue. During this time, he mentioned cycling through various mental health hospitals and jails. It culminated in a criminal charge. When he was arrested, he reported that he was still under the influence.

As a result of the most recent experience with the justice system, he began receiving proposition 47 program services at De Novo. There he reported getting the help that he needed. He knows that he has a diagnosis of bipolar disorder. "I feel more educated about it." He learned to identify the symptoms. When he feels that he is at the top of the world, that everyone wants to help him, that he is a supreme leader, he now recognizes it as his mania. "They taught me how to keep up my medication, and how to manage my thoughts. Take it day by day." He learned new coping skills and abilities and began to apply them. "Take steps back and evaluate. I was with my dad, he was getting mad at me. So instead of me getting angry, I walked away, and sat down and calmed down." De Novo instilled in him simple goal setting to help him achieve his long term ambitions. He is held accountable. As part of the program, he entered a sober living facility. Down the line, he wants to get a Bachelor's degree in Business. He has already begun the process of applying to schools. He dreams of opening a Colombian and Puerto Rican Restaurant. In preparation, he spends time with his grandparents cooking with them, learning how to make the cuisines. After sober living, he'll stay with them. Eventually, he wants to return to his mother's home.

De Novo has impacted his life significantly. "I'm more careful, I think about stuff before I do them. I don't rush into things. I make smarter choices." De Novo has empowered him. "I have been meeting my goals." De Novo has supported him. "They're friendly. They're helpful. They're there for us." Now, he has a plan and direction. He sees a future for himself. As he continues in the program, he will only continue to learn and grow.

Client Success Story:

A female client, addicted to substances, was very thankful for the services she received at Abundant Living Family Church High Desert and Life Skills Awareness. She shared how eager she was to begin her classes on 4/9/2020, along with her boyfriend. She stated although they were the only participants in the class, it was more intense, but she very appreciative. She texted one of the Peer Navigation team members on 4/17/2020, sharing she was 17 days sober and was so proud of herself.

She consistently attended her classes without fail. The next week, she texted one of the Peer Navigation team members to let me know that she and her boyfriend could not attend their classes scheduled for the week due to their job. She shared that although she needed money, her sobriety came first--that was the moment the Peer Navigation team member noticed a change in the client. Instead of taking the easy route of selling drugs, she decided to make a better decision. We are proud to report that she and her boyfriend finished their classes and were extremely happy they graduated. On June 1, she texted one of the Peer Navigation team members and shared she was 62 days sober and couldn't help but thank the program for their services--someone being there for them during this process.



Proposition 47 Grant Program: Final Report Highlights

Description of Grant and Need for Programs

In 2014, Prop 47 reduced certain drug and property crimes from felonies to misdemeanors. These offenses are more commonly committed by individuals with underlying substance use disorders (SUD) and/or mental health issues. To address the needs of this population, the County of San Diego Public Safety Group (PSG) obtained a three-year, \$6 million, Prop 47 grant (with a one-year extension) from the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC). Regional partners on this grant included the San Diego County District Attorney's Office, City Attorney's Office, Probation Department, Public Defender, Sheriff's Department, Health and Human Services Agency (HHSA), as well as the San Diego Superior Court and community members. Grant funds were utilized to implement the County program CoSRR and expand the San Diego City Attorney's S.M.A.R.T. program.

Local Advisory Committee (LAC)

Stakeholders in the system were actively involved throughout implementation and the LAC provided feedback and guidance throughout the program cycle.



Prop 47 Program Structures

Community Based Services and Recidivism Reduction (CoSRR)			San Diego Misdemeanants At-Risk Track (S.M.A.R.T.)		
Voluntary	SUD Treatment Case Management Housing Support	Involvement up to 12 months after SUD treatment	Pre- or post-plea diversion (Voluntary)	SUD Treatment Case Management Housing Support	Involvement up to 24 months after SUD treatment
TOP SELF-REPORTED CLIENT NEEDS	HOUSING	TRANSPORTATION	MENTAL HEALTH SUPPORT	CONNECTION TO A CLINIC/DOCTOR	EMPLOYMENT SKILLS

Key Program Accomplishments

The Prop 47 grant program...



Reached the goal to increase services for Prop 47 impacted individuals and served over 400 clients from 2017 - 2021



Clarified the top needs of individuals impacted by Prop 47 are housing, mental health support and SUD treatment



Connected clients with an average of 2 – 2.5 services and 100% engaged in some form of SUD treatment



Participants displayed desistance (i.e., change in frequency, level, and type of offenses post-participation) from criminal behavior

Client Success Story

Jake* had used meth for 21 years of his life and had six drug convictions that resulted in a suspended driver's license and 18 months of incarceration. Since enrolling in CoSRR, Jake managed to obtain his own housing and start paying his student loans. Jake demonstrated leadership skills in his recovery meetings and enrolled in a local community college this fall 2019 to obtain his Drug and Alcohol Counselor Certification. Jake shared that "This program helps in a lot of areas; it works great, and helps you get back on your feet".

*Participant's name has been changed to protect his identity

The SANDAG Criminal Justice Research Division served as the research and evaluation team for this Prop 47 grant. For more information about our work please visit our website by clicking [here](#) or visiting www.sandag.org/CJ

San Joaquin County, Behavioral Health Services

What is the San Joaquin County Homeward Bound Initiative?

The Homeward Bound Initiative represents a restructuring of behavioral healthcare for individuals with mild-to-moderate mental health concerns and ongoing substance use disorders across San Joaquin County. The Program delivers a host of services, including respite care, case management, psychotherapy, sobering services, substance use disorder (SUD) counseling, and medication-assisted treatment (MAT). These additional services, supported by Proposition-47 funding, were designed to lead to improved functional and recovery outcomes for consumers, high levels of treatment satisfaction, and reduced convictions and recidivism.

Homeward Bound Initiative Achievements

- Successful implementation of the “Hub and Spoke” model of implementation, ensuring service provision across the San Joaquin County
- Between 08/2018 – 07/2021, 994 individuals with a criminal justice history were served through the Initiative.
- High engagement and retention in services amongst historically underserved groups
- 92.6% of individuals surveyed reported high or very high satisfaction with services.
- Consistent with BSCC definitions, the recidivism rate of the population served was 4.66% at 36 months.
- Engagement in MAT delivered through Homeward Bound for at least 6-months was associated with significantly lower recidivism rates.
- After one month of receiving services, depression symptoms were significantly reduced as measured on the PHQ-9, with a downward trend evident over 21 months of treatment.

Client Story

In October 2019, “James” (name changed for confidentiality) was found living on the streets behind a food bank by Stockton Police. Through the San Joaquin County Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD) program, he was connected to the Homeward Bound Recovery Center. There, James received respite care through the “Shower of Love” program, and access to ongoing medical care, free at the point of use. His case manager helped him get on a waiting list for low-income housing and support him in his Supplemental Security Income (SSI) application. After 2-3 months, James was able to move into a low-income apartment in Stockton. During this period, he fully engaged in physical and behavioral healthcare delivered through Homeward Bound and Community Medical Center. Through this process, James is successfully in recovery, has become highly independent, and is making plans for the future with his girlfriend. James’ story is just one of many where the Homeward Bound initiative has supported consumers to make lasting positive changes in their lives.



Solano County

Client 1 is a 25-year-old female with a history of chronic methamphetamine use and multiple periods of incarceration. Since enrolling in Prop. 47 services, Client 1's case manager assisted her with enrolling in outpatient substance use treatment and securing housing via a sober living facility. In addition to the substance use treatment and housing services, Client 1's services include weekly motivational interviewing-based case management meetings that provide transportation assistance, referrals to employment services, relapse prevention strategies, legal assistance, and crisis counseling surrounding grief, loss, and family issues. Taken together, the services provided under the Prop. 47 contract have created a comprehensive system of care that supports the recovery and community reentry for Client 1. As a result, Client 1 participates in weekly outpatient substance use treatment groups that provide addiction health-related education as well as coping skills; weekly behavioral health sessions, positive social support opportunities such as 12-step meetings, and recovery sponsorship. Furthermore, the sober living housing provides stability, structure, and responsibility to ensure the client can maintain her recovery and provides the time she needs to secure employment, generate savings, and become self-sufficient.

Client 2 is a 44-year-old, single, white, female with five children. She does not have custody of any of her children but is active in their lives. Client 2 has struggled with addiction since she was 19-years old and during that time has been in and out of substance use treatment. Since enrolling in Prop. 47, the client has successfully completed outpatient treatment and has remained sober for 9-months. Client 2 is working towards obtaining her high school diploma and is employed full-time (with benefits). She has also obtained her driver's license and purchased a car. Client 2's case manager has worked with her weekly and assisted her in the entire reentry process. Some of the services provided include locating community resources, assistance with the preparation of legal documents, advocacy for reduced fines through filling declarations through Solano County courts, guidance with the creation of a personal budget and resume, and assistance with mental health services.

Client 3 recently completed outpatient treatment and Prop. 47 services. She has 8-months clean and maintains her recovery by attending 12-step meetings regularly and working with her sponsor. Client 3 is on track to finish her Solano probation requirements with an early termination as well as paying off her fines. Furthermore, Client 3 has moved from a sober living facility into her own housing, has secured a full-time job and is fully self-sufficient. Prop. 47 case management services has also assisted Client 3 with the development of financial literacy and a budget. As a result, the client is regularly budgeting her income and has a savings. She has reunified with her family after several years and spends time with them on a regular basis.

YOLO COUNTY PROP 47 Grantee Highlights

Steps to Success was a diversion program that used restorative justice and trauma-informed care principles and practices to provide direct wraparound services to individuals who were facing criminal charges related to their mental health and/or substance use condition. Participants received intensive supports to address their behavioral health needs, increase self-sufficiency, and reduce justice system involvement through **intensive case management, behavioral health treatment, civil legal services, employment and housing assistance,** and **peer support.**

158 unique participants enrolled in intensive case management	79 Participants graduated from Steps to Success	55 participants obtained permanent housing
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Outcomes

Steps to Success positively impacted participants' behavior and lives in the areas of **housing stability, mental health, family relationships, day-to-day functioning, self-sufficiency,** and **justice involvement.** Steps to Success provided the space and the support for individuals to **grow, learn from their mistakes, and make the changes they wished to see in their own life.**

Recidivism



1% of participants were convicted of new criminal offenses committed during program enrollment

3% of participants were convicted of new criminal offenses committed after program exit

Participant Reflections

"People make mistakes. The fact that **a group of people want to support you no matter what it takes,** provide a solution, and give you choices to make the right decisions, molded me into the strong woman that I—at one point, I didn't think I could get to, motivating me to the next step. It has been so rewarding. I'll never forget it."

"I am really grateful for the program. I think if I had had this support earlier, there are a lot of things I would have avoided...**This is the first time I've felt fully heard and seen.** I am an active participant in my recovery."

"I'm just completely grateful. I've learned so much. **There was never that feeling like I couldn't go to them with anything.** They just helped me throughout all of this."

*Steps to Success served participants from April 2018 through August 2021. Recidivism rates are reported through June 2021.

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Appendix A: Proposition 47

Proposition 47

This initiative measure is submitted to the people in accordance with the provisions of Section 8 of Article II of the California Constitution. This initiative measure adds sections to the Government Code, amends and adds sections to the Penal Code, and amends sections of the Health and Safety Code; therefore, existing provisions proposed to be deleted are printed in ~~strikeout type~~ and new provisions proposed to be added are printed in *italic type* to indicate that they are new.

Proposed Law

THE SAFE NEIGHBORHOODS AND SCHOOLS ACT

SECTION 1. Title.

This act shall be known as “the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Act.”

SEC. 2. Findings and Declarations.

The people of the State of California find and declare as follows:

The people enact the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Act to ensure that prison spending is focused on violent and serious offenses, to maximize alternatives for nonserious, nonviolent crime, and to invest the savings generated from this act into prevention and support programs in K–12 schools, victim services, and mental health and drug treatment. This act ensures that sentences for people convicted of dangerous crimes like rape, murder, and child molestation are not changed.

SEC. 3. Purpose and Intent.

In enacting this act, it is the purpose and intent of the people of the State of California to:

- (1) Ensure that people convicted of murder, rape, and child molestation will not benefit from this act.
- (2) Create the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Fund, with 25 percent of the funds to be provided to the State Department of Education for crime prevention and support programs in K–12 schools, 10 percent of the funds for trauma recovery services for crime victims, and 65 percent of the funds for mental health and substance abuse treatment programs to reduce recidivism of people in the justice system.
- (3) Require misdemeanors instead of felonies for nonserious, nonviolent crimes like petty theft and drug possession, unless the defendant has prior convictions for specified violent or serious crimes.

(4) Authorize consideration of resentencing for anyone who is currently serving a sentence for any of the offenses listed herein that are now misdemeanors.

(5) Require a thorough review of criminal history and risk assessment of any individuals before resentencing to ensure that they do not pose a risk to public safety.

(6) This measure will save significant state corrections dollars on an annual basis. Preliminary estimates range from \$150 million to \$250 million per year. This measure will increase investments in programs that reduce crime and improve public safety, such as prevention programs in K–12 schools, victim services, and mental health and drug treatment, which will reduce future expenditures for corrections.

SEC. 4. Chapter 33 (commencing with Section 7599) is added to Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code, to read:

Chapter 33. Creation of Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Fund

7599. (a) A fund to be known as the “Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Fund” is hereby created within the State Treasury and, notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, is continuously appropriated without regard to fiscal year for carrying out the purposes of this chapter.

(b) For purposes of the calculations required by Section 8 of Article XVI of the California Constitution, funds transferred to the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Fund shall be considered General Fund revenues which may be appropriated pursuant to Article XIII B.

7599.1. Funding Appropriation.

(a) On or before July 31, 2016, and on or before July 31 of each fiscal year thereafter, the Director of Finance shall calculate the savings that accrued to the state from the implementation of the act adding this chapter (“this act”) during the fiscal year ending June 30, as compared to the fiscal year preceding the enactment of this act. In making the calculation required by this subdivision, the Director of Finance shall use actual data or best available estimates where actual data is not available. The calculation shall be final and shall not be adjusted for any subsequent changes in the underlying data. The Director of Finance shall certify the results of the calculation to the Controller no later than August 1 of each fiscal year.

(b) Before August 15, 2016, and before August 15 of each fiscal year thereafter, the Controller shall transfer from the General Fund to the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Fund the total amount calculated pursuant to subdivision (a).

c) Moneys in the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Fund shall be continuously appropriated for the purposes of this act. Funds transferred to the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Fund shall be used exclusively for the purposes of this act and shall not be subject to appropriation or transfer by the Legislature for any other purpose. The funds in the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Fund may be used without regard to fiscal year.

7599.2. Distribution of Moneys from the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Fund.

(a) By August 15 of each fiscal year beginning in 2016, the Controller shall disburse moneys deposited in the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Fund as follows:

(1) Twenty-five percent to the State Department of Education, to administer a grant program to public agencies aimed at improving outcomes for public school pupils in kindergarten and grades 1 to 12, inclusive, by reducing truancy and supporting students who are at risk of dropping out of school or are victims of crime.

(2) Ten percent to the California Victim Compensation and Government Claims Board, to make grants to trauma recovery centers to provide services to victims of crime pursuant to Section 13963.1 of the Government Code.

(3) Sixty-five percent to the Board of State and Community Corrections, to administer a grant program to public agencies aimed at supporting mental health treatment, substance abuse treatment, and diversion programs for people in the criminal justice system, with an emphasis on programs that reduce recidivism of people convicted of less serious crimes, such as those covered by this measure, and those who have substance abuse and mental health problems.

(b) For each program set forth in paragraphs (1) to (3), inclusive, of subdivision (a), the agency responsible for administering the programs shall not spend more than 5 percent of the total funds it receives from the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Fund on an annual basis for administrative costs.

(c) Every two years, the Controller shall conduct an audit of the grant programs operated by the agencies specified in paragraphs (1) to (3), inclusive, of subdivision (a) to ensure the funds are disbursed and expended solely according to this chapter and shall report his or her findings to the Legislature and the public.

(d) Any costs incurred by the Controller and the Director of Finance in connection with the administration of the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Fund, including the costs of the calculation required by Section 7599.1 and the audit required by subdivision (c), as determined by the Director of Finance, shall be deducted from the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Fund before the funds are disbursed pursuant to subdivision (a).

(e) The funding established pursuant to this act shall be used to expand programs for public school pupils in kindergarten and grades 1 to 12, inclusive, victims of crime, and mental health and substance abuse treatment and diversion programs for people in the criminal justice system. These funds shall not be used to supplant existing state or local funds utilized for these purposes.

(f) Local agencies shall not be obligated to provide programs or levels of service described in this chapter above the level for which funding has been provided.

SEC. 5. Section 459.5 is added to the Penal Code, to read:

459.5. (a) Notwithstanding Section 459, shoplifting is defined as entering a commercial establishment with intent to commit larceny while that establishment is open during regular business hours, where the value of the property that is taken or intended to be taken does not exceed nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950). Any other entry into a commercial establishment with intent to commit larceny is burglary. Shoplifting shall be punished as a misdemeanor, except that a person with one or more prior convictions for an offense specified in clause (iv) of subparagraph (C) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (e) of Section 667 or for an offense requiring registration pursuant to subdivision (c) of

Section 290 may be punished pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170.

(b) Any act of shoplifting as defined in subdivision (a) shall be charged as shoplifting. No person who is charged with shoplifting may also be charged with burglary or theft of the same property.

SEC. 6. Section 473 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

473. (a) Forgery is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170.

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), any person who is guilty of forgery relating to a check, bond, bank bill, note, cashier's check, traveler's check, or money order, where the value of the check, bond, bank bill, note, cashier's check, traveler's check, or money order does not exceed nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950), shall be punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, except that such person may instead be punished pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 if that person has one or more prior convictions for an offense specified in clause (iv) of subparagraph (C) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (e) of Section 667 or for an offense requiring registration pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 290. This subdivision shall not be applicable to any person who is convicted both of forgery and of identity theft, as defined in Section 530.5.

SEC. 7. Section 476a of the Penal Code is amended to read:

476a. (a) Any person who, for himself or herself, as the agent or representative of another, or as an officer of a corporation, willfully, with intent to defraud, makes or draws or utters or delivers a check, draft, or order upon a bank or depository, a person, a firm, or a corporation, for the payment of money, knowing at the time of that making, drawing, uttering, or delivering that the maker or drawer or the corporation has not sufficient funds in, or credit with the bank or depository, person, firm, or corporation, for the payment of that check, draft, or order and all other checks, drafts, or orders upon funds then outstanding, in full upon its presentation, although no express representation is made with reference thereto, is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170.

(b) However, if the total amount of all checks, drafts, or orders that the defendant is charged with and convicted of making, drawing, or uttering does not exceed ~~four hundred fifty dollars (\$450)~~ nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950), the offense is punishable only by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, except that such person may instead be punished pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 if that person has one or more prior convictions for an offense specified in clause (iv) of subparagraph (C) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (e) of Section 667 or for an offense requiring registration pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 290. This subdivision shall not be applicable if the defendant has previously been convicted of a ~~three or more violation~~ violations of Section 470, 475, or 476, or of this section, or of the crime of petty theft in a case in which defendant's offense was a violation also of Section 470, 475, or 476 or of this section or if the defendant has previously been convicted of any offense under the laws of any other state or of the United States which, if committed in this state, would have been punishable as a violation of Section 470, 475 or 476 or of this section or if he has been so convicted of the crime of petty theft in a

case in which, if defendant's offense had been committed in this state, it would have been a violation also of Section 470, 475, or 476, or of this section.

(c) Where the check, draft, or order is protested on the ground of insufficiency of funds or credit, the notice of protest shall be admissible as proof of presentation, nonpayment, and protest and shall be presumptive evidence of knowledge of insufficiency of funds or credit with the bank or depository, person, firm, or corporation.

(d) In any prosecution under this section involving two or more checks, drafts, or orders, it shall constitute prima facie evidence of the identity of the drawer of a check, draft, or order if both of the following occur:

(1) When the payee accepts the check, draft, or order from the drawer, he or she obtains from the drawer the following information: name and residence of the drawer, business or mailing address, either a valid driver's license number or Department of Motor Vehicles identification card number, and the drawer's home or work phone number or place of employment. That information may be recorded on the check, draft, or order itself or may be retained on file by the payee and referred to on the check, draft, or order by identifying number or other similar means.

(2) The person receiving the check, draft, or order witnesses the drawer's signature or endorsement, and, as evidence of that, initials the check, draft, or order at the time of receipt.

(e) The word "credit" as used herein shall be construed to mean an arrangement or understanding with the bank or depository, person, firm, or corporation for the payment of a check, draft, or order.

(f) If any of the preceding paragraphs, or parts thereof, shall be found unconstitutional or invalid, the remainder of this section shall not thereby be invalidated, but shall remain in full force and effect.

(g) A sheriff's department, police department, or other law enforcement agency may collect a fee from the defendant for investigation, collection, and processing of checks referred to their agency for investigation of alleged violations of this section or Section 476.

(h) The amount of the fee shall not exceed twenty-five dollars (\$25) for each bad check, in addition to the amount of any bank charges incurred by the victim as a result of the alleged offense. If the sheriff's department, police department, or other law enforcement agency collects a fee for bank charges incurred by the victim pursuant to this section, that fee shall be paid to the victim for any bank fees the victim may have been assessed. In no event shall reimbursement of the bank charge to the victim pursuant to this section exceed ten dollars (\$10) per check.

SEC. 8. Section 490.2 is added to the Penal Code, to read:

490.2. (a) Notwithstanding Section 487 or any other provision of law defining grand theft, obtaining any property by theft where the value of the money, labor, real or personal property taken does not exceed nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950) shall be considered petty theft and shall be punished as a misdemeanor, except that such person may instead be punished pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 if that person has one or more prior convictions for an offense specified in clause (iv) of subparagraph (C) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (e) of Section 667 or for an offense requiring registration pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 290.

(b) This section shall not be applicable to any theft that may be charged as an infraction pursuant to any other provision of law.

SEC. 9. Section 496 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

496. (a) Every person who buys or receives any property that has been stolen or that has been obtained in any manner constituting theft or extortion, knowing the property to be so stolen or obtained, or who conceals, sells, withholds, or aids in concealing, selling, or withholding any property from the owner, knowing the property to be so stolen or obtained, shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170. However, ~~if the district attorney or the grand jury determines that this action would be in the interests of justice, the district attorney or the grand jury, as the case may be, may,~~ if the value of the property does not exceed nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950), ~~specify in the accusatory pleading that the offense shall be a misdemeanor, punishable only by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, if such person has no prior convictions for an offense specified in clause (iv) of subparagraph (C) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (e) of Section 667 or for an offense requiring registration pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 290.~~ A principal in the actual theft of the property may be convicted pursuant to this section. However, no person may be convicted both pursuant to this section and of the theft of the same property.

(b) Every swap meet vendor, as defined in Section 21661 of the Business and Professions Code, and every person whose principal business is dealing in, or collecting, merchandise or personal property, and every agent, employee, or representative of that person, who buys or receives any property of a value in excess of nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950) that has been stolen or obtained in any manner constituting theft or extortion, under circumstances that should cause the person, agent, employee, or representative to make reasonable inquiry to ascertain that the person from whom the property was bought or received had the legal right to sell or deliver it, without making a reasonable inquiry, shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170. Every swap meet vendor, as defined in Section 21661 of the Business and Professions Code, and every person whose principal business is dealing in, or collecting, merchandise or personal property, and every agent, employee, or representative of that person, who buys or receives any property of a value of nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950) or less that has been stolen or obtained in any manner constituting theft or extortion, under circumstances that should cause the person, agent, employee, or representative to make reasonable inquiry to ascertain that the person from whom the property was bought or received had the legal right to sell or deliver it, without making a reasonable inquiry, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

(c) Any person who has been injured by a violation of subdivision (a) or (b) may bring an action for three times the amount of actual damages, if any, sustained by the plaintiff, costs of suit, and reasonable attorney's fees.

(d) Notwithstanding Section 664, any attempt to commit any act prohibited by this section, except an offense specified in the accusatory pleading as a misdemeanor, is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170.

SEC. 10. Section 666 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

~~666. (a) Notwithstanding Section 490, every person who, having been convicted three or more times of petty theft, grand theft, a conviction pursuant to subdivision (d) or (e) of Section 368, auto theft under Section 10851 of the Vehicle Code, burglary, carjacking, robbery, or a felony violation of Section 496 and having served a term therefor in any penal institution or having been imprisoned therein as a condition of probation for that offense, and who is subsequently convicted of petty theft, is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170.~~

~~(b) (a) Notwithstanding Section 490, any person described in subdivision (b) paragraph (1) who, having been convicted of petty theft, grand theft, a conviction pursuant to subdivision (d) or (e) of Section 368, auto theft under Section 10851 of the Vehicle Code, burglary, carjacking, robbery, or a felony violation of Section 496, and having served a term of imprisonment therefor in any penal institution or having been imprisoned therein as a condition of probation for that offense, and who is subsequently convicted of petty theft, is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or in the state prison.~~

~~(1) (b) This subdivision Subdivision (a) shall apply to any person who is required to register pursuant to the Sex Offender Registration Act, or who has a prior violent or serious felony conviction, as specified in subdivision (c) of Section 667.5 or subdivision (c) of Section 1192.7 clause (iv) of subparagraph (C) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (e) of Section 667, or has a conviction pursuant to subdivision (d) or (e) of Section 368.~~

~~(2) (c) This subdivision section shall not be construed to preclude prosecution or punishment pursuant to subdivisions (b) to (i), inclusive, of Section 667, or Section 1170.12.~~

SEC. 11. Section 11350 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

11350. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this division, every person who possesses (1) any controlled substance specified in subdivision (b), ~~or (c), (e),~~ or paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) of Section 11054, specified in paragraph (14), (15), or (20) of subdivision (d) of Section 11054, or specified in subdivision (b) or (c) of Section 11055, or specified in subdivision (h) of Section 11056, or (2) any controlled substance classified in Schedule III, IV, or V which is a narcotic drug, unless upon the written prescription of a physician, dentist, podiatrist, or veterinarian licensed to practice in this state, shall be punished by imprisonment *in a county jail for not more than one year, except that such person shall instead be punished* pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 of the Penal Code *if that person has one or more prior convictions for an offense specified in clause (iv) of subparagraph (C) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (e) of Section 667 of the Penal Code or for an offense requiring registration pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 290 of the Penal Code.*

~~(b) Except as otherwise provided in this division, every person who possesses any controlled substance specified in subdivision (e) of Section 11054 shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year or pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 of the Penal Code.~~

~~(e)~~ (b) Except as otherwise provided in this division, whenever a person who possesses any of the controlled substances specified in subdivision (a) ~~or (b)~~, the judge may, in addition to any punishment provided for pursuant to subdivision (a) ~~or (b)~~, assess against that person a fine not to exceed seventy dollars (\$70) with proceeds of this fine to be used in accordance with Section 1463.23 of the Penal Code. The court shall, however, take into consideration the defendant's ability to pay, and no defendant shall be denied probation because of his or her inability to pay the fine permitted under this subdivision.

~~(d)~~ (c) Except in unusual cases in which it would not serve the interest of justice to do so, whenever a court grants probation pursuant to a felony conviction under this section, in addition to any other conditions of probation which may be imposed, the following conditions of probation shall be ordered:

(1) For a first offense under this section, a fine of at least one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or community service.

(2) For a second or subsequent offense under this section, a fine of at least two thousand dollars (\$2,000) or community service.

(3) If a defendant does not have the ability to pay the minimum fines specified in paragraphs (1) and (2), community service shall be ordered in lieu of the fine.

SEC. 12. Section 11357 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

11357. (a) Except as authorized by law, every person who possesses any concentrated cannabis shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than one year or by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500), or by both such fine and imprisonment, ~~or shall be punished by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 of the Penal Code~~ *except that such person may instead be punished pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 of the Penal Code if that person has one or more prior convictions for an offense specified in clause (iv) of subparagraph (C) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (e) of Section 667 of the Penal Code or for an offense requiring registration pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 290 of the Penal Code.*

(b) Except as authorized by law, every person who possesses not more than 28.5 grams of marijuana, other than concentrated cannabis, is guilty of an infraction punishable by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars (\$100).

(c) Except as authorized by law, every person who possesses more than 28.5 grams of marijuana, other than concentrated cannabis, shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail for a period of not more than six months or by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500), or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(d) Except as authorized by law, every person 18 years of age or over who possesses not more than 28.5 grams of marijuana, other than concentrated cannabis, upon the grounds of, or within, any school providing instruction in kindergarten or any of grades 1 through 12 during hours the school is open for classes or school-related programs is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500), or by imprisonment in a county jail for a period of not more than 10 days, or both.

(e) Except as authorized by law, every person under the age of 18 who possesses not more than 28.5 grams of marijuana, other than concentrated cannabis, upon the grounds of, or within, any school providing instruction in kindergarten or any of

grades 1 through 12 during hours the school is open for classes or school-related programs is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to the following dispositions:

(1) A fine of not more than two hundred fifty dollars (\$250), upon a finding that a first offense has been committed.

(2) A fine of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500), or commitment to a juvenile hall, ranch, camp, forestry camp, or secure juvenile home for a period of not more than 10 days, or both, upon a finding that a second or subsequent offense has been committed.

SEC. 13. Section 11377 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

11377. (a) Except as authorized by law and as otherwise provided in subdivision (b) or Section 11375, or in Article 7 (commencing with Section 4211) of Chapter 9 of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code, every person who possesses any controlled substance which is (1) classified in Schedule III, IV, or V, and which is not a narcotic drug, (2) specified in subdivision (d) of Section 11054, except paragraphs (13), (14), (15), and (20) of subdivision (d), (3) specified in paragraph (11) of subdivision (c) of Section 11056, (4) specified in paragraph (2) or (3) of subdivision (f) of Section 11054, or (5) specified in subdivision (d), (e), or (f) of Section 11055, unless upon the prescription of a physician, dentist, podiatrist, or veterinarian, licensed to practice in this state, shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail for a period of not more than one year ~~or pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 of the Penal Code, except that such person may instead be punished pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 of the Penal Code if that person has one or more prior convictions for an offense specified in clause (iv) of subparagraph (C) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (e) of Section 667 of the Penal Code or for an offense requiring registration pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 290 of the Penal Code.~~

~~(b) (1) Any person who violates subdivision (a) by unlawfully possessing a controlled substance specified in subdivision (f) of Section 11056, and who has not previously been convicted of a violation involving a controlled substance specified in subdivision (f) of Section 11056, is guilty of a misdemeanor.~~

~~(2) Any person who violates subdivision (a) by unlawfully possessing a controlled substance specified in subdivision (g) of Section 11056 is guilty of a misdemeanor.~~

~~(3) Any person who violates subdivision (a) by unlawfully possessing a controlled substance specified in paragraph (7) or (8) of subdivision (d) of Section 11055 is guilty of a misdemeanor.~~

~~(4) Any person who violates subdivision (a) by unlawfully possessing a controlled substance specified in paragraph (8) of subdivision (f) of Section 11057 is guilty of a misdemeanor.~~

~~(e) (b) In addition to any fine assessed under subdivision (b), the The judge may assess a fine not to exceed seventy dollars (\$70) against any person who violates subdivision (a), with the proceeds of this fine to be used in accordance with Section 1463.23 of the Penal Code. The court shall, however, take into consideration the defendant's ability to pay, and no defendant shall be denied probation because of his or her inability to pay the fine permitted under this subdivision.~~

SEC. 14. Section 1170.18 is added to the Penal Code, to read:

1170.18. (a) A person currently serving a sentence for a conviction, whether by trial or plea, of a felony or felonies who would have been guilty of a misdemeanor under the act that added this section ("this act") had this act been in effect at the time of the offense may petition for a recall of sentence before the trial court that entered the judgment of conviction in his or her case to request resentencing in accordance with Sections 11350, 11357, or 11377 of the Health and Safety Code, or Section 459.5, 473, 476a, 490.2, 496, or 666 of the Penal Code, as those sections have been amended or added by this act.

(b) Upon receiving a petition under subdivision (a), the court shall determine whether the petitioner satisfies the criteria in subdivision (a). If the petitioner satisfies the criteria in subdivision (a), the petitioner's felony sentence shall be recalled and the petitioner resentenced to a misdemeanor pursuant to Sections 11350, 11357, or 11377 of the Health and Safety Code, or Section 459.5, 473, 476a, 490.2, 496, or 666 of the Penal Code, those sections have been amended or added by this act, unless the court, in its discretion, determines that resentencing the petitioner would pose an unreasonable risk of danger to public safety. In exercising its discretion, the court may consider all of the following:

(1) The petitioner's criminal conviction history, including the type of crimes committed, the extent of injury to victims, the length of prior prison commitments, and the remoteness of the crimes.

(2) The petitioner's disciplinary record and record of rehabilitation while incarcerated.

(3) Any other evidence the court, within its discretion, determines to be relevant in deciding whether a new sentence would result in an unreasonable risk of danger to public safety.

(c) As used throughout this Code, "unreasonable risk of danger to public safety" means an unreasonable risk that the petitioner will commit a new violent felony within the meaning of clause (iv) of subparagraph (C) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (e) of Section 667.

(d) A person who is resentenced pursuant to subdivision (b) shall be given credit for time served and shall be subject to parole for one year following completion of his or her sentence, unless the court, in its discretion, as part of its resentencing order, releases the person from parole. Such person is subject to Section 3000.08 parole supervision by the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and the jurisdiction of the court in the county in which the parolee is released or resides, or in which an alleged violation of supervision has occurred, for the purpose of hearing petitions to revoke parole and impose a term of custody.

(e) Under no circumstances may resentencing under this section result in the imposition of a term longer than the original sentence.

(f) A person who has completed his or her sentence for a conviction, whether by trial or plea, of a felony or felonies who would have been guilty of a misdemeanor under this act had this act been in effect at the time of the offense, may file an application before the trial court that entered the judgment of conviction in his or her case to have the felony conviction or convictions designated as misdemeanors.

(g) If the application satisfies the criteria in subdivision (f), the court shall designate the felony offense or offenses as a misdemeanor.

(h) Unless requested by the applicant, no hearing is necessary to grant or deny an application filed under subsection (f).

(i) The provisions of this section shall not apply to persons who have one or more prior convictions for an offense specified in clause (iv) of subparagraph (C) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (e) of Section 667 or for an offense requiring registration pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 290.

(j) Any petition or application under this section shall be filed within three years after the effective date of the act that added this section or at a later date upon a showing of good cause.

(k) Any felony conviction that is recalled and resentenced under subdivision (b) or designated as a misdemeanor under subdivision (g) shall be considered a misdemeanor for all purposes, except that such resentencing shall not permit that person to own, possess, or have in his or her custody or control any firearm or prevent his or her conviction under Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 29800) of Division 9 of Title 4 of Part 6.

(l) If the court that originally sentenced the petitioner is not available, the presiding judge shall designate another judge to rule on the petition or application.

(m) Nothing in this section is intended to diminish or abrogate any rights or remedies otherwise available to the petitioner or applicant.

(n) Nothing in this and related sections is intended to diminish or abrogate the finality of judgments in any case not falling within the purview of this act.

(o) A resentencing hearing ordered under this act shall constitute a "post-conviction release proceeding" under paragraph (7) of subdivision (b) of Section 28 of Article I of the California Constitution (Marsy's Law).

SEC. 15. Amendment.

This act shall be broadly construed to accomplish its purposes. The provisions of this measure may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members of each house of the Legislature and signed by the Governor so long as the amendments are consistent with and further the intent of this act. The Legislature may by majority vote amend, add, or repeal provisions to further reduce the penalties for any of the offenses addressed by this act.

SEC. 16. Severability.

If any provision of this measure, or part of this measure, or the application of any provision or part to any person or circumstances, is for any reason held to be invalid, the remaining provisions, or applications of provisions, shall not be affected, but shall remain in full force and effect, and to this end the provisions of this measure are severable.

SEC. 17. Conflicting Initiatives.

(a) This act changes the penalties associated with certain nonserious, nonviolent crimes. In the event that this measure and another initiative measure or measures relating to the same subject appear on the same statewide election ballot, the provisions of the other measure or measures shall be deemed to be in conflict with this measure. In the event that this measure receives a greater number of affirmative votes,

the provisions of this measure shall prevail in their entirety, and the provisions of the other measure shall be null and void. However, in the event that this measure and another measure or measures containing provisions that eliminate penalties for the possession of concentrated cannabis are approved at the same election, the voters intend such provisions relating to concentrated cannabis in the other measure or measures to prevail, regardless of which measure receives a greater number of affirmative votes. The voters also intend to give full force and effect to all other applications and provisions of this measure, and the other measure or measures, but only to the extent the other measure or measures are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

(b) If this measure is approved by the voters but superseded by law by any other conflicting measure approved by the voters at the same election, and the conflicting ballot measure is later held invalid, this measure shall be self-executing and given full force and effect.

SEC. 18. Liberal Construction.

This act shall be liberally construed to effectuate its purposes.

Appendix B: Assembly Bill 1056

Assembly Bill No. 1056

[Approved by Governor October 02, 2015. Filed with Secretary of State
October 02, 2015.]

AB 1056, Atkins. Second Chance Program.

(1) Existing law, until January 1, 2020, establishes the Social Innovation Financing Program, and requires the Board of State and Community Corrections to administer the program. Existing law, among other things, authorizes the board, upon appropriation of funds by the Legislature for deposit into the Recidivism Reduction Fund, to award grants in amounts of not less than \$500,000 and not more than \$2,000,000 to each of 3 counties, selected as specified, for the purpose of entering into a pay for success or social innovation financing contract, pursuant to which private investors agree to provide financing to service providers to achieve social outcomes agreed upon in advance and the government agency that is a party to the contractual agreement agrees to pay a return on the investment to the investors if successful programmatic outcomes are achieved by the service provider. Existing law limits the total amount of the grants awarded to \$5,000,000. Existing law requires each county receiving an award to report annually to the Governor and Legislature on the status of its program. Existing law requires the board to compile the county reports and submit a summary report to the Governor and the Legislature annually.

This bill would extend the operation of that program and the reporting requirements until January 1, 2022.

This bill would also require the board to administer a competitive grant program that focuses on community-based solutions for reducing recidivism. The bill would establish minimum criteria for the grant program and would require the board to establish an executive steering committee, as specified, to make recommendations regarding the design, efficacy, and viability of proposals and to make recommendations on guidelines for the submission of proposals for the grant program, including threshold or scoring criteria, or both. Among other things, the bill would require those guidelines to prioritize proposals that advance principles of restorative justice while demonstrating a capacity to reduce recidivism, and that leverage certain other federal, state, and local funds or social investments. The bill would define recidivism, for the purposes of these provisions, as a conviction of a new felony or misdemeanor committed within 3 years of release from custody or committed within 3 years of placement on supervision for a previous criminal conviction.

(2) The Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Act establishes within the State Treasury the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Fund to receive moneys transferred from the General Fund in an amount equal to the savings resulting from the implementation of the act, as specified. The act requires that 65% of the moneys in the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Fund be allocated the Board of State and Community

Corrections to administer a grant program to public agencies aimed at supporting specified types of programs, including diversion programs, for people in the criminal justice system with an emphasis on programs that reduce recidivism, as specified.

This bill would create the Second Chance Fund in the State Treasury for the purpose of funding the above-described recidivism reduction program. The bill would require the Controller, upon order of the Director of Finance, to transfer the moneys available to the Board of State and Community Corrections from the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Fund into the Second Chance Fund. The bill would also authorize the Second Chance Fund to receive moneys from any other federal, state, or local grant, or from any private donation. The bill would prohibit the board from using the moneys in the fund to supplant existing programs and from spending more than 5% per year of the total moneys in the fund for administrative purposes.

The bill would require the board to administer these provisions, and moneys in the fund would be continuously appropriated to the board for expenditure for these purposes. By creating a continuously appropriated fund, this bill would make an appropriation.

(3) The Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Act provides that its provisions may be amended by a statute, passed by a $\frac{2}{3}$ vote of each house of the Legislature and signed by the Governor, that is consistent with and furthers the intent of the act.

This bill would declare that its provisions further the intent of the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Act.

Bill Text

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1.

The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(a) California voters approved Proposition 47, known as the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Act of 2014. The measure was enacted to ensure that prison spending is focused on violent and serious offenses, to maximize alternatives for nonviolent and nonserious crime, and to invest the resulting savings into prevention and support programs.

(b) Research has shown that people in the criminal justice system disproportionately suffer from mental health issues and substance use disorders. Nationally, over one-half of all people in prisons or jails have experienced a mental health issue within the last year, and over one-half of women and 44 percent of men in jail have a drug or alcohol dependency.

(c) People in the criminal justice system and formerly incarcerated individuals have difficulty securing housing and employment following their incarceration. These challenges are compounded for people living with mental health issues or substance use disorders. As a result, many formerly incarcerated people, especially those with mental health issues or substance abuse disorders experience homelessness. Experiencing homelessness greatly increases the likelihood that a formerly incarcerated person will recidivate.

(d) Offering people in the criminal justice system and formerly incarcerated individuals meaningful access to mental health services, substance use treatment services, housing, housing-related job assistance, job skills training, and other community-based supportive services has been shown to decrease the likelihood of future contact with law enforcement and the criminal justice system.

(e) Prioritizing the state savings realized by the implementation of the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Act of 2014 for projects that combine mental health services, substance use treatment services, housing, housing-related job assistance, job skills training, and other community-based supportive services will help the state meaningfully reduce recidivism.

(f) By prioritizing projects that offer comprehensive interventions, the Legislature intends for public agencies, nonprofits, and other community-based providers of services to people in the criminal justice system and formerly incarcerated individuals to leverage additional federal, state, and local funds for social investment resources.

(g) The Legislature intends to promote the use of restorative justice principles in addressing recidivism.

SEC. 2.

Section 97013 of the Government Code is amended to read:

97013.

(a) Each county receiving an award shall report annually to the board on the status of its ongoing social innovation financing program. The report shall also contain an accounting of the moneys awarded.

(b) The board shall compile the county reports and submit a summary report to the Governor and Legislature annually.

(c) A report made pursuant to this section shall be made in accordance with the requirements of Section 9795.

(d) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2022, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, 2022, deletes or extends that date.

SEC. 3.

Section 97015 of the Government Code is amended to read:

97015.

This title shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2022, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, 2022, deletes or extends that date.

SEC. 4.

Article 5 (commencing with Section 6046) is added to Chapter 5 of Title 7 of Part 3 of the Penal Code, to read:

Article 5. Second Chance Program

6046.

(a) The purpose of this article is to build safer communities by investing in community-based programs, services, and initiatives for formerly incarcerated individuals in need of mental health and substance use treatment services.

(b) The program established pursuant to this article shall be restricted to supporting mental health treatment, substance use treatment, and diversion programs for persons in the criminal justice system, with an emphasis on programs that reduce recidivism of persons convicted of less serious crimes, such as those covered by the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Act of 2014, and those who have substance use and mental health problems.

(c) The Board of State and Community Corrections shall administer a grant program established pursuant to this article.

6046.1.

For the purposes of this article, the following definitions shall apply:

(a) “Board” means the Board of State and Community Corrections.

(b) “Fund” means the Second Chance Fund established pursuant to Section

6046.2.

(c) “Public agency” means a county, city, whether a general law city or a chartered city, or city and county, the duly constituted governing body of an Indian reservation or rancheria, a school district, municipal corporation, district, political subdivision, or any board, commission, or agency thereof, entities that are legislative bodies of a local agency pursuant to subdivision (c) or (d) of Section 54952 of the Government Code, a housing authority organized pursuant to Part 2 (commencing with Section 34200) of Division 24 of the Health and Safety Code, a state agency, public district, or other political subdivision of the state, or any instrumentality thereof, which is authorized to engage in or assist in the development or operation of housing for persons and families of low or moderate income.

(d) “Recidivism” means a conviction of a new felony or misdemeanor committed within three years of release from custody or committed within three years of placement on supervision for a previous criminal conviction.

6046.2.

(a) The Second Chance Fund is hereby created in the State Treasury. The board shall be responsible for administering the fund. Moneys in the fund are hereby continuously appropriated without regard to fiscal year for the purposes of this article.

(b) (1) The Controller, upon order of the Director of Finance, shall transfer moneys available to the Board of State and Community Corrections pursuant to paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) of Section 7599.2 of the Government Code into the Second Chance Fund.

(2) The Second Chance Fund may receive moneys from any other federal, state, or local grant, or from any private donation or grant, for the purposes of this article.

(c) The board shall not spend more than 5 percent annually of the moneys in the fund for administrative costs.

6046.3.

(a) The board shall administer a competitive grant program to carry out the purposes of this article that focuses on community-based solutions for reducing recidivism. The grant program shall, at minimum, do all of the following:

(1) Restrict eligibility to proposals designed to serve people who have been arrested, charged with, or convicted of a criminal offense and have a history of mental health or substance use disorders.

(2) Restrict eligibility to proposals that offer mental health services, substance use disorder treatment services, misdemeanor diversion programs, or some combination thereof.

(3) Restrict eligibility to proposals that have a public agency as the lead applicant.

(b) The board shall form an executive steering committee that includes, but is not limited to, a balanced and diverse membership from relevant state and local government entities, community-based treatment and service providers, and the formerly incarcerated community. The committee shall have expertise in homelessness and housing, behavioral health and substance abuse treatment, and effective rehabilitative treatment for adults and juveniles. The committee shall make recommendations regarding the design, efficacy, and viability of proposals, and make recommendations on guidelines for the submission of proposals, including threshold or scoring criteria, or both, that do all of the following:

(1) Prioritize proposals that advance principles of restorative justice while demonstrating a capacity to reduce recidivism.

(2) Prioritize proposals that leverage other federal, state, and local funds or other social investments, such as the following sources of funding:

(A) The Drug Medi-Cal Treatment Program (22 Cal. Code Regs. 51341.1, 51490.1, and 51516.1).

(B) The Mental Health Services Act, enacted by Proposition 63 at the November 2, 2004, general election, as amended.

(C) Funds provided for in connection with the implementation of Chapter 15 of the Statutes of 2011.

(D) The Community Corrections Performance Incentives Act (Stats. 2009, Ch. 608; Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 1228) of Title 8 of Part 2).

(E) The tax credits established pursuant to Sections 12209, 17053.57, and 23657 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.

(F) The federal Department of Housing and Urban Development funds, such as the Emergency Solutions Grant program (42 U.S.C. Sec. 11371 et seq.).

(G) The federal Department of Veterans Affairs Supportive Services for Veteran Families program (38 U.S.C. Sec. 2044).

(H) Social Innovation Funds established by the Corporation for National and Community Service pursuant to Section 12653k of Title 42 of the United States Code.

(I) The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program (42 U.S.C. Sec. 3750 et seq.).

(3) Prioritize proposals that provide for all of the following:

(A) Mental health services, substance use disorder treatment services, misdemeanor diversion programs, or some combination thereof.

(B) Housing-related assistance that utilizes evidence-based models, including, but not limited to, those recommended by the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development. Housing-related assistance may include, but is not limited to, the following:

(i) Financial assistance, including security deposits, utility payments, moving-cost assistance, and up to 24 months of rental assistance.

(ii) Housing stabilization assistance, including case management, relocation assistance, outreach and engagement, landlord recruitment, housing navigation and placement, and credit repair.

(C) Other community-based supportive services, such as job skills training, case management, and civil legal services.

(4) Prioritize proposals that leverage existing contracts, partnerships, memoranda of understanding, or other formal relationships to provide one or more of the services prioritized in paragraph (3).

(5) Prioritize proposals put forth by a public agency in partnership with a philanthropic or nonprofit organization.

(6) Prioritize proposals that promote interagency and regional collaborations.

(7) Consider ways to promote services for people with offenses identical or similar to those addressed by the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Act of 2014, without precluding assistance to a person with other offenses in his or her criminal history.

(8) Consider geographic diversity.

(9) Consider appropriate limits for administrative costs and overhead.

(10) Consider proposals that provide services to juveniles.

(11) Permit proposals to expand the capacity of an existing program and prohibit proposals from using the fund to supplant funding for an existing program.

SEC. 5.

The Legislature finds and declares that this act furthers the intent of the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Act enacted by Proposition 47 at the November 4, 2014, general election.

Appendix C: Proposition 47 Executive Steering Committee Membership Roster

	Name	Title / Organization	Geographic Location (County)
1	Scott Budnick, Co-Chair	Founder & President, Anti-Recidivism Coalition* & BSCC Board Member	Los Angeles
2	Leticia Perez, Co-Chair	Supervisor, Kern County & BSCC Board Member	Kern
3	John Bauters	Policy Director, Californians for Safety & Justice*	Alameda
4	Christine Brown-Taylor	Reentry Manager, San Diego County Sheriff's Department	San Diego
5	Charity Chandler	Director of Contracts Administration, AIDS Healthcare Foundation*	Los Angeles
6	Isaiah Crompton	Founder and Executive Director, Isaiah's Sober Living	Kern
7	Shelley Curran	Director of Criminal Justice Services, Judicial Council of California*	San Francisco
8	George Eskin	Consultant/Retired Judge	Santa Barbara
9	Dr. Mark Ghaly	Director of Community Health & Integrated Programs, L.A. County Dept. of Health Services	Los Angeles
10	Frank Guzman	Staff Attorney, National Center for Youth Law*	Alameda
11	Stephanie James	Chief Probation Officer, San Joaquin County	San Joaquin
12	John Jones	Life Coach, Communities United for Restorative Youth Justice*	Alameda
13	Richard Kuhns	Executive Director, Shasta, Modoc, Trinity and Siskiyou Counties Housing Authority	Shasta, Modoc, Trinity & Siskiyou
14	Ronald Lane	Deputy Chief Administrative Officer, San Diego County	San Diego
15	Samuel Nuñez	Executive Director, Fathers & Families of San Joaquin	San Joaquin
16	Vonya Quarles	Executive Director, Starting Over, Inc.	San Bernardino
17	Thomas Renfree	Executive Director, County Behavioral Health Directors Association of California*	Sacramento
18	Javier Stauring	Executive Director/Co-Founder, Healing Dialogue and Action	Los Angeles

*Organization provides services statewide

Appendix D: Required Services Provided by Grantees

Grantee	Mental Health Treatment	Substance Use Disorder Treatment	Diversion Program
Alameda County Health Care Services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Contra Costa Health Services Dept.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
City of Corning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
El Rancho Unified School District	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Los Angeles City Attorney's Office	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Los Angeles County Dept. of Health Services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Los Angeles Mayor's Office of Reentry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Marin County Health and Human Services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Merced County Probation Dept.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monterey County Health Dept.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Oceanside Unified School District	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Orange County Health Care Agency	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pasadena Police Dept.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Placer County Health and Human Services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Plumas County District Attorney	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
City of Rialto	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Riverside University Health System - Behavioral Health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
San Bernardino County Dept. of Public Health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
San Diego County	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
San Francisco Dept. of Public Health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
San Joaquin County Behavioral Health Services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Solano County Health and Social Services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Yolo County Health and Human Services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Appendix E: Supportive Services Provided by Grantee

Grantee	Assistance with Food	Basic Necessities	Case Management	Education Services	Employment Services	Financial Literacy	Housing
Alameda County Health Care Services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Contra Costa Health Services Dept.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
City of Corning	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
El Rancho Unified School District	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Los Angeles City Attorney's Office	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Los Angeles County Dept. of Health Services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Los Angeles Mayor's Office of Reentry	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Marin County Health and Human Services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Merced County Probation Dept.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monterey County Health Dept.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Oceanside Unified School District	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Orange County Health Care Agency	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Pasadena Police Dept.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Placer County Health and Human Services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Plumas County District Attorney	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
City of Rialto	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Riverside University Health System - Behavioral Health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
San Bernardino County Dept. of Public Health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
San Diego County	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
San Francisco Dept. of Public Health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
San Joaquin County Behavioral Health Services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Solano County Health and Social Services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Yolo County Health and Human Services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Appendix E: Supportive Services Provided by Grantee (continued)

Grantee	Independent Living Skills Training	Legal Services	Primary Health Care Services	Public Benefits Enrollment	Transportation Services	Other Support Services
Alameda County Health Care Services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Contra Costa Health Services Dept.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
City of Corning	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
El Rancho Unified School District	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Los Angeles City Attorney's Office	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Los Angeles County Dept. of Health Services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Los Angeles Mayor's Office of Reentry	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Marin County Health and Human Services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Merced County Probation Dept.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monterey County Health Dept.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Oceanside Unified School District	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Orange County Health Care Agency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Pasadena Police Dept.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Placer County Health and Human Services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Plumas County District Attorney	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
City of Rialto	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Riverside University Health System - Behavioral Health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
San Bernardino County Dept. of Public Health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
San Diego County	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
San Francisco Dept. of Public Health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
San Joaquin County Behavioral Health Services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Solano County Health and Social Services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Yolo County Health and Human Services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Appendix F: Number of Participants Receiving the Service by Quarter

	Service	Quarter																
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Required Services	Mental Health	5	21	44	187	340	654	702	651	469	580	713	586	359	332	248	230	5
	Substance Use Disorder	16	44	158	273	367	452	393	577	804	819	831	557	284	263	254	247	80
	Mental Health/ Substance Use Disorder	25	60	80	889	1,286	929	1,474	1,539	1,304	1,674	1,498	658	793	447	643	1,579	2,093
	Diversion Program	99	71	78	107	105	97	128	102	70	138	145	146	99	94	90	78	12
Other Support Services	Case Management	30	46	79	993	1,963	2,443	2,537	2,753	2,082	2,685	2,716	1,421	1,512	994	772	1,739	2,119
	Employment	42	86	113	174	354	443	541	492	541	635	689	478	424	401	439	442	21
	Housing	19	40	25	127	252	285	328	457	491	579	528	531	377	490	473	403	72
	Legal	8	37	81	65	226	255	303	338	311	425	322	291	222	222	193	202	30
	Other	101	379	291	412	1,009	913	1,515	1,502	1,939	2,334	2,390	2,457	2,159	1,863	2,476	2,389	7